AND KID. REDUCED
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Fur Coats, Sleigh Robes,
Great Sacrifice until
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best and selling out cheap
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LOTHING!

Overcoats & Suits.
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MAY,
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OF OLD STAND,
Queen Street.

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Cheapest.

Oil because it is a little
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BEST AMERICAN
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we sell TO BE THE
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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894. Vol. XXIII. No. 17

The Charlottetown Herald
—IS PUBLISHED—
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Correspondence should be addressed to the proprietors as above or to the HERALD.

R. E. MORAN, J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for February, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 2 8m. p m, W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 6h 20.5m a m.
Full Moon, 19th day, 10h 3.8m. p m, S E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 8h 15 7m. a m, W

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun rises h m	Sun Sets h m	The Moon Rises morn	The Moon Sets after'n	High Water Ch'town after'n
1	Thur	7 29	4 59	4 58	0 42	8 2
2	Fri	28	5 0	5 50	1 33	8 53
3	Sat	26	2	6 31	2 35	9 42
4	Sun	25	3	7 7	3 39	10 29
5	Mon	24	5	7 35	4 47	10 59
6	Tues	23	6	7 55	5 55	11 25
7	Wed	21	8	8 13	7 5	11 58
8	Thur	20	9	8 28	8 15	morn
9	Fri	18	10	8 44	9 24	0 29
10	Sat	17	12	9 0	10 37	1 1
11	Sun	16	14	9 18	11 51	1 38
12	Mon	14	15	9 38	morn	2 19
13	Tues	12	17	10 7	1 20	3 12
14	Wed	11	19	10 46	2 32	4 26
15	Thur	9	20	11 44	3 53	6 1
16	Fri	7	22	aft 55	5 3	7 30
17	Sat	6	23	2 20	6 1	8 40
18	Sun	4	24	3 47	6 42	9 36
19	Mon	2	26	5 12	7 13	10 28
20	Tues	1	27	6 38	7 35	11 3
21	Wed	6 59	29	7 50	7 49	11 39
22	Thur	57	30	9 4	8 11	aft 13
23	Fri	56	32	10 17	8 27	0 57
24	Sat	54	33	11 28	8 45	1 23
25	Sun	52	34	morn	9 5	2 3
26	Mon	50	35	0 38	9 29	2 48
27	Tues	48	38	1 47	9 58	3 46
28	Wed	46	39	2 49	10 36	4 53

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions.
mar 15,1893—1yr.

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FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
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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 thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent
Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

Dr T. C. Robins,
SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE:—Prince Street, Opposite St. Paul's Church Charlottetown, P. E. Island. mar 1st 93

C. M. B. A.
DIRECTORY.

Branch 214, Alberton.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening.
President—Rev. A. E. Burke.
Rec. Secy.—John A. Keeffe.

Branch 215, Summerside.

Meets at Compton's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—John B. Strong.

Branch 216, Charlottetown.

Meets at the Lyceum every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—J. B. Macdonald,
Rec. Secy.—S. P. Paoli.

SHORT and SWEET.

CAN'T afford a large space. We sell at such small profits we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I. Call and see us, for Hats, Ties, Shirts and Suits overcoats or pants.

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London House!

Sale of Remnants.

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Silks,
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Embroideries,
Tweeds,

Bargains in Readymade Clothing.

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LOW PRICES!

Shovels, Forks, Axes, Handles, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Bar Iron, Sleigh-shoe Steel, Disston's Cross Cut Saws, Disston's Files and Rasps, Cart and Truck-wagon stock, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Galvanized Iron Well Buckets.

LARGE STOCK — GOOD GOODS.

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CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pale Faces
show Depleted Blood, poor nourishment, everything bad. They are signs of Anæmia.

Scott's Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, enriches the blood, purifies the skin, cures Anæmia, builds up the system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

FARMER'S COLUMN

Steaming Feed for Cattle.

After giving a correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette some instructions as to the making of a box for steaming feed for Cattle, Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station thus discourses on that subject:

And now let me urge our correspondent to let the whole matter of steaming food for his steers severely alone, for after he has had a winter's experience with this system he will be wiser but at very considerable cost. The subject of cooking and steaming food for stock is one that has had its run again and again, to those who have not followed the subject to the end the matter looks so plausible that the experiment is eagerly tried, but in a short time it is dropped for good.

Our correspondent will find some interesting reading on this subject in Vol. XXIV, Second Series, 1888, of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." In a most interesting chapter Mr. Henry F. Moore of Frome, Somerset, Eng., gathers up practical experiences in the preparation of food for stock. Letters of inquiry to 200 well-known agriculturists were sent out, asking for experience in the preparation of stock food on the following points: One, chaffing; two, mixing; three, cooking, and four, steaming foods.

In general the reports of the farmers were against steaming or cooking. Sir John Lawes, with his characteristic vigor and that marked ability at getting down to the bottom of agricultural practice which is so characteristic of this wonderful man, writes:

While the various methods of preparing fodder for animals, such as steaming, ensilage, etc., may be accompanied by practical advantage, all the experiments hitherto executed, show that the digestibility is not sensibly increased. It was found by Hellriegel and Lucanus that the digestibility of rye straw by sheep was not increased either by fermenting or cooking it. Experiments in Proskau by Funke gave the same results regarding the digestibility of the total dry matter and the cellulose of a mixed ration fed to milch cows.

Recent experiments at Poppelsdorf showed decreased digestibility of hay as a result of steaming. Coarse hay fed to oxen, first dry then steamed, showed a reduced digestibility of all the constituents, but especially of the protein, which was reduced from 46 per cent to 20. Boiled Bran given to oxen was less digestible than dry bran. The digestibility of concentrated fodder is not increased by cooking.

Here at the Wisconsin Station we have repeatedly tried the experiment of feeding cooked and uncooked feed to hogs. In one or two instances we have had slightly greater gains from the cooked feed but not nearly enough to pay for the trouble of cooking, while in four experiments out of five there has been absolutely less through cooking. As I write an experiment is in progress and for the first week the ten hogs getting uncooked feed showed a gain of forty pounds more than the ten hogs getting cooked feed. I do not expect the whole experiment will show anything like such a loss as this, but so much for the first week of a carefully conducted trial. I am quite confident that if our correspondent puts in a steaming box he will give it up after one winter's experience, suffering thereby a financial loss equal to what his subscription to the Gazette will amount to for a lifetime.

Pumpkins for Feeding Cows.

There is a common impression that the seeds of a pumpkin or a squash will dry up a cow. And on this account, as it is considerable trouble to take out the seeds, the feeding of pumpkins is a rare thing in a dairy. A well-known dairyman whose business is the making of fine butter, and who is, therefore, exceedingly careful in the feeding of his cows, reports very differently from this, as his experience in feeding pumpkins. He says: "The past year I have grown one acre of pumpkins by themselves as a crop, and have gathered from this acre thirty-five two-horse loads, each quite equal to a ton. The average yield from the hills, placed seven feet apart, was five to the hill. This will make not less than 500 to the acre, and as the average weight is fourteen pounds, the whole yield is 70,000 pounds. I am now feeding one pumpkin a day to each cow, and since beginning this feeding the milk has increased an average of two quarts to each cow, while the butter has much improved in color from the deep yellow flesh of the gourds.

"The cows eat them greedily, leaving the meal for them, until the last shred has been consumed. They are chopped in a large feed box by a spade, having the edge ground sharp, a dozen pumpkins being reduced to slices in three minutes in this way. There is an old method of cutting roots which I have found quite easy and convenient in every way for some years past. The inside of the pumpkins, the seeds and stringy stuff, is all given with the rest, and there has been no appearance of any increase of urine, and the milk is still increasing after two weeks of feeding. The cost of this acre of pumpkins was less than that of an acre of corn, as the harvesting was the mere picking up; at the most, it is not more than $5 for the whole thirty-five tons. This is the cheapest food for cows I have yet found. And it is as good, taking the testimony of the cows, as it is cheap."

The value of pumpkins for feeding cows at the early part of the winter is such that a supply of them should always be grown for this use. They come in most usefully at the intermediate time between the autumn feeding and the dry feeding of the winter. Thus they weld, as it were, these two seasons so closely and with so little interference that the milk and butter are not diminished in quantity nor quality. Pumpkins are far more nutritious than is generally supposed. Some analysis made by Prof. Storer, of the Bussey Institute go to show that the dry matter of these gourds is far more nutritious than the best kinds of grains.

It is well known that the seeds of all kinds of the gourd tribe are quite rich in fat, and they are also very rich in albuminoids, and hence are of great value for making milk. But it is also known that these seeds are to some extent stimulative to the urinary organs, and, possibly on this account, the popular impression that they cause a diminution of the milk has arisen. But it seems, from the experience of this careful dairyman, that this common belief, like many others, is not well founded, and may be wholly ignored by those who desire to make use of this easily-grown and really nutritious vegetable. It might be said, in addition, that the flesh of both the pumpkin and squash is quite rich in sugar, and of all the carbohydrates sugar is the most valuable as a nutriment.

An Ohio farmer says: "Last September I had twelve fine shoats which had been on clover all summer and were in fine condition, weighing 1,800 lbs. when put in the pen. I fed those hogs fifty bushels of wheat soaked twelve hours before feeding. I sold these hogs at $5.60 per cwt. and they weighed 3,000 lbs. A gain of 1,200 lbs. at $5.60 per cwt. would give me $67.20 for fifty bushels of wheat, which I would have sold at fifty-two cents per bushel, $26. Now, can any farmer say it doesn't pay?"

A recent writer on poultry says: "If you want eggs, get the Leghorn family; the black Langshan comes next. If for market, the Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock are good. If for eggs and very fancy door-yards or lawns, get the silver-spangled Hamburgs. The Black Spanish are fine layers, but their legs are blue and their meat dark and hard to dress. For a white market fowl you cannot beat the white Wyandottes, as they have pure white feathers and bright yellow legs, yellow skin and very easily dressed, and very hardy."

The closing ceremony in connection with Pope Leo XIII's jubilee year took place on the 18th and consisted of a mass celebrated by him in St. Peter's in grand state, followed by the Te Deum. Sixty thousand tickets were given out for this final celebration, and it is estimated that 80,000 people were present. The entrance of the Pope into the church with his cortege was announced from the dome by a musical blast from the silver trumpets, and he was enthusiastically cheered by the immense multitude. During the mass the Pope wore the mitre given him by the German Emperor and afterwards the tiara presented to him by Franz Josef, of Austria-Hungary.

"Their courtship was full of romance was it not?" "Very. Neither one of them told the other the truth."

Worthington's for March.

The latest number of this exceptionally first-class attractive home magazine is one of the best ever published; bright, fresh and full of entertaining articles, with fine press work and specially prepared illustrations that add greatly to the charm and value of its pages. The leading article, entitled "Scenes in the Snake River Valley," by Prof. G. Frederic Wright, of Oberlin College, is an account of a trip taken for scientific purposes through nearly the whole length of this strange and desolate region. His way lay over the shoulder of the Tenton mountains which rise to a height of over 8,000 feet above the sea, and down into the great lava plains that stretch for hundreds of miles, with here and there the sentinel-like cones of long extinct volcanoes. Mrs. Livermore's serial, "One of the Forty-niners," gains steadily in interest. Another interesting paper of historic value, is that relating to "The Fate of Aaron Burr's Daughter," throwing light upon what was at the time, a most painful mystery. The short stories, essays and poems are exceptionally good. They are always good, in Worthington's, always bright and entertaining, while the articles in the leading departments are of great interest and value.

Lippincott's for March.

The complete novel in the March number of Lippincott's is "A Desert Claim," by Mary E. Stickney. It is a charming tale of ranch life in Northern Colorado. Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its ninth chapter. "The Inmate of the Dungeon," by W. C. Morrow, is a story of uncommon power. Joel Chandler Harris, in "The late Mr. Watkins of Georgia; His Relation to Oriental Folk-Lore," compares a curious legend of his own State with one of India. In "A Prophet of the New Womanhood," Annie Nathan Meyer considers Henrik Ibsen from an unfamiliar point of view. Emma Henry Ferguson tells "More about Captain Ried," the Confederate blockade-runner. John Gilmer Speed describes "The Training of the Saddle-Horse." Dr. Charles C Abbott writes of "Bees and Buckwheat," and Charles McIlvaine of "The Evolution of Public Roads." In "Talks with the Trade," the subject of "Literary Mendicancy" is presented. The poetry of the number is by Anna Robeson Brown and John James Meehan.

An Animated Newspaper.

AN OLD MAN READS THE NEWS AND TELLS IT TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

"Speaking of queer occupations," said a Fourth street merchant, "there is an old fellow down town who makes a good living reading the newspapers. Of course, everybody reads the evening papers, but in the rush of business the morning papers may get lost in the shuffle. The old man gets out of bed at an early hour and gets a copy of each of the morning papers as early as they can be bought. He then reads them exhaustively, and by the time the business men get down town he has thoroughly mastered all branches of the news of the day. He is well educated and bright and has a keen perception. He then starts out, dropping in on first one and then another of his subscribers, for he lets his services by the week, just as a newspaper.

"He enters a bank where everybody is busy. He knows the likes and dislikes of every one of his customers, and he entertains each for a few moments with the news of his choice, and then with a few passing remarks about the general news of the day passes on to the next. You will find him discussing the silver question one moment and race horses the next. He can tell the tips for the day and the prices of silver. He knows the latest in art and literature and is thoroughly posted in politics. He is a walking cyclopedia. He is not only a daily newspaper, but a whole file of newspapers, with a lightning index. He tells you the news of the day, and if asked will refresh your memory on past events. He is strictly business, and while he answers every question asked by a subscriber freely, he absolutely will not talk to a non-subscriber.

