

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Vol. XXVI. No. 1

Calendar for Dec., 1896.
MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 4th day, 1h. 38.6m. p. m.
First Quarter, 11th day, 5h. 16.9m. p. m.
Full Moon, 19th day, 11h. 52.9m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 56.2m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water	Low Water
1	7:29	8:10	8:44	9:11	9:32	9:44	9:44	10:00	10:00
2	7:30	8:11	8:45	9:12	9:33	9:45	9:45	10:01	10:01
3	7:31	8:12	8:46	9:13	9:34	9:46	9:46	10:02	10:02
4	7:32	8:13	8:47	9:14	9:35	9:47	9:47	10:03	10:03
5	7:33	8:14	8:48	9:15	9:36	9:48	9:48	10:04	10:04
6	7:34	8:15	8:49	9:16	9:37	9:49	9:49	10:05	10:05
7	7:35	8:16	8:50	9:17	9:38	9:50	9:50	10:06	10:06
8	7:36	8:17	8:51	9:18	9:39	9:51	9:51	10:07	10:07
9	7:37	8:18	8:52	9:19	9:40	9:52	9:52	10:08	10:08
10	7:38	8:19	8:53	9:20	9:41	9:53	9:53	10:09	10:09
11	7:39	8:20	8:54	9:21	9:42	9:54	9:54	10:10	10:10
12	7:40	8:21	8:55	9:22	9:43	9:55	9:55	10:11	10:11
13	7:41	8:22	8:56	9:23	9:44	9:56	9:56	10:12	10:12
14	7:42	8:23	8:57	9:24	9:45	9:57	9:57	10:13	10:13
15	7:43	8:24	8:58	9:25	9:46	9:58	9:58	10:14	10:14
16	7:44	8:25	8:59	9:26	9:47	9:59	9:59	10:15	10:15
17	7:45	8:26	9:00	9:27	9:48	10:00	10:00	10:16	10:16
18	7:46	8:27	9:01	9:28	9:49	10:01	10:01	10:17	10:17
19	7:47	8:28	9:02	9:29	9:50	10:02	10:02	10:18	10:18
20	7:48	8:29	9:03	9:30	9:51	10:03	10:03	10:19	10:19
21	7:49	8:30	9:04	9:31	9:52	10:04	10:04	10:20	10:20
22	7:50	8:31	9:05	9:32	9:53	10:05	10:05	10:21	10:21
23	7:51	8:32	9:06	9:33	9:54	10:06	10:06	10:22	10:22
24	7:52	8:33	9:07	9:34	9:55	10:07	10:07	10:23	10:23
25	7:53	8:34	9:08	9:35	9:56	10:08	10:08	10:24	10:24
26	7:54	8:35	9:09	9:36	9:57	10:09	10:09	10:25	10:25
27	7:55	8:36	9:10	9:37	9:58	10:10	10:10	10:26	10:26
28	7:56	8:37	9:11	9:38	9:59	10:11	10:11	10:27	10:27
29	7:57	8:38	9:12	9:39	10:00	10:12	10:12	10:28	10:28
30	7:58	8:39	9:13	9:40	10:01	10:13	10:13	10:29	10:29
31	7:59	8:40	9:14	9:41	10:02	10:14	10:14	10:30	10:30

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS, FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC., IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

PRICES AWAY DOWN. PICTURE FRAMING At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place, McMillan & Hornsby, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! Everybody Wants Money. We Want it in Cash or GOOD NOTES

AT THE City Hardware Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Hardware & Stoves Celebrated "JEWEL" STOVES.

From now till the new year we want a PILE OF MONEY, and have a BIG PILE OF GOODS to exchange for it.

When you require anything in this line you will find it at Lowest Prices

Consistent with quality and service at E. W. Taylor's, CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN.

D'FOWLER'S EXT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS. Price 35cts. SQUARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

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, Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Jan. 21, 1893-17

Watchmaker and Jeweller, North Side, Queen Square, opp. P. O., Charlottetown.

Local and Special News.

ACHING JOINTS.
Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to set upon the blood, and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BEST COUGH CURE is Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures Coughs and Colds.

TOBACCO HEART.
Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc., are sure symptoms. Wilbur's Heart and Nerve Pills bring relief by steady the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds etc.

THE BEST WAY TO CURE Disease is to establish health. Pure, rich blood means good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and causes weakness, nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera-Morbos, Colic, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 50c.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 25 and 50c.

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B.B.B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptics. Mrs. John White, Anstis, Man.

SICK HEADACHE and Constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take sure in effect.

CONSISTENT CURED.
GENTS,—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was consumption. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TEROUX, Montreal, Que.
For Nervous Prostration and Anemia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigour and strength as Scott's Emulsion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Dear Tim—I am sending you my old coat by parcel post. I have out of the bottom, because it will make it lighter. You will find them in the breast pocket. Yours &c., Pat.

Minard's Liniment Cures distemper.

CAUTION IN THE HEAD
Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catholic Protest.

Wednesday evening, December 2nd, the Catholics of Winnipeg assembled in St. Mary's schoolhouse to protest against the injustice which has been done them by the Laurier Government in connection with the so-called settlement of the school question. With one or two exceptions, all the Catholic families of the city were represented. The enthusiasm which was manifested at different stages of the proceeding made it quite conclusive that His Grace of St. Boniface has the loyal support of his Winnipeg flock on the stand he has taken on the School question. The speeches delivered by the several leading Catholics were all of good protestations against the treachery of the Laurier-Tarte combination.

