

The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 10

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for March, 1895.

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 8h. 27.8m. a. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 11h. 25.6m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 1h. 19.2m. a. m.
New Moon, 26th day, 6h. 12.4m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1st	6 43 54	4 42	3 38	2 34	1 32	1 32	2 18
2nd	41 43	8 36	7 32	6 28	5 26	4 24	3 22
3rd	30 48	9 3	9 26	8 22	7 18	6 16	5 14
4th	38 46	9 52	1 47	4 32	3 28	2 26	1 24
5th	36 47	10 46	2 54	6 7	5 3	4 1	2 59
6th	34 48	11 39	4 2	7 33	6 29	5 25	4 21
7th	32 50	12 32	5 28	8 38	7 34	6 30	5 26
8th	30 52	1 25	6 35	9 43	8 39	7 35	6 31
9th	28 53	2 18	7 42	10 48	9 44	8 40	7 36
10th	26 54	3 11	8 50	11 53	10 49	9 45	8 41
11th	24 56	4 4	10 0	12 58	11 54	10 50	9 46
12th	22 57	5 0	11 7	1 4	12 59	11 55	10 51
13th	20 59	6 0	12 16	2 0	1 5	12 56	11 52
14th	18 60	7 0	1 25	3 7	3 1	2 0	12 57
15th	16 61	8 0	2 34	4 14	4 2	3 1	1 58
16th	14 62	9 0	3 43	5 21	5 3	4 2	3 1
17th	12 63	10 0	4 52	6 28	6 4	5 3	4 2
18th	10 64	11 0	6 0	7 35	7 5	6 4	5 3
19th	8 65	12 0	7 9	8 42	8 6	7 5	6 4
20th	6 66	1 0	8 18	9 49	9 7	8 6	7 5
21st	4 67	2 0	9 27	10 56	10 8	9 7	8 6
22nd	2 68	3 0	10 36	12 3	11 9	10 8	9 7
23rd	1 69	4 0	11 45	1 10	12 10	11 9	10 8
24th	1 70	5 0	12 54	2 17	1 11	12 10	11 9
25th	1 71	6 0	1 4	3 24	2 12	1 11	12 10
26th	1 72	7 0	2 13	4 31	3 13	2 12	1 11
27th	1 73	8 0	3 22	5 38	4 14	3 13	2 12
28th	1 74	9 0	4 31	6 45	5 15	4 14	3 13
29th	1 75	10 0	5 40	7 52	6 16	5 15	4 14
30th	1 76	11 0	6 49	9 0	7 17	6 16	5 15
31st	1 77	12 0	7 58	10 7	8 18	7 17	6 16

Drugs & Medicines

HUGHES
THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.
He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best.
Remedies for Horses & Cattle.
Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the
Apothecaries Hall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept 5-3m

Consumption

The incessant wasting of a consumption can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment. Like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.
Scott's Emulsion
of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Allegheny, Pa. U.S.A.*

Catholicism in Denmark

The Scandinavian kingdoms resisted the march of religious freedom longer than most European nations. Until within the present generation no religious denomination was tolerated except Lutheranism, which even unto this day is the acknowledged religion of each state.
In Denmark Catholicism was allowed in the private chapels of the ambassadors of France, Spain, and Austria, who resided in the capital. Owing to the many Catholic soldiers in the pay of the Government this privilege was extended in 1686 to the fortress Fredericia. The law of 1849 granted freedom of worship to all dissenters from the state religion, and it was from that date that any effort towards Catholic missions could be attempted. A few Catholics, mostly immigrants, were scattered here and there, and when in 1860 the present vicar apostolic was sent as a newly ordained priest to Denmark, he found but five priests, 675 Catholics, and two schools numbering 90 pupils. The kingdom was created into a prefecture in 1869, and in 1892 into a vicariate apostolic, with Monsignor John von Esch as vicar apostolic and titular bishop in partibus infidelium. Monsignor von Esch is a man of great talent and of most imposing and pleasing appearance; he is universally esteemed by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. The Danes possess a firmer and more steady character than their northern brethren, and conversions have been more frequent and are more reliable. The poor, of course, have the Gospel preached to them, and heed the invitation; but many others, who by their social position or learning wield great influence, have entered the fold with them. The small number of Catholics, 675 in 1860, has risen, principally through conversions, to the respectable number of near 6,000 in 1894, with about 1,000 in the Catholic schools. Copenhagen is a beautiful city and most favorably situated on the Sound. Its population, as it is with all capital cities, has vastly increased these last years. The Government is finishing very extensive works to make the city a free harbor; this is attracting commerce and shipping, and will still add to its already large population. The energetic bishop does not remain idle, but keeps pace with this progress, and two more churches have recently been built to give the city population a better and easier opportunity to attend to its religious duties. The so-called cathedral of the bishop is a very modest building without steeple—steeples on Catholic churches were prohibited until within the last years—and his episcopal palace so called, an appendix to the rear of the church, is of still more modest dimensions, and whilst fully in accordance with the poverty of his means, it is far from being in accordance with the dignity of his office. The bishop is assisted in his work by 36 priests, one half or whom are Jesuits, who, besides parish work, attend to two colleges, one in Ordrup, the other in Copenhagen. The Sisters of St. Joseph from Chambrey are already some years in the country and God has greatly prospered their work. They possess a very large convent in the capital, which serves for mother house, novitiate, schools, French and Danish, and hospital; they number one hundred sisters in all.

The mother house, and about sixty more in their other convents.