"If you want to talk to him about the happenings of the day, you must pay a week's fee in advance. Then he will see you every day for a week. If you are at your office regularly, he will come to you daily, but if you fail to be on hand that is your loss. One beauty of his system is that he has no debts. He has a preferred list of 10, whom he charges $1 a month, and upon whom he waits at any hour they name. Then his common customers pay 10 cents a week, and he agrees to see them all before noon. When a subscriber's time is up, the fact is mentioned, and unless payment is made at once you can't get the old fellow to open his mouth. Pay him, and he is at your service.

"He is strictly business and does not regard himself as an excrescence on the face of business, nor is he so regarded by his customers. He is a kindly old fellow who has a smile for everybody, and for whom everybody has a pleasant word. He does not bear tales, but confines himself strictly to what is in the papers, and thus avoids the responsibility for tales he might otherwise be able to tell."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Bill Withdrawn.

GLADSTONE WITHDRAWS THE EMPLOYERS' BILL, WHICH THE LORDS MUTILATED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—There was a notable gathering in the house of commons today, it being anticipated that Mr. Gladstone would make an attack upon the house of lords in connection with the recent so-called obstruction of legislation as evidenced by the amendments made by the peers to such popular measures as the Parish Councils' bill and the Employer's Liability bill.

Mr. Gladstone, carefully dressed with a flower in his button hole, entered during the "questions" portion of the preliminary proceedings, and was loudly and generally cheered.

Mr. Gladstone in answer to a question put by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, rose and said that there was no warrant as yet to recognize the Brazilian insurgents as belligerents.

After the rest of the questions had been disposed of Mr. Gladstone, amid cheers, moved the discharge of the order of the Employers Liability bill. The speech in making this motion, only lasted fifteen minutes. The premier said, during the course of his remarks, that he was convinced that a large majority of the working classes were opposed to the house of lords amendments, and therefore the government had no option but to withdraw the bill. The radicals showed disappointment at the mildness of the speech as it progressed.

The premier in his mildest tones argued against the "contracting" out amendment, saying that from all the evidence presented he thought the working people and the friendly societies were all subjected to the house of lords provisions. The government believed that the working people were the best judges in matters which related to their own affairs, and if the amendments were incorporated in the bill the workmen's security would be impaired and they would be deprived of all the benefits of the bill.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who was also cheered, defended the house of lords' amendments, claiming that the working people favored them. Continuing, he said he represented an industrial constituency and that he had not received a single objection to the amendments. Both the unionists and the liberals were sent to the house of commons by the working classes, upon whose support both were dependent.

The house, by a vote of 225 to 6, adopted Mr. Gladstone's motion, and amid loud laughter the bill was withdrawn.

The house rejected all the important amendments made by the house of lords to the Parish Council's bill and accepted the unimportant amendments.

A Bicycle Railway.

Last month a notice appeared in the Canada Gazette stating that application would be made to parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of of the "Boynton Bicycle Electric Railway Company of Canada:" The object of the company, as stated in the notice, is "to construct equip and operate a bicycle electric railway from the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the Port of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and between any places within the said points." At the time this notice first appeared no one seemed to know what the applicant meant and people were wondering what manner of thing a bicycle railway could possible be. The Scientific American of the 17th inst. throws considerable light on the subject, for it gives a detailed account of this latest engine of speed. We are indebted to its pages for the following condensed account of the railway. The great object of the Boynton Co. is the attainment, for their cars, of a very high rate of speed. From seventy-five to one hundred or more miles per hour is what they hope to attain. As air resistance is a great impediment to speed this railway uses a narrow car with sharpened ends, mounted upon two wheels, one at each end, and travelling upon a single rail. The motive power is electricity and the current is obtained from overhead where a conductor runs between two wooden rails. As the car runs on a single rail, the wooden ones, just referred to, are made use of for the purpose of keeping the car in an upright position. The engineer in charge has full control over the speed of the car. The cars are made up in compartments similar to those in use in England. The peculiar arrangement of the wheels prevent shaking, and thus affords the passengers considerable comfort. There is already a line of this railway in course of construction across Long Island from Bellport to the Sound. A motor car seating twenty four people will weigh six tons, and the trailing car seating fifty people will weigh three tons. The cars are 51 feet long, 4 wide and 7 high. The construction of a railway on this principle is said to be very cheap. The headquarters of the company are at Patchogue in Long Island.

Charcoal—It's Uses and Utility.

W. K. Grayson, M. D., Florence, Texas, in the Texas Sanitarian, says that, as a general thing, there is less known among the laity and public generally about charcoal and its uses than any other article that is so common and so useful and so valuable. Charcoal laid flat on a burn causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems nearly healed, if it is superficial. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over decomposed pelts, or dead matter, it prevents any bad odor or stench. Foul water is purified by its use. It is a fine and cheap disinfectant, and will sweeten offensive air if put in shallow dishes around the apartments of the sick. It is extremely porous in its minute interior that it absorbs and condenses gasses rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh Charcoal will absorb about one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant sores and wounds; in cases of what is called proud flesh, it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water will often relieve a sick headache; it absorbs the gasses and relieves the distended stomach, pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head. It relieves constipation and heartburn.

Among the numerous and varied properties of charcoal there is one—one, too, of the most wonderful—which seems to be inadequately recognized, probably from its being imperfectly known. It is that of being able to condense and store away in its pores many times its own bulk of certain gaseous bodies, which it retains thus compressed in an otherwise unchanged state, and from which they can be withdrawn. A systematic task of examination of this subject developed these surprising results.

Operating with blocks of fine boxwood charcoal, freshly burnt, it was found that by simply placing such blocks in contact with certain gases they absorbed them in the following proportions:

Ammonia	90	volumes
Hydrochloric acid	85	"
Sulphurous acid	65	"
Sulphureted hydrogen	55	"
Nitrous oxide	40	"
Carbonic acid	35	"
Carbonic oxide	9.42	"
Oxygen	9.25	"
Nitrogen	6.50	"
Carbureted Hydrogen	5	"
Hydrogen	1.75	"

It is this amazing absorbtive process that renders of so much value a comparative slight sprinkling of charcoal over dead animal matter as a preventive of the escape of the odors arising from decomposition. A dead dog was placed in a box in a warm place and covered with charcoal to the depth of between two and three inches; no odor or smell was emitted during several months, after which time on examination showed that nothing of the animal remained but the bones and a portion of the skin. To the large excess of oxygen over the nitrogen in the atmosphere, which was absorbed by the charcoal, and which thus rendered harmless the various vapors given off by the carcass as they were being absorbed, is doubtless owing to the facts as above stated and the further fact of the charcoal never becoming saturated. For the sake of experiment on the value of Charcoal for storing oxygen place in a box one cubic foot of charcoal without mechanical compression. A little over nine cubic feet of oxygen, representing a mechanical pressure of one hundred and twenty-six pounds on the square inch, can be drawn by a small hand pump, indicating a most feasible means by which atmospheric air can be decomposed in such a way as to provide a cheap supply of oxygen. The condensing power of charcoal applied to ammonia is equal to what would be obtained by subjecting this gas to a pressure of nearly one thousand two hundred and sixty pounds on the square inch. One could hardly readily, and at first thought, recognize this wonderful property of Charcoal, yet it is nevertheless one, and can be readily demonstrated by actual experiment by those who wish for actual demonstration.—Scientific American.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lenten Changes.

THE MEANING OF "COLLATION," AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The Christians of former days partook, as we have said before, of but one repast each day, and this repast, from which all succulent viands were retrenched, was never eaten until after Vespers, that is to say in the evening. Under Louis XII. and Francis I. this usage was much changed, for the Bishop of Paris allowed this repast to be eaten at noon. So considerable a change was not effected all at once; it came on only by degrees, and the Church was at length compelled to tolerate it. This change in the hour of the repast produced another with regard to the taking of but one meal a day. Among the Latins they began to dispense with it by allowing themselves to drink towards evening to allay the thirst which fasting occasions.

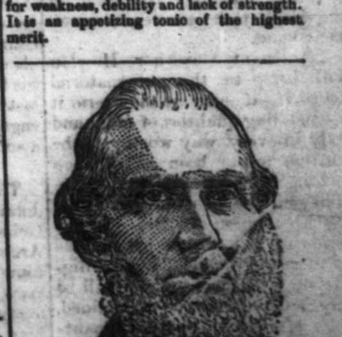
Towards the end of the eleventh century the monks conceived that they ought to take a small piece of bread with what they drank in the evening, but as they did not wish that this should make them waste their time, they had their evening lectures in the refectory, instead of in the hall of the chapter, and they termed it going to collation, from the Latin name of the conference of the Holy Fathers. Thus the term "collation" was, as it were, imperceptibly transferred from the lectures at the conferences to this light evening repast, and it was soon used in the same sense by the world at large, when the secular clergy, finding that this frugal repast somewhat mitigated the rigors of the fast, considered it expedient to imitate the monks in this respect. How many good Catholics there are who rigidly adhere to the collation during Lent and who have not the slightest idea of the etymology of the word.—Pittsburg Catholic.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.

Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and internal use.

THE BEST TONIC.

Milburns Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.



Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS [illegible]

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

The Vacant Seat.

WE have heard several names mentioned in connection with the vacant seat in the Senate. As but one person can receive the appointment, and it must needs go to a Prince County man, speculation as to who will be the fortunate one has dwindled down to a few persons. If, as it is asserted, that in matters of this nature services to party and a desire to have representative men occupying the position of Senator, count for aught, we think that no one better deserves the appointment than Mr. J. O. Arsenault, M. P. P. Besides these qualifications he combines in himself another which should entitle him to consideration. By his appointment a deserving element in our population would receive the recognition that is their just due. At present the Acadian people of the Province have no representative in the Senate. The present therefore would be a most opportune time to recognize their claims in this particular.

Being a Prince County man, an old politician and one who has done much for the party, whose gift the office is, Mr. Arsenault's claims cannot very well be ignored. He is likewise well informed on the leading questions of the day, and would fill the position with honor to himself and those whom he would represent. We feel sure that his appointment would meet with approval from those of both parties. The Patriot wishes to see an honest and worthy Conservative receive the honor, while, no doubt, the Examiner will favor one who will bring dignity to the position. In Mr. Arsenault all these requisites are to be found in an eminent degree.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan.

THE news of the appointment of Senator Howlan to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province came with no surprise. For some time past his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the position, and he was looked upon as the most probable successor of the late Governor. The appointment is an excellent one and meets with general approval. Some there are who would feel better pleased if the preferment had been otherwise bestowed. But their number is necessarily small, being principally confined to those who imagined they, or their friends, had strong claims upon the position, and a few who are asinine enough to believe social standing to be the only requisite for the office.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan deserved well of his party and the Province. For the past thirty-two years his best energies have been freely given for the advancement of the interests of both. In him the people recognized one of their ablest and strongest advocates on the floor of parliament. His enforced absence from the legislative halls of the nation is to be regretted: but being yet on the sunny side of sixty we do not expect to see the completion of his term of office end his public services to the province. While not so successful as he and all Islanders would wish in his strenuous endeavors for the betterment of our winter communication with the rest of Canada, no man has done more to bring the question prominently before the assembled wisdom of the land. As the father of the tunnel scheme and the chief advocate for its furtherance the province owes him a debt of gratitude, and grudgingly loses his service.

There are few men in the province more capable of occupying the position than Governor Howlan. His wide grasp of public affairs, his readiness as a public speaker and his qualities as a gentleman eminently fit him for the post. He enjoys the distinction of being a self-made man. Sheer force of ability and persistent effort raised him to the proud eminence he to-day occupies. Besides the lesson this conveys to the youth, the fact will serve to still further raise him in the estimation of those who rely not for advancement upon the color of the blood that courses through their veins.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan will bring to the gubernatorial mansion—if such we may term it—ennobling qualities of mind and body in every way worthy of the position he has been called upon to fill. The governmental functions will not be endangered during his tenure of office. In the hands of himself and his amiable partner the hospitality, and dignity of government house will be ably and efficiently maintained. Both His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howlan have our heartiest congratulations.

Emperor William must intend ingratiating himself into the good graces of another quondam friend. When in Bremen on Wednesday he visited the celebrated Rathskeller cellars, which contain some of the oldest wines in the world. Some of the vintage is over three hundred years old. Wine appears to be the Kaiser's open sesame.

No Cause for Alarm.

THE Examiner's remarks anent the governorship were most strikingly laughable. After reading the article and noting how it bristled with innuendo, one is almost forced to conclude that its author was one of those disappointed ones, who are expected to "hasten to offer their congratulations to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howlan." The writer thinks "the occupants of Government House in the next five years may fairly claim the Briton's privilege of being tried before they are condemned," and that "upon a fair trial it may appear, even to those who have most bitterly opposed Senator Howlan's appointment, that he and his wife are well able to maintain the dignity of the high position etc." To those unacquainted with the facts, the tenor of these remarks will naturally give rise to the thought that Senator Howlan was elevated to the governorship in the face of violent opposition, and that the country is indignant over the appointment. The directly opposite is the truth however. The appointment meets with general approbation. We were aware that some of the applicants for the office were dissatisfied with the choice, but did not think their feelings were so intensely antagonistic as depicted by the Examiner. Possibly after a while "their good sense" may enable them to console themselves with the reflection that only one could win the prize. As a general rule though, people so thinskinned are not greatly overburdened with the article.

