The Charlottetown Herald.

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All Correspondence should be addressed to the HERALD Printing Company, or to

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for February, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 4th day, 9h., 1.0m., p. m., S.E.
Last Qtr., 12th day, 2h. 38.8m., p. m., W.
New Moon, 19th day, 6h. 15.2m., a. m., E.
First Qtr., 26th day, 9h., 53.9m., a. m., E.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	after'n
1	Sat	7 28	5 0	1 55	5 13	8 24
2	Sun	26	1	2 47	6 6	9 9
3	Mon	25	3	3 40	6 52	9 52
4	Tues	24	5	4 47	7 31	10 29
5	Wed	22	6	5 51	8 3	11 4
6	Thur	21	8	6 55	8 31	11 37
7	Fri	19	9	8 1	8 56	aft 10
8	Sat	18	11	9 7	9 18	0 43
9	Sun	16	12	10 13	9 39	1 16
10	Mon	15	14	11 21	10 1	1 54
11	Tues	13	15	morn	10 24	2 37
12	Wed	12	17	0 32	10 51	3 32
13	Thur	10	18	1 44	11 23	4 47
14	Fri	9	20	2 57	aft 3	6 15
15	Sat	7	21	4 7	0 54	7 39
16	Sun	6	23	5 11	1 55	8 45
17	Mon	4	24	6 4	3 6	9 39
18	Tues	3	26	6 50	4 25	10 28
19	Wed	1	27	7 24	5 45	11 10
20	Thur	6 59	28	7 54	7 4	11 50
21	Fri	57	30	8 19	8 20	morn
22	Sat	56	32	8 44	9 33	0 28
23	Sun	54	34	9 7	10 44	1 5
24	Mon	51	35	9 31	11 54	1 44
25	Tues	49	37	9 58	morn	2 27
26	Wed	47	39	10 30	1 1	3 18
27	Thur	45	40	11 8	2 5	4 23
28	Fri	7 44	5 41	11 50	3 5	5 38

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - - $29,371,980.79

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

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent
Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. } 1y

Freehold Land for Sale.

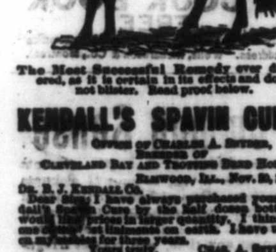
70 ACRES of prime Freehold Land, in Lot 43, King's County, alongside the Railway Station, has a frontage on Bourke's Road of half a mile, an unfailing spring of water runs the whole length of the land, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner intends leaving the Province.

Half the purchase money can remain on the security of the property.

Apply to R. Reddin, Solicitor, Charlottetown, who has been authorized to dispose of the above land.

Jan. 15, 1890.—tf

Notes of hand forms in good style printed at the Herald Office.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, [illegible]

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.
Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, [illegible]
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

[illegible] COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, [illegible]
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. [illegible]
Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

[illegible] per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
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The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 21, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

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Call and see our Immense Stock and our Wonderful Low Prices.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 22, 1890.

$4.75

Will buy a GOOD OVERCOAT at JAMES PATON & CO'S.

REEFERS. REEFERS cheap at JAMES PATON & CO'S.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. See JAMES PATON & CO's.

JACKETS & DOLMANS. Try JAMES PATON & CO'S.

FUR CAPS and ROBES in great variety at JAMES PATON & CO'S.

MILLINERY. A big Stock to select from at JAMES PATON & CO'S.

For all kinds of DRY GOODS call and see JAMES PATON & CO'S.

JAMES PATON & CO.

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HARRIS & STEWART.

Our Fall Stock
—OF—
READYMADE CLOTHING

Is the Largest we have ever shown, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

NAPCLOTH OVERCOATS, PILOT OVERCOATS, WORSTED OVERCOATS,
REEFING JACKETS, REEFING JACKETS, REEFING JACKETS,
MEN'S SUITS, MEN'S SUITS, MEN'S SUITS.
BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' REEFERS, BOYS' OVERCOATS.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, October 23, 1889.

Important Notice!

OWING to the almost entire loss of our goods by the fire, we have been obliged to purchase a new Stock, which cannot be excelled for good value, and which we will offer very low for CASH as we need the money. We have a GENERAL LINE of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of Dress Goods, in great variety of material, new and Fashionable Shades; Ulster Cloths, Astrachans, Sacque Cloth, Millinery, Felt Hats, and Trimmings, &c.

WOOL GOODS, in Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Hoods, &c., &c.

HOSIERY, in wool, from 20c to a fine Cashmere, 75c.

Ladies' UnderVests, Gloves, Shawls.

Gents' and Boys' Linders and Top Shirts, splendid value, all wool, for 50c to $1.50.

In BOOTS and SHOES we have a most serviceable line, in Men's Boy's, Child's, Ladies' and Misses'—whole stock—Buff, Oil Goat, Grain, &c.

Owing to our severe loss we have to request payment in full of our Accounts this Fall. Thanking those who have remembered us already and are doing so now, We are, yours respectfully,

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,

November 20, 1889. LONDON HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

From Tadusac to Chicoutimi.

BY FRANK C. KELLY.

The river nobly foams and flows:
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty, varying round.

He, who having visited the beautiful, grand and sublime scenery of the Saguenay, reading the words of Byron, quoted above, in praise of the majestic Rhine, can scarce resist the temptation to apply them to the scenes he has just beheld: Scenes which may be justly styled Nature's perfection, being equalled by but few spots in the globe, and surpassed by none, for sublimity and savage beauty.

Yet the poet has pictured to us but a faint idea of the sublime river, which "nobly foams and flows" in the falls and rapids constantly occurring in its course from the Mother Lake, till it reaches that quaint and old fashioned little town called Chicoutimi, nestled among rocks and cliffs. From this spot it continues its course smoothly and swiftly till, at a distance of about ninty miles from the lake which gave it birth, and from between monster pillars of rock, it empties its dark waters into the majestic St. Lawrence.

The river is indeed the "charm of this enchanted ground," for enchanted the ground seems to be so wild and beautiful does it appear, and truly also does its "thousand turns disclose some fresher beauty." I call it beauty, and to every lover of Nature the name is especially welcome; for what can be more beautiful, call it aslo grand and savage if you will but yet beautiful, than the mighty cliffs rearing their green-covered forms from the dark water, to distance varying from 300 to 1900 feet; while indigo tinted hills and mountains, rising up in the distance, lend to the scene a magic hue which at once captivates the eye and kindles the enthusiasm. At every turn of the river a new bluff or cliff of a different cast from its predecessor meets the eye. Here the river widens and here it narrows, but everywhere the same grand, picturesque scenery is visible: and when our wondering gaze stops at the imposing bluffs of Eternity and Trinity, we marvel how nature could assume such an aspect.

Yet, strictly speaking, the charm of Saguenay does not lie in its wildness but in its harmonious blending of peace and grandeur. The waters, darkened by the reflected rocks is still and glassy, and gives to the imposing scenery, that air of quiet which prevails around, and why not peace rest here? Nothing is visible around us save the works of nature; her book is open before our eyes, and in but few places have the enchroachments of man soiled the open page. But where that spot is, where man has obtained a footing, his very presence in the midst of so much grandeur seems but to give variety to the scene. And those whose home is in this wild region seem to have been chosen for the place, so well do they fit their surroundings, with their simple manners and customs living in their white old-fashioned cottages nestled here and there in charming contrast, on the side of some forest covered mountain. Does not this lead us, in the words of the poet, to "look through nature up to nature's God," for

"The hand that tossed yon hills so high,
And gently spread this living green,
Called up our thoughts and formed our eye;
Father, in all thy hand is seen."

But we must not so swiftly skim over the surface; points of special interest there are which must not be passed by unnoticed. Let us return and join some admiring tourist, on board one of the splendid steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., which is just now entering the noble Saguenay between its portals of granite.

Tadusac, the first place we touch at is a historical spot, interesting, not only as being formerly the capital of the French Trading Colony, but also as having been the home of the holy discoverer of the Mississippi, Father Marquette, who dwelt here with a band of Jesuit Missionaries in what is said to have been the first stone and mortar building ever erected in America. The ruins of this venerable pile are still to be seen, though veiled somewhat, by a clump of pine trees, which can boast of an antiquity of over 200 years. History tells us that from here went forth the courageous missionaries, who preached the faith to the savage; and how can we contemplate the ruins of an establishment from whose portals passed the holy men who devoted their lives to the missions, and many of whom, like Breboeuf, were martyred for their God, without dropping a tear and letting many a pious inspiration steal our soul? Here, also, is preserved in the simple and unassuming style of the time, the old church of the Jesuits, which is believed to be the smallest now existing in the world, and I do not care to dispute its title, for it appears to have good claims. Within its sanctuary, as the old legend tells us, the Pere Labrosse breathed forth his pure soul to God at the very hour and moment he himself had predicted, and in all the churches round, unseen hands tolled the saintly priest's knell, in the dead of a stormy night. The old church possesses three beautiful paintings, which were presented to it by Louis le Bon, King of France, and which are very fine and well-preserved relics. Now, a new parish church has risen, but the old and venerable structure to which such a history clings, is still preserved, and here the people oft assemble with their good "cure," to assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass, in fond and pious remembrance of former days, and of the saintly men who once preached and officiated within its diminutive and sanctified walls. The present cure is Rev. Mr. Lemieux, a pious and hospitable young priest, of whose personal acquaintance I can boast, and who unites in himself geniality, piety and wisdom.

The fame of Tadusac as a watering place draws numerous sightseers and tourists during the months of July and August, while the lover of the rod need go no farther up the Saguenay to find the gamy and delicious trout which frequent the waters and tributary streams of the river, or the nobler salmon who here, as Murray says, "swim and spawn against their will," for a salmon hatchery is one of the sights. The little settlement of Ste. Marguerite, on the tributary stream of the same name, which abounds in fish, is frequented by the salmon fishers. But as the steamer gives us just time to see the sights, we must hasten on board, as the hour of departure has arrived. We sail out again on the river, just glancing as we pass the beautiful bay hemmed in on three sides with solid rock.