Besides these Sisters of St. Joseph there are a few of another order and some brothers. For a good many years a weekly paper has defended the interests of the church. The best proof that the Church is making itself felt in the hearts of the people is afforded by the fact that of the 18 secular priests 12 are natives of the soil, as well as 4 ecclesiastical students, and the religious orders of women count 40 sisters born in the country. Great hopes for conversions had been placed on the marriage of the third son of the Danish King with the Catholic Princess Marie, of the House of Orleans but the result has been disappointing. It was stated at the time of this marriage that the conditions required by the church for mixed marriages had been complied with, yet the three children of this union, all boys, have been baptized by a Lutheran minister.

The death of Father Balabine, S. J., at the College of the Holy Family, Cairo, is announced.

The deceased priest belonged to a noble Russian family, and formerly occupied a position in the Imperial Court. Whilst skating on the River Stone the Rev. Father Melin, superior of the Seminary at Tholusey (Ain) imprudently ventured on a dangerous portion of the ice and fell into the river. Before assistance could arrive the reverend gentleman was drowned. It is stated on very good authority that the Sultan actually did ask the Pope to act as mediator in the Armenian question. The Turkish ruler is said to have been persuaded to take this course by Mgr. Assarian, the Catholic Patriarch of Armenia. His Holiness, in declining the proposal, suggested to the Sultan that he would be wiser in appointing Christian Governors in all the provinces where Christians were numerous. The statement that his Majesty was very angry at receiving this recommendation from the Holy Father should be received with reserve.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

and especially that work of mercy of the great High Priest, forgiving the sins of poor humanity? No unprejudiced mind could draw any other conclusion from those words. And yet Dr. Ryle says that for three hundred years the wisest, purest and most learned divines of the Anglican Church had denied that that power was to be drawn from those words. Also for three hundred years the same wise, sound learned divines of the Anglican Church told us that the Church of Christ was not founded or built on the rock, and that Peter had no special power or authority, that when our Lord said, "This is My body, this is My blood." He did not mean that His body and blood were really there, yet for this time, say, for six times three hundred years, had the whole Church bowed down in humble faith before these words, re-echoing the words of St. Cyril of Jerusalem, who wrote in a catechism for the people of his time (fourth century), "Christ has said, 'This is My body,' and who shall dare say it is not? 'Christ has said, 'This is My blood,' and who shall dare say it is not?" And these words have been re-echoed all through the centuries, and the bishops and doctors of the Catholic Church assembled in the Council of Chalcedon in the fifth century, when the decree was passed with one voice, cried out, "Peter has spoken through Leo." From that time right down to the nineteenth century it was the same echo, and Peter still speaks to us this day through Leo.

The Confessional

Father Brown, S. J., recently began a course of three sermons at St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, in commemoration of the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool's injunction to his diocesan conference to "shun the confessional." Taking for his text the words, "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained," St. John xxi, 23, he said any of them whose memory went back to fifty years ago, or if they would ask those who took part in events then, they would all agree with him that there had come across England at the present day a great change in religious feelings and expressions. Fifty years ago the name of Catholic was a name of approbation and contempt. To be a Catholic priest was to be an object of fair game for scorn. Nowadays they would meet countless members of the Protestant Church who scorned the name of Protestants and claimed to be Catholics, ministers of the Anglican establishment, who claimed imperiously and solemnly that they were Catholic priests. They adopted the dress of Catholic priests as the first to bring into England and spoke the language of Catholic priests.

A Popular President.

(Paris Cor. of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)
The new President of the French republic continues to grow in popularity. He is a much-discussed personage, but the comments are invariably good natured. The controversy as to his religious opinions has led to the satisfactory result that it is now universally granted that the Chief Magistrate of the republic is a Catholic. It took a long time, though to make this matter clear, the President has his peculiarities. One is that he wishes to be referred to as President Felix Faure and not as President Faure. Another is that he is fond of uniforms. At the grand dinners and receptions at the Elysee the guests are expected to put on all their official regalia. The diplomatic banquet was a case in point. Such a display of diamonds and gold lace had not been seen at the Presidential residence for many a long day. Madame Faure was prevented from playing the part of hostess owing to an attack of the grip, but Mademoiselle Lucie Faure, her father's favorite child and a very good and charitable Catholic girl, did the honors instead. On her right sat Mgr. Ferrata, the Papal Nuncio, and on her left Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, President Felix Faure is determined to throw himself heart and soul into the life which is his for the next seven years. He gets up very early in the morning and throws off quickly the business put before him. He is free to frequent public sights which he loves. Not a day passes without he attends a concert, or a ball, or a theatre, or a picture gallery, or a public institution. Then, too, he shakes hands heartily with everybody, and consequently makes heaps of friends. Deputies, Senators and officials have frequent access to him. He is very charitable and gives large alms. Better still, he is going the round of the hospitals, taking them one by one and seeing for himself all there is to be seen. Another hobby is pedestrianism. The President never lets a chance escape him of taking a long walk. One Sunday he thought he would quietly walk home after the afternoon concert at the Conservatoire, but he was recognized on the boulevards and was nearly smothered by his enthusiastic subjects. There was no help for it—a dingy sarcel had to be hailed.

Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the largest number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?
BECAUSE
According to RULE 15—"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition," and, therefore—
Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.
Because its proprietors had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.
Because it is all that it is claimed to be—a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy of the endorsement of the most important committee, called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE
OLD
RELIABLE
SHOE
STORE
when you want a pair of Shoes.
Our Prices are the lowest in town.
A. E. McEAOHEN,
THE SHOE MAN,
Queen Street.

A Quiet Little Woman is an Accomplishment in the Home Circle.