What appears to be the greatest fear of the Examiner is that the dignity of the office of Lieut-Governor is in danger. We have yet to learn that this degree of excellence is the sole property of a certain few, and that one's blood must be other than red. We always imagined that anyone possessing the traits of a gentleman was eminently fitted to support all the dignity with which he might be invested. That Governor Howlan possesses all the requisites necessary to bring dignity to the position he occupies we do not expect the Examiner to deny. If he does not we would not give much for the quality of the article that hovered around Government House within recent years. Those of the "upper crust"—the self-elected few who arrogate to themselves the sole right to bear the title—who have become prostrated over the appointment and express, in mutilated English, the horror it has occasioned them are after all but mere nonentities. Nowadays no one of sense takes their mouthings seriously. The time has happily gone by when their supercilious look carries with it the awe it once inspired. Today the man who toils his full ten hours per diem to earn his bread and conducts himself as a gentleman should, may consider no one as his superior. The workmen of today constitute the rock-bed of society. Without their presence the whole fabric would fritter away. Fortuitous accidents of birth or marriage now go for naught.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp
A man's a man for a' that."

The Examiner may rest assured that since the office of Lieutenant Governor must be maintained, it will, in the present instance, be well maintained. While Governor Howlan occupies the post "Prince Edward Island will never want an official representative able to entertain in a proper manner those distinguished strangers who may, in the future, visit the Province." We thought it had come to be generally regarded in this democratic age that no one was the superior of his brother; that all, no matter what their avocations might be, provided they acted as gentlemen ought, were equal; and that the idea that "blue" blood was a sufficient passport into society and a stepping stone to places of prominence, had lapsed into innocuous desuetude. Recent occurrances however have somewhat shaken our idea. In its final eventuation though, we have every confidence.

A joke, already decrepit, cannot be harassed with impunity. Bill Nye, the humorist, who is on a lecture tour through Ontario, courting the smiles and the shekels of fun loving Canadians with his fund of archaic witticisms, was last week compelled to forego his engagement at Niagara Falls from a sudden attack of heart failure.

The action of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, who died recently in the Golden State, in bequeathing to Archbishop Riordan $2,000,000 to found a free hospital in San Francisco, might well be emulated by many other wealthy Catholics here and elsewhere. Though small their mite it would be none the less acceptable. Mrs. Johnson has left a monument to her memory more enduring than those which might be reared of stone or bronze.

THE members of St. Dunstan's Cathedral Choir, assisted by young ladies of Notre Dame Convent and other talent, will give a grand Concert in aid of the poor, in the Lyceum Wednesday evening next. As the object is a most worthy one and as the choir always gives excellent concerts, everyone who can attend should not fail to do so.

Disunited Christianity.

REV. DR. MORRISON'S SECOND LETTER ON THE SUBJECT.

SIR,—In my letter of your last issue I gave an outline of argument showing that the recognition of the Roman Pontiff's supremacy over all the Church was understood as referring not only to honorary matters, but also to those of jurisdiction. I further proved that this supremacy of authority was recognized by reason of the Roman Pontiffs being regarded as the successors of St. Peter, and not out of courtesy to the capital of the Roman Empire. As will have been observed, the question was one of mere history, and consequently in reply, recourse was had to historical evidence alone, without referring to Revelation or theology. I propose subjecting another portion of Rev. Mr. Simpson's address to a similar ordeal.

We are told by Rev. Mr. Simpson that among the differences between the Roman and Greek Churches there exists the doctrinal one of the *Filioque*, or the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, as well as from the Father, which, he says, became embodied in the Roman Catholic belief. For this reason, as also for defining the Catholic belief in the Immaculate Conception, &c., he accuses the Catholic (by the way the Roman) Church of having "added to the faith, once for all, delivered to the saints."

Before entering upon the historical question of what the Church in the earlier ages believed, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, I may pause to remark how amusing it is to hear the accusation brought against the Catholic Church of adding new doctrines to the faith. That unlearned fanatics should make these charges is not a matter for surprise, but I am amazed that learned persons should ever bring forward such unjust accusations, and that without tendering a word of apology. While not intending an apology for the Church (for she needs none) it may be opportune, just here, to offer a brief explanation of the relation between the *belief* in a doctrine of the Church, and a *definition* of that doctrine by a Council, or by the Pope. The Church may have many doctrines which are believed by the faithful, but which are not expressly defined by a council or by the Pope. Generally speaking, it is only when some doctrine of the Church is assailed that she raises her voice to define what is to be held as true regarding the doctrine, and what is to be rejected as false. To be assured of this we need only cast a passing glance at the conduct of the Church from the earliest ages. I will cite one example. No Christian doubts that the Church always believed in the Divinity of Christ, and yet this article of belief was not expressly defined in council till the year 431 A. D., when it was solemnly promulgated by the œcumenical Council of Ephesus. And why did the Church expressly define it to be an article of faith? Because Nestorius, having denied the Divinity of Christ, began sowing the seeds of his poisonous error among the faithful. The Church, therefore, *to preserve* the deposit of faith delivered to the saints, and not to make additions thereto, proclaimed in solemn council that Christ is true God and true Man; and those who refused to accept this doctrine as defined by the Church, were excluded from the communion. Now, Mr. Simpson will grant that, prior to the Council of Ephesus, and even from the beginning of Christianity, the Divinity of Jesus Christ was a doctrine of the Church, and granting such, he must also admit that, in defining that doctrine to be of faith, the Church did not add "to the faith, once for all, delivered to the saints." I think this is plain enough to be seen by any sincere enquirer. But now, if, in defining a dogma over 400 years after her foundation, the Church did not add to the faith, how in the name of justice can she be accused of adding to the faith, if she defines any other doctrine at any other time? It seems to me most unreasonable and unjust to fault the Church for doing at one time what she is praised for doing at another, when the reasons for so doing at both times are alike. By way of illustration, let us suppose that the heresy of Nestorius originated in the thirteenth, instead of the fifth century, and that the Church, for the reason mentioned above had at this later date defined as an article of faith that Christ is true God and true Man. Would not this dogma of the Divinity of Christ be as true, though defined in the 13th century, as it was when defined in the 5th? Whoever denies this must, of necessity, imply the blasphemous absurdity that Christ was true God in the 5th century, but not so in the 13th. Therefore, we must conclude that the dogmatic definitions of faith, be they promulgated in the 5th, the 13th or the 19th century, cannot be construed into additions made to the faith.

Now, we find that in the 13th century the Church did define in council certain dogmas, notably that of the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, which was defined in the second Council of Lyons, A. D. 1274. But from the fact that this doctrine was defined in council at that comparatively late period, we cannot conclude that by it an addition was made to the faith delivered to the saints; for, if we do, we must say the same concerning the definition of the Divinity of Christ in the Council of Ephesus, which event took place over 400 years after the foundation of the Church. What, then, it will be asked, must we say of the course followed by the Church in the Council of Lyons? Just what we say of the course she pursued in the earlier councils, that, to preserve the faith which was being assailed in this particular part, she raised her voice and proclaimed, in solemn council, that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Son, just as 700 years before she proclaimed the Divinity of Christ against the heresy of Nestorius. Surely this is sufficient to show that a dogmatic definition, in council or otherwise, does not create a new belief, but confirms what was already believed; warns the faithful in what sense it is to be believed; and preserves it from the abuse of those who endeavor to destroy it. Even at the present time there are in the Church many points of belief which were, are, and will be believed by all the faithful, and yet were never expressly or directly defined by the Church in council. Now, it may happen, and judging by the past it will happen, that some of these will be called into question and denied by recalcitrant persons, and consequently the Church will deem it her duty to protect those doctrines by defining what should be believed, or what should be proscribed. Here is an example. From the beginning of Christianity it has been, is, and will be the belief of the Church that God the Father did not assume human nature as did the Son, and yet we have no *express* definition of any œcumenical Council to that effect. Now, suppose that 100 years hence, some heresiarch begins teaching that it was not God the Son, but the Father who assumed human nature. Now, would not the Church be justified in raising her voice and pointing out, by a solemn definition in Council, that God the Father did not assume human nature, and thus settle the faith which on this point had been disturbed by the supposed false teacher? And would it not be the very climax of absurdity to accuse the Church in this case of adding new doctrines to the faith?

Now, this is exactly what occurred in the case of the Filioque, or the doctrine of the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. This was no new doctrine in the Church, when defined. It was always the belief of the Church, and it was only when it came to be seriously denied, that it was defined in council. To assure ourselves of this point, we may refer to a few passages quoted from the venerable representatives of the early Church, whose orthodoxy cannot be questioned. Indeed, with regard to the Western Church, the Greek schismatics admit that she professed this belief and thereby attempt to accuse her of heresy on that account, so that there can be no doubt about her belief on this point. Scores of early writers might be produced in testimony of this fact, such as Hilary (De Trinit), Ambrose (Lib. I. De Sp. S.), Marius Victorinus (Adv. Arium), Augustine (Libr XV. De Trinit, Chap. 17), Leo the Great (Epist. XX to Turrib), and a host of others, all of whom speak clearly on the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son. As a sample of what they held on this point I will just quote from the author of the Athanasian Creed as follows: "The Holy Ghost *is from the Father and the Son*, not made, not created, not begotten, *but proceeding.*" I quote this on account of its brevity; the others, though not so brief, are equally pointed.

I will now refer to the Eastern Church. St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria, whose death is recorded in the year A. D. 373, has the following (De Trinit, No. 19) "We are to be taught that the Holy Ghost is a being proceeding from the Son, into a distinct person." In the same work we read: "The Son is the fountain whence issues the Holy Ghost;" and in his third discourse against the Arians he has the following: "He (the Son) gives to the Holy Ghost, and what the Holy Ghost has He receives from the Son." Here we have one of the most eminent representatives of the Eastern Church, one who was a luminary of his age, and whose faith is above suspicion, proclaiming in clear terms his belief concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost. St. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, who died in the year 403, A. D., speaking of the Procession, compares the Father and the Son to a fountain from which proceeds the Holy Ghost, and then concludes as follows: "For this reason the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Father." From which we infer that the Procession from the Son was considered by Chrysostom as an established truth, and that he wished to show that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Father. S. Epiphanius (died A. D. 402) in a work called *Ancorato* No. 67, has the following: "As Christ, being begotten of the Father, is believed to be God of God, so, also is the Holy Ghost God, proceeding from Christ, *since he proceeds from both*, according to the testimony of Christ himself."

I think the above quotations ought to suffice as an example of the belief in the Eastern Church concerning the doctrine in question. To be persuaded that such was their belief, it is not necessary that every man, woman and child of the Eastern Church should have written a treatise on this doctrine. And yet there are persons so unreasonable that they almost make this demand. To believe that Cæsar invaded Britain, we do not make it a necessary condition that a distinct account of the invasion should have been written by each soldier who served under him. His own testimony, even were it alone, would be taken as sufficient. Why, then, cannot the same be granted to those whose testimony I have just quoted? Even without recurring to the precepts of historical criticism, our common sense tells us that their testimony is unquestionable. And what must be particularly remarked here is the fact that, although these writers openly expressed their belief in the Procession from the Son, yet we find no instance of disapproval on the part of their brethren—a fact which shows it was no new doctrine to them.

However, to remove every possible doubt that this faith was known to the faithful of the East, I will quote some other testimonies of a still more public nature. In the year A. D. 521, the Roman Pontiff, Hormisda, sent the Greek emperor, Justin, a public letter on the faith in the Divinity and Incarnation, in which we read the following on the Procession: "It is well known to all that it is the attribute of the Father to beget the Son; the attribute of the Son to be begotten of the Father, but equal to Him; and the attribute of the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father and the Son, in the one essence of the Deity." (Coll. Conc. Leb. Tom. IV. Ep 79). I think there can be no mistaking the meaning of this letter; and when made known, if the doctrine contained therein were unknown to the Eastern Church prior to that time, there would have been a discussion by the Greeks concerning this supposed innovation, especially if they were so fond of resisting Rome, as Mr. Simpson represents them to have been. Indeed, if they had been the least disposed to reject this belief the tenor of the letter would have given them every opportunity, for it clearly tells them that "it is well known to all," therefore known to the Eastern as well as to the Western Church. There being at that very time some murmurers in the Eastern Church, these would have been only too prompt to condemn this letter, had they considered it an innovation of doctrine.

But history furnishes us with a yet more celebrated document bearing on the question. Among the propositions of Nestorious censured by the œcumenical Council of Ephesus we read the following: "Nor do we consider Him (the Holy Ghost) to be the Son, nor being from the Son." Now, they did not censure it by reason of the first part, where it says the Holy Ghost is not the Son, for this is still the belief of both churches. Therefore it was censured by reason of the latter part which virtually denies the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Moreover, in the same Council, there were read a number of anathemas. promulgated against the Nestorian heresy by St. Cyril, of Alexandria, who had been delegated by Pope Celestine, to examine the tenets of Nestorius. Among these anathemas there is one referring to the relation between the Son and the Holy Ghost, for the better understanding of which a brief explanation will be necessary. Nestorius having denied the Divinity of Christ, claimed that the miracles of the *Man* Christ—His resurrection, &c.—were effected by a power communicated to Him by the Holy Ghost, who, he admitted, proceeded from the Father. Against this blasphemy St. Cyril formulated the following anathema: "Whosoever says that our Lord Jesus Christ was glorified by the Holy Ghost, in the sense that this Ghostly power did not proceed from Himself, (the Son), or that the power which He used against demons was from the same spirit as not proceeding from Himself, or that the Holy Spirit by which He worked miracles, is not His own, proceeding from Himself, let him be anathema." As will be observed, this proposition aims chiefly at defending the Divinity of Christ, by asserting that, if the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, the Son must be God. For Nestorius admitted that the Holy Ghost is God, since He proceeds from the Father as a distinct person in the same Divine Nature. Shortly afterwards this proposition of St. Cyril against Nestorius was produced in the Council of Ephesus, was read before the Fathers in session, and expressly approved by the Council (See Coll Conc. 406 Tom III). Now, although this approbation was not a formal definition of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son, it was virtually such, and is a clear index of what the belief in the Eastern Church was concerning this doctrine. It must here be noted that as the controversy between the Nestorians and Catholics was mainly on the Divinity of Christ, and not on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, there was no immediate call for an express definition by the Council of this latter dogma.