RESOLUTIONS.
The following series of resolutions were moved, clause by clause, by prominent Catholics and were carried unanimously. We, the Catholics of Winnipeg, assembled at the meeting of Roman Catholic ratepayers in the city of Winnipeg, called by public notice, for the purpose of giving expression to the opinion of the Roman Catholic minority of this city on the arrangement recently concluded between the Provincial and Federal governments on the Manitoba school question, resolve as follows:—

1.—Very respectfully but most firmly we protest against the terms of that arrangement. We affirm that they are wholly insufficient to redress our wrongs, while they utterly fail to make good the pledges solemnly made to the electorate by members of the Federal Cabinet and of parliament.

2.—We condemn Federal ministers for trying to force on the Roman Catholic minority a proposal so inadequate, and in the negotiations for which, the minority itself were not consulted. We resent the insult offered to the most prominent and most trusted representative of the minority in this controversy—the most Rev. Archbishop of St. Boniface—who, as openly avowed by one of the ministers, was designedly ignored in the negotiations. A policy of concealment, for so we designate it, we indeed approve, but it is a farce to call it conciliation, when only one party to the controversy is approached in that spirit, while the other party, and that the one which has been wronged is treated with undisguised contempt.

3.—As loyal subjects of a British country, we ask for British justice, no more, no less; as devoted upholders of British institutions, whose mainstay is an honorable adherence to the spirit of the British constitution, we demand that the constitution of our country be respected, and that its protection be extended to the minority, whose rights in educational matters were thereby specifically safeguarded.

4.—We declare our most earnest desire to live in harmony with our fellow citizens of all creeds. In the matter of secular education we are most willing to submit, under reasonable conditions, to state inspection, but we claim that Roman Catholics ought, wherever in sufficient number, as is the case particularly in Winnipeg, to have the privilege of sending their children to schools, which, while maintaining a standard of proficiency second to none under secular conditions, conform to our well understood laws as to religious and moral training.

5.—Under the law of the Province prior to 1890, we had this privilege, but we do not call for the re-enactment of the old law in its precise terms. We demand, however, that by amendment and modification, as suggested by the judges of the Privy Council, our grievances be removed and our essential rights in this respect be restored.

6.—Through the proceedings in appeal, the parliament of Canada is now empowered to deal with the question, and give us relief. We recognize that by provincial legislation a more easy remedy could be secured, but this being denied us, we can but look to parliament for justice, and we appeal with confidence, not only to our co-religionists in the other Province, but to all lovers of British fair play, for their sympathy and support.

7.—We protest against the vicious and absurd theory that Federal legislation is to be taken as coercive, or as a menace to provincial rights, in a case where Federal legislation is not only clearly contemplated, but is in express terms provided for by the constitution. Appellate bodies, charged with the duty of extending protection to either communities or individuals, must wholly fail in their duty, if they are deterred from reviewing the acts of the bodies appealed against by a consideration of the tenacity with which these bodies cling to their acts.

8.—To our Protestant brethren,

we would recall the fact that this provision for appeal to parliament, was put in the constitution at the instance of the Protestant representatives of Quebec, for the express purpose of affording protection to the Protestant minority in that Province. We remind them too of the fact that the same Protestant minority was the first to avail itself of this right of appeal against an alleged deprivation of their educational rights by the Roman Catholic legislature of Quebec, and that the appeal led to a speedy restoration of these rights by that Catholic legislature. Should the educational rights of Protestants in that Province be again prejudicially affected in the future, by an act of the legislature, and another appeal to Ottawa by Protestants become necessary, we are sure that Protestants throughout the Dominion would not willingly see justice denied because of a cry against interference with Quebec's provincial rights.

The Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in such a case would be the first to deprecate a failure of justice through such a cry. And the Christian principle of doing to others as they would wish others do to them, will suggest to our Protestant brethren that a like cry ought not to be the cause for withholding justice from us in the present case.

9.—That these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, be printed and that copies be mailed to His Excellency the Governor-General, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and several colleagues, to Sir Charles Tupper and the several members of his late cabinet, and to such other persons as the chairman and secretary may think proper.

Mr. Laurier's Double Dealing.
A special correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes from Rome to that journal:—

