

The Charlotte Town Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 18

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for May, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 31.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 46.5m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 31.6m. p. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 5h. 33.7m. a. m.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 36.0m. a. m.

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

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - - \$80,032,727.

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

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

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlotte Town, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1895-17

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$8 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer, Charlottetown.

June 4th, 1894-17

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agent in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Board, Stock and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.

Charlotte Town, May 30-17

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

When you want a pair of Shoes. Our prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

Epp's Cocoa

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

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

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

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 17th April, 1895.

May 1, 1895-17

ELECTION!

It is not a certainty whether the Government issues writs for an Election this Spring. But Farmers, for all that, must make a (S)Election of the best HARROW, SEED SOWER PLOUGH, &c.

HARROW—We have the only Spring-tooth on the Island, with Steel Clip Fastening to Frame; also, the Farmers' Favorite, the Steel Disc Randall.

SEED SOWER—Our Seed Sower has all Steel Feed, which is not liable to breakage, and therefore insuring regular seeding.

PLOUGHS—One and Two-Horse, by the best makers also Repairs for all Ploughs common to the Island.

FARM SEED—We have a full assortment of Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Vetches, Corn, Peas, etc.

D. W. FINLAYSON, H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND. Charlotte Town, P. E. I., April 24, 1895.

At the Old Tea Store.

1000 LBS. TALLOW wanted, for which Cash or Trade will be given. Eggs or Butter taken in exchange for Cash or Trade at Market Prices.

Manhattan Food for Horses, Cattle and Sheep, which will effect a saving of over 20 per cent. on old system of feeding. The Poultry Food has no equal. The value of increased quantity of eggs will more than doubly pay cost of food.

A full line of General Groceries at away down prices for Cash only.

Remember, a dollar in hand goes much further than a dollar "on the books."

JAS. KELLY & CO. QUEEN STREET. Charlotte Town, April 24, 1895.

Hood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Bangorville, Maine.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second bottle the bunches had entirely disappeared."—Blanche Atwood, Bangorville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Young and Old

Can be properly fitted at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing to-day. The man who expects to look well and wear so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to do nothing. An inferior workman, no one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.

TO SEE distant objects beyond the range of naked vision is often desirable. Our glasses make long views easy attainable and give to the sight its greatest, possible power. Short-sightedness and weak and indistinct vision are alone relieved and the defects they cause obviated completely by the use of glasses properly adjusted to the eyes. Nothing can be more unwise than permitting the sight to be taxed unnecessarily and subjected to strains, when spectacles will remedy everything "just as one can raise with a lever weights which the arm alone would be powerless to move. Our glasses are the eye's levers, and cost only a trifle compared with the great benefit they are.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Farm containing 230 acres of Land, convenient to Wines Mills, Lot 88, 80 acres are cleared, and the remainder is covered with wood and ralls. There is a good barn on the premises. Terms easy.

Apply to **WENAS A. McDONALD,** Barrister, Charlottetown, or **JAMES WISNER,** Wines Mills, Lot 48. March 27, 1895-17

Interesting European Items.

(Called from Paris and Rome correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

The sacred tragedy which is commemorated on Good Friday brings out the best side of the French character. The churches were crowded with the faithful whose mournful sympathy was symbolized by their sombre attire and quiet, reverent demeanor. The story of the passion was told in countless centres of Christian life on Good Friday afternoon, but nowhere was it listened to with deeper faith and piety than by the citizens of Paris. That there were many who blasphemed goes without saying, but these were not able to divert the general tendency. The stream of Christian life for that day at least wended its way heavenward, and in all humility might be offered to the Redeemer a slight reparation for His suffering. At Notre Dame Cardinal Richard was unable to officiate, owing to the precarious state of his health. His Eminence had been suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis, from which he had not entirely recovered from an excess of politeness. Cardinal Richard somewhat inadvertently went out to pay a call on Cardinal Vaughan a few days previously and had suffered in consequence. His place at the Holy Week offices was however filled by Mgr. de Forges, titular Bishop of Tenarie. The exposition of the great relic drew an immense crowd to this noble Cathedral. The ceremonial at the Madeleine during Holy Week was particularly splendid. One interesting feature on Holy Thursday afternoon was the washing of the feet of thirteen poor boys by the cure. Here, too, the altar of repose was extremely beautiful and a great attraction to British and American visitors. I have before alluded to the famous choir of St. Gervais. Like the old Papal choir, its members exult fifty male voices, carefully trained to sing any kind of church music without accompaniment. By "every kind of church music" I am afraid I do not include the light and frolic school which has for so long detracted from the grave and reverent dignity of divine worship. The St. Gervais choir gave proof of the powers by perfectly rendering the following programme: "Improperly," Palestine; "Ave Christus immolatus in crucis ara," Joquin de Pres; "Vexilla Regis," Palestrina; Tenebrae responses, Palestrina; "Benedictus," "Stabat Mater," Palestrina; "Benedictus Nanini," "Christus factus est," one glorious outburst of Gregorian chant in unison; "Sixth Penitential Psalms," Roland de Lassus. Of course these pieces covered the various functions of the day, morning and afternoon.