Another word about this Council, and for the present I will have done. Besides the propositions sent to Nestorius, St. Cyril also forwarded to this heresiarch a synodal letter, a copy of which was read in, and approved by, the Council of Ephesus. The following is a portion of that letter referring to our question (Lab. Coll. Con. No. 406): "Although the Holy Ghost subsists in His own Personality, He is considered a distinct Personality, inasmuch as He is the Holy Ghost, and not the Son; nevertheless He is from the Son, for He is called the Spirit of Truth, and Christ is Truth, and therefore *He proceeds both from Him (the Son) and from God the Father.*" Now, if the Eastern Church did not believe in the Procession from the Son, that was just the time and the place to make known the same, by opposing the approbation of that doctrine, as expressed in the letter of St Cyril. But being brought face to face with the open declaration that the Holy Ghost proceeds also from the Son, instead of opposing it, they gave it their express approbation. I think the explanations given, and the historical references quoted, ought to be sufficient to show that the Church, when defining in the Council of Lyons (which, by the way, was composed of the Bishops of the Eastern and Western Churches) that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, did not invent a new doctrine, but solemnly confirmed what had always been the belief of the Church.

Want of space compels me to withhold for another issue some further remarks to be made on this question.

JAMES MORRISON.

SIR,—Amongst the few remarks I made last week in my short note concerning contemplated changes in our school law, I stated that the supplementary clause had the most direct bearing of all the provisions of this law upon the efficiency of our schools. Why this is so, may not be apparent to a person who has not carefully observed the progress of our schools. Because a few districts maintain schools without a supplementary grant, he may hastily conclude that all can do so without injury to the whole. Upon a little investigation however, he will find that districts giving no supplements secure the less skillful or the inexperienced teachers, and that when some knowledge of methods of teaching and experience in applying them have been gained, teachers seek and obtain situations in districts where they are better remunerated through the operation of the supplementary clause. Suspend or repeal this clause and you will lower the standing of the graded or advanced schools. Even on ungraded schools or schools in districts giving no supplements this would have an injurious effect, for they also would deteriorate to some extent. A well maintained and skillfully taught school has an influence for good far beyond its immediate neighborhood. These few considerations will show that the supplementary clause has been of much service and that its repeal would surely be followed by a deterioration.

In your next issue I will take up another objection, that the towns receive more than their just proportion of the education grant by means of this clause.

Feb. 24th, 1894. PARENT.

DEAR SIR:—An incident occurred on the 5th inst., which aroused the quiet people of Glenfinnan and Donagh from their almost torpid condition. Shortly after 3.30 o'clock a speck was seen on the western horizon which gradually enlarged and grew and developed till finally the wondering spectators were enabled to discern the form of an M. P., done up in furs and driven in a sleigh. In the sleigh there were, besides His Excellency four bottles with untouched contents—eloquent advocates of Prohibition. This exalted personage commenced visiting the domiciles of the inhabitants. The first house visited by him was one wherein conservative principles hold sway. Let it not be thought that this potentate objects to being on friendly terms with those who differ from him politically. Quite the contrary he speakes to everybody with whom he comes in contact—newspaper correspondents alone excepted. But this is digression.

In the course of his calls he visited four families—two of whom were grits and the other two, were the other kind. The latter were compelled to listen to a long winded narration of how the great man managed to be at the head of the poll. After getting off considerable more claptrap he withdrew and proceeded to make some further visitations. When he arrived within a few chains of the eastern terminus of the Pawtucket Road, he made another call. Here he found a man who suited his ideas of precision to a nicety; one who has taken an active part in putting him in parliament, one who said on a former occasion that he put him in and would keep him in! This lieutenant does not live where found. He was paying the last tribute of respect to the aged dead. The M. P. got his dearly beloved chum rolled up in furs, then they started, not for the North Pole, but to bare each others pole, as I shall soon relate. The next station reached was in a place called the Pond Settlement, less than 1½ miles from the last stop. Here it was, Oh, horror of horrors, that the war cloud burst! Master and man fought, yea actually boxed in true Corbett style, up and down, over and over, as fast as alcohol would permit them doing. I am not prepared to state the exact cause of the fight. Some say the lieutenant wanted a son 'n the lordly little supervisor's place. However we may be sure that it was a matter of Libra, Solidi, Denarii.

So much is thought of the demonstration even by his own, that his youngest brother and uncle are practising the act for some future exhibition.

Yours truly,
DEDU.

Auburn, Feb. 22, 1894.

Lieut-Governor Howlan.

Ottawa Citizen.

No better choice could be made. Mr. Howlan is an able and well informed man, a forcible debater, a witty speaker, a capable man of business and one of the best story-tellers in America. He is a Roman Catholic but entertains broad and liberal views upon all social and public questions. Since his entry into politics in 1873 he has been constantly active and vigorous, always anking ramong the best campaigners in the Conservative party. We most heartily congratulate Mr. Howlan upon his deserved promotion, and hope he will have health and strength to enjoy it.

St. John Sun.

The new Governor of Prince Edward Island is perhaps better known in other parts of Canada than any other public man of that province. He is on the sunny side of sixty and has been a resident of Prince Edward Island since his parents brought him there a child. Mr. Howlan was a member and one of the leaders of the provincial government before confederation, and was for eleven years a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature. For a few months he was collector of customs under the provincial government. Shortly after his province came into the union in 1873, Mr. Howlan was called to the senate. He has had a seat in that body most of the time since then, but has three times been a candidate for Ottawa, once before his appointment to the senate and twice since. Senator Howlan has been one of the most active and enthusiastic advocates of the tunnel scheme, and it is largely through his instrumentality that the project has received serious consideration. They are few men better informed on public matters, and not many who are better public speakers.

Gladstone is being greatly troubled with his eyes. A cataract is forming on one of them and for the next six weeks it will be necessary for him to live in darkness. The London papers are busy discussing his retirement.

News in Brief.

The Coughlin case at Chicago is in its last stages.

A gang of female counterfeiters has been unearthed at Omaha, Neb.

Prendergast has been refused a new trial, and will be hanged on March 23.

The dome of the World's Fair agricultural building has been destroyed by fire.

Norman L. Munro, the New York publisher, is dead. He was a native of Pictou county, N. S.

Numerous arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the recent bomb explosion at Rue St. Jacques.

Ausaise Meunier his wife and three children were poisoned at Montreal by eating canned tomatoes. One of the children died.

Henry the Paris bomb thrower has confessed that he was the author of an explosion which took place in November, 1892.

John Morley refused to meet a deputation from the Evicted Tenants Association as the Government has decided to introduce a reinstatement bill.

A horse kicked over a can of gasoline in a Chicago blacksmith shop the other day, causing an explosion and fire and serious burning of eight men.

All the vessels fitted out at New York for President Peixoto, except the dynamite cruiser, Nictheroy, have gone over to the Brazilian insurgents.

An explosion in the coal mines at Blossburg, Pa., Thursday, resulted in the death of eight miners. Over 100 would have perished had all the miners been at work.

The natural gas supply obtained in Buffalo from Canada is said to be running short, and Buffalo people who have been using it for fuel are becoming uneasy.

The smallpox outbreak in Boston is becoming serious. Compulsory vaccination has been decided upon, a corps of 12 doctors making a house to house campaign.

The strike of the quarrymen in the vicinity of Stony Creek, N. Y., which has lasted two years, has at last been settled and the men have returned to work. It was a win for the strikers.

James Wallace and "Tug" Wilson, two notorious characters, are to be tried at Winnipeg for murder, for an assault upon a halfbreed, named Paul Blondin, which resulted in death.

Twelve thousand applications have been received at the experimental farm for samples of seed for testing purposes. The farm staff are overtaxed, and no further applications can be entertained.

Rose Coughlan, supported by one of the strongest dramatic companies in America, opens for a limited engagement tonight at Montreal. Her repertoire consists of "A Woman of no Importance," "Forget-me-Not" and "Diplomacy."

John Burgess, a Vinal Haven, Me., lobster fisherman, who is alleged to have illtreated his wife, was visited by about a dozen whitecaps the other night, dragged from his bed, marched about town and administered various forms of punishment.

A cyclone swept over the island of Mauritius Sunday causing incalculable damage to property and killing and injuring many persons. A railway train was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment, killing fifty persons and injuring a large number.

An immense anti-American Protective association demonstration was held at Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday night. All classes of people were represented. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the contemptible methods of the association as an insult to the fair intelligence of the American people.

The British Counsul at Rio de Janerio informs the government that yellow fever is daily becoming more prevalent there and declares that on the ground of humanity owners and captains of merchant vessels in the Brazilian trade ought to be warned of the danger of visiting the port.

Mr Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg was represented the Catholic minority of Manitoba in the Manitoba school argument in the supreme court, cabled from England asking that copies of the judges opinions be sent to him by the first mail. This is thought is preliminary to an appeal to the privy council.

Five prisoners confined in the county goal at Thomasville, Ga., made their escape Thursday night. When the gaoler went to feed the prisoners one of them ordered him to throw up his hands, while another snatched his pistol from behind and shot him dead. One of the prisoners was a condemned murderer.

The British Canadian Stores, Ltd., have issued a prospectus to the public with a capital of £200,000, and first issue of £150,000. The object to establish a number of retail stores in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere in Canada on the cash trading system of the English army and Navy, the Civil Service and other stores.

Says a London despatch: The present year may be said to be marked by a practical execution of valentines as a national custom. For years one big house after another has been stopping their manufacture. This year none were made at all, and February 14 passed without in the slightest augmenting the volume of mail handled by the London post office.

In removing the ruins of a building recently destroyed by fire in Belfast, Ireland, the charred remains of four bodies were found. The building was used as a lodging house and the theory of the police is that the bodies are those of would be emigrants to America who were murdered for their money and the building burned to conceal the crime.

The affairs of the St Paul real estate firm of Bushnell & Bushnell, which failed for $200,000 about two years ago, are being settled up by the St. Paul Trust company, which is the assignee. Out of the wreck only a little over $16,000 have been saved, netting each creditor a fraction over seven mills on the dollar. One Minneapolis creditor has just received a one cent postage stamp, in full for his claim.

James Sullivan laid a wager of drinks at a Milwaukee suburban resort recently that he could without a weapon, kill two large eagles confined in a shed there. As he entered, both birds attacked him, He soon killed one, but the other fastened its talons in his arm and struck him about the head and face. After a long struggle, Sullivan fell exhausted. His friends ran in, and at their entrance the eagle let go. Sullivan will probably loose his arm. The dead bird measures six feet from tip to tip of wings.

The United States government has admitted the principle of the Spanish claim for damages to Spanish subjects who suffered during the Florida war. The amount of the claim is said to be about $1,000,000. The claims arose through an invasion of Florida by the American army about the beginning of this century, when Florida was a Spanish province. The troops seized or destroyed some personal property of Spanish subjects, who after the session of Florida took up their residence in Cuba, declining to give allegiance to the new flag. In the treaty of 1819 enacted between Spain and the United States, articles were concluded providing for the settlement of these damages.

Big Sale of Remnants

CHEAP!

WE are all after BARGAINS, and you may as well share in them, when you can get lots of choice goods at a fraction of their value.

Remnants,
Dress Goods,
Print Cottons,
Ginghams,
Flannelettes,
Cloths,
White Goods,

and a large assortment of various other goods.

Remember, these are good goods, and you can get them CHEAP.

STANLEY BROS.

Store Shades

ALL SIZES,

Hartshorn's Tin and Wood Spring Rollers.

This year's importation of Window Shades, with Dade and Roller, 40c. each; with Fringe and Roller, 60c each. You can now purchase for midsummer months "coolness at cost price.,'

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

FURNITURE!

It moves, not by mysterious spirits but by material hands inspired by immaterial prices, in fact, the prices are of little account in the transaction. All that's needed is to see and like the furniture.

The movement will continue under the impulse of this winter's prices.

We have no life-long friendships with merchandise.

Here, Away, Quick:—Slow clip prices—away go goods.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

No Right of Redress.

By a majority of 3 to 2 the Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the Catholic minority of Manitoba have no right of redress, by way of appeal to the governor in council, against the Manitoba School Act of 1890. The opinion of the court takes the case out of the hands of the federal authorities. In the opinion of the court, two Protestants and one Catholic viz: Chief Justice Strong, Justice Taschereau and Justice Gwynne constituted the majority, and one Protestant and one Catholic, viz: Justice Fournier and Justice King, the minority.

Our Great Offer.

In another column we announce the particulars of our special clubbing arrangement with the Weekly Detroit Free Press, a paper so well known, by reputation at least, that any special mention of its great merit seems scarcely necessary. While one of the funniest of papers, it does not depend alone on its humorous features for its popularity; it is equally noted for its literary excellence. The best writers of America and Europe contribute to its columns, indeed, our readers will find The Free Press a perfect cyclopaedia of the best current literature. When the great cost of production is considered, it is a matter of wonder how so interesting and instructive a journal can be furnished for so low a price as one dollar a year—a handsome premium included.