NEXT TO HER
Is an opportunity to get those CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES which are selling so cheap at the OLD TEA STORE. Give us a trial order for a package of Pekoe, Oolong, Syrahe or Blended Tea. You'll not regret it. To please in price and quality is our sincere aim.
JAS. KELLY & CO.
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1894.—3m
QUEEN STREET

ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
N. B., 1892-ly

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail, according to the "Manicler Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to
W. H. CROSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown.
June 4th, 1894.—4

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Matthew & McLean are now selling goods at lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS.
Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell good goods at lowest prices than you can buy elsewhere.
Highest price paid in cash for mack ertel.
MATTHEW & McLEAN,
Souris, July 25th, 1894.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 93 acres of land in good state of cultivation, well watered and beautifully situated, fronting on Colville Bay, and within ten minutes walk of the thriving village of Souris. There is a fine site cottage, a large barn and carpenter's workshop on the premises. Apply to
J. B. MACDONALD & CO.
Charlottetown
Feb 27, 1895.—2m.
Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

GOAL. - GOAL.

—FROM—
DOMINION COAL CO'S MINES IN C. B.
Round, Run of Mine and Slack Coal.
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE.

WE ARE LEADING ALL THE TIME not missing leading and are gaining new customers every day. Town and country alike appreciate our style of business and are taking advantage of our reduced prices, knowing that we give them best value and fully from 25 cts. to 35 cts. per ton less than they formerly paid.
The coal we sell includes all the mines in SYDNEY PROPER and OTHER MINES IN CAPE BRETON, viz:

- Victoria, International, Reserve, Dominion No. 1, Cow Bay,
- Gowrie, Old Bridgeport, Glace Bay, Caledonia,

ALL GENUINE COAL.
We have sold thousands of tons during the past and present year which has given every satisfaction. Some of our competitors handle coal from the mines we represent and are glad to get the GENUINE ARTICLE.

When we accepted the agency of the above Company we made a rule to make **QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS, and GIVE GOOD VALUE TO THE PUBLIC** which is our MOTTO.

PEAKE BROTHERS & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 13th, 1895.

Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing today. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so long? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to do nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.
Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.
The undersigned having been appointed sole selling agent in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mine, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.
PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agent.
Ch'town, May 30th—4

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
CHICAGO 1893

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.
We publish today the appeal of the Station Masters and Operators of the P. E. Island Railway. They have a grievance and the demand they make seem reasonable. We should be pleased to see the redress asked for, granted.

Halifax Herald:—It seems to be quite the fashion among the grit leaders to rush for grit hives. Cartwright refused to be crowded out of South Oxford; Laurier cannot be beguiled from Quebec East; and here is Davies claiming the right to the safest grit seat on P. E. Island. For men who claim to have great confidence, they are singularly and suspiciously averse to running risks.

For the past eight months of the fiscal year there has been a revenue of \$21,804,000 and an expenditure of \$22,335,000. The entire deficiency for the year, so far as we have gone, is thus \$530,000. Seeing that before the close of the fiscal year the larger importations will be made, and that the public works will open, thus swelling the revenue, it is fair to expect that the figures will balance more nearly than has hitherto been supposed.

It was reported, says the Examiner, that strong resolutions in respect to temperance and prohibition would be passed by the grit conventions of Monday. But we see no mention of temperance in the Patriot's report. Perhaps it was felt that such a resolution would be somewhat out of place on the part of conventions called and presided over by Premier Peters and Mr. A. B. Warburton to nominate the President of the Charlottetown Club and Mr. William Welsh.

Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, has expressed his regret to England, that Congress has not thought it worth while to carry out the agreement of the nation concerning the Behring Sea damages. As the St. John Sun remarks, the Secretary of State need scarcely fret himself very much about the matter. The United States will likely pay the bill by and by, with a considerable amount of costs thrown in.

The fifty-third Congress of the United States, says the Montreal Gazette, went out of existence at noon on the 4th. It was a tariff reform congress, with a Democratic majority. After it had been at work for twenty months the people of the United States became afraid of it and relegated the great majority of its members to private life, replacing the whole with a Republican and protective policy body. The people of Canada are invited to elect a free trade tariff Parliament. It they do it will last for five years. There will be no opportunity at the end of two years, as there is in the United States, to repent and change the verdict. The Canadian tariff tinkers had better be left at home in the first place.

Referring to the action of the United States Congress, in refusing to pay to Canada the sum of \$425,000, in settlement of the award of the Behring Sea arbitration, the Canadian American insists to remark that such conduct is scarcely worthy a nation such as the United States. It affirms that the award has stirred up all the irascibility in Brother Jonathan's nature, "and goes against the grain." It acknowledges that no one in official or congressional circles imagined the United States would be beaten by the Canadians at Paris. It points out that before the arbitrators met, the expert work characterising the briefs of the United States contingent, was dwelt upon with pride by special correspondents at Washington. But the verdict of the Board of Arbitrators proved that the real experts in the business were the framers of Canada's case. The manner in which Canada's case was presented and argued by Christopher Robinson, Charles Hibbert Tupper and Sir John Thompson, our contemporary thinkers, determined the court's decision. It very properly concludes that, while grumbling the United States "should also pay the shot."

Monday last was a busy day in the Grit camp in Queen's county. Conventions for the selection of Candidates, for both East and West Queen's were held in this city. Consequently large numbers of the faithful from town and country flocked at the respective places of meeting. The standard bearers are, as everybody expected, for the West Riding, Mr. L. H. Davies, the leader of the Maritime Grits, the man who "set the heather on fire" in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia last autumn; and for the East Riding the gallant commander Welsh. In the evening a grand show was held in the Market Hall, when the Maritime Grit leaders

let himself loose on the "dreadful torments." So long as we are protected by so much snow, there is no danger of our friend, Davies setting "the heather on fire" in these parts. A notable feature of both the conventions and the ratification meeting was the conspicuous absence of Hon. David Laird. He is "crowded out," and must "await developments."