For my own part, however, I have an old-fashioned prejudice of attending the services of my own parish church, and that is St. Honoré l'Elyan, situated almost in sight of the house in which Victor Hugo lived and died. When the church was built the neighborhood was sparsely inhabited. Now the increase of population is such that the sacred building is totally inadequate for its requirements. I tried to get in to listen to Pere Stourneau, the gifted Dominican, who was preaching the "Three Hours," and I succeeded, but only just barely. It was really a thrilling sight. The people were clustered round the pulpit in semi-circle, even after rows of chairs extending over to the interior of the sanctuary and side altars. Near the doors hundreds more were standing, behaving with perfect decorum, notwithstanding the way they were packed together. In the galleries above, the same extraordinary sight. I could not help remarking the large proportion of men. Better still, standing where I was, I was much struck by the almost intense attention with which these listened for the most part were in deep mourning, and in no instance were gaudy colors to be seen. Now, what I want to say is, this only faith and devotion could have filled St. Honoré with all these people, some of them of the highest position, as the stream of coroneted carriages outside betokened. Nor was it the only service. Several times during the day the church was equally filled, whilst the number of devout worshippers, who from early morn till noon visited the "Sepulchre" was considerable. Well, multiply this parish with the other parishes and the churches of the religious orders and you have a sum of solid Christian faith and piety which dispenses once for all with the stupid opinion that Paris is par excellence the wicked city of Europe. My own opinion is just the contrary. The great bulk of the inhabitants love their religion, and are as truly Catholic as they were in the days of St. Louis. The state has done and is doing much to destroy the faith of France, but neither godless schools nor a godless army

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nor a godless legislature will ever succeed in rooting out the Catholic faith from the bosom of the Bldest Daughter of the Church, the land of Martin of Tours, Joan of Arc, Vincent of Paul, and above all the land of Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial.

At the time when the British House of Commons is engaged in disestablishing the Protestant Church in Wales, it is singular that the Holy See should be about to recognize the distinctively national character of the Welsh people by separating the Catholics of the principality from the English Catholic jurisdiction and appointing over them a vicar apostolic. From a careful statement which has just been published I gather that the Catholic Bishops in England will, at their annual meeting after Easter, select three ecclesiastics to be recommended to the Holy See for the position of vicar-apostolic of Wales. This of course means practical autonomy, and will considerably curtail the powers of the Bishop of Newport and the Bishop of Shrewsbury. Picky little Wales is thus to be reckoned within the future as one of the "nations" composing the Church Universal. It is a preparatory step to the ultimate creation of a Welsh hierarchy, which will be accomplished by the appointment of bishops to some of the vicariates will be the foundation of a seminary for the training of Welsh priests. What is wanted is priests who can speak and preach in the Welsh language, so as to found missions among the country folk. It is intended also to promote public lectures in Welsh in explanation of the doctrines and discipline of the Church. In the churches sermons will be regularly preached in the ancient tongue of the Cymri. Already the Franciscans, the Augustinians, the Jesuits and other orders have homes and educational establishments in the principality, in which the Welsh language is spoken and taught. It may be said that the Celtic languages are all taught at the Propaganda College, Rome, where one of the finest collections of Welsh scholastic literature is preserved, and it is deemed not at all improbable that a Welsh college will be added to the educational establishments of the Church in the Eternal City, where England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States already have colleges of their own. The question of a separate jurisdiction for Wales has really been before Propaganda for the past fifteen years. It was first advocated by the late Earl of Denbigh, and Cardinal Vaughan, who is a Welshman by descent, as well as Dr. Hedley, the learned Bishop of Newport and Monmouth, afterwards were brought to regard the scheme with favor. It has long been recognized in Rome that the intensely religious character of the Welsh people offered a fair field for their conversion, and it has been remembered that the Nonconformists of the principality have never been intolerant towards their Catholic neighbors.