Monsignor Begin, Conjoint Archbishop of Quebec, Monsignor Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, and Monsignor Labreque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, have just left Rome, where they have fully explained to the Holy See the rights of the Catholics in the Manitoba school question, and pointed out the misleading character of Mr. Laurier's diplomatic action. They received from the Holy Father and from Cardinals Ledochowski and Rampolla assurances of inflexible firmness. "You may count upon it with certainty," said his Holiness to them, "that we shall uphold to the end the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council." The Vatican has in its hand's proofs that Mr. Laurier is pursuing that "mysterious policy" of which Montague speaks, and to which weak natures lend themselves. On the one hand he has sent to Rome two secret ambassadors, the Abbe Proulx and the Chevalier Drolet, for the purpose of gaining over the Pope to the views of his Government, and requesting the establishment of an official representation of the part of the Holy See at Ottawa. On the other hand, his "Friar Joseph," his famulus Mr. David, has just issued, under his inspiration, a pamphlet against the clergy of Canada. If one were to believe this pamphlet the Canadian clergy are a fanatical body, disobedient to the instructions of Rome, anti-national, and accustomed to trench on political ground. By Mr. Laurier and his friends they are regarded as "the enemy." The Bishops have submitted the pamphlet to the judgment of Rome, and the matter will come under the consideration of the Congregation of the Index. Mr. Laurier evidently wants war, and he will have it. The Canadian Bishops have on their side right, justice, reason, moderation and intelligence. The emissaries of Mr. Laurier were received coldly by the Prefect of Propaganda. They set forth their case as follows: The school system of Manitoba, arranged between that province and the Federal Government, is the maximum of concessions; to go beyond it would be to ask for the impossible. Now this system stipulates for the spoliation of 1890 and for neutrality on the school question by tolerating religious instruction during half-an-hour on condition that it be given by a clergyman of the same denomination as the children, and by permitting a parish of twenty-five Catholic children to establish a school on condition that the master is duly qualified. But it is well known that organized parishes containing twenty-five Catholic children form an insignificant number when the many scattered hamlets which compose the agricultural colonies of Manitoba are taken into account. Moreover, in the North West the authorities have never granted diplomas to masters and Sisters who had passed satisfactory examinations. How could it be done in Manitoba where the party in power desires to exclude religious influence? Accordingly Cardinal Ledochowski has

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

replied with that precision and lucidity which always characterizes his language, that the Propaganda was guided by the judgment of the Privy Council as by an immutable rule, and that that verdict demanded the restoration of the status quo ante. As the Prefect of Propaganda has had conferences on the subject with Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, his attitude may be taken as that of the Holy See. Still Mr. Laurier's representatives have not lost hope. They paint in sombre colors the state of Canada, the uncertainties of politics, and the change of popular feeling. They have even gone so far as to get published in The Voice della Verita a manifesto drawn up by certain revolutionaries calling for the annexation of Canada to the United States. The procedure has evoked some smiles. Firmness and artifice do not suffice to convert men of long experience at the Vatican, who have so often probed complicated affairs. Leo XIII. has declared to Mgr. Begin and his episcopal colleagues that the Holy See will not diverge from the course traced out by the Pastoral of the Bishops at the time of the elections and the decision of the supreme tribunal of the British Empire. As to the delegation for which Mr. Laurier has asked, the Pope deems it useless and this is also the opinion of the Bishops, who it may be stated, are ready to accept a permanent delegate of the Holy See at Ottawa, devoted to Canadian affairs, but not an extension of the United States delegation to Canada. If Mr. Laurier persists in his policy; especially if he carries on a warfare against the episcopate, the Vatican may publicly condemn the Manitoba School Bill, as it will not allow any party to create misunderstanding on a great question which affects the interests of the whole people and the rights of conscience.

G. P. R. Sleeping Car.

G. W. Stevens, special commissioner to America for the "London Daily Mail," writes to his paper: By far the most magnificent sleeping car I have met is that of the Canadian Pacific, wherein I am trying to write this. It is richly and elegantly upholstered. You can tell at once that it holds eleven seats from the United States by the inscription under the looking-glasses: "Trust us," it says, and you may bet your life no Yankee ever had any use for a Latin inscription inside a railway carriage. In this car the two middle sections of the six have their seats along the wall of the car instead of across it; this gives a broader floor in the middle. Above these lateral seats are sheets of window nearly like the usual size. The smoking-room, again, is an exceptional feature. It is a double width of the car at its widest end, instead of being cranked in a corridor leading past it, as in the case of the United States. With the same large windows on either side and other windows and a door forming the back end of the car, it affords a splendid prospect on three sides of the train. The food on these C. P. R. trains is above the average, and the price is consistently insignificant. There is even—oh, joy of joys—a bathroom. True, you may not have a bath in it, for the bath season closes on the 1st of October, but in a poor traveller who has not mastered the theory and practice of taking a perpendicular bath. The sleeping and dining cars in the United States belong to the Pullman Company, and are run by them; you take your berth at a different booking office from that where you get your railway ticket. The Canadian Pacific owns and runs its own, and for comfort and good service, I doubt if they have their equal in the world. Everything is done that is admirable organization, care and courtesy can do to mitigate the horrors of a week's journey across the Continent.

What did Rev. Dr. Slicer of Buffalo mean when he said at a meeting of the Unitarian club in Boston the other day that hereby congruism is the fourth century? It was not until some twelve hundred years later that Congregationalism first put in an appearance and it was in heretical guise that it then confronted true Christianity.—E. X.

An Italian sea captain is said to have discovered that a ship goes faster when the sails are perforated with a number of holes than when they are entire. His theory is that the force of the wind can not fairly take effect on an inflated sail because of the cushion of immovable air that fills up the hollow. It is difficult to see why the cushion of air, if it is immovable, is not as effective as the plain surface of the sail. As to the main fact, that would seem to be a matter for experiment. The test could readily be made.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar to Itself. It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 61 per bottle. Hood's Pills; easy to take, easy to forget. Hood's Pills.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The earnings on the Intercolonial railway have fallen off within the last few weeks. The authorities of the railway department account for it by the fact that other roads in central Canada suffered the depression earlier in the year, and the conditions now prevalent down east are but a continuation.

The startling announcement is made by the Maine state board of cattle commissioners the other day that a herd of fourteen Jersey cows, whose milk the elite of Bangor had fed upon for many months, will be killed on account of being afflicted with tuberculosis. Mayor F. C. Beal, member of the commission, gives out a statement but without the name of the owner of the herd. Mayor Beal was called to investigate the herd by the advice of the owner, who said he thought that one of the cows might be affected.