The convention held at Vernon River Bridge, on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a Liberal-Conservative candidate, for the East Riding of Queen's County, was a large and representative one, nearly three hundred delegates being in attendance. The greatest enthusiasm and animosity prevailed. Alexander Martin, Esq., of Valleyfield, was chosen as the candidate by a unanimous and standing vote, and the announcement was greeted with hearty cheers. Later in the day a public meeting took place, when able speeches were delivered by Mr. Martin, the candidate; A. C. McDonald, Esq., M. P.; Hon. James Nicholson and Hon. Senator Ferguson. The Liberal-Conservatives of East Queen's are to be congratulated on the excellent choice they have made of a candidate to contest the Riding. Mr. Martin is a first-class man, who thoroughly understands the political questions of the day, and is prepared at all times, to discuss them in an intelligent and convincing manner. He is a fighter and may be depended upon to hold his own in conflict with any such the Opposition may put before him. In anything like a fair fight, in which the great questions of the day would be discussed on their merits, it is difficult to conjecture how any considerable number of the intelligent electors of East Queen's could vote for Mr. Welsh in preference to Mr. Martin. We expect to see Mr. Martin triumphantly elected.

A few days ago, the Patriot contained a leader setting forth the prospects that existed of obtaining reciprocity with the United States, if only Mr. Laurier and his friends were given power. We commend to the Patriot readers, the following extract from an article contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to the current number of the Forum. It furnishes most positive testimony to the ease with which Mr. Laurier could obtain advantageous reciprocity from our neighbors. Mr. Carnegie says: "Although I am opposed to taxing the food and the necessities of the people, I should make an exception in regard to products of Canada, and this without regard to the doctrines of either free trade or protection, but as a matter of fact policy. I think we betray a lack of statesmanship in allowing commercial advantages to a country which owes allegiance to a foreign power founded upon monarchical institutions which may always be trusted at heart to detest the Republic. If Canada were free and independent and threw in her lot with this continent, it would be a different matter. So long as she remains upon our flank a possible foe, not upon her own account, but subject to the orders of a European Power, and ready to be called by that Power to expel her forces against us even upon issues that may not concern Canada, I should let her distinctly understand that we view her as a menace to the peace and security of our country, and I should treat her accordingly. She should not be in the Union and out of the Union at the same time if I could prevent it. Therefore, I should tax highly all her products entering the United States; and this I should do, not in dislike for Canada, but for love of her, in the hope that it would cause her to realize that the nations upon this continent are expected to be American nations, and I trust, finally one nation so far as the English-speaking portion is concerned, I should use the rod, not in anger but in love; but I should use it. She would be either a member of the Republic, or she should stand for her own self, responsible for her conduct in peace and in war; or other nations are responsible, and she should not shield herself by calling to her aid a foreign power. This is, as I have said, neither free trade nor protection, but it does bear upon the subject of the tariff. I would tax Canadian articles so long as Canada continued the subordinate of European power."

This passage from Mr. Carnegie's article, is fairly representative of the views prevailing among the Republican politicians in the United States. It is also in line with the views expressed by the late Mr. Blaine, as will be remembered. He placed himself on record as positively opposed to Canada enjoying the benefit of the United States markets while remaining outside the Union. A new Congress, overwhelmingly Republican, came into power at Washington on the 4th inst. The dullest of apprehension can, therefore, readily see how easy it would be for our Grit friends, should they by any possibility gain power, to obtain advantageous tariff arrangements for Canada. The same number of the Forum contains another article on the same subject from the pen of Henry Cabot Lodge, a Senator and a foremost Republican leader from Massachusetts. If any doubt might exist as to the attitude of the Republicans towards Canada, it is dispelled by Mr. Lodge's words. Among other things he says: "If Canada desires the advantages of our great markets, let

her unite with us, either entirely or as to tariffs. Until she does so, it is our obvious policy to exclude her from our markets and give her no advantages of any kind. For what the Democratic party voluntarily gave to Canada in the tariff, Canada would willingly have conceded to us many disputed points in other matters. Yet the Democratic party gave this great advantage to Canada gratis, and by so doing entirely abandoned American interests. Of all the blunders of the tariff there is nothing, with the exception of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties, which so deeply injurious to American interests as this throwing open our markets to the principal Canadian products, while Canada's tariff, with all its discrimination against us, remains unchanged." Of course the worthy Senator's statements are false and misleading. Canada has done nothing but claim her own, and maintain her rights respecting the fisheries. She has pursued the only course consistent with self respect. But, notwithstanding the inaccuracies of Senator Lodge's statements, the tone of his article demonstrates the absurdity of Mr. Laurier's pretensions regarding a favorable reciprocity treaty.

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True Christian Unity. (Bangor, Me., Commercial, 24th inst.) A correspondent writes: The missionary society of the Theological Seminary held its monthly meeting last evening. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Father McSweeney of this city, subject "Catholic Missions." It proved helpful and instructive to all who were present. As far as is known this is the second instance where a Catholic priest has addressed a Protestant seminary audience, and it proves beyond doubt that when men get out of their narrow-mindedness and come into close contact with men, true Christ-like love will grow, blossom and bring forth fruit, unto the glory of God and greater good to mankind. The time has come when men everywhere, it is true to the Master's idea will say each to his fellowman, "You are my brother." May this spirit grow and become a power for good not only in our own city, but throughout the world.