The voyage up the river is not in the power of pen to describe. I fear to attempt it, for I know that I must fall but too far short of the original. Imagine gigantic masses of granite, covered here and there with trees and plants, rising, some times abruptly, some times gracefully sloping from the waters edge, to a height, now of 300, now of 500, now of 1,000, and now of almost 2,000 feet; charming little bays and inlets in whose smooth waters sport numerous white porpoises, ever and anon frightened away by a paddle or oar, as a canoe or boat glides smoothly over the glassy surface; banks piled with moss-covered rock, whose beautiful green vesture is reflected in the dark water, and you have an idea of the beauty and sublimity of this region.

Thus it is till at a distance of some thirty miles from the mouth, the Capes of Eternity and Trinity loom out against the sky; though this seeming monotony of thirty miles, is broken here and there by such pretty bays as St. Jean and St. Etienne, on which are situated the white and picturesque villages of the same name, and by the tributaries of Ste. Marguerite and Petit Saguenay, which possess varied attractions to charm the eye.

Eternity Cape is just presented and we behold a promontory, almost perpendicularly terminated at the height of between 1900 and 2000 feet. This sight is truly grand. It makes me realise how incapable I am to describe it, much less to attempt the description of that sister giant, still more sublime, which rears its triple head across the bay. A cataract leaps and plunges down the mountain behind Eternity, which sets off an already glorious picture, contrasting beautifully with the rocks and primeval forests as yet untrodden by the foot of man. We sail around the bay to observe more closely the sublime sight, and as the steamer blows her whistle, we mark the re-echoing shriek, becoming fainter and fainter till at last it dies away in the distance. The effect of the echo, produced by the surrounding rocks, is very fine.

But we have reached the side of Trinity, where the water is so deep as to baffle the efforts of a 1000 foot line to find bottom. We seem to be able to almost touch the rock, so near we appear to go; but we are deceived, for the strongest man on board can scarcely strike, with a stone, that rock, which looks to be so close. Verily, it is a case of a thing being "so near and yet so far." Look up and the sight is one of fear and awe. A perpendicular wall of rock, 1800 feet high, frowns down upon us, threatening to fall and crush our boat to atoms. I never felt my littleness so much as when I stood on the deck of the "St. Lawrence," and gazed upward to Cape Trinity's summit. We glide from our seemingly dangerous position to the front of the rock which rises in three terraces. The first terrace bears a statue of the Most Holy Virgin, 30 feet in height, but which looks to be very small from the foot of the Cape. On the second steppe a large cross has been erected while the top is crowned with bushes. Here a number of students and ecclesiastics sang the Ave Maris Stella, which seldom sounded sweeter to the ear, sung, as it was, in the midst of this wild and beautiful region, with the Holy Virgin's statue looking down from a lofty throne.

We part from this sight with reluctance; and after passing Cap Diamant and Trinity Bay we come in sight of the Tableau, or in English, the "Blackboard," another of the marvels of this marvellous river. This is a perpendicular rock, 600 feet high and 300 feet wide, smooth and black. From its appearance it receives its name.

The scenery continues to be grand, but to be mentioned with this pile of grandeur it must be sublime; so that we pass silently by, admiring the rocky shores till we enter, between two high capes, that renowned "Ha! Ha! Bay," which at first sight, appears to be a river. It is named from the circumstance of the French discoverers breaking into laughter on finding their supposed river turn out a bay. It is quite a run in and we must be patient, but ere long we are rewarded when the steamer stops at the wharf of St. Alphonse. As we have ample time given us we must needs see the town, which is situated at the foot of lofty mountains. My first visit was to the "cure," Rev. Mr. Sirois, who knows full well how to give a Canadian welcome, and who looks to be one of the favored sons of Canada, if we read from his smiling face and ample corporation. Father Sirois is one of the best known and most zealous of French Canadian priests, and is beloved by all for his amiable qualities. Here I visited a "little gem" of a church, which is one of the sights of St. Alphonse. An excellent view of the bay can be obtained from the verandah of Mr. McLean's fine new hotel. Sitting here with the beautiful little town bathed in sunlight at our feet, and its sister town of Grand Bay in the distance, peacefully resting among the hills and rocks, and the glassy bay stretching far off till hidden by the forests and cliffs on the shore, to a lover of nature happiness seems to be actually complete, so far as this world is concerned. St. Alphonse is a rising town, and its attractions in the time of trout fishing and shooting draws many tourists from Canada and the United States, yearly. To lovers of the rod, who learn that trout varying in weight from ¾ to 8 pounds are caught here, and that ordinary catches are often composed of a number of four pounders (no fish story mind), the town of St. Alphonse has real charms.

But time slips by and we again board our steamer. Leaving St. Alphonse we renew our voyage, and after passing High Point and St. Fulgence, the river narrows and we appear to go through a split in the rocks, which rise up on either side. After rounding the Point of the Islet, the town of Chicoutimi is seen, and as we are nearing the end of our journey, we prepare to disembark.

Chicoutimi is reckoned to be the most important port on the Saguenay, and is the seat of a bishop. A fine seminary, college, cathedral, convent and hospital are among its attractions. Its situation is very picturesque, being at a bend of the river, and completely surrounded on land by hills and mountains. It possesses two pretty little waterfalls. The population of 3000 souls, depend for subsistence, principally on the lumber industry, which is very flourishing here. Hotel Martin has ample accommodation and is a splendid house generally. Chicoutimi has also its share of tourists, who spend part of the summer here, fishing and shooting. The Grand Seminary is situated on rising ground overlooking the town, and is presided over by Rev. Pere Marcou, who is one of the worthiest and most prominent priests of the Saguenay district. The college is under the directorship of Rev. Eugene Lapointe, a young priest with splendid endowments of wit and sense. It is a fine sight to see the students marching out in their college uniform, with their black-robed professors guarding their charges; and indeed it is surprising to find here such a splendid institution of learning in the midst, one may say, of a wilderness. A trip, surpassed by none in America for attractions, is over, and we return well pleased with our vacation, spent among the hills and rocks of the Saguenay.

Of the origin of this river, there can be but one opinion, viz., that it is the result of a mighty upheaval of the earth, which split open the chasm through which the river runs. The banks are masses of granite, thrown up in various shapes and heights and covered with forests. Around Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, agriculture is carried on to some extent. The farmers are contented and happy and a few even rich. The soil is good at some distance from the river, but in the principal parts of this country the foot of man has yet to tread. Meanwhile it remains

"—stern and wild
Meet nurse for a poetic child."

Of the inhabitants too much cannot be said in praise of their good qualities, but they hold with a firm grasp to the customs, language and laws of their French ancestors, which to us appear a little behind the age. As well might you try to turn the St. Lawrence from its course as attempt to change either the language, customs or laws of this people. I have found the French Canadians to be a happy, hospitable race, having a devoted love for their country and their God.

Well, I suppose that we cannot depart from this region of wonders without following in the footsteps of others, and stop to moralize. The words of an Italian sonnet, translated into our tongue, helps me to the end, for it contains the thoughts which I desire to express. Let them sink deep into our hearts, for no one, after visiting this country of nature's wonders, can deny their truth:

"Is there no God? The stream that silver flows,
The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees,
The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind that blows,
All speak of God."

Diocese of Antigonish.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON.

JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF ANTIGONISH.

To the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord:

Dearly Beloved—When Christ foretold that the gates of hell could never prevail against His Church, but should rather, because of the never-failing presence of His Divine Spirit, yield to her the victory, His language implied that Satan and his implacable hosts would always though in vain, rage against her. Ever since the arch-enemy of souls seduced Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit, he has been incessantly going about, like a roaring lion in quest of prey and exercising such super-human, though restricted might, that Scripture styles him the prince and god of this world, and assures us that our wrestling is not merely against weak mortals composed like ourselves of flesh and blood, but against "principalities and powers," whose combined attacks we cannot frustrate or withstand unless we are securely clad in the panoply and complete armour of God. But while the warfare to be waged in self-defence by the church Militant against the deceits of the devil is perpetual and imposing upon her the duty of everlasting vigilance, there are critical times in which the malice of the evil one vents itself with exceptional fury—times in which, elated by success, he seems partly to forget his usual preternatural cunning by inspiring his tools to an impudent boldness of inquiry, calculated, if taken due advantage of, to result in thwarting his nefarious designs and covering him and his with confusion—times in which even the most lukewarm and apathetic of Christians can easily be roused not only to a vivid sense of danger, but also—unless they have lost every germ of supernatural faith—to such a firm assurance of his inability to harm them without their own free consent that they will manfully shake off their lethargy, indignantly crying: "Begone, Satan, for it is written, The Lord thy God shalt thou worship, and Him only shalt thou serve," and that, in virtue of this resistance, offered in a spirit of humble submission and obedience to heaven, they shall infallibly put him to flight according to the words of St. James: "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Through one of these shocking ordeals, in which Satan openly seeks to establish his worship in Christian lands, is the Church now passing. The hell inspired revolution, which, through the malign agency of the oath bound secret societies, visited her in so many forms in diverse times, robbed her visible Head, twenty years ago, of the temporal principality providentially conferred on him to secure his independence in his spiritual government of the universal Church, and has held him a close prisoner in his palace ever since, without as much as a feeble protest having been raised by any civil government against such sacrilegious usurpation and indignity. At first, in order to deceive the simple and those who would be deceived, the revolution hypocritically proclaimed its pretended desire to respect his spiritual authority, to honor his sacred person, and to guarantee his liberty of action in the fullest measure; yet it gradually seized upon the entire property of the Church, took forcible possession of the sanctified homes of the religious Orders, disbanded their inmates, and worried and persecuted the secular clergy in an endless variety of ways. Emboldened by its long impunity and the ill disguised sympathies of blinded governments, far and near, with its success, it has at length attained, by a novel step, to a climax of iniquity sufficient to unmask completely its impious hypocrisy before all, even the most dim sighted. Its ruling powers, having decided to inaugurate what they term "a new era" by deifying the spirit of anarchy and irreligion, fittingly choose Rome, the capital of Christianty, for the execution of the unheard of enormity. To render the blesphemous pageant as realistic as possible, they erect a monument in honor of Giordano Bruno, because he, more than most miscreants, personfied their impious principles. This restless spirit having, three centurys ago, assumed the holy habit of St. Dominic, instead of living the life of a faithful monk, soon declared war against all the hallowed tenets of the christian faith, quitted his monastery at Naples, but continued for some time, through characteristic duplicity, to impose himself on the kind hospitality of other houses of the same order in Italy. Having found his way to Geneva, he was received by Beza into the sect of Calvin. Presently a feud with Beza put him to flight. Next we find him dogmatising in Lyons, then in Tolouse, and soon after in Paris under royal auspices. Here, as elsewhere, he soon makes himself intolerable to those with whom he came in contact, and so he is compelled to betake himself to London, where he is to enjoy the distinguished patronage of de Castelnau, the French ambassador there, and of Sir Philip Sidney. Even there he finds no permanent home, and so we catch a glimpse of him within two years back again in Paris and thence suddenly flying to Wittenberg in Germany, where it suits him to embrace Lutheranism. Will he stay here? No, he is already in Marburg. From Marburg he is soon off to Helmstadt. Here at last he will find the desired rest, for he is appointed professor by the Duke of Brunswick. Not at all; our unique knight errant escapes to Frankfort, stops not long there, but scampers back to Italy taking up his abode in Padua for two years, after which only Venice, Rome and death await him. A rare or rather unequalled combination of pride, arrogance and aggressiveness, rendered this haughty dogmatizer's company simply unbearable, and doomed him, like the impure spirit of the Gospel, to find rest no where. His doctrinal enormities are recorded in the books he published, but cannot all be recounted here. According to him all religions are equally false. The verities of Judaism and Christianity are ranked with the foul fables of paganism and idolatry, and even the Incarnate God is called wicked, "*antristo.*" In philosophy Bruno is a double dyed pantheist and therefore an atheist; for although pantheism retains theistical conceptions around which the religious sentiments may linger for a while, yet it is undoubtedly a real, a fatal departure from theism, and when developed to its legitimate conclusions, is rank and complete atheism or the denial of God. Finally, the gross and disgusting immorality of two especially of his works is worthy of the very demon of impurity, and could never have been panned by any other than a consummate lecher. To honor this monster as the truest impersonation of the anti-Christian revolution, the worst Christ-haters, errorists, and miscreants of Italy and the surrounding countries are invited and flock in their tens of thousands to the trysting place. Thence they march triumphantly to *Campo di Fiore* to unveil his statue and exhaust their ribald eloquence in heaping indignities on the Vicar of Christ, and the Church of God. Numerous anti-religious banners are unfurled, conspicuous among which are the standards of Satan, "the old serpent, the seducer of the whole world." Here the revolution and its accomplices stand out openly the confessed aiders and abettors of the foul fiend and father of lies, the declared enemies of Christ, and His Vicar, and they call upon all to side with them in order to dethrone the Living God under the banner of the arch-rebel. All this, be it remembered, has been accomplished in open day and with the undisguised approval of the usurping government of the Quirinal. "Why do the Gentiles rage, and the people devise strange things? He that dwelleth in Heaven shall laugh at them: and the Lord shall deride them. Then shall He speak to them in His anger, and trouble them in His rage" (Ps 2). May we not hope that there is enough of Christian spirit yet in the world to create a sound public opinion which will force all Christian governments to withdraw their sympathies from the imprisoners of the Holy Father and peremptorily bid them respect his independence and the practical means of securing it? It is the duty of all Catholics to promote at all hazards such a vigorous public opinion as this. It is the duty of all loyal lovers of Our Lord Jesus Christ to brand the above-mentioned satanic impiety of the inaugurators of this "new era" of irreligion.