We know that every one of our friends will be benefitted by reading The Free Press and we congratulate ourselves and them on our ability to furnish it with THE HERALD for so low a price as $1.50. It is certainly an opportunity of which all should take immediate advantage. All orders for the Detroit Free Press must be accompanied by the cash.

Erastus Wiman in the Toils.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Erastus Wiman, the well known capitalist and railway magnate, was arrested on a bench warrant this afternoon on two charges of forgery. He was brought into the judiciary chambers in the general sessions building at five o'clock and in default of $25,000 bail, was committed. Two indictments were found against Mr. Wiman by the grand jury to-day. They are for forging and uttering checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Mr. Wiman's alleged forgeries is $229,000. The complainant against him is R. G Dun, president of the Mercantile Agency association of 314 Broadway. In default of bail Wiman was lodged in the Toombs.

The alleged embezzlements of which Mr. Dun complains have apparently been going on since 1889. Wiman was supposed to be possessed of valuable real estate on Staten Island, but its value was grossly overestimated, when he severed his connection with R. G. Dun & Co. about two years ago, after having made his assignment. He is a native of Toronto, and in the zenith of his power he used to give to newspaper men who called upon him at Dun's agency printed sketches of his life, in which it told of his having earned his first fifty cents on a farm, and how he went to work in the office of the Toronto Globe as "devil" and finally became a reporter.

Wiman has since been released on bail, and will likely be tried in April.

The officers and crew of the Kearsarge have arrived at New York.

Rumor of a battle between Russian and German troops on the frontier, in which several were killed, is current. The Germans were using a Russian eagle as a target for rifle practice.

About thirty Cornell university freshmen were almost asphyxiated one night last week while present at their class banquet. Sophomores bored holes in the floor, and placing a jar, generating chlorine gas, in the room below, conveyed the gas to the freshmen's banquet place by means of tubes. The students had commenced their speech-making before detecting the sickening order. The majority of them managed to escape from the room, but the others were unable to move. They would have died had not some of the cooler students ventured into the room and carried them out in an unconscious condition. A colored woman, Mrs. Jackson, and her daughter, who were attending upon the students, were rendered unconscious by the gas, and the former died.

Here's a Tip.

Do you want to save some money? Then buy your next suit of clothes of us. Don't be satisfied with ill-fitting shop-made garments, when you can get the best at the same price by leaving your order with us. We have no intention of running down our competitors, but we ask you to note where all the best suits come from.

D. A. BRUCE

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in front of the Law Courts Building, on Tuesday the Twenty-Seventh day of March next, A. D. 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-Seven in Queen's County, bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the Bedeque Road, on the West by one hundred acres of land, now or formerly in possession of Neil Matheson, on the South by land now or formerly in possession of James Trainor and on the East by land in possession of John Stewart and containing two hundred (200) acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the nineteenth day of March, A. D. [illegible], and made between Henry Bolt of the one part and James Æneas McDonald and Francis Bradley, Trustees under the last will and testament of George Cahill, late of Charlottetown in the said County and Island deceased Testate of the other part, default having been made in the payment of interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1894.

JAMES ÆNEAS McDONALD,
FRANCIS BRADLEY,
Mortgagees.

Feb. 21, 1894—5i.

AWFUL HEADACHES.

2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE.

Hendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., [illegible] For several years I suffered from extreme attacks of biliousness, which came on periodically, [illegible] every ten days. I had awful headaches [illegible] the smell of anything cooking turned me [illegible]. I became weak and nervous, and had [illegible] ambition or strength to work. I passed [illegible] sleepless nights, and for days could [illegible] retain food on my stomach. I suffered [illegible] with piles and hives, and my life was a [illegible] torture to me. I became so weak that [illegible] gave up all hopes of my recovery. [illegible] brother brought me a bottle of

HAWKER'S
[illegible] AND STOMACH TONIC,
and a box of
HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS.

[illegible] taken them long before I commenced [illegible] and in a short time I was [illegible]. I grew strong and vigorous, [illegible] returned, I slept well and [illegible] had gained 30 pounds in [illegible] not suffered from piles or biliousness for [illegible] now 2 years, and am as strong [illegible] any man could wish to be. I [illegible]

[illegible] NERVE AND STOMACH [illegible] AND LIVER PILLS
[illegible] My Life.

[illegible] the above statement is correct [illegible].

HOLLAND OUTHOUSE,
[illegible] and general dealers.
[illegible] PILLS 25cts.

[illegible] INE CO., Ltd.,
[illegible] N. B.

A CARLOAD OF CARPETS. A CARLOAD OF CARPETS.

JAMES PATON & CO., Carpet Warehousemen,
JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF CARPETS.

Prices Range from 8c per Yard up. Ladies, hook rags no more, but come and see what the OLD RELIABLE HOUSE can do for you.

JAMES PATON & CO.

5,000 Dollars worth of Clothing now on hand and will be sold to the Farmers of P. E. Island at Never to be forgotten Prices,

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The Charlottetown

Every Wedne

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BROS.

NITURE!

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th merchandise.
Away, Quick:—Slow
es—away go goods.

Wright & Co., Ltd.

re's a Tip.

want to save some money?
ay your next suit of clothes
Don't be satisfied with ill-
shop-made garments, when
get the best at the same
y leaving your order with
e have no intention of run-
own our competitors, but we
to note where all the best
me from.

A. BRUCE

rtgage Sale.

... JAMES ÆNEAS McDONALD,
FRANCIS BRADLEY,
Mortgagees.

UL HEADACHES.

ARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE.

HAWKER'S
AND STOMACH TONIC,
and a box of
WKER'S LIVER PILLS.

INE CO., Ltd.,

usemen,

for you.

& CO.

Prices,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mark Wright & Co...House Furnishings
Munn & Co......................Patents

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The trial of John McInnis, who is accused of burglary, will commence at Summerside to day.

Tickets for the Concert in aid of the poor are on sale at J. B. Macdonald's, and at Watson's and Reddin's drug stores.

The bankrupt stock of George MacKay, dry goods merchant of St. John, N. B. has been sold to a Halifax firm for $14,000.

Archibald Webster, ship carpenter a native of this Island, while walking on the railroad between John and Douglas streets, Noank, Conn., Wednesday evening last, was struck by the locomotive and killed. He was aged 58 years and unmarried.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church, in this city intend erecting a new church during the coming summer. It will be built on the land adjoining the present edifice and will face on Grafton Street. The cost will be about $30,000 and it will seat five or six hundred people.

About 11.30 Wednesday evening a man, considerably intoxicated, wandered into Undertaker Snow's shop in Halifax and asked for a drink. An inquest was going on and there were two police officers present, one of whom showed the man the door, and told him they didn't keep anything strong for sale.

A five-year-old child of Mark A. White of Harmony, N. S., was burned to death on Wednesday. The little one was putting a stick of wood in the stove, when its clothing took fire. An elder sister succeeded in smothering the fire. Medical aid was called but could not save the life of the child.

Fifteen Chinamen, in bond, passed through St John, N. B., on Tuesday afternoon. They arrived from Trinidad by the steamer Duart Castle and left by the 5.30 train for Rimouski where they were to take the steamer for Liverpool on route to China. They have been living in Trinidad for the past seven years.

The Catholics of Halifax have decided to erect a building for the purpose of a Catholic Theological school, which will eventually develop into an Ecclesiastical Seminary. The building which is to be of pressed brick with freestone facings, is to be commenced at an early date. Its sight will be on Quinpool road near the Catholic Orphanage.

A wife beater named Wallace Rice made his bow to the Stipendiary Magistrate on Thursday. From the evidence of Mrs. Rice it appears that a few days after her confinement he illused her severely because she objected to his selling the bed room stove to buy rum with the proceeds. Rice got thirty days at hard labor. It is much to be regretted that he did not get thirty lashes.

George H Davis, a Fredericton druggist has fled the country leaving behind him financial obligations amounting to about $15,000. This was floated on paper purporting to carry the endorsement of Hon. F. P. Thompson and J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., brothers-in-law of Davis. Both gentlemen repudiate all paper bearing their names, and say Davis forged the signatures. The bogus paper is all held by private parties. The banks would have nothing to do with Davis. Besides this he has extra direct liabilities of $2,300.

A terrible accident occurred at Nickerson's siding, N. B., Thursday evening. A wrecking train was coming down the track when the night express from Presque Isle caught up and crashed into the rear of the wrecker. One hand on the wrecking train, Allan Tracey, of McAdam, was instantly killed, and O. S. Mercereau, of Fredericton Junction, was pinned between the cars and when rescued had both legs broken. The remains of Tracey were taken to Woodstock, and Mercereau was also brought down and made as comfortable as possible at an hotel. Dr Coller amputated one of his next the next morning. An inquest is being held.

Last May a young man named George Binney Dibblee, manager of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, attended the World's Fair and on his way home visited relatives in St. John. While in St. John he became engaged to a Miss Mary Robinson, a cousin of his own. On his return home, he decided to annul the engagement and wrote Miss Robinson to this effect. Her relatives induced her to sue for damages, engaging Mr. C. DeWolfe McDonald, of Halifax, to conduct the prosecution. Damages were placed at £5000 sterling. Rather sensational letters were written to the defendant. No attention was paid to these by the young man who placed the matter in the hands of a reliable barrister of his own city. The amount claimed, was too preposterous to be considered, and a settlement was finally arranged by the payment of £500 sterling to the young lady and £50 costs to C. DeW McDonald.

An interesting assault case was before Magistrate Ritchie in St. John, N. B. on Wednesday. The facts of the case are as follows: Captain Hazlette a quiet, smart and bright young man, has been a little sweet on young and pretty Miss Ricker who resides with her mother and step-father, Joseph Sproule. The courtship of the couple which has extended almost two years, has ripened into an engagement between the pair. Mr. Joseph Sproule who is a respectable and law abiding citizen, objected to the young man staying as late as 11 o'clock. On Monday night Mr. Sproule visited the kitchen where his step-daughter, and her gallant sat talking. He requested the young man to retire and to not call again. The captain proceeded to go and when they reached the front doors scuffle took place between him and Mr. Sproule in which both were badly punished. A warrant was issued for assault. When the case came up for trial the magistrate considered it one that should be settled out of court and requested the principals, with their lawyers, to retire to an adjoining room and come to an understanding. The following agreement was made: Hazlette shall come; he must court in the parlor and as coal is dear he must leave at ten o'clock.

Said a Lady

to us a day or two ago, "You folks have got your name up for selling goods very cheap."

"We're going to keep it up" said we in reply.

The old-fashioned way of doing business was *to charge as much as possible*;—the new way, the way that draws the crowds, the way that is building up our big business, is *to sell as cheap as possible*.

We prefer doing a big business and selling goods cheap, to doing a small business and selling goods dear.

It Pays Us to Make it Pay You.

to buy from us and that's just what we're doing.

Our Fur Goods are desperately cheap and the balance of our Jackets, Capes and Ulsters can be bought for the price of the cloth.

All kinds of Goods are cheap. You see we must have money to pay for the big stock of goods our buyer is now buying in the Old Country.

Buy now—the profits are yours not ours.

BEER BROS

THE POPULAR STORE.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that I have this day taken into partnership my brother, Mr. R. M. Johnson, Phm. B., and in future we will do business under the name of Johnson & Johnson. I take this opportunity to thank you for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm.

A. S. JOHNSON.

Charlottetown, January 17, 1894.

Mr Henry McKenna of the Customs Department is seriously ill.

The public works department is asking for tenders for the proposed new leper hospital at Tracadie, N. B.

The Halifax steamer Newfoundland, of which James A Farquhar is master and owner, has fitted out for the seal fishery.

The Kingsclear, N. B., creamery manufactured 22,890 pounds of butter last summer, which sold for $5,155, averaging 22½ cents per pound.

A weekly paper published in the Italian language will be issued at Montreal the middle of March. L'Italo-Canadese is the name of the new journalistic venture.

An Ottawa despatch says that Lieut Governor Howlan was deluged with messages of congratulation on his appointment, from all parts of the Dominion.

On Wednesday, says the Agriculturist, Mr. John H Praught, of Lot 14, sold to Mr R P Holman the carcass of a pig, about seven months old, which weighed 530 pounds.

Mr. A. E. Ings of this city was yesterday at Georgetown admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court, and also appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court.

The news of Senator Howlan's promotion was received with pleasure at Alberton, where he formerly resided and did business. A bonfire in his honor was lighted before his old residence.

Saturday night the liquor store of J. Dunn on Water Street was broken into and some of the ardent extracted there from. It would have been a cold night for the thieves had they been left.

John Schleyer who was arrested at Fredericton, N. B., last week, charged with criminally assaulting a little girl of twelve years old has been honorably acquitted, he having clearly proved his innocence.

The Forty Hours Devotion in St Dunstan's Cathedral closed with a solemn high mass of reposition at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. More than three thousand persons approached Holy Communion during the devotions.

Diphtheria has broken out in the family of Mr J D Seaman, Principal of Upper Prince Street school in this city and as a consequence he has given up teaching for a time. During his absence Mr Theophilus McLeod of Eldon will occupy his position.

Dr. Jacques who was appointed to examine the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Christie Jackson, the Bridgetown, N S colored woman, supposed to have been poisoned by her daughter-in-law, reports that he found enough rough on rats in the viscera to kill fifty men. The trial of the accused Rachel Jackson is now in progress.

A cold wave struck the Province on Friday and the frigidity continued through that night and Saturday and Saturday night. Friday night the thermometer registered 9 below zero, on Saturday night it was 18 below in town, in other places it was lower. At Summerside it was 19 below, at Hunter River 20 and at Vernon River 17 below.