Orders have been issued from Ottawa for the opening of the winter service on the Baies de Chaleur railway. The matter was settled on the 24th. The road will be operated as a branch of the Intercolonial. In former years the company kept it running only in the summer, finding it impossible to give a service in the winter months, on account of the heavy fall of snow. The government does not count on making any money out of it. The service is merely given for the accommodation of the population in Gaspé and the expenses are reduced to the minimum. An I. C. R. official left Moncton on the night of the 25th to take over the accounts and general business management of the road.

Christmas was a very sad day for Springhill and the men were working hard to save the source of their livelihood. About five o'clock on the evening of the 24th, a fire was discovered in the pipe way of the east slope, in the eight hundred feet level. It spread rapidly and gained its way into the thirteen hundred foot level. That level soon was a raging furnace. Government Inspector Gilpin was immediately wired for and arrived on the scene. Manager Cowans being in Montreal. Fire was issuing from every opening to the mine. Two cupolas near by were burned down and the bank head had to be torn

away. The miners toiled hard to prevent air going into the mine by stopping up every way. From this work Mr. Gilpin had to call the men away, as it was incurring great danger to their lives. The flames shot one hundred feet in the air, the reflection from them being visible at Amherst. There is no idea of the extent of the fire and most disastrous consequences are feared.

All last Monday morning there was a crowd of applicants for positions in the employ of the West End street railway at the company's office in Water street, Boston. As early as five o'clock men began to gather, and by 7 o'clock when Supt. Laffin arrived, the number had reached up into hundreds. At noon men were still standing patiently in line, although for more than an hour some had been admitted into the building. Half a dozen patrolmen kept order, and prevented the crowd from blocking the sidewalk. It is believed about 150 men have been given work since the crash began. Among the men who applied for work Monday were several old hands, and in nearly every instance they were re-engaged as extra men.

A few weeks ago a vessel which put in at Lisbon after a trip around Cape Horn reported the destruction by volcanic action of the Juan Fernandez Island, famous as the fabled home of Robinson Crusoe. The master claimed to have seen the catastrophe from the deck of his vessel. The report was not given credence at the time by scientific men, and many doubts were printed in papers and magazines. But Captain Powells, of the British ship James Kerr, recently at San Francisco, asserts that the story is generally believed by seafaring men all over the world. The James Kerr recently arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., where she had laid up for months on account of the coal mine strike. Capt. Powells met a large number of master mariners there, and says the destruction of the island was a matter of common gossip among them. The captain himself has not passed within sight of the island since 1889, when he secured an excellent photograph of it from the deck of the ship. He says that some of the Captains who arrived in Newcastle while he was there verified the report that the island was missing.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

At midnight, on Sunday last, the thermometer stood at zero in this city.

There are at present one hundred and seventy-four patients in the Hospital for the Insane.

QUEEN VICTORIA spent Christmas at Windsor, and received the usual gift of a Boar's Head from the German Emperor.

VANCOUVER parties give notice in the Canadian Gazette for a charter to build a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass.

The sum of \$54,115 was realized at the bazaar held in the Lyceum last week, in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral.

On Sunday last, in St. Augustin's Church, Basilio, Rev. P. C. Gauthier was ordained priest by His Lordship Bishop McDonald.

The Farmer's Advocate, of London, Ont., anticipates that this island will have 800,000 lbs. of creamery butter for export this winter.

The new steamer for the Port aux Basques, Nfld., and Sydney, C. B. service, which R. G. Held has ordered in Glasgow, will cost \$250,000.

The boats stopped running on the Southport ferry on Saturday night. Some teams crossed the river on the ice Saturday and on Monday.

A man named McNeill, 19 years of age belonging to this Province, while logging in Albert County, N. B., was accidentally killed on Christmas eve.

MR. DRINKWATER of the C. P. R. is reported to have said that his company is getting ready to tackle the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

OTTAWA advises that twenty-two destitute Canadians have been shipped from Rio Janeiro to Liverpool, thence they will be sent to Canada at the expense of this country.

OTTAWA advises of the 28th announce the death at Syracuse, N. Y., on Christmas eve, of John McNeill, for many years Clerk of the House of Assembly, of this Province, at the age of 55 years.

The London Times says the United States have been respectfully warned that European powers will not remain passive if the Government of the Republic will interfere in Cuban affairs. Germany is said to have given the notice. She sides with Spain.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. James Smith, for many years steward on the steamer Stanley, has been appointed to the position on the steamer Monticello of St. John which has been chartered to run on the Napan-Nasau Beach route, during the winter months.

EDWARD M. DEVER, of St. King's Co., passed a successful examination in dentistry, before the Massachusetts state board of examiners for registration in Dentistry, in Boston, in the early part of this month. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College. Congratulations.

WASHINGTON advises of a late date that Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote have agreed on the draft treaty for a system of arbitration in future disputes between the United States and the Dominion and Quebec governments that if they would grant assistance the company would replace the present Victoria tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, with open truss spans for double tracks, with street car tramway and foot-path on each side.

The fire in the east slope of the Springhill mine was on Monday practically under control. All the passages leading from the site of the fire, which is believed by the management to cover only a small area down the slope about 500 feet high, from the pit's mouth, were sealed up, and the work of sealing had progressed without any mishap beyond fire men becoming overpowered by fire fumes through the unopening of gas, which from time to time around all night. It is fully expected that the men will be able to resume mining coal in a few days.