Meanwhile, Beloved Brethren of the Clergy, let this letter and the accompanying Allocution of His Holiness be read, on the first available Sunday after their reception, in each church of the diocese by the pastor, who also shall see that the Blessed Sacrament shall be exposed at a convenient hour, the rosary recited and benediction imparted in reparation of the outrageous insult offered to religion, to appease the Divine wrath, and call down God's mercy on all souls redeemed by the Divine Blood.

The grace of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

† JOHN CAMERON,
Bishop of Antigonish.

Antigonish, Jan. 6th, 1890.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Donald McKenzie,
Kent Street, Charlottetown.

Insures both men and women on all plans of

Life & Accident Insurance

In the Manufacturer's.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, President.

Also dealer in the Celebrated Farm Machinery, made by A. Harris, Son & Co., J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford, Ont., and B. Bell & Son, of St. George, Ont.

Charlottetown, Oct. 9, 1887—6m

STRONG TESTIMONY.

Mrs. John Ross.

For the past eleven years I have been a great sufferer with a cankerous sore on my ankle, for which I tried several remedies that did me little or no good, until I applied your Magic Healer Salve, which I began using about three months ago, and am now perfectly healed. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one similarly afflicted.

MRS. DANIEL COMPTON.

Georgetown, July 11, 1889.

THE above testimonial was voluntarily given by the lady whose name is appended to it. The SALVE here referred to is manufactured in Charlottetown and for sale throughout town and country, being within the reach of all.

For any skin injury, test the MAGIC HEALER, ask for it and take no other until its merits are fairly proven.

Sold at 25 cents per box, and supplied wholesale by

JOHN ROSS & CO.
(Formerly of Ross' Weekly.)
O. Box 457, Charlottetown.
Ch'town, July 17, 1889.

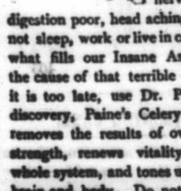
A COOK BOOK FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

CANADIANS Work Too Hard!

The Result is Sleeplessness, Nervousness and a Broken-Down System, often

Ending in Insanity.



Thousands of overworked business men, wearied brain-workers industrious mechanics, and tried women, in all parts of the Dominion are to-day in a terrible position. Their nerves are weak, digestion poor, head aching, and they cannot sleep, work or live in comfort. This is what fills our Insane Asylums. This is the cause of that terrible Paresis. Before it is too late, use Dr. Phelps' wonderful discovery, Paine's Celery Compound. It removes the results of overwork, restores strength, renews vitality, regulates the whole system, and tones up the overworked brain and body. Do not despair, but use this wonderful remedy, and be restored to health and happiness, the same as was Mr. John L. Brodie, of Montreal, who writes:

"I have great pleasure in recommending your Paine's Celery Compound. My system was run down and I was not fit for business, could not sleep well at night and was nervous. I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound and improved immediately. I am now able to transact my business and endure any amount of excitement without bad effect."

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

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890.

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

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

THE general election, on Thursday last, resulted in a victory for the Government of Hon Mr. McLeod. The majority is not very large, the parties standing at present, without the specials votes, sixteen for the Government and fourteen for the Opposition. The specials votes may slightly change these figures and possibly give us one or two more. Hon. Mr. Ferguson, as will be seen by the figures given below, is a few votes behind Mr. Peters, but it is generally considered that he will be elected when the specials are counted. That he polled the vote he did is almost marvelous in the face of the unscrupulous canvass made against him, and the desperate means resorted to by the Opposition to secure his defeat.

The return to power, for the fourth consecutive time, of the Liberal-Conservative Party is without parallel in the history of political parties in this Province, and is the strongest proof that could be given of the people's appreciation of the manner in which that party has conducted the business of the Province.

King's is the Banner County, electing nine of the sixteen Government supporters, all of them returned by large majorities. In this city the Opposition made a desperate effort; but they were badly snowed under, the Government candidates being elected by upwards of two hundred majority.

Following are the names of the Government supporters elected as the votes stand at present:

Arsenault
Bentley
Blake
Clow
Gordon
Kelly
McDonald A. J.
McDonald, H. L.
McKay
McLean
McLeod, Hon. Neil
McLeod, Angus
Rogers
Shaw
Sullivan
Underhay

Below will be found the number of votes received by each candidate, exclusive of specials, as near as we have been able to ascertain.

KING'S COUNTY.

	Gov't.	Opp.
FIRST DISTRICT.		
John McLean, James R. McLean,	Acclamation.	
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Sullivan	623	
Underhay	586	
Hooper		539
McLaughlan		511
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Shaw	699	
McDonald	690	
Sigsworth		429
Norton		429
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Clow	749	
McLeod	642	
White		569
Brehaut		518
GEORGETOWN.		
Hon. A. J. McDonald, Hon. D. Gordon,	Acclamation	

QUEEN'S COUNTY

FIRST DISTRICT.		
Campbell	828	
Haslam	653	
Sinclair		913
Sutherland		923
SECOND DISTRICT.		
McKay	878	
Currie	752	
Farquharson		893
Wise		854
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Ferguson	799	
Kelly	807	
Peters		811
Cummiskey		759
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Martin	739	
McLean	712	
Forbes		750
McDonald		749
CHARLOTTETOWN		
McLeod	1154	
Blake	1142	
Weeks		932
Warburton		898

PRINCE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.		
Blanchard	973	
Larkins	958	
Matheson		1070
McLellan		1052
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Yeo, and Richards, (Opposition)	Elected	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Arsenault	583	
McDonald	586	
Gallant		589
Montgomery		580
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Bentley	745	
Wright	700	
Bell		709
Burns		695
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Rogers	440	
DesRoches	408	
McLellan		424
Brown		405

THE POISONING CASE.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we refer to the poisoning of Mrs. James M. Sutherland and the suspicious circumstances under which Mrs. R. T. Weeks left this city. Now it transpires that the case has been placed in the Attorney-General's hands, and that Mrs. Weeks has been arrested in St. John, N. B., and will be brought back as soon as possible.

Advices from Cape Traverse state that Mrs. Weeks showed the greatest anxiety to cross on Saturday, declaring that money was no object, and offe[r]ing $25 for her passage. All the while she kept herself closely veiled.

THE foreign mail arrived in this city via the capes a half-past five yesterday afternoon.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

A copy of the Report of the Postmaster General of Canada, for the year ended the 30th of June last, has come to hand. From this report we learn that the increase in the number of Post Offices in the Dominion was 167—the total number now in operation being 7,838—as against 7,671 last year.

571 miles have been added to the mail routes and the annual travel now amounts to 25,756,678 miles.

The mails conveyed between Canada, Japan and China are steadily increasing in importance, and it is evident that the advantages of this route to Europe *via*, Canada are becoming more generally known and appreciated. A mail recently received at Vancouver contained upwards of 4,000 letters from all parts of China and Japan for Europe, besides a large number for Canada and the United States.

The Post Office Act of last Session increased the limit of weight of a single rate letter from half an ounce to an ounce. The rate upon Drop letters was at the same time fixed at 2 cents per ounce. The rates upon Miscellaneous matter were also readjusted, in order to secure uniformity and to remove certain anomalies which previously existed. The charge for the registration of a letter, parcel, book or other articles of mail matter was also made uniform, and fixed at five cents for all classes of matter. The frequent delay consequent upon the prepayment of a wrong registration fee will no longer take place.