It is with deep regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of the late Rev. Father Curran, of Tracadie Cross, which sad event occurred at his residence at midnight on February 22nd. He was a man highly esteemed and well beloved by all who knew him. His affable and obliging disposition won for him a number of friends, and he possessed the precious gift of a truly religious character. During the first stage of his illness he suffered intensely and was obliged to abandon the duties of his shop. His friends hoped that in a short space of time he would again be restored to health, but despite all the efforts of medical skill, the will, which alone could decide his fate, said no. He gradually sank and after four short months of sickness he was called from this earth to the gates of eternity at the early age of thirty years. He was the husband of a devoted wife, and he leaves behind him a large circle of people following his remains to their last resting place in the quiet cemetery of St. Bonaventure. The high respect in which he was held by all, and the number of friends who mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and loving father. R. I. P.—Com.

Beautiful Tribute. The eloquent member for West Assiniboia, N. F. Davin, Esq., paid the following glowing and graceful tribute to the memory of the late Sir John Thompson, at the press banquet held at the Queen's Hotel, on the 11th inst. Speaking of the number of friends who mourn the loss of our countryman, he said: "But let us take what might well be described as an almost incredible career having everything in it of the true romantic of the late premier. Ten years ago to the Canadian people he was unknown, 15 days he is among the stars, and four small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and loving father. R. I. P.—Com."

The system that obtains at present with us is as follows: 1st. We are compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours per day. 2nd. We are during the winter months called upon for Sunday duty. 3rd. During stormy weather, or when trains are delayed, we are, in addition to doing day duty, frequently required to work all night. 4th. We are not allowed extra time for any of the above extra work, and if through sickness or other causes we are off duty, every hour lost is "doctored." 5th. Until three years ago, we were given two weeks holidays each year for the above extra work. This arrangement was in force from the starting of the railway, the discontinuance of which we consider a great injustice. At a meeting held on February 25th, the following resolutions were adopted: A. That, Twelve consecutive hours, including meal time, shall constitute a day's work. B. If required to remain on duty longer than the hours named, we shall be paid over-time pro rata. C. In computing over-time, less than thirty (30) minutes shall not be counted, over thirty (30) and under sixty (60) minutes, shall be counted one hour. D. If any employee of this department is called for Sunday duty, he shall be allowed twenty-five (25) cents for such call, and over time as per Clause C. E. That all employees of this Department shall be allowed two weeks vacation in each year without loss of salary. F. That relieving Agents shall be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications, and be paid the same salary as the person he relieves, providing such salary is not less than his own. G. That employees shall not be punished or dismissed from the Railway service without just cause. If found on investigation (at which the accused shall have option of counsel) that any punishment inflicted is unjust, the employee shall suffer no financial loss or have his standing in any way impaired. It was further resolved that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to you at once with the request that you kindly take the matter up with the Railway Department immediately, and if possible have the above resolutions embodied in an agreement between said Department and ourselves; and we respectfully ask you to re-

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remedy for your troubles is likely to be so good as confederation. The decision of the imperial government to send a commissioner to alleviate the distress in Newfoundland will be welcomed as a humane measure, rendered desirable by exceptional circumstances. Referring to the commercial treaty between Canada and Cape Colony, the Times denies that her treaty with France compels Canada to give the same terms to France as to Cape Colony. The French treaty only stipulated that no favorable terms should be extended to any third power that was to be the empire, and in no sense a third power. Until the clauses of the Belgian and German treaties forbidding the British colonies to give better terms to Great Britain than to Belgium and France are abrogated, Canada is obliged to enforce against Great Britain every duty she imposes upon American goods. South Africa is at present only a British possession, with which free trade can be negotiated. The fact that a treaty is being discussed is proof of the imperial sympathy and sound economic sense of the powers ruling both colonies.

THE Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate ST. PATRICK'S DAY —ON— Monday, March 18th By the usual parade and service in the morning headed by the CITIZEN'S BAND In the evening the Romantic Drama Queen's Evidence or Stricken Blind in Four Acts, will be presented in The Lyceum, By the Charlottetown Dramatic Club. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Seats now on sale at Reddin Bros. Secure your tickets early. Doors open at 7.15. Entertainment will begin at 8 sharp. R. F. MADDIGAN, Secretary. mar 13—ii.

On Thursday the 7th inst., the Japanese captured the coast forts near Yinkow and the nearby New Chwang, which they left after their capture at Yinkow. On Saturday the first division of the Japanese army attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese under General Sung at Tien Chwang Tai. For four hours a fierce battle waged, but the Chinese were defeated after losing two thousand killed or wounded. The Japanese loss was only ninety killed or wounded. Gen. Nodzu, who succeeded Field Marshal Yamagata in the command of the first Japanese army, has been promoted.

The Liverpool Catholic Times remarks that few are aware that there is a vessel built especially to carry pilgrims from Marseilles to the Holy Land and to bring them back. It is named Notre Dame de Saint, and it belongs to the Fathers of the Assumption, who have been so conspicuously instrumental in sending pilgrims to Palestine. The vessel has not been lately described as a floating altar, but it is so constructed as to provide in the largest sense for the bodily comfort of the pilgrims.

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A Bargain Without a Parallel

39c. 58 Pieces All Wool Plain AND FANCY DRESS GOODS goods that are actually worth 55c. to 88c. per yard for 39c. per yard.

Just Think What a chance this is. Think of buying reasonable goods that are regularly sold at from 55c to 88c. per yd. for 39c. per yard. There's no exaggeration in this statement, and you will agree with us when you see the goods.

STANLEY BROS. STANLEY BROS.

AMERICAN BARB WIRE At Lowest Prices. Fennell & Chandler.

CHEAP FLOUR FOR CASH.