A bad wreck occurred on Saturday last on Birmingham Mineral Road, Alabama. The loop goes all over this part of the country taking in mines and furnaces. The wreck occurred at Canaba Bridge, 50 miles from Birmingham. The train bridge is 1,000 feet long, 100 feet high. Train jumped track from some unknown cause and plunged off the trestle to the rocks below. Reports place number of passengers aboard at thirty to thirty-five, and state that only two escaped. The wreck caught fire and many unfortunate victims were burned to death. The cars were smashed to splinters on the rocks one hundred feet below.

TO THE COUNTRY TRADE.—Weeks & Co. were the spot cash buyers of the big bankrupt stock of J. B. McDonald & Co. We commenced this big bankrupt sale a week ago and crowds of people have and are now shelling in the bargains. We can only give you a small idea of the many bargains that are going by referring to our advertisement. We can only say that in many cases 50c. will buy \$100 worth of goods and in some cases more. Call and see the bankrupt bargains in Fur Jackets, Fur Coats, Muffs, Collars, Caps, Sleigh Robes, Dress Goods, Hats & Caps, Shirts, Linters, Drawers, Cardigan Jackets, Corsets, Cloths and general dry goods.

Some of the biggest bargains ever offered in Charlottetown at Weeks Big Bankrupt Sale.

W. A. WEEKS & Co., Wholesale & Retail.

Liver Ills

THE MICHIGAN, GYPSOPH, headache, constipation, sour bowels, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

seely and thoroughly, best after dinner pills, 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BEER BROS. Wholesale and Retail.

WEEKS.

BEFORE

Stock

Taking

The big

BANKRUPT

Stock

Must be cleared at lower prices than ever. No need to say it is going fast, as already many lines are completely sold out. Call early and share in the Fur Bargains, Dress Good Bargains, Ladies' Jacket Bargains, Shirts, Linters and Drawers and other Dry Goods.

\$6,000

Spot Cash

Goods are selling in some cases at half price, and in some cases more.

Come and See

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS

Marked \$1 each

Marked price was \$4 to \$8, \$2 to \$4 each.

Marked price was \$8 to \$14, \$2.10 to \$4.75.

Marked price was \$3.45 to \$7.25.

Bankrupt Furs.

'WEEKS'

Bankrupt Astrakan Jackets

\$25 Jackets for \$18.90

\$30 Jackets for \$23.90

\$35 Jackets for \$25.00

Mens' Fur Coats

\$16.50 Coat for \$11.75

\$18.50 Coat for \$11.95

\$24.50 Coat for \$17.75

—ALSO—

Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Muffs, Ladies' Fur Collars, Ladies' Fur Capes, Sleigh Robes.

'WEEKS'

Special Bankrupt Goods

At prices never before offered in Charlottetown, and probably never again.

All Trimmed Hats and Bonnets AT HALF PRICE.

\$1.60 Millinery for 80c.

\$2.25 Millinery for \$1.13

\$3.40 Millinery for \$1.70

Untrimmed Felt Hats.

Any hat in the shop for 25c, the regular price was 78c. to \$1.50.

Corsets, 19c, worth 42c; Island Tweed, 45c for 25c; 60c Tweed for 35c; 80c Tweed for 48c; Men's Linen Collars, 4c, 8c and 9c; Shirts, Linters and Drawers, 35c a suit, 65c. quality for 48c.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Sacque Cloths, Braces, Cardigan Jackets, Hosiery, and General Dry Goods.

Slaughter Bankrupt Sale at

'WEEKS'

The People's Store, Wholesale and Retail.

The British-Canadian

GOLD FIELDS

EXPLORATION,

DEVELOPMENT

—AND—

Investment Co., Ltd

President.....The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Ex-Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada,

1st Vice-President.....W. T. Stuart, M.D., C.L., Toronto;

2nd Vice-President.....S. F. McKinnon, Esq., Of S. F. McKinnon & Co., Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

LT. COL. THE HON. R. G. PRIOR, C.M.G., SUTHERLAND, MAYNOR, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Toronto.

T. W. DYAS, Trustee Equitable Loan and Building Association, Toronto.

HUSON W. M. MURRAY, Q. C., Toronto.

G. A. FARINI, Esq., London, England.

PROF. D. J. McLEOD, Chief Supt. Education, Ch'town, P. E. I.

GEO. GILLIES, Esq., President Gillies Co., Gananouque.

The Hon. G. C. McHINDSEY, Toronto.

Secretary, F. A. HALL, Accountant, Toronto.

ONLY 25,000.—Twenty-five Thousand Shares will be sold at 25c. Immediately after the sale, or in any case on January 1st, 1897, the price will go to 40c.

The Company is one of the most substantial in Canada. Its affairs are controlled by a Board of Directors composed of some of the foremost men in the Dominion.

Valuable Mines are Owned by the Company in all principal mining districts in the West, and include—

Victoria, Daisy, Toronto, Alberta—in the North Fork of the Salmon District;

The Voyageur—in the Sloan District.

The Lowellan, the Iva Lenore—in the Boundary Creek District.

The Niagara, Rotherchild's, Rotherchild's Extension, Whiskey Tom—in Colville District.

And other very important purchases are now under the consideration of the management.