During the year ended 30th June, 1889, there were 243 cases of abstraction of contents or portions of contents from, or loss of registered letters containing money sent through the mails of the Dominion.

The contents (or portions thereof) in 62 of these cases were, after careful investigation into the circumstances of each case, made good by the officers held responsible for the loss; 66 letters were stolen whilst in the custody of the Post Office or from mails *en route*, the contents of which were not recovered.

In 32 cases the contents wholly, or in part, were alleged to be missing but no satisfactory evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy was obtainable; 21 letters were contained in mails or packages stated not to have been received at the offices for which they were intended; and 47 letters were accidentally destroyed during the course of post.

The gross Postal Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1889, was, as shewn by the annexed statements, $2,984,222 60, an increase of only $27,621 over the gross revenue of last year; but, as stated in the report of last year, the changes made in the system of accounting last year made it very difficult to say how far the diminution of revenue for the year ended 30th June last is due to an actual falling off in the receipts for the year, and how much to forestalling of the revenue of this year by forcing collections at the close of the last financial year, which would otherwise have been included in the revenue of the year now under review.

On the 30th June, 1888, there were 944 post offices in Canada authorized to transact Money Order business; to these were added during the past fiscal year 59, and of such offices 7 were discontinued, leaving on the 30th June, 1889, the total number of 996 Money Order Offices in operation.

The total number of money orders issued during the year was 673,813, of the value of $11,265,919.95, being an increase in number of 42,845 and in amount of $849,302.12 over the year ended 30th June, 1888, and 98,914 in number and $936,925.44 in amount over the issue of the year 1887.

466,879 of the money orders issued during the past year, amounting to $8,692,418 91 were payable within the Dominion; and 206,934, respecting $2,573,501.04, were payable in other countries or British Colonies.

Compared with last year, the increase in the amount of local issues is $171,643.13 and in order payable abroad $177,658.90; the increase in money orders issued by other countries and paid in Canada amounts to $30,933.29.

The total amount received from the Public for Commissions on the 673,813 orders issued during the past year was $89,367 63, of which sum $25,513.11 was allowed Postmasters of other than city offices for their shares of commission on local orders issued and foreign orders paid, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditure, being the net revenue from fees on money orders, of $53,864.52.

The money Order Convention concluded with Japan on the 30th June last came into force on the 1st of October, and gives satisfactory indications that the arrangement will be found to be a great public convenience and materially assist in creating a trade between Japan and Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Montreal Industrial Exhibition Company, with $100,000 capital, has been incorporated and will be given the use of the government exhibition buildings.

LETTERS patent of incorporation of the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Line are to be issued immediately, says an Ottawa despatch, the papers in connection with the application having been found regular.

THE correspondent of the London Gazette in Lisbon reports that the Portuguese Government will despatch an appeal to all the powers, requesting the formation of a conference to determine the disputed rights between Portugal and England.

HUGH MCCORMACK, of New Brunswick, defeated Axel Paulsen in a ten mile race at Eau Claire, Wis., on Saturday last, and thus takes the title of champion of the world, which Paulsen had held for eight years. The weather was mild and the track bad. McCormack finished in 34 min. 6½ sec., a third of a mile ahead of Paulsen.

THE great superiority of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the American transcontinental lines has been demonstrated this season. Theirs have been blocked up with snow, while ours has been entirely free from all impediments. The Central Pacific has been closed for a fortnight, and it may remain closed for another month yet.

THE statement of imports entered for consumption in Canada during the month of December, 1889 shows the total amount to be $7,347,662, and the duty collected thereon $1,618,906.71. The amount of goods exported from Canada in December, 1889, was $7,368,218; of these $4,439,296 was the produce of Canada and the remainder the produce of other countries.

THE London Times is authority for the statement that the Salisbury Government will give a free school system to England and Wales. The surplus this year of £3,500,000 will make the way easy for the great change. A surplus of £4,500,000 is expected next year, and then it is proposed in addition to reduce the income tax by a penny, thus reducing the national burden of taxation by $10,000,000.

LOUD as is the outcry in Portugal against England, the former is largely dependent on Britain as a market for her wines and fruits. Last year this trade amounted to $20,000,000. If Lord Salisbury should raise the duty on Portuguese wines it would cause widespread ruin in Portugal, and might prove quite as efficacious as sending a fleet to the Tagus. It would also be a cheaper method of conquering a people.

EDWIN PARTRIDGE, a well known Board of Trade speculator, of Chicago received an anonymous letter in which the writer threatend to shoot him dead if he did not put wheat up two cents before one o'clock on Monday last. The letter is supposed to be from some inexperienced speculator who has been dabbling in May wheat, and takes this course to save himself from loss. Partridge did not permit the warning to interfere with his transactions.

THE Sears Building, a five-story marble structure at the corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston owned by J. Montgomery Sears, and occupied by banks and officers, was gutted by fire on Sunday last. Nothing but the walls are left. The loss on the building is about $175,000, fully insured. The losses are placed from $150.000 to $175,0000, not included the damage to the valuable libraries in the building, fully covered by insurance.

AT the Nottingham shaft Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Saturday last, John Dunston, the fire boss, was on his way from the fifth to the sixth lift, carrying a naked lamp. This is said to have fired a body of gas, which exploded and shattered the gangway, breaking the timbers and causing large quantities of the roof rock and coal to fall. The debris closed the outlet for the miners in the interior of the mine making repairs, entombing five. It is not known when these outside will be able to reach these men, but it is believed they are all dead. The Nottingham shaft was the greatest anthracite coal mine in the world, and is nearly a wreck.

A DECREASE is noted for 1889 in the number of immigrants arriving in Canada. In the United States the falling off in immigration is also strongly marked, the decrease last year from the figures of 1888 being nearly a hundred thousand. The change is due to the previous enormous outflow of immigration having relieved the labor market of the Old World and to the revived condition of trade in Europe. After a short time, no doubt, immigration will pour into this continent in its old volume, and we may expect that as the good land of the western states is now occupied, our own North-west will obtain an unusual proportion of the inflowing host.—*Exc.*

THE New York Marine Journal seems to be alarmed at the proposal to lay a cable from Vancouver to the Hawaiian Islands. It says: "Canada's little game is to get the first cable to the Sandwich Islands, arrange trade relations and put on a line of subsidized steamers. The grasping at the Pacific trade, which belongs by right to the United States, has long been a favorite policy with Great Britain, and Canada wants to have a larger finger in the pie. The welfare of our shipping in the Pacific trade demands an American cable to the Sandwich Islands and Japan, and such legislation by Congress as will enable it to compete with British shipping now crowding ours to the wall." The Pacific trade will go to the country that has the most enterprise, and that possesses the best facilities to carry it on, and in these respects the superiority of Canada is admitted.

THE new British Minister of Agriculture has not a bed of roses. He has only been a few months in official existence, but finds the position no sinecure. He is worried by the importers of foreign cattle who want the blockade lifted against cattle from centres of pleuro-pneumonia, and the present period of depression amongst the British farmers renders the discharge of his duties no satisfactory task. But it is something outside the agricultural arena that has given him the most trouble. He has had to bear the denunciation of humanitarians, dog fanciers and owners and admirers of dogs generally for issuing a muzzling order for the county of Kent. Hydrophobia had appeared in that quarter, and he simply carried out the regulations on request but the opposition to this wholesale muzzling of the "friends of man" is strong. It is pointed out that such a severe measure is cruel, unnecessary and a poor measure to prevent hydrophobia. No doubt dogs, like their owners, object to be muzzled, and there is something to be said on the side of adopting another system, but it is pretty hard on Mr. Chaplin that he should have to bear all the blame for a condition of things upon the best means of removing which the wisest heads are not agreed.

THE evidence of decay both in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the New England States has been set forth in great detail in the United States press. Mr. T. E. Moberley, who founded a sound argument upon these statements, had his conclusions disputed by a correspondent in one of the eastern states, but replies in the last issue of the Week very effectually to the objector. Mr. Moberley quotes from the leading organs of opinion to show the enormous decline in value referred to. The matter has realy been conclusively establised, for several of the state Governments have appointed special commissioners to arrange for a re-peopling of the deserted farm lands. Canadians are not vitally concerned with the causes of this decay in a foreign country. They do not frame their policy to suit outside conditions, but solely from a consideration of Canadian needs and prospects. But it does interest them to know that the "sixty million market" does not ensure prosperity to those who enjoy it, that on the contrary the farmers who live nearest the great centres of population where there is a great demand for the products of the farm did not think the game worth the candle, and had to move out. Mr. Moberley very well says: "Canada has an intelligent, sturdy, self reliant, progressive and steadily increasing population, not composed largely of the dregs of Europe, the vast majority of whom estimate at their true worth all disparaging comparisons that are made of her with the United States." *Empire.*

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Stanley crossed to Georgetown from Pictou on Tuesday last.

JUDGE MANISTY of the Queen's Bench, London, who was recently stricken with paralysis while on the Bench, died on the 31st ult.

THE Legislatures of Manitoba and Ontario were opened for the despatch of business on the 30th ult.

Hon. Louis F. R. Masson, ex.lieuteant governor of Quebec, has been appointed to the Dominion Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rodier.

THREE thousand workingmen held a meeting at Brunn, Austria, on the 31st ult, and decided to make a holiday on May 1st, and on that day make a grand demonstration in favor of the eight hour movement.

WM. CRONIN, aged 19, son of Michal Cronin, of Moncton, was crushed to death by a log in the timber woods at Shu ee on Friday last. He was lifting the log on to a sled with a peevey when he slipped forward, the log falling on his head. He lived five hours.

SENATOR RODIER'S funeral which took place on the 30th ult., was one of the largest ever witnessed in Montreal. Secretary of State Chapleau and leading parliamentarians were present. Deceased leaves a fortune estimated at $2,000,000.

A New Jersey Negro visited a chicken house and shed recently and stole thirty chickens, eighteen bushels of corn, two bags of corn meal, three bags of rye feed and two bags of rye in the grain. That New Jersey farmer should thank his stars that he was left the chicken house and grain shed.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given under the auspices of the League of the Cross, in St. Patrick's Hall, this (Wednesday) evening. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and an enjoyable evening may be expected. Admission only ten cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock; entertainment commences at eight.