It is said that a sensational betrothal is forming a topic of conversation in Vienna diplomatic and aristocratic circles. Count Coudenhove, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, is betrothed to a Japanese lady, who will become a Catholic. The Coudenhoves are of the most Catholic and aristocratic families in Austria. The death of M. Engleme Plon, the well-known Paris publisher, has been received with general regret. The deceased was a practical Catholic, and a great friend of the Abbe Hamon, cure of St. Sulpice whose great work, "Histoire de la Sainte Vierge," in seven volumes, M. Plon published. His family have been printers and publishers since the sixteenth century. Of Dutch origin, they sought refuge in France to escape the persecution of the Protestant princes of Orange. The funeral obsequies were solemnly carried out at St. Sulpice. The French Senate have practically accepted the budget as it came from the Chamber of Deputies. The obnoxious taxation of the religious communities has therefore become law. Only one modification was accepted. The tax is to be thirty centimes per one hundred francs on all religious communities alike, "authorities," or "non-authorities." Even M. Ribot was struck by the unjust anomaly of two scales of taxation. It is one thing to decree taxes and another to gather them in. The French press is agitating resistance to an "iniquitous law," and the movement seems likely to spread.

Much indignation is felt in France at the news which has just arrived that the Correctional Tribunal of Rome has sentenced Mgr. Boglin, ex-editor of the *Nouveau Moniteur de Rome* to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 lire, and the

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At the time when the British House of Commons is engaged in disestablishing the Protestant Church in Wales, it is singular that the Holy See should be about to recognize the distinctively national character of the Welsh people by separating the Catholics of the principality from the English Catholic jurisdiction and appointing over them a vicar apostolic. From a careful statement which has just been published I gather that the Catholic Bishops in England will, at their annual meeting after Easter, select three ecclesiastics to be recommended to the Holy See for the position of vicar-apostolic of Wales. This of course means practical autonomy, and will considerably curtail the powers of the Bishop of Newport and the Bishop of Shrewsbury. Picky little Wales is thus to be reckoned within the future as one of the "nations" composing the Church Universal. It is a preparatory step to the ultimate creation of a Welsh hierarchy, which will be accomplished by the appointment of bishops to some of the vicariates will be the foundation of a seminary for the training of Welsh priests. What is wanted is priests who can speak and preach in the Welsh language, so as to found missions among the country folk. It is intended also to promote public lectures in Welsh in explanation of the doctrines and discipline of the Church. In the churches sermons will be regularly preached in the ancient tongue of the Cymri. Already the Franciscans, the Augustinians, the Jesuits and other orders have homes and educational establishments in the principality, in which the Welsh language is spoken and taught. It may be said that the Celtic languages are all taught at the Propaganda College, Rome, where one of the finest collections of Welsh scholastic literature is preserved, and it is deemed not at all improbable that a Welsh college will be added to the educational establishments of the Church in the Eternal City, where England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States already have colleges of their own. The question of a separate jurisdiction for Wales has really been before Propaganda for the past fifteen years. It was first advocated by the late Earl of Denbigh, and Cardinal Vaughan, who is a Welshman by descent, as well as Dr. Hedley, the learned Bishop of Newport and Monmouth, afterwards were brought to regard the scheme with favor. It has long been recognized in Rome that the intensely religious character of the Welsh people offered a fair field for their conversion, and it has been remembered that the Nonconformists of the principality have never been intolerant towards their Catholic neighbors.

It is said that a sensational betrothal is forming a topic of conversation in Vienna diplomatic and aristocratic circles. Count Coudenhove, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, is betrothed to a Japanese lady, who will become a Catholic. The Coudenhoves are of the most Catholic and aristocratic families in Austria. The death of M. Engleme Plon, the well-known Paris publisher, has been received with general regret. The deceased was a practical Catholic, and a great friend of the Abbe Hamon, cure of St. Sulpice whose great work, "Histoire de la Sainte Vierge," in seven volumes, M. Plon published. His family have been printers and publishers since the sixteenth century. Of Dutch origin, they sought refuge in France to escape the persecution of the Protestant princes of Orange. The funeral obsequies were solemnly carried out at St. Sulpice. The French Senate have practically accepted the budget as it came from the Chamber of Deputies. The obnoxious taxation of the religious communities has therefore become law. Only one modification was accepted. The tax is to be thirty centimes per one hundred francs on all religious communities alike, "authorities," or "non-authorities." Even M. Ribot was struck by the unjust anomaly of two scales of taxation. It is one thing to decree taxes and another to gather them in. The French press is agitating resistance to an "iniquitous law," and the movement seems likely to spread.