Development work is progressing rapidly on the properties in every district under the superintendence of mining engineers and superintendents. Several hundred feet of work have already been carried out. Cabins and boarding houses for about 35 men are erected. Large contracts for further work are being let as the old ones run out, and every foot of work reveals improved Ore, and more strongly defined leads.

Shipping Ore is now on the dump of many of our properties, and the value of ore on the others improves every day.

The Amount of Cash Capital in the Treasury is sufficient to pay for the whole of our properties, also to spend many times cost of each on its development.

The Brokerage Department is all that the Company would wish.

The Western Manager is now in the city, and will be pleased to answer personally all and any questions relating to the Company's properties.

HERBERT COTTBERT, WESTERN MANAGER, Dec. 30, 1896—8 mos.

C. B. MURRAY, EASTERN MANAGER

P. E. Island Railway

Xmas and New Year Holidays.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS at one first-class fare will be issued to and from all stations from the 21st inst. to the 1st January, 1897, both inclusive, good for return up to and on the 7th January, 1897. Tickets are not good after date of issue, and are good only for continuous journey in either direction.

A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGER, Superintendents, Ch'town, 15th Dec., 1896.—31

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a religious body to be called and known as "The Holy Trinity Movement (or Church)" and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Church and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyance of such lands, money, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purpose of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools, or other educational purposes connected with the said Church, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Church, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to acquire and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift, or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise and to give said Church all necessary powers connected therewith.

Dated at Ottawa this 16th day of November, A. D. 1896.

BRADLEY & WYLD, Solicitors for Applicants. Nov. 25—91.

MOORE.

Seekers

After Insurance that Insures

THE

Great Rush Continues

AT THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE!

Never in the history of Charlottetown has there been such a rush for

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

As there has been for the past two weeks at

The Great Bankrupt Sale

Tremendous Slaughter—No Reserve.

All must be closed out in a short time. If you have not already bought do so at once and share in the Great Bargains. Don't forget the place.

J. B. McDonald's Old Stand.

Directly Opposite the West End of the Market House.

LET THAT BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Chairs IT XMAS GIFT

Tables BE GIFT

Music Racks A

Fancy Rockers PIECE of

Children's Rockers FURNITURE

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices. Who sell at Selling Prices

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown

In default for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1896, containing names of all such defaulters, and the amount due from them, respectively, with a statement of the Number of the Town Lot, Water Lot, and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof, such Assessment is in default.

Name of Ratepayer in Default. Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made. Amt. of Assessment due & unpaid.

Angus, Rob. House, Brick, and Land on Town Lot No. 42, 1st hundred. 838.75

Bell, J. Flaw House and Land on Town Lot No. 27, 1st hundred. 9.00

Birch, John House and Land on Town Lot No. 72, 3rd hund'd. 3.37

Brown, Ambrose L. House and Land on Common Lot No. 28. 86.25

Carr, Mary Ann House and Land on Town Lot No. 29, 2nd hund'd. 6.75

Carmichael, James, Estate of House and Land on Town Lot No. 73, 3rd hund'd. 10.12

Campbell, Hugh House and Land on Common Lot No. 21. 7.87

McDonald, Jas. R. House and Land on Town Lot No. 30, 4th hund'd. 8.89

Dochendorff, Jas. Chas. Vacant Land on Town Lot No. 29, 4th hund'd. 11.32

Doye, Andrew, Est. of House and Land on Town Lot No. 38, 3rd hund'd. 20.27

Edwards, John G. House and Land on Town Lot No. 11, 1st hund'd. 30.94

Gallant, Angus House and Land on Town Lot No. 12, 1st hund'd. 7.87

Godkin, Flora House and Land on Town Lot No. 50, 52 and 53, 4th hundred. 10.69

Godfrey, Frank Vacant Land on Town Lot No. 50, 52 and 53, 4th hundred. 6.19

Hughes, Peter House and Land on Common Lot 22. 6.75

Hunter, Elise House and Land on Common Lot No. 78, 5th hund'd. 9.00

Irving, William H. House and Land on Town Lot No. 8, 3rd hund'd. 6.75

Kelly, Patrick Estate of House and Land on Common Lot No. 33, 34 and 35, hundred. 5.09

Maikie, Mary Theresa House and Land on Town Lot No. 93, 4th hund'd. 4.50

Murphy, William Estate of Vacant Land on Town Lot No. 56 and 37. 6.75

Mugford, William G. House and Land on Common Lot 22. 8.86

McNeill, Duncan House and Land on Common Lot 22. 8.44

McNeill, Duncan Vacant Land on Common Lot 22. 1.97

Purdie, Jane (W.A.O.) Estate of House & Land on Town Lot No. 97 and 98, 1st hund'd. 33.75

Finso, Martin House and Land on Common Lot No. 11 and 12. 4.50

Ryan, Deborah, House and Land on Town Lots No. 80 and 81, 4th hundred. 36.00

Eckham, Henry House and Land on Common Lot No. 22. 19.12

Steele, Robert House and Land on Town Lot No. 20, 3rd hundred. 11.25

Stewart, Allan Vacant Land on Town Lot No. 58, 3rd hundred. 2.27

Stanley, David House and Land on Common Lot 27. 6.75

Trainer, Patrick House and Land on Town Lot No. 83, 2nd hund'd. 6.75

Thorne, Richard, Estate of House and Land on Common Lot 23. 2.25

Thorne, Richard, Estate of House and Land on Common Lot 23. 31.50

Thorne, Richard, Estate of Vacant Land on Common Lot 23. 4.50

Wickerson, Maria A. House and Land on Town Lot No. 93, 2nd hund'd. 6.50

Wingham, George House and Land on Town Lot No. 83, 5th hund'd. 6.19

Wilson, Mark House and Land on Common Lot 22. 4.10

Williams, John Vacant Land on Common Lot 27. 11.25

Williams, John House and Land on Common Lot 24. 6.82

Ward, Robert, Estate of House and Land on Common Lot 25. 6.82

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. E, Section 91, after 30 days' publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment severally levied upon their Real Property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor, the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City, for Judgment against each and all of the lands above described for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered, I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands. Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1896.