A MOST distressing case resulting from influenza comes from Lanark, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, an old couple living alone, for ten days lay abed without care. Finally Mrs. Robertson died and for two days she remained lying at Robertson's back, he being unable to move. He knew she had expired. The neighbors dropping in made the distressing discovery.

MRS. SUTHERLAND, wife of Mr. James M. Sutherland, Barrister, has for some time been ill and under the medical care of Dr. Johnson. As the case did not improve as the doctor expected it should under the treatment, he became suspicious that the medicine was tampered with, and had some of it analyzed, when a portion of arsenic was found in the bottle. In connection with this discovery the sudden departure from the city of Mrs. Weeks, widow of the late R. T. Weeks, Barrister, is regarded by most people as a suspicious circumstance. She is said to have left here at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and to have crossed at the capes on that day.

THE Dominion Illustrated.—The last number of this excellent journal (January 25) is rich in portraits of persons of eminence connected with the history, life and progress of Canada. Every Canadian will accept the fine likeness of Dr. Parkman, the historian, as a welcome boon, while in the domain of science Dr. Sterry Hunt is equally well known. The views of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, one of our leading universities, are accompanied by portraits of the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Principal, and Mr Heneker, the Chancellor. The place of honor is occupied by Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, of whom a fine full page portrait is given. In the Illustrations of both the older and the newer portions of the Dominion the number is on a par with its predecessors. Most interesting is the view of the old Sillery Mission House, near Quebec, and of the adjacent mansion of Beauvoir, the lovely and ornate residence of Mr. R. R. Dobell. The Northwest is represented by a view of a series of string teams, near Lethbridge, and of a Blacfoot Indian standing with his pony in front of his tent. The City Hall, Montreal, is also well depicted. One of those animal groups, in which Rosa Bonheur delights, is shown in "Brittany Sheep"—a fine reproduction of a fine picture. On the whole we consider that in execution this number is as good as anything our enterprising contemporary has yet given us. Some of the illustrations are admirable. Office, 73 St. James street, Montreal; price, $4 a year; managing-director, G. E. Desbarats.

WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE.

It has been discovered that by means of the circulating blood any organ of an animal can be paralized or stimulated into renewed activity if the proper material is administered. Cocaine, which has revolutionized delicate surgical operations, is only one of the results of this discovery. The use of Atropine by occulists is a remarkable example: For it matters not now administered, [even if injected into the big toe] the first effect seen is the enlarging of the pupil of the eye. Another application of this discovery, as practical as any, was the idea that the great loss suffered by poultry raisers, owing to the fact that hens stop laying during cold weather, when eggs are worth 50 cents per dozen, could be overcome, if the overies of the hen could be reached and stimulated to egg producing activity. The experiment was crowned with success, and the chemical compounds deficient in the ovaries of the hens at this season are now very important components of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. And with its aid some of our most successful egg raisers believe it as easy to obtain plenty of eggs in mid-winter as to raise early vegetables. Last December the poultry editor of the N. E. Farmer said to a subscriber, "the office of Sheridan's Condition Powder is to animate the ovaries. A hen to lay profitably must be in *condition*. I use Sheridan's Powder because I believe that hens can be made to lay even in winter by using it, and fully twice as much profit can be made in a year from a flock of fowls where it is used." Is not that good evidence? Then force your hens to laying now or later you will reflect.

"How wise we are when the chance is gone,
And a glance we backward cast!
We know just the thing we should have done,
When the time for doing it's past."

"For 50 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs for $1.00; or for $1.20, one large 2½ pound can of Sheridan's Powder, postpaid; six cans for $5.00, express pre-paid. The best poultry paper—Farm-Poultry one year, and a can of Powder for $1.50. Sample copy of paper 5 cents.

SOURIS NOTES.

The debating club formed here in December is doing well, and is quite amusing as well as profitable to its members. It holds weekly meetings on Saturdays.

Some of the subjects discussed lately were "Annexation vs. Independence," "High License vs. Scott Act." and "Necessity vs. Love of Fame," as an incentive to achievement.

Next night the programme is devoted to speech-making on subjects named by the members.

The rink, too, is a good source of recreation as well as amusement. It has been well fitted out and is quite a credit to its promoters.

The residents of Souris will, no doubt, by spring be a happier and healthier people on its account.

It is intended to have a carnival on the twelfth inst. Preparations are already being made.

The Souris Band furnishes excellent music and the skaters enjoy it to the utmost. The "Dutch Roll Backwards" is the favorite movement this year.

Father McMillan, of Grand River, is to give a leature next Thursday evening in the Rollo Bay Library Hall. We, no doubt, will have a good lecture and Father McMillan a crowded house.

Souris again has a newspaper started in its midst. This time a copied sheet giving very good reading on commendable subjects. Its editors do not seem yet to be known. However, it is to be hoped it will continue and grow.—COM.

Feb. 3, 1890.

HEAVY LOSS IN CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Catholic parish church at Beauport, Quebec, which was one of the finest and oldest edifices of the kind in the province, was burned down on the night of the 23rd ult. The side walls, built of Beauport stone, and the front of cut stone, are the only remnants to tell the story. A large crowd of people were present and worked like Trojans to subdue the flames. The presbytery, a fine brick building about a hundred feet from the church, escaped. The household articles were removed by a number of willing hands to a place of safety, while the house was threatened. The fire was only discovered at about three o'clock on the morning of the 24th by a farmer, who saw the flames issuing from one of the windows of the church and ran down to the presbytery, which is a short distance from the main road, and gave the alarm. A resident of the vicinity, who happened to pass the church about ten o'clock that night, stated that he saw a light in one of the cellar windows, but, thinking it was the reflection of the sexton's lantern attending to the furnace, he thought nothing more of it. The alarm once started, the parishioners flocked to the scene in hundreds, and everything that could be done to save the edifice was attempted, but to no purpose. The flames had made such headway that it was next to impossible to get inside the church, the smoke was so blinding and suffocating. The fire brigade of the Beauport asylum were summoned, but, there being no other supply of water than from a well, their services were almost rendered useless. A messenger was despatched for the assistance of the city brigade but the latter having explicit orders from the council against going outside the limits, they were compelled to refuse. The ruins were still smouldering at ten o'clock in the morning. It is said that the loss will reach $150,000, while the insurance is only $46,000, principally in the Lancashire and Guardian.

The cure of Beauport is Rev. Mr. Legare, brother of Grand Vicar Legare, who died on the 23rd, and a brother-in law of Mayor Langelier. A lot of valuables which were in the vaults of the church have, it is hoped, been saved.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—The bodies of the seven entombed miners in Nottingham shaft were found this morning and taken out terribly burned.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Siamese Government has protested against the action of the British boundary commission in crossing the Salween River and hoisting the British flag on Siamese territory.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 3—The owners have given up all hope of the schooner Alice M. Strople, which sailed from here on Dec. 6 for the Grand Banks. It is thought she was lost in the hurricane of January 4th, with her crew of fourteen men, who are all provincials, with one exception, an Irishman.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—The writ for the Haldimand election has been issued. Nomination on 13th inst; polling on 20th.

The Canadian Pacific Company's car shed was burned down here this morning. Six passengers coaches were destroyed, among them being the government's official cars, "Ottawa" and "Jamaica." The loss to the government will be about $20,000, and to the company $50,000. It is believed the fire was started by an incendiary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Edmunds Tucker Idaho test oath to prevent Mormons from voting.

The Senate has adjourned owing to the afflictions in the families of Messrs. Blaine and Tracey.

The trip of the President and Cabinet to New York, to attend the centenary of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been abandoned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Massue, new member for Richelieu, was introduced by Sir John McDonald and Mr. Chapleau.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the National Instruction Co.

Mr. Hesson introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada Cable Co.

In answer to Mr. Casey, Mr. Haggart said that a memorial had been received from the railway mail clerks asking for an increase of pay, and they were considering the matter.

Replying to Mr. Charlton, Sir John McDonald said that progress was being made toward settling the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, and he did not anticipate any difficulties would arise.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that it was not the intention to introduce this session legislation to regulate benevolent societies. He also announced that the proposed amendments to the Banking Act would be submitted shortly.

Dr. Landerkin attacked the drawback system, which he held to be one of the worst evils of the traffic. He moved a resolution, however, to extend to farmers who import corn to feed cattle for export the rebate now granted distillers on corn product exported. After considerable debate and a vigorous defence of the drawback system by the Minister of Customs, the House divided —yeas, 53; nays, 70.

The division took place unexpectedly at six o'clock when the House was very slim, hence the small majority.

The vote was a party one, save the Liberal, O'Brien, of Essex, who voted on the Government side. The House adjourned at 6 10 p. m.

A NEWFOUNDLAND HORROR.

(From the St. John's Tribune, Jan. 21.)

At 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given from the west end fire hall, but through some unaccountable error it was taken to be in No. 5 ward, and consequently the contingents at the east of the city proceeded to No. 5 ward, but soon after discovered they were wrong, and at once made their way to the west end of the town, where they found the fire had gained considerable headway. In the meantime Daniel Mulrooney, the watchman at the west end hall, when he heard "fire!" gave the alarm, and ran out immediately, when he discovered close by, on Hutchings street, the house of a man named John Gorley to be on fire. On his way down, he heard some one call out, "bring your ladders, they are burning!" He retraced his steps, brought down the ladders, put them in position for action, ascended the ladder to the attic window, where the children of Gorley, six in number had been sleeping, and commenced rescuing them, three of whom he rescued through the window.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen. The first intimation the inmates had of anything being wrong came from Mrs. Gorley, who had heard some crackling noise and thought she heard the crockeryware fall. She called to the eldest daughter to come down and see who was in the house. The girl did go down, and on her way she soon found the house on fire and reported to her mother and father. The mother ran out, the father

RAN UP STAIRS TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

In the meantime Mulrooney was at the window of the bedroom where the six children were sleeping, three of them were passed through the window safely, evidently by the father, but sad the other three perished in the flame. When the third was received by Mulroony he reached to catch the form of the father but before he could do so the unfortunate man fell backwards uttering a terrible shriek, and that was the last seen of him until his remains, with those of his three children, were discovered in a charred condition. The smoke had all collected in this room. consequent on the front door being opened, thus allowing the wind to cause the ascension of the smoke. The children saved are aged respectively, 18, 14, and 12 years—two girls and a boy. The dead were aged 6 8 and 15 years—two girls and a boy.