Mr. W P Carr, of Santa Cruz, Cal, has our thanks for late papers, and also a lovely boquet of wild roses and other flowers from the Golden State. We were surprised to find the flowers in such excellent condition after their long journey. What a contrast; the flowers in bloom in California, and the mercury dropping as low as 30 in P E Island!

The financial condition of King's College, Windsor, N S. is unhealthy. Only twenty-two students are enrolled. The deficit on current expenditure is about $10 000 and the total debt $25,000. The executive of the alumni passed strong resolutions recommending that the staff of professors be notified that their services would not be required after July next.

On Thursday Peter Killboy got outside of a considerable amount of "bug juice" and as it made him feel in extra fine humor for smashing windows. Among others the window of Israel Thorp who keeps a saloon on Richmond Street, came in for a share of his attention. Peter kicked this one in and Thorp had him arrested. On Monday Peter appeared before 'his honor' and at the latters request, contributed $7.35 towards the general improvement of the city.

The election of Councillors for the town of Summerside yesterday resulted as follows: J. R. Lefurgey, 359; Jas. A. Moffitt, 257; P. R. Baker, 231; J. S. Ramsay, 224; J. D. Gess, 221; W. P. Baker, 206; Ronald Campbell, 202; Jas. McLeod, 200; H. A. Compton, 197; J H. Locke, 196; Alex Campbell, 193. Chairman Hunt, who was elected by acclamation, and the six first-named gentlemen will therefore administer the affairs of the western capital during the ensuing year.

Owing to the intense cold of Saturday there was no crossing at the Capes. Sunday, however, the boats crossed and the crew coming this way arrived at Cape Traverse about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the mail train was stuck fast, the mails were transferred to sleighs and driven to the city where they arrived about midnight. After resting for sometime the carriers took the outgoing mail and got to Cape Traverse in time to catch the boats leaving Monday morning.

A train on the Nova Scotia short line Railway met with a bad accident on Saturday at McPhersons Point. The train was composed of a snow plow, two engines Nos. 112 and 113, and box, baggage and passenger cars. The plow left the rails going off on the harbor side and bearing heavily stove in and broke. Engine No 112 following, was thrown off the track on the other side. The forward truck of 113 also left the track and the pilot was knocked off 112 and is a complete wreck. It will cost $15,000 to repair her.

There was a pleasant gathering at the Russell house this afternoon says an Ottawa despatch of the 23rd. A number of friends of Hon Governor Howlan embraced the opportunity of his presence in the city to tender him publicly their congratulations upon the well-deserved honor conferred by his appointment to the position of lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island. An address was presented to his honor, and he was requested to accept a slight token of esteem of his Ottawa friends in the shape of a beautiful fur lined overcoat. Governor Howlan made a very feeling reply.

There was a heavy snow drift on Friday night which to a great extent blocked up the line of Railway. The trains were able to make but little progress. On Saturday the train from Georgetown got to Cardigan, that from Souris to Morell and the mail special stuck a mile and a half west of Albany. On Sunday some further progress was made. The Georgetown and Souris trains reached Mount Stewart and the mail special got to Cape Traverse. Monday morning the western train left Tignish and at latest account was at Alberton. The train which left here for Tignish Monday morning has not as yet reached Richmond. With the exception of the line west of Summerside the track is now clear.

He is an Islander.

The Bangor Commercial contains the following: "Near Fort Kent in the northern part of Aroostook county," remarked a gentleman the other day, who had recently returned from a trip to that section of the state, "is a village called Connorville. This village was named for Rob Connor, a Scotchman who came from the old country and went up to Fort Kent with only a pack on his back containing a change of clothes. He went to work; by living economically for several years he was soon able to invest in a tract of land, from which he realized quite an amount of money in the sale of lumber and produce. He invested in more land and continued to increase his wealth. After a time he built a saw mill and began lumber operations. To make the story brief from the man's earnest labors there is a village today known as Connorville; and Rob Connor owns it. In the village there is a church a saw mill and two stores a post office and a number of houses including the fine residence of Mr. Connor. It is a fine exhibit of what can be accomplished in the old Pine Tree state by the go ahead thrift of a single energetic public-spirited citizen

This paragraph no doubt refers to our own "Bob" Connors, of St. Francis, who is unquestionably the leading citizen and the most enterprising man in the county of Madawaska, and king of the upper St. John lumbermen. Mr. Connors is not a Scotchman but a native of Prince Edward Island who after following the sea for a time took to the woods and settled on the upper St. John where now his name is a household word. Mr Connors is almost equally well known over the entire length of the St John River, in this city and in Quebec in both of which cities he has extensive business connections, and in both of which he is a frequent and a welcome visitor. A goodly portion of his operations are in the State of Maine, it is true, but our genial friend remains a faithful citizen of Canada and takes a keen interest in the politics of the section of the country in which he has lived for many years. He is a conservative and a long time supporter and friend of Hon. John Costigan, one of New Brunswick's representatives in the cabinet. [—St. John Gazette.

The Benevolent Irish Society of this city intend presenting Lieutenant Governor Howlan with an address of congratulation when he returns home.

The Supreme Court opened at Georgetown yesterday. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury: Alex Stewart, (Georgetown) Foreman; Thomas Daley, Robert Dewar, Dougald Merson, John J McDonald, Peter J D Edmonds, Angus McPhee, Lazar Worth, Peter Ross, Roderick F McDonald, John Jamieson, James Nichols, John T Sullivan, James Taylor, William Easton, Joseph Wightman, Thomas Mullally, George D Aitken, Robert Anderson. As there were no criminal cases on the docket the sheriff presented the Chief Justice with a pair of white kid gloves.

Rev. Father Bannon, who has been very ill for months, is in a dangerous condition. Rev. Father Knight is also very ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.—Chatham World.

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Minard's Liniment is the Best

A tombstone is about the only place where the average man doesn't really care to have his name in print.

I was cured of a bad case of grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

C I Lague,
Sydney, C. B

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Charles Plummer,
Yarmouth.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Lewis S Butler,
Burin, Nfld.

A girl may be almost pardoned for throwing herself at a man if he is a good catch.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

Are you troubled with dizziness, flatulency, flushings, fulness, general distress? Take K D C,—the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you or money refunded.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Dear sirs—Your Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other medicines that I ever used. I took it for billiousness and it has cured me altogether.

Wm. Wright,
Wallaceburg, Ont

The man who is standing up for you soon gets tired and sits down.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Are you troubled with bad taste belching, burning in throat? Take K D C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures. All druggists. K. D. C. Company, Ltd New Glasgow, N S, Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

Do you feel the first muttering of indigestion? Dont wait for it to become chronic. Use K D C. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow N. S., or 127 State St, Boston, Mass.

OBSTINATE COUGH CURED.

Gentlemen—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of.

Joseph Garrick,
Goderich, Ont.

THE PINE FORESTS

The pine forests yield up their healing virtues for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and sore throat in the pleasant preparation known as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25 and 50c. at druggists.

Arrested—The people were arrested by our low prices on Cotton Goods. No Wonder! Good Print Cottons from 5c per yd., Flannelette 6c, Ginghams 4c, Cashmerette worth 15c, for half price, Gray Cottons 3½c, White Cottons 5c up, Ticking 9c. Farmers send here for your dry goods.

Jas. Paton & Co

DIED.

At North River, on the 22nd inst, Catherine McNeill, aged 87 years.

At the age of 75 years, John Farquharson, Esq., at his home, Mount Herbert, Lot 48, on Sunday evening, Feb. 4th.

At Hermitage, Vernon River, on Feb. 11th, Ann, wife of the late James Mullin, aged 73 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Montrose, on February 7th, of consumption, Ella Jane, in the 22 year of her age, third daughter of Hugh and Jane Squarebriggs.

At his son's residence, Charlottetown Royalty, on Friday, 23rd of February, 1894, the Rev. David Fitzgerald, D D., in the 82nd year of his age.

At Fort Augustus, on the 13th inst., after a short illness, William Edward, son of James and Ellen Dalton, aged three years and six months. R. I. P.

At Glenfanning, Lot 53, on Feb 8th, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian patience, Michael Fogarty in the 63 year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

At New Haven, February 15th, after a lingering illness, John McPhail, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased leaves one son to mourn the loss of a kind father.

At St. Avards, Charlottetown, on the 22nd inst, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of but 17 hours, George W Ferguson, son of Mr John T Ferguson, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 19th of February, at Souris East, Lily Anastasia, aged 1 year and 2 months, youngest and beloved daughter of Patrick and Lilla J Hann, formerly of Charlottetown.

At Fairfield, on the 10th inst, of consumption, Clement McIntyre, son of the late Gabriel McIntyre, in the 19th year of his age. On Monday, his remains were conveyed to the church of St. Columba, where a high Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. A. J. McIntyre. The body was interred in the cemetery near the church. Deceased was an exemplary young man, and his early death has cast a gloom over the place. May he rest in peace.

At Peake's Station on the 20th inst., after a short illness of La Grippe, John Francis, eldest and dearly beloved son of Allan and Mary Macdonald, in the 17th year of his age. Deceased was a young man of most exemplary character. His obliging disposition and genial kindness made him a general favorite with all his friends and acquaintances as shown by the large concourse of people who attended his funeral from his late home to St. Theresa's Church where a Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of his soul, after which his mortal remains were laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining. His bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction. May his soul rest in peace.

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the morning of the 24th inst., fortified by the last rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, Patrick Quilty of South Shore, Lot 65, in the 41st year of his age. He leaves a widow and family of six sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind an affectionate husband and father. Deceased had been ailing some time and last fall took a trip on the steamer Elliot to Bermuda for the benefit of his health. He returned in about five weeks nothing improved, and gradually sank until Saturday morning when the end came, calmly and peacefully. His remains were followed on Sunday the 25th inst to the South Shore cemetery by a large number of friends and acquaintances. Rev D B Reid performed the obsequies at the grave. R. I. P.

(New York and Boston papers please copy)

CH'TOWN PRICES, FEBRUARY 27.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.05 to 0.10
Butter, (fresh)	0.21 to 0.22
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.19
Celery, per bunch	0.06 to 0.10
Chickens	0.35 to 0.40
Cabbage, per head	0.02 to 0.05
Carrots	0.25 to 0.30
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.06 to 0.00
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0.60
Eggs, per doz	0.18 to 0.20
Flour, per cwt	1.90 to 0.00
Fowls, per pair	0.40 to 0.45
Ham, per lb	0.15 to 0.16
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.70 to 0.75
Hides	0.03 to 0.3½
Lard	0.14 to 0.16
Lamb skins	0.25 to 0.30
Mutton, per lb	0.06 to 0.08
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.06
Mangles	0.16 to 0.18
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	3.00 to 0.00
Oats	0.32 to 0.00
Pork, carcass	0.6½ to 0.07
Potatoes	0.18 to 0.20
Sheep pelts	0.40 to 0.45
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2.00
Turnips	0.11 to 0.14

WHY HOOD'S WINS.

President Lincoln said, "You cannot fool the people a second time. They are too quick to recognize real merit or lack of it, and cling only to those things which they find to be what is claimed for them.

It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla increases most rapidly in those sections where it is best known.

The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven that it possesses genuine merit. It maintains a high standard, which others cannot even approach. It is the people's favorite blood purifying and building up medicine, and is more popular this year than ever before. All this because Hood's cures.

It takes the moon two weeks to get full and two weeks to get over it. Whoe's'l be fun in that?

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned will on Wednesday the twenty-first day of March next, A. D. 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon sell by public auction all that farm, situate at Donagh, Lot 48, lately owned by the late John Trainor and containing seventy acres, more or less; also a piece of Marsh on Lot 35. Terms made known at sale.

JAMES J. TRAINOR,
Administrator

feb 21—4i

PATENTS
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James H. Reddin,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
SOLICITOR, NOTARY, PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK
(Head of Stairway)
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island

Collections carefully attended to.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Feb 21—3 mos.

Common Sense.

This invaluable quality is never more apparent in man or woman than when shown in his or her choice of periodical reading matter. First in order should come the Local Newspaper so that pace may be kept with the doings of the busy world. It should be a paper like the Herald which gives all the latest Home News as well as all the General News, Political News and Market News, with seasonable Editorials on current topics. No one can get along without his home paper. The newspaper should be supplemented by some periodical from which will be derived amusement and instruction during the evenings at home, where every article is read and digested. Such a paper to fill every requirement should possess these qualities.

First—It should be a clean, wholesome paper that can safely be taken into the family. It should be illustrated with timely engravings.

Second—A paper that is entertaining and instructive while of sound principles. Its moral tone should be beyond question.

Third—A helpful paper, one that tells the housewife of home life, thoughts and experiences, and keeps her in touch with social usage and fashion.

Fourth—A paper abounding in original character, sketches, bright sayings, unctuous humor, and brilliant wit.

Fifth—It should contain good stories and pleasing matter for young people, that the children may always regard the paper as a friend.

Sixth—Literary selections and stories suitable for older people should be given, for they, too, like to enjoy a leisure hour.

Seventh—In short, it should be a good all round Family Journal, a weekly visitor which shall bring refreshment and pleasure to every member of the household.

We offer to supply our readers with just such a paper; one of national reputation and circulation. It is the famous

The Detroit Free Press.

The largest and best Family Weekly in America.

The Free Press has just been enlarged to TWELVE LARGE SEVEN COLUMN PAGES each week. It is justly famed for its great literary merit and humorous features. To each yearly subscriber the publishers are this year giving a copy of THE FREE PRESS PORTFOLIO OF

"MIDWAY TYPES."

This artistic production comprises twenty photographic plates, 8x11 inches, representing the strange people that were seen on the Midway Plaisance. The faces and fantastic dress will be easily recognized by those who visited the fair; others will find in them an interesting study.