ROBERT VANDERBERGHE, City Collector. Dec. 22, '96—41

Your cough, like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

Like small curled feathers, white and soft, The little clouds went by, Across the moon, and past the stars,

PHILOMENA, OR A DAUGHTER'S HOLOCAUST, BY J. M. CAVE.

(First published in the American Messenger of the Sacred Heart. Published in the Herald with the permission of the author and the publishers of the "Messenger.")

As Philomena rose to leave the piano and join her friends, she happened to raise her eyes and glance down the room, where her eyes fell upon a familiar face.

M. de Katski advanced to Philomena, bowing profoundly over the small hand he had taken in his own. There was no time for words; many were crowding around, wishing to express their pleasure and offer their homage to Philomena.

Philomena did not know how to reply. "The happy event—what could be near," she asked herself. "Was M. de Katski still so great an admirer of Chopin," she asked, thinking he referred in some way to the music.

She knew now the "joyful surprise" alluded to in her father's letter, and for which she had been waiting in such high hopes.

It was not the news of the home of her childhood restored to them; it was not to tell her that her mother's grave was free, and their own again; or that her mother's ancestral roof was yet to shelter her from the dazzling glare of this bewildering world.

"What was it?" She placed her trembling fingers in the strong clasp of her true old friend, and bowing, turned away.

"Could we go home, maminka?" With the tact and grace of a true Parisienne, as she was, Mlle. de Joncourt excused her pupil and herself, and begged permission to withdraw on the plea of fatigue.

Both the ambassador and his lady paid their sincere compliments to Philomena, and madame even kissed the pale sweet face before she let her go.

"Pauvrete," she said, "you have tired yourself too much; but you have made such a success that, for your own sake, I can only rejoice."

The splendid equipage of the Ambassador that had been sent to bring her there, took back not the bright being full of sweet hope, but the wan face and trembling form of the poor Philomena of other days.

Who was she, this new bride? Never had Philomena felt so truly desolate. Her mother's place, that she had deemed sacred forever, who had usurped it?

There was no means for her of ascertaining; and did it make so very much difference who it was, since the had truth remained that her father no longer belonged wholly to her?

How could she go on with her lessons? How keep up before the world that was thrusting itself into her life?

"O, mother! mother!" she moaned, "take me home! Take me home! He does not need me more!"

Weeks passed before Philomena received letters from her father, and in the meantime, the busy world of which she was a part, was talking freely of the marriage of the divorced wife of a Russian official, Mlle. de Joncourt learned the whole shameful story; a gambling party, a winner and a loser, a game "in which the winner was the loser," said they, "for to lose such a wife was an incalculable gain."

"He loses nothing," was their reply, "because he had already lost all he had to lose."

"And what about the winner who has lost, according to your theory?" questioned another.

"Who was she?" "Daughter of an absconding Jew."

"Rich, of course?" "Not a penny, save her nightly gain at cards."

"And he?" "Ruined long since."

"Did he know the prize he was pursuing so desperately for?" "No; he was purposely deceived by one said to have been a rejected suitor for his daughter's hand."

The lady was described to him as a married innocent, ill-treated by a brutal husband, from whom she easily obtained a divorce; and vastly rich in her own right.

"Does she care for him? Will she stick to him?" "Yes, till she gets a richer catch."

These and like comments told Mlle. de Joncourt the terrible truth, but she kept it from Philomena as long as she could.

By-and-by a letter came to her. It was with a request for money. "He had been duped, deceived; but, wronged as he was, he would not repudiate the woman he could never ask her to desert."

He humbled himself to ask his daughter's pardon, to implore her pity. "He would not trouble her long, his life was worthless henceforth."

No doubt he felt keenly, this ruined gambler, the disgrace he had brought upon his grand old name. But for his only child his selfish heart had no mercy even then.

The savings went to him, not to Father Stanislas, and Philomena, through drooping, had to work harder than ever. The old uncertainty and trembling became more marked, and with each additional appeal for money, each heart-breaking letter from her father, the sweet lips trembled more, and the skillful hands became less steady and less strong.

"I think Mlle. de Pavlewski must be in love," said a lady to Mlle. de Joncourt. Who was that very handsome gentleman who paid her such marked attention at the Ambassador's soiree?

Alas, the "attention" had consisted in conveying to the poor girl the fatal news of her father's marriage.

"She was not in love, but she was overworked," was the reply of Mlle. de Joncourt.

Before long it became evident to Philomena that she would be obliged to relinquish outdoor lessons and confine herself to one family.

This meant giving up her freedom, her tiny room looking into the courtyard of the dear old church, the daily Mass, the sound of the Angelus morning, noon and evening.

But there was no other resource; her health would no longer bear the strain of so much exertion. The hope that had sustained her was broken.