The cause of the fire is shrouded in mystery. The family usually retired to bed very early—about 8 o'clock, and the mother was in the habit of throwing water in the stove before retiring. The general opinion is the fire must have been burning about two hours before it was discovered.

This morning the blackened corpses of the victims, were lying side by side at the east end fire hall, presenting an unusually sad spectacle. Mrs. Gorley, the bereaved wife and mother, is

IN A CONDITION BORDERING ON FRENZY.

And no wonder for at one blow her husband and three little ones have been snatched from her by the remorseless grasp of the fire fiend. It is one of the saddest events chronicled in this community for years. It seems, almost incredible that such a loss of life could take place at such an hour, with so many people about and the appliances for rescue close at hand. An awful responsibility res s somewhere.

John Gorley was a native of Montreal 35 years old, and a moulder by trade. Ever since he came to this country, some years ago, he has been employed at the Victoria boiler works. His wife's name was Power, a daughter of Edward Power, of Petty Harbor, wharfinger on P. & L. Tessiers, south side premises.

PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC.

Five ocean steamers arrived at Halifax Friday and Saturday last, with stories of new storms from the Atlantic. These were the Washington City, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, the Donaldson line steamer Colina from Glasgow, the tank steamer Ocean, from Rotterdam for New York, which arrived to-night in tow of the Donaldson line steamer Circe, from Glasgow for Baltimore, and the Mineola from Hamburg via Queenstown for Philadelphia, with 2,800 tons of sugar. The Mineola reports having encountered desperate weather and passed through three hurricanes, in one of which the barometer fell below 28. In lat. 44 34, long. 48.28, she passed a gigantic iceberg 800 feet high by three quarters of a mile long, which was distinctly visible for a distance of 14 miles. Another tremendous berg was passed 8 miles north of this monster. The Mineola lost her lifeboat and sustained sundry deck damages. The Washington City ran into ice on the Grand Banks and was stuck for three days and four nights. Getting short of coal she bore up for Sydney, but finding the Cape Breton coast blockaded, proceeded to Halifax, passing a quantity of drift ice between Canso and Beaver Light. The Washington City had her lifeboat smashed. Captain Creighton of the Circe reports a frightful passage all the way. He had decks swept and the ventilators and two boats carried away. Met field ice east of the banks and ran 120 miles south to clear it. On the 29th sighted a steamer showing signals "short of coal," and "starving." She proved to be the tank oil steamer Ocean, from Rotterdam, 25 days out, for New York. After nine hours of hard work and many thrilling incidents she succeeded in passing the five-inch wire hawsers and commenced towing; both lines parted. It was blowing strong from the W. N. W. with a heavy sea. Another boat put out and by midnight succeeded in getting a wire hawser from the Ocean on board the circe and made another start, but four hours later the third hawser snapped. The sea was running so high that nothing could be done but lay by the helpless vessel. After five hours heavy work the following forenoon we succeeded in getting the fourth line passed and again began towing, meanwhile having sent a boat load of provisions to the Ocean. On the first inst. she managed to get a second line attached and everything went well till ten o'clock Saturday night, when the starboard hawser parted and she continued to tow with one hawser. She was towed the total distance, 349 miles, the time occupied being four days and two hours.

The steamer Colina, of the Donaldson Line, had an exceedingly rough passage from Glasgow. She had boats and other deck fittings smashed by heavy seas, and in latitude 48.30, lon. 48 passed nearly 200 icebergs, with field ice as far as the eye could reach.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THOMAS KICKHAM ESQ., SOURIS, P. E. I.—I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the Williams' Piano purchased from you, and would recommend intending purchasers to examine your instruments and give them a fair trial, and a purchase will certainly be the result. Sole agents, J. F. Willis & Co., McEachern's Building, Lower Queen Street, Charlottetown.

THE EIGHTH WONDER FOUND.

The eighth wonder of the world has been found. Living about twenty miles from the city of Columbus, South Carolina, is an aged lady who for the last forty years has had a snake in her left upper arm. When first noticed, forty years ago, it was very small but it has now grown to be about one foot in length.

It lies in a U shape with the tail and head pointing to the elbow. It is just beneath the skin and can be plainly seen. The head and eyes can be clearly distinguised and the pulsations of its heart felt. The scales of the snake can also be felt and when much disturbed a slight movement can be seen about the head and tail.

The possessor of the strang pet has always been unwilling to have the serpent cut out, but has consented to allow it to be done after death. How the snake ever found its home in such a place is not known, but it is known that the lady was bitten by a snake forty years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Czar of Russia has declined to act as arbitrator between Holland and France in the dispute respecting the boundary between French Guiana and Dutch Guiana.

D'Alton McCarthy, at the annual meeting of the Toronto Empire shareholders, on the 29th ult., retired from the board of directors, and Mr. Clark, M. P. P., was elected to succeed him.

It is reported that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as Commander-in Chief of the British army in October next, to be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son.

It is officially announced, says an Ottawa despatch of the 29th ult., that Hon Mr Chapleau and Chief Justice Johnson will be knighted at the next distribution of honors which takes place on the Queen's birthday.

The Witel company of Berlin has sent a cable despatch calling on the German Foreign Office to demand that the officers of the British Company cease their invasion of their former trading territory in East Africa.

Mr. Creighton, manager of the Toronto Empire, was committed for trial on the 28th ult., on the charge of libelling Farrer, of the mail. The charge against Kribs, one of the editors of the Empire, fell through, as sufficient proof that he wrote the articles complained of could not be furnished.

Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, just before the opening session of Parliament, was published a few days ago. The wording of the circular is unusual and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company have entered suit against Winslow, Conier & Co., of New York, for $8,000,000, alleging the company never received the proceeds of the sale of bonds negotiated by the defendants at the time of the consolidation of the three railroads in 1882 under the name of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad.

The formal recognition of the United States of Brazil by the United States Government was completed on the 29th ult. When the President received the credentials of Senator H. G. Doamaral Valante, new minister acceded by the Provisional Government, and also the credentials of Senhor Salvador Mendonca as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the United States. The ceremonies were marked by great cordiality.

The annual meeting of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation league was held in Ottawa on the 30th ult. A resolution was offered asking that England discriminate in favor of imports from the Colonies by imposing special duties upon the products of foreign countries, but was superceded by an amendment declaring it advisable to adopt any detailed policy with regard to federation. Before adjourning the Imperial Federation League elected the following officers:

President—Dalton McCarthy, M. P.
Vice President for Ontario—Alex. McNeill, M. P.
Vice President for Quebec—Archibald McGown.
Vice President for N. S.—Archbishop O'Brien.
Vice President for N. B.—Sir L. S. Tilley.
Vice President for P. E. Island—Hon. J. S. Carvell.
Vice President for Manitoba—Lieut. Governor Schultz.
Vice President for B. C.—Lieut. Governor Nelson.

MARINE NEWS.

The Allan line steamer Polynesian, Capt. Wylie, from Liverpool with the weekly mail and 140 passengers, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday of last week, after a boisterous passage of 11 days. On the 23rd inst., latitude 46 north, longitude 47 west, she passed several large icebergs. About 7.50 o'clock Sunday morning last, in lat. 43.10 north, lon. 52.48 west, a French vessel showing signals of distress was sighted. She proved to be the brigantine Matilde, of Nantes, from Martinique, bound to St. Pierre, Miq., in ballast and in a sinking condition. The captain requested that the crew be taken off, seven in all. With difficulty they were taken off, and they were all in an exhausted condition, not having had sufficient food for 10 days, and the hands and feet of three of them were badly frozen. The captain of the lost vessel reports that he sailed from St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 5th of December. On the 4th of January they reached the banks, but were prevented by ice from getting to St. Pierre. They then tried to get to St. John's, Nfld., but encountered heavy snow storms and were unable to see the coast. Two days later they ran into heavy field ice, which stove a hole in the vessel through which the water poured. When abandoned, the Matilde was full of water, threatening at any moment to keel over, and must have gone down shortly afterwards.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 21st says: Schooner Isaac Burpee, Captain Williams, left Glace Bay, C. B., December 20th, bound for St. John, N. B., with a cargo of coal. Reports experiencing a succession of storms the entire passage until within four days of arrival at Bermuda, during which the rigging was disabled, broke the mainboom and foregaff, also lost sails and sustained other damages. Finding it impossible to reach the port of destination, or a northern port, had to bear away for Bermuda, where the vessel arrived on the 16th inst., and was towed by the tug Idlewild into St. George's harbor. The Burpee had her rigging disabled, mainboom and foregaff broken, also lost sails and sustained other damage. She arrived at Bermuda on the 16th.

A Boston despatch says: Schooner Cashier, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Ponce, P. R., reports: January 14th, lat. 35.50 N., lon. 73.20 W., passed the wreck of a three-masted schooner, which appeared to be a Nova Scotia built vessel. She was waterlogged and directly in the track of vessels, her deck level with the sea and her anchors hanging down. She was painted black, with white stripe around her waists. The mainmast was the only spar standing. The mizzenmast was hanging over the stern and her boat was gone.

Schooner Susie Prescott, of St. John, N B., was found by the United States steamer Woodbury with loss of sails and mainboom and towed to Rockland, Me.

Bark J. L. Smith, Capt. Tingley, from Antwerp January 16th for New York, before reported at Flushing, had been in collision with the Greek steamer Cephalonia, bound for Cardiff, and had her starboard channels damaged. The steamer was not damaged.

Bark Tros, Capt. Carsen, from Jamaica, dragged her anchor in the Clyde on the 25th inst., and fouled bark M. & E. Cox, Capt. Robinson, losing her foretopgallant mast. The M. & E. Cox lost her martingale and other parts of her heads.

Bark Howard A. Turner, before reported abandoned while on a voyage from Hillsboro, N. B., for Dublin, was picked up on Monday by a steamer which attempted to tow her to the Channel. After being towed for several hours she parted from the steamer and went ashore four miles west of Penzance.

Steamer Riverina, which left London on November 21st for Sydney, N. S. W., is ashore at Ram's Head, on the Australian coast. She will probably be a total loss.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a hurricane has prevailed there and has done much damage.

Norwegian bark Sigdal, at Buenos Ayres from Cardiff, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Prince Llewellyn, from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool. The steamer was so badly damaged that it was necessary to run her aground. Six hundred tons of corn, which comprised part of her cargo, is damaged.

Mark Wright & Co are the cheapest furniture manufacturers on this Island.—4i

Mark Wright & Co are the largest furniture manufacturers on this Island.—4i

BEER BROS.