BEER & GOFF have a large stock of Flour on hand, which they bought at the lowest point touched by the Flour market, and they are now offering it to their customers at a small advance on the cost. Their new high-grade brand, called "LILY QUEEN," has been giving splendid satisfaction, and they can confidently recommend it as the best Family Flour on the market to-day.

BEER & GOFF.



HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM WILL THAT CURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT WILL CURE YOU. Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown N. B., 1892-1y

FARMERS! Call on the "One Price Reliable Men," JAS. PATON & CO.

MONEY TALKS—Our cold, hard cash talked to the manufacturer of this 5,000 yards of Shirting Gingham. It will talk to you. The price is only 5, 6 and 7 cents. Flannelettes—Scotch, English and Canadian Flannelettes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cents. Extra heavy quality for Shirting at 14, 15 and 16 cents, well worth 20 and 22 cents. Some of them are last year's goods; that won't hurt, for they are all fast colors. Do you realize what this means? 25 per cent discount means 33 1/2 per cent, put on. We don't do business that way. One price suits you better--no two prices allowed. Goods sold only at advertised prices. 5,000 yards Cashmere double width, worth 16c in any other store in town, our price only 10c. 7,000 yards good strong Grey Cotton for 3, 4 and 5 cents, worth 25 per cent more; 5,000 yards Gingham Cotton at 4 cents; 500 yards good strong Towelling at 3 cents; 2,000 yards good Hooking Canvas at 7 cents; 700 yards strong Quilting Cotton at 9 cents; 1,000 lbs. Patchwork Cotton, 16, 18 and 20 cents; Cotton Spools, 30c per dozen; 500 ends White and Grey Cotton, at 7 and 8 cents, worth 12c anywhere else; Print Cottons, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cents worth double the money.

JAS. PATON & CO., The One Price Reliable Men.

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

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

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

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

A Dream O' Christ
"Dream happy dreams, my Dearest,"
Sang Mary to her child;
"Thy mother watches o'er thee,
My own, my undelivered!"

"Dream of the fame and glory
The world will see day after day;
Dream of the life triumphant
Which Thou shalt one day live;

"Dream of the royal sceptre,
Dream of the kingly crown,
Dream of Thy throne exalted,
Thine enemies put down!"

"I saw in my dreams a Man, mother,
Desolate, outcast, woe;
A red in His hand for a sceptre,
On His head a crown of thorn.

"I saw Him all forsaken,
Heaving all pain, all loss;
I saw Him, mocked and derided,
Dying upon a cross.

"It was thy child, sweet mother,
Exiled from love and home;
Nay! let me wipe thy tears away!
Thus shall His kingdom come!"

A Passing Beggar-Woman.
They say that, like the meek of a nest,
Our lives are bound with others; be it so,
O beggar-woman trudging through the snow,
Embodiment of loneliness, is yet
The shade of sunshine of thy being set
Ahead of the path of others; Through the
That years and what have brought can
Back to a season thou wouldst not forget!
Were but the body of the presentment
True of the quick spirit that abides within,
Thy life had been the life of a young maid,
No—thou art human and hast suffered,
Hast lived, hast known the love, the
Lace, the sin,
The action and the passion of a soul.
—ESTACE CULLINAN.

Night Songs.
BY M. C. DONOVAN.
"I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight,
The manifold soft chiming
That fill the haunted chambers of the night,
Like some old poet's rhymes."
—LONGFELLOW.

"'Twas twelve o'clock and on the ghostly town
Lay blue and limpid lines of lunar light,
From deep blue skies the timid stars look
Down
Into the vague, unfathomed depths of
night;
No sound was there to break upon the ear
Save that the distant windling silver
stream?
Crown'd faint a lullaby I scarce could
hear;
But list! Sweet other sounds; or did I
dream?
Ah! no, they were the songs the silence
sings,
The mystic music of the midnight air,
Low, sweet and soft; like rustlings of the
wings
Angels, heard by holy souls in prayer,
"Lose none?" Not they. What child of
faith could fear
When even silence says: "The Lord is
near!"
—Union and Times.

The Old Cemetery at Quiberon.
Buried in the sand that drifts upon their
graves,
Near to the white fringe of the fruitful
sea,
The dead lie close—a quiet company,
Where poppies wanton and the tamarisk
waves.

Only a low, rough wall and granite
blocks,
Patched with the solemn lichen's gray,
Now mark their place on the dunes,
So bare
But for the purple of the wind-blown
stocks.

A bare-legged child comes hither with a
sheep
That seeks the wall and crops the poor
thin grass,
Around the tomb; waiting, the little
lamb
Stands as she knits, and knitting seems
to sleep.

No more the spade stirs here the busy
bones;
Few now there are who come to kneel
and mourn;
But tender sighs are from the tamarisk
borne,
And the lark carols, though the sea
groans.
—Temple Bar.

91 Years Old.
DEATH OF MOST REV. DR. KIRBY.
One who was probably the oldest
Bishop in the Catholic Church, says
the Liverpool Catholic Times, was
just passed away. Gravis annis et
honoribus, the Most Rev. Tobias
Kirby, titular Archbishop of Ephesus,
and for many years rector of the Irish
College, Rome, who died on Sunday
evening in the Eternal City, was one
of the most venerable and venerated
personages among the numerous dis-
tinguished ecclesiastics in the metrop-
olis of Christendom. Held in
special esteem by the Sovereign Pon-
tiff and by his Brother Bishops, a
patriarchal prelate whose length of
year far exceeded that of many of the
aged churchmen among whom he
lived and moved, he was well known
in both hemispheres. A typical Irish-
man, in whom the simple piety of the
olden time was associated with a
strong and deep affection for the land
of his birth, with whom faith and
patriotism were always inseparable, he
was beloved by his countrymen, who
regarded him as personifying their un-
dying attachment to faith and father-
land and their traditional faith to the
See of Peter. Born in Tallow,
County Waterford, on Jan. 1, 1804,
the son of pious parents, whose fidelity
to the faith of their fathers had been