Much indignation is felt in France at the news which has just arrived that the Correctional Tribunal of Rome has sentenced Mgr. Boglin, ex-editor of the *Nouveau Moniteur de Rome* to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 lire, and the

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

Hon. Mr. Foster's budget
speeches are always clear and
candid statements of the financial
position of the country. Nothing
is concealed; nothing is left unexplained. Everything is made as plain as can possibly be, in a speech abounding in figures, as a budget speech necessarily is. During his term of office he has so managed the Dominion's finances as to be able, on several occasions to make the pleasing announcement of a surplus. If, this year he has not the pleasure of presenting such an agreeable statement to the House, he is not alone in this respect among the finance ministers of the world. What he says of the world wide business depression, is, but the experience of like officers in most other countries. Mr. Foster, however, respect Canada has suffered less than any other part of the world.

But, although Mr. Foster has to announce a deficit, he is happily freed from the obligation, that has been the lot of some others, of enumerating the vain attempts to make revenue and expenditure meet by increased taxation. The very contrary is the fact. His career as Finance Minister has been signalized by many remissions of taxes, and he is now able to show that, had the duties abolished within the last five years been continued, there would be sufficient revenue, not only to meet the current expenditure; but also to provide for whatever capital outlay has gone to increase the debt. That is to say; whatever increase of the debt there has been since 1891 has been in consequence of the taxes remitted. But, were it not for the general trade depression, there would not have been a deficit, notwithstanding the remission of taxation. On the other hand, the depression would have been unable to extinguish the surplus, were it not for the remissions.

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The Government propose to levy a light duty on sugar and to increase the duty on liquor. The sugar duty is to be a half cent on the raw sugar, and a proportionate increase on refined and confectioneries. The importation of sugar has reached an excess of three hundred million pounds a year. The revenue derivable from that amount of sugar, at the rate proposed would be \$1,500,000. In view of the fact that this is but one third of the sugar duties existing prior to 1891, when the rate was never less than a cent and a half a pound, it cannot be regarded as heavy. Spirits is the other article selected for an advance of duty. On this the excise duty is to be increased 20 cents a gallon, and the customs duty 12 cents a gallon. The annual output of liquor on which excise duty is paid is about 3,000,000, and the annual importation of spirits, on which customs duty is paid is in round numbers, about 1,000,000 gallons. Calculated on this basis, the increased duties on liquors would bring in about \$700,000. From the sugar and liquor duties together, an estimate of about \$2,000,000 per annum would be recoverable. By these duties, it will be seen one half of the anticipated deficiency in revenue will be met. The other half is to be abolished by drastic reductions in expenditure. That is good statesmanship, and, although it may not tend to popularize the Finance Minister in some quarters, it is such as the present emergency demands. If persevered in, it will, of course, cannot help redounding to the credit of Canada, and to the ultimate satisfaction of all.

It will be remembered that, prior to the Dominion general election in 1891, the leaders of the Opposition in Canada were looking to the United States for a sign by which they hoped to conquer at the polls. Nor can our readers have forgotten the treacherous correspondence with Washington, carried on through the instrumentality of the notorious Farrar, and unearthed just on the eve of the elections. Although their nefarious designs were then exposed, they were foiled in their treacherous plottings, the conspirators have since renewed their efforts, and, although Farrar, Wiman and the other "leaders" of that day do not now appear in the van, the connection between the Liberal Party in Canada and the annexationists in the United States is none the less complete. Ways and means, is "the sign" desired by the Canadian end of the combination, and the information published below will furnish some idea of the methods to which recourse has been had in the hope of realizing this desire. The following telegram is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald. It is deserving of the most careful attention:

Lower Prices Than Ever.
Hundreds of well satisfied customers from all parts of P. E. Island trade with us, and every one pleased.
We Want Your Trade AND OFFER YOU PRICES The Cheapest on P. E. I.
Tickings from 8c. yard up. Grey Cottons 2, 3, 4 and 6c. yard. White Cotton 4 and 6c., one yd. wide, 7c. Heavy Gingham 5, 6 and 7c. yd. All Wool Dress Goods, 25c. yd. up. Ladies' Vests 5c. each. Prints 5, 7 and 8c. up.
STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