GOOD NEWS FOR YOU. READ EVERY WORD.

SPECIAL SALE —OF— COTTONS & LINENS.

Now is the Time to Buy your Supplies.

WE are now making our first show of new Linen Goods and are giving such Prices and Goods as please everyone. Our Linen Tablings, Napkins, Towels, etc., are one of the most interesting features of our Spring Stock.

Another line of great interest is our Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, &c. We have never shown a larger or better assortment. Every housekeeper will find something of advantage to her. Call at once and see what we are showing.

12,000 YARDS OF NEW PRINT COTTONS

Is another great attraction with us. Now is the time to do your Spring and Summer sewing. We are showing beautiful novelties and several wonderful bargains in Dress Prints.

450 Pairs New Curtains from 50c. per pair.

Very low prices on our large and valuable stock of CARPETS.

BEER BROS.

THE FEBRUARY CENTURY.

THE midwinter (February) CENTURY is notable among other things for the final instalment of the Lincoln biography. The chapters include the "Capture of Jefferson Davis," "The End of Rebellion," and "Lincoln's Fame." Two poems on Lincoln follow the close of the life (one by Stuart Sterne and the other by James T. McKay), and supplementary papers on the "Pursuit and Capture of Jefferson Davis," by General Wilson, who commanded the Union cavalry, and by William P. Stedman, of Company B., who was an eye-witness. In the "Open Letter" department is an anecdote of Jefferson Davis, showing his indignation at the proposition to use concealed explosives in the coaling stations of the United States Navy. There are comments also in the "Open Letters," on the Lincoln History, one of which defines McClellan's political position. In a foot-note there is given a very interesting unpublished correspondence between Edward Everett and President Lincoln on the addresses delivered by the two orators at Gettysburg. The Lincoln life has run through forty numbers of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The frontispiece of the number is the enlargement of a small full-length photograph of Ralph Waldo Emerson, taken about 1859. The portrait is a very characteristic one, and gives the appearance of Mr. Emerson before a lecture audience. As an accompaniment to this picture there is a striking paper made up of Emerson's talks with a college boy. Mr. Woodbury, the "college boy," seems to have made very careful notes of Emerson's remarks to him, and we therefore have a valuable chapter from Emerson which would otherwise have been lost.

In this number is begun the publication of the artist La Farge's letters from Japan, with illustrations prepared by the author. As might have been expected, Mr. La Farge is a most keen observer, and every paragraph is full of that extraordinary sense of color which has given him his fame as an artist.

REMARKABLE LUCK.—The "Manufacturers'" Life and Accident Insurance, have been in *remarkable luck* in the Maratime Provinces, in having insured a large number in both Life and Accident departments, and have now to report *the first* death claim, One Thousand Dollars, for over two years, which was paid promptly to the heirs of the late Lauchlan G. Campbell, Customs Officer, Baddeck, Cape Breton. All claims are paid by the "Manufacturers'" *immediately* on Proof of Death. A cheque for the above claim was written the same day on which the Proof papers were received at Toronto. Prince Edward Island Agents: Donald Mackenzie, A. S. Urquhart, Charlottetown; S. P. McCallum, Head St. Peter's Bay; George R. McMahon, Emerald Junction; George W. West, Centreville; Aubin E. Arsenault, Miscouche: W. T. Hunt, Summerside. Manager, Maritime Provinces, J. B. Paton, Halifax, N. S.

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Common Sense

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always prompt and satisfactory in their results.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a

Cathartic

for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them."—Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Voulliemé, Hotel Voulliemé, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The mails were transferred to the Capes route on Friday last.

The Stanley reached Pictou from Georgetown at noon on Monday.

Four hundred persons have been thrown out of employment in London by the closing of Her Majesty's theatre.

Secretary of State Blaine's daughter, Mrs. Col. Copping, died at her father's residence, Washington, on Sunday last.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1889.

The Dublin Express says Parnell and Lord Carysfort will each donate £2,000 towards improving the harbor of Arklow.

A copy of the Trade and Navigation Tables of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended the 30th June last, has been received.

The report of the Auditor General of the Dominion on the appropriation accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889, has come to hand.

Heavy floods prevail in Germany. A bridge of boats at Dusseldorf has been broken by the rushing water, and sections of it carried away.

A family of eight persons living near Point Pleasant, West Virginia, have been poisoned by a negro woman. Four of the family are reported dead.

Several petitions have been presented to the Dominion House of Commons from Northwest settlers, against the abolition of the dual language system.

The remaining portion of the mail that had accumulated on the other side during last week, 69 bags, arrived here via the Capes about 2 o'clock on Monday.

It is reported that over one thousand barrels of caplin have recently been caught in Black Pond, Lot 46. They are valuable for bait and bring a dollar a barrel.

Nellie Bly, representative of the New York World arrived in that city on the 26th ult., having made the trip round the world in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes.

Mr. Hurd, cashier of the Cunard Steamship Company, of Boston, has mysteriously disappeared. He left his office a few days ago to go to lunch, and never returned.

The Allan line steamer Polynesian, while getting under way at Halifax for Portland, Me., on Wednesday morning last, ran aground on the Dartmouth side of the harbor.

The Patriot of Monday editorially refers to supporters of the Government as "whelps." Brother Laird, this is rather strong language to come from an elder of *long* standing.

William J. McDonald, found guilty of poisoning Mrs. McRae, of St. John, N. B., was, on Friday last, by order of the Lieut. Governor sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

George Ritchie, of Moose Hill, near Bangor, Me., aged sixteen years, was shot and killed the other day by his cousin, Bernard Ritchie, who mistook him for a deer in the woods.

It is stated that oarsman O'Connor offers to row Hanlan from one to twenty miles. He claims to have rowed a mile and a half over the Toronto Bay course at least twenty seconds faster than Hanlan's record.

The Stanley was ice-bound in the Straits, near Pictou, from Wednesday till Saturday of last week. On the last named day a change of wind loosened the ice, and she made the passage to Georgetown in a few hours.

A man named D. G. Macdonald was run against by a woodsleigh, at Souris, on Saturday last, and seriously hurt, the shaft striking him and breaking two of his ribs. Reckless driving is said to be the cause of the accident.

A number of French priests have arrived at Malindi, Africa, and state they recently met Dr. Peters, the German explorer, concerning whose death many conflicting reports have been received at Koki. He was in good health.

On Friday Morning last a fire broke out in a large mouldering shop connected with Warring's foundry shops, St. John, N. B. The shops were totally destroyed, together with nearly all the patterns, the accumulation of twenty years.

The captian of the La Place, which arrived at New York, from Rio Janeiro, a few days ago, reports that forty sailors, who, while intoxicated, had shouted in the streets, "Long live the Emperor," were executed secretly in prison at Rio.

Advices from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, say that heavy rains have caused the overflow of the Mary River, and that Maryboro, the chief town in March County, has been inundated. Six persons lost their lives in the flood.

Owing to the Stanley being caught in the ice last week, no foreign mails reached here from Sunday, the 26th ult., till Saturday last, when one hundred and six bags of mail matter, a portion of which had accumulated, arrived via the Capes route.

Thieves entered the office of the Navigation Company at Vienna the other day, and entered into conversation with the cashier. Suddenly one of the men threw a quantity of pepper in the cashier's eyes, temporarily blinding him. They then seized upon a sum of money lying upon the cashier's desk and made their escape.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. James B. Hughes, of Millcove, Lot 35, at present a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania, has distinguished himself in his classes. At the recent Christmas examinations, he made an average of ninety-seven per cent. in the subjects given for examination. We congratulate our young friend on his success.

Five hundred glass workers on strike at Gabbons, in Bohemia, made an attack upon the factory in which they had been employed, forcing an entrance into the building. They destroyed all the machinery. The police attempted to quell the disturbance, whereupon the strikers turned on them and in the conflict that followed two of the rioters were killed by the police and many others were severely wounded.

A Toronto despatch says that the Globe newspaper has practically changed hands, the stock in that paper held by Nelson, the Edinburgh publisher, having been purchased by a syndicate of Canadians, Sir Richard Cartwright and William Mulock, M. P., are mentioned as the controlling agents. The Globe is fitting a new building on Yonge street and will shortly move in.

THE THREE VICTORIAS.

Three Victorias look towards the Pacific ocean; one looks westward, another eastward, and another commands the South sea. They are all three named in honor of our Sovereign, and, taken together, they indicate how large a share of control Great Britain should exercise in Pacific waters. As a British possession our own is the eldest of the three. As a city it is of modern date. Sir George Simpson is regarded as its founder, and it has been the capital of a colony for about the third of a century. It is a beautiful place, with many natural advantages and fairly prosperous, and we have reason to believe that a destiny awaits it that will fully sustain the honor of the name it bears.

The Victoria of the South Pacific though not so well known to Canadians, will not long, we believe, remain a stranger to our sympathies and interests. It has been a distinct colony since 1851 and is one of the most prosperous of British possessions. More than a half a million of sons and daughters rejoice to have been born on its soil. It is proud, in a generous fashion, of its progress and wealth. It is one of the most Saxon of British colonies, the English taking numerical precedence in its census of the other nationalities of the United Kingdom. It is the smallest province in Australia, but it produces a larger revenue than any of them. During the last forty years it has yielded gold to the value of more than £220,000,000 sterling. It also produces other minerals, such as tin and antimony, and exports wool, wheat and other commodities. It is sure to take a leading place in the Australasian federation and the Queen's name will suffer no dishonor from this thriving colony.

The third Victoria of the Pacific is not so well known in Canada as its Australian namesake. The colony of which it is the capital is nearly half a century old. It was ceded by China to England in January, 1841, and the cession was confirmed by the Nankin Treaty of the following year. For some years it was only held at a considerable outlay of Imperial funds. But for thirty-five years it has generally had a surplus of revenue and it pays a contribution of $100,000 yearly to the Home Government for purposes of defence. It is the centre of England's trade with China and Japan, and some idea of its importance may be obtained from the statement in a recent report that in tonnage it is the third port in the British Empire. The aggregate burden of its shipping is greater than all the British possessions on the continent of America, or than that of the four leading colonies of Australia. There are no tonnage duties on shipping beyond a small charge of 1-3 of one per cent. for harbor lights, and there are no import duties at all. The revenue of the colony is smaller in proportion to the trade and realized wealth than in most colonies. In 1888 the ordinary revenue was $1,557,300, an increase on that of any previous year the ordinary expenditure, $1,461,459, which also showed an increase, though less in proportion. Though Hong Kong is one of the smallest of British colonies, having both on island and mainland, an area of of only 32 square miles, it has a population as large as some self-governing provinces. According to the census of 1888 it was 215,000, and increase of 34½ per cent. in seven years. The ratio of women to men is 1 to 2.52. Of these not more than 12,000 are English and Europeans—the remainder being mainly Chinese. This population is almost all gathered in or around the City of Victoria.