tried and tempered in the furnace
heat of persecution, he himself grew
up from youth to early manhood at
a time when the shadow of the penal
laws still fell upon the country, when
Protestant ascendancy was rampant,
and the adherents of the ancient
creed were politically and socially
ostracised. Little wonder then, that
his patriotic heart should be drawn
to Catholicism, first asserted itself when
O'Connell came upon the scene, and
by means as pacific as they were
powerful, led to a triumphant issue
the bloodless struggle for Catholic
emancipation, and, later on, when the
repeal movement drew into its ranks
men of all classes, who believed that
in the restoration of the Irish Parlia-
ment lay the best guarantee for the
prosperity of Ireland and the consol-
idating of the home empire, he threw
himself with characteristic whole-
heartedness into it. "Those who re-
member only the grave, gentle old
president of the Irish College, whose
manners, we are told, were subtly
suggestive of Cardinal Newman, will
find it hard," says an Irish contem-
porary, "to credit the suggestion that
in O'Connell's train of brilliant plat-
form orators there were none more
sprited or inspiring than young Kirby.
Very early in life he gave evidence
of a vocation to the priesthood, but
difficulties retarded the accomplish-
ment of his desires. Irish Catholics
who had not much means, like his
parents, did not enjoy the same
educational facilities they have since
enjoyed, and he was obliged to be
constrained to earn his living by en-
gaging in business. It was not until
he was thirty that he overcame these
difficulties and had acquired sufficient
education to commence ecclesiastical
studies at the College of St. Apollin-
ar, Rome. While pursuing his
course of studies in this college, he
joined the society of St. Paul, of
which the chief function was to en-
courage and assist its members in the
development of literary culture. In
this society he soon reached a high
position, his talents and acquire-
ments he had but one rival, a brilliant
student some years younger than him-
self. A specially keen interest was
felt in the competition for the prize
of the society, which was to be awarded
for the best original essay. By uni-
versal consent there were only two
competitors with a chance of success.
When the award was made it was
found that the name of Thomas
Kirby was second on the list. His
successful rival was Giocchino Rocchi,
now Pope Leo XIII. The intimacy
which had been established between the
two was broken only by the death of the
Archbishop of Ephesus. On his ac-
cession the Pope remembered the
incident of the essay half a century
before, and by his express command
Dr. Kirby was then induced to give
his composition for the first time to
the public. Some time after the com-
pletion of his sacerdotal studies, and
shortly after his ordination, he was
appointed a professor in the Irish
College, a position he filled for twelve
years; and many of the Irish clergy
who have been under his training
gratefully remember their indebted-
ness to him. Early in the forties he
was appointed to the Vice-Rectorship
in the revolution of 1848, when the
Pope had fled from Rome, Dr.
Cullen was appointed Rector of this
College, and was the object of protect-
ing his personal property from
pillage, a mission which he success-
fully accomplished. The new position
and onerous duties of Dr. Cullen
practically left the entire control of
the Irish College in the hands of Dr.
Kirby, and when in 1850 Dr. Cullen
was transferred to the archdiocese of
Armagh, Dr. Kirby was formally ap-
pointed to the position of Rector of
the College, which he filled with such
credit for so many years. For a long
time he held the post of Chaplain
General, and was a great favorite at
the Vatican, his unostentatious piety
and sound sense having won for him
special recognition from the Curia.
On May 13, 1881, he was nominated
Titular Archbishop of Ephesus. His
life was the forming of the
Irish Priests who made their studies
in the Irish College, and that work
he did with thoroughness and zeal.
He did not write much, but his book
of "Meditations" is still in the hands
of the faithful, and is in special favor
among ecclesiastics. —N. Y. Free-
man's Journal.

W. A. WEEKS.
The Great Low Prices' Store of
Charlottetown.

All the people know us, buy from us and come to us because we are The Great
Low Prices Store of Charlottetown. We have everything to be found in a high class
dry goods store and our prices are the lowest.

Till the End of the Year These Goods Must Sell
at Bankrupt Prices.

All
MANTLES
and
JACKETS,
Furs
and
Robes,
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and
Saque Cloths.

W. A. Weeks & Co.
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All
Liners, Drawers
and
SHIRTS,
Shawls
and
Wool Goods,
Ladies' Gossamers
and
Cloaks.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.
The Peoples' Cheap Store,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