The price of The Free Press is One Dollar per year. We undertake to furnish

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—AND—
WEEKLY
DETROIT FREE PRESS
(Including premium "Midway Types.")
Each ONE YEAR for
$1.50.

Less than three cents a week will procure both of these most excellent papers and furnish abundant reading matter for every member of the family. You can not invest $1.50 to better advantage. In no other way can you get as much for so little money.

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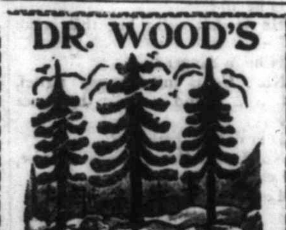
REPRESENTING

McKillop's Legal and Commercial Record, The American Bank Reporter & Attorney List, Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co, etc, etc

Money to Loan. Money Invested.

Sept 6, 1893—1y

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 25C. AND 50C. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MR. DONALD NICHOLSON

discovered in his canvass for Ward Three that the citizens are at present not in favor of Sanitary Reform, Permanent Streets or Sidewalks, or a roadway to Victoria Park, hence he declined to contest the Ward against Mr. Taylor.

He is satisfied, however, that the electors appreciate

Good Tobacco,

and is now working day and night producing a GOOD SMOKING and CHEWING ARTICLE. Look out for his NEW BRAND, made from straight goods specially selected.

Hickey & Nicholson.

feb 21—2i.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

A. CURRIE, SOURIS,

having decided shortly to go out of business we will sell off our entire stock, collect all debts due us, and sell low for cash or farm produce. We would ask all our friends to call for bargains and those who owe to pay up. This is a genuine clearing out sale.

ARCH. CURRIE.

Souris, Feb. 21, 1894—6i.

Are you troubled with gnawing sensations, "goneness," load at stomach? Take K. D. C. and be convinced of its great merits.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY

On and after FRIDAY, 15th Dec., 1893, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Read down. A. M. Leave.		Read up. Arrive P. M.
7 15	Charlottetown	3 10
7 34	Royalty Junction	2 50
8 17	North Wiltshire	1 59
8 30	Hunter River	1 43
9 00	Bradalbane	1 07
9 09	Emerald Junction	12 58
9 24	Freetown	12 42
9 46	Kensington	12 20
10 20 Ar.	Summerside	Lv 11 45
P. M.		A. M.
12 40 Lv.	Summerside	Ar 0 50
1 00	Miscouche	10 29
1 27	Wellington	10 03
2 10	Port Hill	10 20
3 30	O'Leary	8 00
3 55	Bloomfield	7 34
4 35	Alberton	6 55
5 25 Ar.	Tignish	Lv 6 00
P. M.		A. M.
2 30 Lv.	Charlottetown	Ar 10 30
2 50	Royalty Junction	10 10
3 55 Ar.	Mount Stewart	Lv 8 50
4 10 Lv.	Mount Stewart	Ar 9 05
5 22	Cardigan	7 35
4 45 Ar.	Georgetown	Lv 7 10
P. M.		A. M.
4 05 Lv.	Mount Stewart	Ar 8 55
4 43	Morell	8 17
5 12	St. Peter's	7 48
6 40 Ar.	Souris	Lv 6 20
P. M.		A. M.
1 00 Lv.	Emerald Junction	Ar 8 20
1 50 Ar.	Cape Traverse	Lv 7 30

D. POTTINGER,
Gen. Mgr. Can. Govt Railways.

Ch'town, Jan. 17, 1894.

THE Owen Electric Belt.

[TRADE MARK]
R. A. OWEN

The only scientific and practical Electric Belt for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity for the cure of diseases.

Our Illustrated Catalogue

contains fullest information, list of diseases, cut of Belts and Appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent FREE to any address.

THE OWEN
Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
49 King Street West,
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The largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

When visiting the World's Fair do not fail to see Dr. A. Owen's Exhibit in Electricity Building, Section U, Space I. Mention this paper.

THE SUN,

FOR 1894.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT NOW.

The ST. JOHN SUN

is the largest and most influential journal in the Maritime Provinces.

THE DAILY SUN,
8 Pages,
Until 31st Dec. 1894,
For $5.00.

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16 Pages,
Until 31st Dec. 1894,
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During 1894 The Sun will contain many new features and will retain all the old ones, which have made it

The People's Paper,

Any person ocmitting the price of either the Daily or weekly will be entitled to the paper until 31st Dec., 1894.

Sample copies sent to any address on application to

THE SUN PRINTING CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

dec27—4i

WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Entirely New.
Abreast of the Times.
A Grand Educator.

The successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years were spent revising, 100 editors employed, and over $300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the facts often wanted concerning eminent persons, ancient and modern; noted fictitious persons and places; the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; translation of foreign quotations, words, phrases, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

The Globe, Toronto, says:—
This new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, its purchase will prove a profitable investment.

The Times, Hamilton, says:—
It may well be pronounced the best working dictionary and the cheapest book in the world, and should be in every school and family in Canada.

Have your Bookseller show it to you.

G. & C. Merriam Co.
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Do not buy cheap photographic reprints of ancient editions.

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"CHRIRSTMAS BOX."
FULL OF WONDERFUL THINGS.

15 PORTRAITS of Actresses and Pretty Girls, the Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, Dictionary of Dreams, Guide to Flirtation, Lovers' Telegraph, Magic Age Table, Magic Square, 30 Selections for Autograph Albums, 78 Money Making Secrets, 51 Popular Songs, 81 Tricks in Magic, 58 Conundrums, The deaf and dumb Alphabet, Morse Telegraph Alphabet, Calendar for the current year and our new catalogue of Xmas and New Year Toys, Books and Novelties. ALL sent to you by mail, FREE for only 8 cents, silver, for postage.

A. W. KINNEY, C. H., Yarmouth, N. S.
Nov. 29, 1893—3m

IN EVERY CASE.

In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been fairly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B. B. B. cures where other remedies fail.

Bargains in Dry Goods

CASH SALE

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

During this month, preparatory to stock-taking, the balance of our winter stock of Dry Goods will be sold at reduced prices to clear.

Dress Goods worth from 15 to 20 cts. for 10 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 20 to 25 cts. for 15 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 30 to 40 cts. for 25 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 50 to 60 cts. for 40 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 75 to 90 cts. for 60 cts.
Mantle Cloths, 15 to 25 per cent. reduction.
Millinery, from 30 to 50 per cent. reduction.
Other lines in proportion.

This is a rare chance to get the best values ever offered on P. E. Island.

Reuben Tuplin & Co.

Kensington, Feb 21, 1894.

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

YOU can get each kind of Watch at our Store in Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boys and Girls sizes. All repairs to Watches, Clocks, Barometers, Musical Boxes, etc., satisfactorily executed.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South of P. O., Ch'town. Jeweler & Optician

A GOOD STORE TO TRADE IN.

Every description of Dry Goods at the lowest possible prices. BLACK DRESS GOODS at special prices. Cottons and Household Goods.

HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES.

W. A. Weeks & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail,
NEXT TO BEER & GOFF'S.

1894 REDDIN BROS. 1894

We Don't Want our Neighbors Business, but will Hold our Own Against all Odds.

The Largest Stock, the Best Goods
--AND--
Lowest Priced Drug Store in the City.

REDDIN BROS.,
Opposite Post Office.

A Few Big Snaps FOR February

We Undersell all Competitors.

Good Dress Goods, 4c per yard.
Good Prints, 3c per yard; Better, worth 8 & 9c, for 5c.
Children's Clothing at prices out of sight for cheapness.
Men's Clothing in great variety, at wonderful prices.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, House Furnishings, of every description at very low Prices.

We are bound to do the Dry Goods Trade of the City, so if you want a real bargain the ONLY place to find it is at

PROWSE BROS.
The Farmer's Boys & Wonderful Cheap Men

NOTICE.

MY PLANING, Door and Sash Factory outfit is now complete, and in addition to all kinds of Lumber, I am also prepared to supply the trade with Sashes, Doors, Finish, Mouldings, Spouting Conductors, Stair Railing, Newells, Balustrades, Mantles, and Hardwood Flooring of various kinds.

I will also do job work in Planing, Matching, Sawing, Making Shooks, etc.

Remember the place, at the foot of Great George Street.

M. P. HOGAN.

Charlottetown, Jan. 31, 1894—3m

A Cup of Bouillon Palatable, pure, Refreshing & stimulating, can be made in three minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a quarter teaspoon (not more) of Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg and some sherry if liked—season carefully

THE SWINE AND THE FLOWER.

I chanced to meet a mud-e crusted swine,
And then he seemed to grunt, in accents rude,
"Hub! Be not proud, for in this fat of mine,
Behold the source of richness for your food!"

I fled, and saw a field that seemed, at first,
One giant mass of roses pure and white,
With dewy buds 'mid dark green foliage nursed,
And, as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,
The summer breeze, that cooled the southern scene
Whispered, "Behold the source of Cottolene!"

—M. E. Wilmer.

THE "COMING MAN."

A pair of very chubby legs
Incased in scarlet hose;
A pair of little stubby boots,
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt, a little coat,
Cut as a mother can—
And lo! before us stands in state
The future's "coming man."

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite.

Those hands—those little, busy hands—
So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands whose only mission seems
To pull all order down—
Who knows what hidden strength may be
Hidden in their clasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy stick
In sturdy hold they grasp?

Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is yet undone!
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the future hold in store,
God bless the "coming man!"

Beacon.

THE ROSE OF VENICE;

—A STORY OF—

Love, Hatred & Remorse.

BY S. CHRISTOPHER.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

THE LOVERS.

Our story opens on the 5th of May, 1596 In a small square, in a quiet part of Venice, stood a youth and a maiden; the patrician Marco Centofoglia, and Rosalia Leoni, the daughter of a Sicilian merchant. 'Rosalia,' said Marco, 'Rosalia, my first, my only love—for never shall I love another woman as I do you, Rosalia, my own beautiful betrothed, when will you seal my happiness by allowing me to ask your hand of your austere father?'

'Not yet, Marco; you know my father has forbidden my having any further intercourse with you.'

'I know it but too well. Your father has Sicilian obstinacy in his character.'

'My father does not believe a proud Venetian nobleman would marry the daughter of a Sicilian merchant.'

'Do you think me proud, Rosalia?'

'No, indeed.'

'Do you suspect I could ever be false?'

'No; I would sooner think I could be false myself. I would swear by all that is most sacred—I would lay my head on the block before I could for one moment suspect that you, the best of men, the truest of gentlemen, would prove faithless to the girl who has trusted in you.'

'Rosalia, I have never seen you look more beautiful than this evening. I feel as though it were asking too much of me to tell me to delay calling you my bride.'

'Marco, have patience. Pity me. Mine is a difficult task. I must strive with great caution to overcome my father's prejudices.'

'Obstinate man!'

'Speak not thus. He is an honorable man.'

'Can anything be more honorable than my proposals? I would even promise never to go to his house, not to see you any more till the day fixed for our marriage, provided he gave his consent.'

'But you never told me so before. I will broach the subject to him this very evening, and endeavor to make him trust in your honorable intentions.'

'Fail not to do so, my beloved Rosalia. Pray, entreat, implore, don't give up till he answers 'yes,' and seals my happiness. And now, methinks it is getting too late for you to be out alone. We must part. The day after to-morrow at the usual hour we will meet again. Oh, may it be my happy lot to hear you say, 'I can be yours for life!'

He kissed her hand and disappeared.

About two years before the date of this interview, Giovanni Leoni, a Sicilian merchant, had arrived in Venice. He was a widower with an only daughter, whose mother had died at the earliest stage of her infancy. He settled near the Rialto, where he carried on an apparently flourishing business. His habits were strange, very strange. The hours of business once over, he shunned intercourse with the rest of mankind, except with his most beloved daughter He was miserly where his own comfort was in question, but to his child, on whom his whole soul was centred, he was liberal in the extreme. She wanted nothing her station could require. He took the most paternal care of her, save that he enforced upon her also his solitary mode of life, insisted on her knowing no one, and passing her life at home. He had caused her to be instructed, considering her position, and the times, tolerably well; for Rosalia could read very well, write pretty well, and was expert in all kinds of needle-work.

Notwithstanding, however, his jealous care, Rosalia was endowed with too much beauty to pass unnoticed. Her figure was the most beautiful that could be seen in Venice. Her features, though not entirely regular, resembled those enchanting descriptions which travelers give of Eastern women, especially of natives of the environs of Bethlehem in Palestine. Her eyes, once seen, could never be forgotten—large, black, sparkling.

She doted on her father, but the buoyancy of youth prevented her from strictly obeying his orders. She knew herself beautiful. Whenever she went out she saw every eye turned on her. In time the desire of admiration superseded the duty of obedience; and often to her father's remonstrances that she strolled about too much, that he would not allow her to walk in the streets of Venice alone, she framed the excuse that a particular skein of silk was needed for her embroidery, that she had forgotten something the day before, and had been obliged to buy it now, etc. etc.

On the occasion of one of these pretended shopping excursions she met in the Piazza S. Marco, a fair-haired, gentlemanly young man, who looked at her fixedly. She took no notice of him; it was nothing strange to be looked at; she thought it her due, and continued her walk homewards. On entering her door, she discovered the same gentlemanly figure had followed her; he then loitered awhile opposite the house. From that day for some weeks did the identical youth follow her in her walks, visit that street, look up at her window. Unconsciously those visits and looks entirely occupied her thoughts. The fair-haired young man was ever present to her mind, and brightened her dreams.