TRULY Remarkable. PICTURE FRAME to yourself and then in memory's gallery this fact: That our stock of PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS is unusually large, and that we have a large portion of a Bankrupt Stock of Mouldings to sell at big discounts of regular prices.
Bring your Pictures to us and see what we can do for you.
BOUGHT FROM Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.
Mark Wright & C., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

Blood Poison THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE, Driven Out of the System by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that a change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. I remained there for some time, but without any benefit. I then went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and there I met a man named John J. Ayer, who was a great sufferer from the same disease. He told me of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifested. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite, and I am able to do my former work. I am calling upon you, to resist the Japanese, and saying that if the island is to be called a free nation, it is to be called a free nation, and that the people of the island should be given to Great Britain. The Times has a dispatch from Peking stating that the fact that the Emperor has been seen in the streets of Japan is known to only a few Chinese. No edict in regard to the matter has been issued. A dispatch to the Times from Paris says the Temps has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Japan has replied to the friendly protest of Russia, Germany, and France, agreeing to renounce the possession of the Liaoning peninsula, but that the rights to Fort Arthur, and the forts in the vicinity, are to be retained. Japan says that nothing has occurred to diminish the hope of an amicable settlement of the troubles in connection with the Chinese Japanese peace treaty. The Chinese will be glad to say upon the point of the Liaoning peninsula, that the compensation to Japan for foregoing possession of the Liaoning peninsula will be the payment by China of an increased indemnity.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday the 14th day of June A. D. 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the law Courts building in Charlottetown, and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between Thomas Power of Charlottetown, Lot or Township number Thirty-four in Queen's County, farmer, and his wife of the one part, and Fred Foster Franco-Canadian of the other part. All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Thirty-four in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the west side of the road leading from Charlottetown, and thence north by the variation four degrees north and thirty-three chains; thence north by the said variation two chains along the boundary line between Lots Thirty-three and Thirty-four; thence east eighty-three chains; and thence south along the aforesaid road twelve chains to the place of commencement; bounded on the north by Charles Reardon's farm, on the east by the aforesaid road, on the south by William Woodruff's land, and on the west by the aforesaid boundary line, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less. Also, that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Thirty-four, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the East side of the Covehead Road at the South boundary line of Thomas Riley's (late Patrick Riley's) farm thence running East along the said South boundary line of Thomas Riley's farm for the distance of seventy-two chains thence South ten chains; thence West the Covehead Road aforesaid seventy-two chains to the place of commencement, containing seventy-one acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Thirty-four, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the West side of the Covehead Road at the Northeast angle of land now or formerly owned by Michael Landigan, thence running West eighty-four chains to the division line between Lot Thirty-three and Lot Thirty-four, thence North along said division line six chains; thence East eighty-four chains to the Covehead Road aforesaid; and thence along the same South six chains to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1895. CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagee. May 1, 1895. E. I. P.

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

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO. It is an old saying, so everybody wants to make money, or at least wants to know how to make it. You will save 10c. on every hat you buy from JAS. PATON & Co. from that 80c. lot. They are well worth 40c. Our price is only 25c. We will only sell two to each customer. JAS. PATON & Co.

I. When Nature is clad in her Mantle of Spring, Our old winter "duds" to the winds we should fling, And learn a new lesson from Nature's array— That our dress should be tasteful, and handsome, and gay. Paton provides, with his usual care, A splendid assortment of what you should wear.

II. The birds sing a welcome, and many will flock To sing in the praise of Paton's New Stock. He has been in the markets, and Charlottetown will tell That Paton & Co. have bought very well. They will suit every fancy and taste to a hat, And about all their customers what they should wear.

III. New Costumes and Dresses, a splendid selection. The fabrics are rich and the style is perfection. The best and brightest that ever you wore Are daily on sale at Paton's Big Store. The prices are such as the people can spare, And also secure them the right thing to wear.

IV. Paton has studied the Milliner's art, His articles are winning the popular heart. 'Twould need all the power of Tenyson's sonnets To recite all the charms of his Hats and his Bonnets; His customers walk "with their heads in the air," And gladly will tell you of what you should wear.

V. The heavy departments are bravely laden For Man and for Woman, for Matron and Maiden; The best of all goods, which will stand every test, And no joy no better can be than the best. You will get at Paton's a bountiful share Of every identical thing you should wear.