is now being held by the Paulist
protection for their property and
banditry.
"There may be, therefore," he goes
on to say, "in a given country or dis-
trict a large number of persons statisti-
cally reported as 'illiterate'—so many
indeed that the percentage of illiteracy
may be very high for such a re-
gion—and yet the 'illiterates' may
have a fair and useful general know-
ledge of worldly affairs; they may be
able to think rightly, possess good
practical judgment; be skilled in
some agricultural or mechanical art;
be distinguished for gentleness of dis-
position, refinement of manners, no-
tably in the case of women; or for a
lively taste for the fine arts—as has
always been observed by travellers in
possession by the lower classes in Italy
and Spain; they may be hospitable,
brave and generous; lovers of liberty,
heroically patriotic, law-abiding, in-
dustrious, socially well-to-do, and
happy, thoroughly religious, well versed
in the knowledge of the Holy Gospel,
in the doctrines of the Christian
religion, and faithful to the duties it
imposes upon them as parents, and
children, and citizens. And every
page of history written by the pen of
a true statesman will tell us that there
have been many millions of such,
who, despite their 'illiteracy,' have
been able to manifest human
and divine virtue carried to a lofty
summit—men and women worthy of
being praised as great heroes before
the world, and as glorious saints be-
fore God."
In another chapter Father Young
shows that illiteracy is neither a cause
of crime nor even a condition likely
to result in an increased proportion
of crime. A striking proof of this is
furnished by the condition of Saxony,
that country which has long enjoyed all
the advantages that can result from a
thoroughly organized system of popu-
lar education, and counts but few
among its inhabitants. Yet here is
what the Rev. Dr. Hayman, a Pro-
testant clergyman writing for the
"Fortnightly Review," October, 1886,
says of it:
"If a map of Europe were before us,
shaded in proportion to the re-
turns of known vice and crime, the
darkest shadow would seem to rest
exactly where the boast of intellectual
superiority is made. Saxony, the very
shrine of modern culture, the fortress
of free thought." Most portentous
of all is the bad pre-eminence of Saxony
in suicide.
The following statement is quoted
from the Registrar's Report for Scot-
land, 1866:
"The counties which show the
highest proportion of illegitimacy—
double that of England and Wales,
and thrice that of Ireland—are the
counties which are in the highest con-
dition as to education." A monograph
on illegitimacy, by Albert Leffingwell, M. D., contains
similar testimony:
"In Kirkcubright, a southern
county in Scotland, the illegitimacy was
only 1 per cent, a better showing
than in any country in Europe; yet
the rate of bastardy, which is a highly
penalised vice, is greater than in any
one of the 89 departments of France
except Paris."
And again:
"In the department of Finisterre,
in France, the most illiterate of all
parts of that country, the rate of illegi-
timacy was but 24 to 1,000 births,
less than prevailed during the same
period (1879-88) in any county of
England, Wales, or Scotland."
These are but specimens culled
from the mass of evidence which
Father Young brings forward to show
that mere book-learning does not
make men virtuous, nor the lack of it
render them vicious and immoral.
Casket.

Illiteracy and Ignorance.
To be illiterate is to be unlettered,
to be unable to read and write—this,
and nothing more. And yet, by an
abuse of the word arising from a false
idea of what constitutes true worth in
man, illiteracy has come to be re-
garded by many as a term of reproach.
Again, a person who is simply illiterate
is not infrequently spoken of as
ignorant, though the term might in
many cases be more properly applied
to the one who so describes him. Ignorance
denotes want of knowledge; illiteracy
refers to an ignorance of letters, or
of knowledge acquired by reading,
which is but one of the ways in which
knowledge may be acquired.
"In the Middle Ages," says Webster,
illustrating the distinction between
these words, "a great portion of the
higher classes were illiterate, and yet
were far from being ignorant."
One of the best chapters of Father
Young's new book, which we hope
shortly to review in these columns,
deals with illiteracy and ignorance.
"It should be evident," Father Young
observes, "that mere reading and writing,
considered as a means in themselves
alone, in view of the requirement of the
knowledge being acquired, are of little
value for and useful to the masses
of people among whom illiteracy is
likely to be found, are of small value
compared with careful observation,
practical experience, and the lessons
from the voice and example of others.
So far from this means of acquiring
knowledge being an even or even pre-
ventive of criminal conduct, the
records of all prisons show, by the
small proportion of 'illiterate' convicts
compared with the educated ones—and
as all competent socialists are now
agreeing—that it is not the lack of
their criminal acts to be attributed,
but rather to the lack of having learned
a trade or some such honest means
of earning a living, possessor of which
one naturally associates himself with
law-abiding citizens seeking mutual

Paulist Fathers' Work.
For the last five weeks the Church
of the Paulist Fathers, at the corner
of Fifty-ninth street and Ninth
avenue, New York, has been the
centre of a remarkable religious
movement. Three times a day, at
eight o'clock in the morning, and
at half-past seven in the evening,
the great edifice, which is second in
size only to St. Patrick's Cathedral in
Fifth avenue, has been crowded by
very devout worshippers. The
streets in the vicinity of the church,
and the approaches to a great fair,
except that the women are made up
entirely of those of devout men,
who carry prayer books in their
hands.
The occasion of this unusual dis-
play of religious interest is a Mission,
which is being held in the church un-
der the direction of the Fathers at-
tached to the parish. The services
are under the charge of Father Smith,
assisted by Fathers Clark, Cullen,
Youman, Burke, Menton and Ryan,
all of whom are by education and
training specially fitted for this kind
of work. Father Smith, as the ex-
ecutive head of the Mission, assigns
the clergy to the several services,
taking part himself whenever it is
possible for him to do so, and plans
the general campaign for the fight
against the devil.
To call a Mission a "revival" is a
misleading term. It entirely excludes
everything bordering upon the excite-
ment of a revival. No effort is made
by the clergy to work upon the emo-
tions to the extent of developing dis-
plays of intense feeling. A Mission
rather a series of services conducted
by earnest priests, for the purpose of
arousing in the people a greater de-
sire for holy living, and bringing them
into closer relations with the Church
itself. It preaches in a calm reason-
able, yet forcible way the great truths
that lie at the basis of the religious in-
stinct. The services consist, in the
present instance, of doctrinal instruc-
tion, a sermon, the repeating of the
rosary and congregational singing.
Preparations for the Mission which

The Campaign of Gen. Booth.
That gallant warrior of the Lord,
General Booth, commander-in-chief
of the Salvation Army, has returned
to New York after a campaign of
twenty-four weeks, in which he pur-
sued the evil one across our continent,
never stopping until he had hurled
the enemy into the Pacific Ocean at San
Francisco. After a march of three
months, he has returned to New York
after a campaign of twenty-four weeks,
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