One family, in particular, had often urged Philomena to accept a permanent situation with them. They had offered her a high salary, every comfort, and declared that she should be as one of their own family.

Mlle. de Pavlewski did not feel assured that this was for the best; but at least "her child" would be safe; guarded from the criticism of the world, which was loud enough now to reach her own ears.

"Mlle. de Pavlewski," said the critics, "had played too much." They were sorry for one so young and beautiful; she was arrested in what promised to be a long and successful career; but thought her beauty quite "capital" enough for one person, and forgot her for the most part.

She was sorely straitened now, poor Philomena, to meet the demands upon her purse; and there were times when she had to refuse herself even necessities. She tried to hide this from all, even from "maminka," and succeeded for a time.

A great pleasure fell to the lot of Mlle. de Joncourt about this time. One day a card was handed to her bearing the name of "Edouard Jon-

court de Longueville, and she was told that the bearer was waiting to see her.

Her surprise and pleasure were equally great, when she found, in the handsome young military attaché of the French Embassy, the son of the cousin she had believed dead. Her letter, written with the view of convincing Philomena that she was quite alone in the world, had brought her relations; not very near or close, it is true, but still such as she might well be proud to acknowledge.

The young gentleman assured Mademoiselle that his father had long believed her to be dead, having written so many letters, without receiving any answer.

"The troubled state of Poland would not account for that," Mademoiselle replied.

"And now," said Edouard, "my father, mother and sisters insist upon my carrying you back to France with me in the spring."

Mademoiselle shook her head and said something about "needing to work."

"We are rich even among the rich," insisted the young man; "my father has been greatly blessed in all his enterprises, and he charges me to say that he has not forgotten whose hand and purse helped him in his college career."

The gentle lady smiled, and again shook her head saying, "I was always too poor to be of much use to any one."

"Not too poor to pay for his tuition for many years," warmly urged the listener. "My father loved to tell us of the cousin who gave up her share of our grandfather's fortune, and went to Poland as governess, that he might go to college and make a career for himself."

"You are very like what he was at your age," said Mlle. de Joncourt, to change the conversation.

Edouard continued, "I'm charged to bring you to them, by force if necessary; and now it only remains to decide when we shall start."

"I have duties here, sadly answered his cousin, "and ties that bind me. I am not alone."

"May I know the nature of these obstacles?" urged the ardent young man. "Surely they can be arranged, or disarranged, to set you free. Indeed, I dare not hint at returning without 'our cousin Felicie.'"

"My ties here are sacred," she replied; "and as briefly as possible she told him as much as was necessary of her beloved Philomena."

"What?" queried Edouard. "Can it be possible that that beautiful creature is unhappy? I remember seeing her, and being greatly pleased and attracted by her. Indeed, he added naively, "I cannot forget the impression she made upon me; and Joncourt, sadly, "Her life has been strangely lonely for one so beautiful and gifted, and yet she seemed happy before this last terrible blow fell upon her—till her father's marriage, and the subsequent news of his unappreciation."

"Could you not persuade her to accompany you to France. Cousin Felicie?"

"She is determined to devote herself to her father, henceforth, as in the line past. She lives only for him, and denies herself everything to send him all she can earn."

"How terrible!" exclaimed the sympathizing listener.

"You would indeed think so, had you seen the home of her childhood, her noble, beautiful mother, or the once equally noble father. How is it possible that for so poor a pleasure, as a game of cards, any man can sacrifice himself and his family!"

"It is a madness; a disease that is daily driving to suicide some of the noblest hearts that ever breathed," said Edouard warmly. "I see it often in the great world. Young men, otherwise sane enough, with the best and noblest characters, and richly stored minds, sacrifice all for the gaming table. And not only men, he added; "why in this great city, I have met scores of young and beautiful women, the very cream of the aristocracy, some married, some single, who are inveterate gamblers and card-players; not only do they give up the midnight hours to that enticing and ruinous occupation, but in many a noble house the players often sit the whole day; even young girls, fresh from their boarding schools, indulge freely in it."

"Yes," said his cousin "I have seen something of it. Without religious education, there is nothing to prevent the evil; and that is not to be hoped for in this land." She sighed deeply; it was a painful subject.

"What shall I write to my father," pleaded the young man, as he arose to take his leave.

"I will write to him myself," said Mlle. de Joncourt. "In the mean time come and see me often, that through you, at least, I may become acquainted with all my dear cousins."

It was agreed that they should meet on the following Sunday at church.

Philomena was looking very pale that Sunday morning, as she knelt before the altar; her heart was heavy indeed, and not even the joy of kneeling there, in that loved chapel of our Blessed Lady, could bring back the color to her face.

A pair of dark eyes were fixed intently upon her, in deepest sympathy, and a look, almost as sad as her own, overspread the handsome face of Edouard de Longueville, as he watched her.

She was clad simply in black; very unpretentiously, indeed, but no simplicity, however severe could make her appear anything but refined and distinguished looking. As she happened to look up, the young girl became conscious of his fixed look, wondered for an instant why a stranger, evidently a gentleman, should look at her so earnestly; then forgot it in her prayers.

As she was about to leave the church, Mlle. de Joncourt joined her. They had been separated by the crowd till then.

"Philomena, why are you so lightly dressed; why have you not your fur coat?" she exclaimed, excited. "It is bitter cold, nearly twenty degrees of frost!"

Poor Mademoiselle was frightened out of her usual calm to see her