VI. Paton has also remembered mankind, Their wants and their wishes are not left behind. His new styles in Clothing are bound to be best, They cannot be matched from the east to the west. The wonderful prices will cause you to stare, And Paton will show you the things you should wear.

LISTEN AND WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT 100 PIECES OF 30 INCH COTTON THAT WE INTEND OFFERING TO-MORROW. English Print made to sell at 12, 13c., and 14c. Our price to clear, 9c. only. There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds. in all. All fast colors, guaranteed to wash; 12 pieces of dark colored Satin usually sold at 25c., to-morrow only 10c. Call and inspect this lot. You cannot duplicate this lot at the price. Try it. JAS. PATON & Co.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

The Robin's Song.

By HARRIET F. BLODGETT.

A little robin came too soon From Summerland away; He must have thought that it was June When 'twas not even May.

Like the sound of organ music Was the wind among the trees, And the sound of Angel voices Rose and fell upon the breeze;

Judas Iscariot.

We make the following extracts, says the Catholic Standard, from a very interesting paper by the Rev. James Hughes, Administrator of Mountstevan parish, Ireland, which appears in the April issue of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.

In the Gospels the order of naming the Twelve Apostles is not always the same, but Peter ever held the first place and Judas Iscariot the last.

Sea—a miserable place, whose name indicates many sinister significations; Iscariot, the man of Kerith, the man addicted to usury, the man of murderous intent, the traitor.

When Judas began that career of evil which ended at last in unpeakable wickedness we cannot know; the Gospel only tells us the result.

But all this is simply a childish way of accounting for the perpetration of great vice—at the perpetration was preordained, and could not alter.

"Against the day of My burial?" What a blighting of the hopes of Judas was contained in those words!

What could have been the motives for the betrayal? This is the point one feels inclined to go back to again and again in character sketches of Judas.

Amsterdam is to have a Catholic University which is to be under the direction of the Jesuits. It is to be the crown of the religious schools of the Netherlands.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body.

night was the eating of the Paschal Lamb. While they were at supper their Divine Master performed the wonderful and significant act of humility in washing the feet of the Apostles.

Then, as the supper went on, He said more plainly that one of them would betray Him. They were alarmed, and filled with sorrow; they did not know what to think; horrors seemed to crowd about them as the sacred meal progressed.

First—Christ saw from the cross the human race in a state of profound corruption and declared that He intended to lift it out of its misery by means of repentance and pardon.

Nemesis was soon on the track of Judas. When morning came after a terrible night, he heard that our Lord was delivered over to the Roman Governor; then he began to realize all that he had done.

Amsterdam is to have a Catholic University which is to be under the direction of the Jesuits. It is to be the crown of the religious schools of the Netherlands.

Satelli's Message.

Monsignor Satelli sends the following Easter message to the people of America through the New World.

First—Christ saw from the cross the human race in a state of profound corruption and declared that He intended to lift it out of its misery by means of repentance and pardon.

The expression of the unbeliever Rousseau has become celebrated, in which, comparing the death of Socrates with that of Christ, he said: "The death of Socrates was that of a philosopher; the death of Christ that of a God."

Humanity has need of worship and of laws. Worship is needed in its relations with the divinity and with the supreme principles of its being; laws are indispensable for its social existence.

According to the last edition of the Madras Catholic Directory the number of Catholics in India and Ceylon (not Burma) is 1,382,656.

When? Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, when you use CATOLENE.

Poem Arrived at Goff Bros. Too Late for Competition. Cinderella's Glass Slipper was famed in its day, For it brought her a husband, rich, noble and gay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. CARTERS' Seed Store WILL BE Removed On Wednesday, April 17th.

Truth is Mighty And will prevail. This you can prove to your satisfaction by calling at our Store and examining our immense stock of the MOST FAMOUS CLOTHS IN THE MARKET.

John MacLeod & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS. The Finest Line of Hats in the City.

FOR THE Lenten Season At the Fish Market. 150 QUINTALS Choice Table Codfish, 100 Quintals Hake, 50 Quintals Pollock, 150 Boxes Boneless Codfish (extra quality).

THE GREAT Cheap Clearance Sale Now going on! Dr. Murray, DENTIST, Office, 145 Queen St.

McKAY WOOLEN CO. Will be cleared out at prices to suit a tired purse. BURDOCK B PILLS A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.