One evening, passing under her window, and emboldened by the shade of advanced twilight, he bowed and smiled. She returned the bow, and accompanied it with a smile. Two or three days afterwards a few words were exchanged between them Then words of love were uttered, and finally the promise of an everlasting affection was sworn by both parties, both sincerely and firmly believing they were necessary to each other's happiness.

They were the very opposite of each other in person and in character, but this difference only served to enhance their love. Rosalia Leoni was dark, passionate, vehement. Marco Centofoglia fair, gentle, sedate, and by nature inclined to be calculating. Now, however, blinded by admiration and love, he did not calculate the difference of birth between himself and the daughter of a second-rate merchant, finding a good excuse for this forgetfulness, in his own eyes at least, by the knowledge that his very small means made it difficult for him to form a suitable alliance in his own rank of life. He was descended from one of the noblest and richest families of Venice. His grandfather had left two sons, both equally well provided for.

One, Marco's father, a spendthrift, had squandered all his property, had well-nigh lost his fame, and died, leaving his only son with nothing save his mother's portion, which was very small. The other, still living, of thrifty habits, and increased instead of diminished his portion, and had even bought of his brother the half of their ancestral palace, which had fallen to his share.

He had an only son, but he was married, and had a child, so it was not likely Marco could ever inherit his uncle's fortune. He lived in an humble manner, his dress alone veiling with that of the elegant youths of his time and rank.

It was generally thought that Rosalia's father was richer than he chose to admit; even his own daughter had fallen into this notion. What harm could there be in his loving her? His uncle and cousin would most assuredly refuse to see him and his bride, but he did not care for that. They had taken little notice of him, and had acted towards him as rich relations generally act towards poorer ones, viz: with neglect.

Consequently, they had no right to expect that he should consult their likes or dislikes concerning his marriage. Lastly and chiefly, love spoke strong and loud, and succeeded in persuading him that once married every one who saw Rosalia's surpassing beauty, would envy instead of blaming him for his disregard of received opinions and customs.

He asked her hand, and she readily acquiesced, for she loved him as woman alone can love. It was all-absorbing. She lived, she breathed for him alone! She would have died the worst of deaths to spare him a little pain, or trifling sorrow.

She fancied her father would be as delighted as herself at the patrician's offer, and with almost childish joy she related to him her whole adventure, from the first moment she had set eyes on Marco Centofoglia, to that in which he had made her an offer of marriage. To her surprise and grief her parent, far from being flattered at the unlooked-for offer, answered her sternly:

'Rosalia, you have disobeyed my orders. You have spoken with a stranger, forgetful of my repeated injunctions. You have believed his false vows of love. Do you imagine a proud nobleman, and a Venetian noble above all, would ever marry the daughter of a middle class merchant like me! He admires you, foolish child, and talks of marriage in order to blind me as well as you. But he does not know my cunning is a match for his, and my knowledge of the world and experience greater than his I not only refuse his false offer, but from this moment I forbid your speaking with him again.'

'Father—pray—father—hear me!' answered Rosalia, falteringly.

'Silence! Not another word,' replied her father, with increased sternness. 'You either obey, or I leave Venice and take you back to Sicily. Beware! I have warned you.'

Giovanni Leoni may have had great experience of the world as far as man goes, he certainly evinced very little as regards woman's heart, and still less as regarded his daughter's character. To insist on Rosalia's giving up Marco Centofoglia was like commanding the flowing tide to ebb; the one was as impossible as the other. She made up her mind to disobey her father, and continue her intercourse with her lover. It must be said, however, to her credit, that she hoped to succeed in persuading her reluctant parent to believe that Marco's intentions were loyal.

She met him the next day at the usual place of appointment, related what had passed between her father and herself, and readily acceded to his entreaties to continue to meet him at least three times a week. They only changed the spot, as it did not appear prudent to hold their meetings in the same place. They chose a more solitary one, and there, eluding Leoni's vigilance, who, it must be owned, overrated his child's sense of duty and fear of displeasing him, they met, and talked, and planned how best to succeed in overcoming the old man's reluctance.

It is on the occasion of one of these meetings that our chapter opens.

As soon as Rosalia reached her home, she set about superintending the preparations for supper. As this was the only meal her father could enjoy in peace, she always strove to order it according to his liking.

She had great taste in adorning a room, though Leoni preferred a shabby state of disorder to a neat and pretty apartment, and consequently did not appreciate her talents; she nevertheless managed so to dispose their humble furniture, and ornament the window-sills, stands, and tables with flowers and flower-pots—her peculiar care, and which reminded her of her sunny isle—that their dining-room, which served also as sitting-room, always looked cheerful and pleasant.

But while she seemed intent on giving orders to a very young servant-maid, her whole mind was bent on finding out the best way of broaching to her father the question he had forbidden her to mention again.

By the time Leoni had eaten his supper, and had placed himself in an easy-chair, enjoying rest after many hours of toil and anxiety, Rosalia thought she had hit on the surest way of testing whether her father was still firmly opposed to her marriage.

'Father,' said she, looking at him tenderly, 'whenever I marry you will come and live with me. I could not part from you.'

'Don't fear, my child, parting from me; marriage is not so easy a thing.'

'It is easy for others, why should it be difficult for me? Am I uglier or poorer than many?' and Rosalia looked archly at her father.

'I cannot answer for beauty, for I will not make you vain. As for riches, it is a mistaken idea. I am a poor man, and you will be a poor woman.'

'That is no reason why I should not marry.'

'Dear child, I am tired; don't worry me with nonsense about marriage,' said Leoni, rather peevishly.

'Father, I thought there was no harm in saying this, as there certainly is no harm in wishing to be married.'

'In your case there is.'

'Why so, father?' and Rosalia looked almost alarmed.

'Because it is contrary to my wish.'

'Am I never to marry, then?'

'Never.'

'Never? Really never?' Rosalia grew pale.

'Never, so long as I live. Afterwards you may do as you please.'

'But I shall be too old then to marry, as I trust you will live to a very old age. Nay,' she added, fixing her beautiful eyes on the old man tenderly, 'I hope you will survive me.'

Leoni was moved by her affection for him; he cast a loving look on her, answering:

'And I hope that I may never be deprived of my dear daughter's soothing care. Child, I shall not live long,' and he looked sad.

'Do not say so, my father. Are you ill? Tell me. I will try everything in my power to restore your health.'

'I am not exactly ill; but, Rosalia, if you love me, don't talk about marriage again.'

'Father, if it is to hurt your feelings, I will not,' and the poor girl sighed from her very soul; only tell me the reason—do tell me.'

'On my death-bed I will tell you'

'Why on your death-bed? Why not now?'

There was an earnestness in her voice and manner that struck Leoni. Wishing to cut the matter short and hear no more about it, he assumed a stern look:

'On my death-bed, I repeat. And from this moment till then, never upon any account let me hear the word 'marriage' again from your lips.'

Leoni arose and went into his room.

'It is over,' thought poor Rosalia; my dreams of happiness are over,' and she did not close her eyes all night.

The sun's bright rays brought a little balm to her aching heart, for they encouraged hope to appear again, and persuaded her events might change; she might succeed at last in persuading her father to relent.

At the appointed place and hour she met her lover, and told him word for word the conversation she had had with her father. He listened attentively, was silent a little while, as if to collect his thoughts, then looking her full in the face, said:

'Rosalia, do you love me?'

'More than life,' and her eyes sparkled with greater kindness.

'As much as your soul?'

'More.'

Rosalia did not know what she said; she only knew she loved.

'Will you abide by all I tell you?'

'By all.'

'Then fly with me. Let me go to Tuscany. Once out of the reach of the Lion of St. Mark, you will be free. We will marry there. We will seal our happiness, and after a few months return to Venice man and wife. Your father will then be reconciled; and if he is not, so much the worse for him. He will have no right to interfere.'

Oh, how perplexing were poor Rosalia's thoughts! She had just said she would abide by all her lover told her, and now a cruel suspicion flashed across her mind. Who knew but that her father might be right in distrusting the sincerity of Marco's proposal? If he really intended to make her his wife, would he allow the future mother of his children to elope, bearing the slur ever attending the name of her who quits the paternal roof, to entrust her honor even to an honorable man? And then what would her father do? He had said he should not live long. The grief caused by her elopement might cost him his life! And then, and perhaps most of all, a sense of womanly modesty—for Rosalia was innately virtuous—made her shrink from such a proposal. No, she would have committed her life to him, but not her honor; she therefore, as if looking into vacancy, and with a deep flush on her cheeks, answered

'Marco! do you wish to have a good wife?'

'In wishing to marry you I prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that I wish to have the best of wives.'

'Then remember, that a bad daughter cannot make a good wife.'

'Is that an answer to what I have proposed, my dearest?'

'It is, Marco. If you wish me now to disobey my poor old father, could you afterwards expect me to obey you, as a dutiful wife should? If you wish me to leave him, sickly as he says he is, do you think I should be a fit companion to comfort you in sickness or in sorrow?'

'Rosalia!'—and Marco fixed an inquiring, serious look upon her—'Rosalia! do you, or do you not love me? I ask you for the last time—speak the whole truth.'

'Marco, I love you as woman has never loved. Why ask me so often,' and a tear glistened in her beauteous eyes, 'as though you did not believe me? Ah! Marco, would that it were in my power to convince you! I adore you, and shall do so to the last moment of my life.'

'Then why begin to moralize when I propose the only means left us in order to be united for ever?'

'But it is not the only means I may still be able to persuade my father. Marco! love me—love me always; but do not propose what is not right for a daughter—for a woman——'

There was an imploring expression in her sparkling eyes, which Marco could not resist. Interrupting her, he took her hand, kissed it; then pressing her to his heart, said:

'I love you—I shall love you till death—after death. I call St. Mark to witness the sincerity of my love, the purity of my intentions.'

Marco Centofoglia felt as he spoke. He did not lie. Oh that wealth had never been his portion on earth!

Rosalia withdrew her hand, returned his vows of love, and after having settled with him the next day and hour of meeting, went back to her home.

II.

A CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

On entering his house Marco Centofoglia received a summons sent in great haste from his uncle. He felt almost amazed. His cold relative had taken no notice of him for many months, and now of a sudden sent a pressing message. What could it mean? Had he, perhaps by means of some spy, of which there was no lack in Venice, heard of his love making with a merchant's daughter? Had some one overheard his passionate exclamations of love, or his proposals of marriage? But, no; it could not be. He had been cautious. He had never spoken in a loud voice; and as for stopping to talk to a girl, that was no extraordinary event in a young man's life, and not worth repeating to the old nobleman, who would most certainly have called any one a fool who had given himself the trouble of coming and talking such nonsense to him. What could it mean, then? Marco was at a loss to guess. He hastened to obey, and soon found himself within the precincts of his ancestors' old palace. He thought the servants looked odd. They bowed to him profoundly; they seemed to wish to tell him some news but respect kept them silent. The maggiordomo accosted him with a woeful countenance, and led him to the hall. He paused; and Marco said with earnestness—rather assumed, it must be acknowledged:

'Pietro, how is my uncle?'

The maggiordomo did not answer. Marco continued:

'And my cousin, and the Signora Teresa, and the child?'

'Ah! Signor Marco——' he stopped.

'Well, what? You look horror-struck. What is the matter?'

'Yesterday we feared nothing——' he stopped again.

'Something has happened, then?'

'Too truly. My poor master!'

'Is he ill?'

'He is not well; but that is not all.'

'Is he in danger?'

'No. He is in an agony of grief, and . . . and . . . the poor lady . . .'

'Is in danger, perhaps?'

'No, Signor Marco; she is a widow, and childless!'

Marco could not answer, not because he felt much grieved, but because the announcement of a person's demise, even if it is one for whom one cares little, is apt to strike one with surprise, if with nothing else. In Marco's bosom it wrought, furthermore, a perfect revolution.

'Ah! my poor cousin!' said he at last.

'He is not to be pitied. He died like a saint. It is my master—and most of all the poor lady. She has lost all.'

Pietro laid a long stress on the last word.

'How did it happen? And why was I not apprised before? However, my uncle . . .' He did not finish the sentence, thinking it more prudent; but he meant to say, 'However my uncle never wished to have me much about him.'

'It was so sudden; but this morning, who could have imagined such a catastrophe!'

'Tell me how it happened. My poor cousin!'

'He was taken ill about a week ago. It was nothing strange; he was subject to fever. Three days after his sickness increased, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Unfortunately his little boy caught the fever, and being a sickly child he died last night. His poor mother could not suppress her tears, even in her sick husband's room, and he insisted on knowing the cause. The lady, fearing lest he should think she was alarmed for him, told him the little boy was ill. He insisted on seeing him, and ordered him to be brought in. As there was no way of pacifying him, they said the child was asleep; 'I will have him!' You must know, Signor Marco, as of course you do know, that my young master—may his soul rest in peace!'—the maggiordomo turned his eyes upwards, and gave vent to a deep sigh—'my young master could not be contradicted, and it has cost him his life. He could not; it made him ill. I have always heard he was so from an infant. It was therefore devised by my master, the Signora Teresa, the physicians, and Father Romualdo—who, you know, is a most holy man—to lay the infant on a pillow, cover him up, and let his wet-nurse take him in to his father, saying he was asleep. I happened to hear of all this. I said, 'The Signor Gustavo will discover all; he will embrace the child, and feel the icy coldness of death.'

Here the maggiordomo gave himself a certain air of importance as if he meant to say, 'Am I not a clever fellow?'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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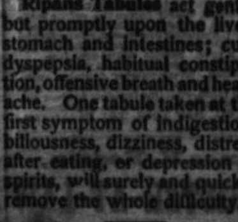

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