This free-port harbor is one of the finest in the world and its occupation and development by England has been one of the most noteworthy events in the recent commercial history of the East. In his recently issued "Report on the Condition and and Prospects of Hong Kong," from which we have already quoted, Sir William des Vœux, the governor, said that if some person who had seen the island before the years of British possession, and had been absent in the half century of interval, were now to return, even the salient features of the natural landscape would hardly enable him to identify the present city with the bare rock, studded here and there by fishermen's huts, and the great sea basin rarely disturbed by a passing keel. "For now he would see a city of closely built houses stretching for some four miles along the island shore, and rising, pier above pier, up the slopes of the mountain—those on the upper levels interspersed with abundant foliage,—while on the opposite peninsula of Kowloon, which was (until very recently) an uninhabited waste of undulating red rock, he would now see in the distance prevalent verdure, in the foreground and along the whole seaboard numerous houses, together with docks, great warehouses and other evidences of a large and thriving population." The deserted basin has become a harbor covered with shipping—a *coup d'œil* to be seen no where else in the world—anchored or moving are some forty to fifty ocean steamers, including ships of war, European and American sailing vessels of large dimensions, hundreds of seagoing junks, thousands of boats, most of them human habitations, and steam launches rushing in all directions. Ashore he would see warehouses teeming with merchandise, shops stocked with the luxuries of the world to supply the needs of Eastern and Western civilization; a fine town hall, stately banks and stone buildings in the European, and characteristic edifices in the Chinese quarter; streets, miles long, rife with carriages, teeming with busy people of every race; higher up, churches, handsome residences, beautifully laid out gardens, solid roads fringed with luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation, and higher still one of the grandest scenes that eye can behold—the great mountain amphitheatre of nature's founding. Such is the third of the Pacific Victorias, and it must be conceded that it, too, is not unworthy of its name. In one important respect it differs from the others. In Hong Kong the Chinese are citizens of the Empire, sharing with the British residents in the privileges of their birthright, and taking part in the enterprise and promoting the progress of the colony.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FEE TO OUR LADY READERS.

The Canadian Queen is now having its Annual Free Distribution of Choice Imported Flower Seeds, a large package containing an immense number of rarest varieties, together with The Queen, on trial for three months will be sent free to each of our readers forwarding her address and only 8 2c. stamps to cover actual expense. Five trial subscriptions and five packages by mail or express, (free of expense) to same address in Canada or U. S., for only $1.00.

The Queen is one of the finest Illustrated Ladies' Magazines on this Continent, it is devoted to Fashion, Art, Literature, Flowers, the Toilet, Household Matters, and contains the Latest Imported Designs for Fancy Work and Home Decoration. The Seed Distribution for 1890 continues for this month only. No lover of beautiful flowers can afford to miss it.

Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Ont.

Jan. 22, 2i

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The commons on the 28th ult. considered in committee of the whole, the government bill relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes. Sir John Thompson explained that it was practically the same as that considered last year and withdrawn on account of the desire expressed for further consideration. During recess it had been sent out to bankers in all parts of the country, but no material alterations had been suggested. The committee made some verbal alterations, making more clear the meaning of the bill, and the section relating to sight drafts was held over in order that the law might be made to accord to the present custom of making them payable at three days rather than on demand. The advisability of taking further precautions against patent right note swindles was discussed and Mr. Burdett announced that he proposed to introduce a bill on this subject. Considerable progress was made with the bill and at 5.50 p. m. the committee reported progress and the house adjourned.

On the 29th, Mr. Mulock's loyalty resolution was passed by an unanimous vote. The division was taken and 161 members stood up for it, Mr. Ellis amongst the number. Mr. Mulock said this resolution was for the purpose of removing misapprehensions created by paragraphs appearing in divers American newspapers, but seeming to emanate all from one man. To pass such a resolution would do not a little to encourage the investments of British capital in Canada, for capitalists as well as immigrants had been made timid by this suggestion of instability in government. Canadians, he said, rejoiced to-day more than ever before in their connection with the empire, and he believed this resolution would be not an unwelcome intimation to her Majesty.

Col. Amyot was the seconder. He dwelt at length upon the devotion of the French Canadians, and said their loyalty was based upon sentiment, upon their faith and upon their interest. He thought a better acquaintance with his nationality would produce feelings of friendship, rather than those of hostility, now manifested in some quarters.

Sir John endorsed the resolution and complimented Mr. Mulock on his clear and lucid speech, and hoped there would be no controversial remarks or statements likely to mar the effect of the resolution.

Mr. Laurier also endorsed the resolution. He said the fair and generous treatment of the French in Canada had converted an old feeling of bitterness into one of devotion to the crown. He felt that we could not always remain as we were. We might improve our position by closer relations or otherwise, but whatever the future might have in store all were happy now to express deep attachment to the crown of England and the person of her majesty.

Peter Mitchell heartily supported the resolution, as did Patterson of Essex, who referred to the alleged annexation utterances of Sol White and said that Mr. White had no desire for a change in our present relations, but in the event of a change, he would rather have annexation than independence.

After passing a number of motions for returns the house adjourned at 5.45 p. m.

In the commons on the 30th, on motion of Wallace, seconded by McCulla, the Orange incorporation bill was introduced and read a first time. Hon. Mr. Carling announced that the establishment of a dairy department in connection with the experimental farm is under serious consideration. Charlton's Kirkpatrick's and Patterson's three reciprocity wrecking bills were made the first order for Thursday.

Taylor's bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor was held over at the request of the government.

Hon. Mr. Foster submitted the estimates for 1890 91. The grand total of expenditure is $46,727,494, an increase of $835,-324. The amount to be voted for the maintenance of Dorchester penitentiary shows a decrease of nearly two thousand dollars and Tracadie lazaretto an increase of $800.

Under the head of railways and canals, chargeable to capital, are the following items:

Increased accommodation at Halifax	$150,000
Increased accommodation at Moncton	2,000
I. C. R. rolling stock	10,000
Railway extension along St. John harbor front	17,000
Complete Dalhousie post office	5,000

Public works—total vote, $397,000.

Improvements St. John Dominion buildings	1,500
Cape Tormentine harbor	110,000

Campbellton ballast wharf and landing, to complete, $5,000.

Edgett's landing ballast wharf, to complete, $2,000.

Kingston wharf on Richibucto river, to complete, $2,500.

River St. John, river des Chutes to Woodstock and above Grand Falls, including removal of obstructions between Fredericton and Woodstock, $1,000.

River Tobique, to complete, $1,000.

Shippegan breakwater, to complete, $10,-000.

MAIL SUBSIDIES:

Steam communication between Grand Manan and mainland, $4,000.

Between Campbellton and Gaspe and intermediate ports, $12,500.

Between Prince Edward Island and mainland, $5,500.

Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis for daily service, $12,500.

Only $17,400 is to be voted for the Dominion steamer Landsdown—a decrease of $5,000 over previous year. For salaries and disbursements of fishery overseers and wardens, in New Brunswick, there is an increase of $4,000.

To provide for taking the census $185,-000 is asked.

The estimates provide for an additional railway mail clerk for New Brunswick.

Langelier, of Quebec, complained that the Intercolonial train service between Levis and Campbellton is unsatisfactory.

In reply, Sir John McDonald said he was aware that there was very considerable feeling in favor of a re-arrangement of service, and the matter was now receiving the attention of his department. House adjourned at 4.30 p. m.

Amongst the private bills introduced on the 31st ult. was one by Mr. Weldon of St. John, respecting the People's Bank of New Brunswick, already noted. Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the election act so as to prohibit promises by candidates or by the government of public expenditures in constituencies where an election is pending. At Mr. McCarthy's request Wednesday, 12th February, was fixed for discussion on the second reading of his anti-French bill. The house went in committee of supply and considered the estimates, passing the appropriations for the management of the public debt and for civil government. On the appropriation for the railways department, Sir John McDonald paid a high compliment to Chief Engineer Schreiber. If that officer had any fault, he said, it was that he was too careful of the public revenue, for Sir John was aware that Schreiber had incurred a good deal of unpopularity in that connection.

PEAKE'S STATION NOTES.

A few cases of La Grippe have made their appearance among the people of this place but no new cases are reported of late.

Mr. James Welch, late of Philadelphia, is erecting a large store here, the dimensions of which are 30 by 50 feet. He intends to commence business about the middle of April.

Mr. Patrick Power has his mare, "Lucy Derrick," in great trotting trim this winter. He intends entering her in the 2.20 class at Pictou on the 14th of March.

Our schoolmaster, Mr. James Kelly, who has been in this district over four years, still shows his ability as a teacher. At the semi-annual examination his pupils acquitted themselves admirably in the various subjects in which they were examined.

Mr. Philip Rooney, while carrying the mail from here to its destination to Morell, on the 14th inst., got his two ears badly frozen. It is feared that amputation will have to be the result.

VILLAGER.

Peake's Station, Jan. 28th, 1890.

It is said that the strike of the dock laborers at Liverpool and Birkenhead, England, is spreading.

Local and Special News.

The three railroad gauges—Narrow gauge, broad gauge, and mortgage.

Amherst Acknowledgments.—"I acknowledge the good I received from Burdock Blood Bitters. I had constipation, irregular bowels and accumulation of wind, causing severe pain in my stomach. Two bottles of B.B.B. cured me. It is all you claim it to be." Allan A. Clarke, Amherst, N. S.

A school-board whose doings never need white-washing—The blackboard.

A Cure for Deafness.—There have been many remarkable cures of deafness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sore throat and croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

If a lovely woman smacks me on one cheek I will turn her the other also.

Swimming Niagara is an easy way to end life, and suffering dyspepsia to exist is an easy way to make it miserable. Taking Burdock Blood Bitters is an easy way to cure dyspepsia and it never fails to thoroughly tone and strengthen the entire system at the same time.

It is safer to be a head-line man on a newspaper than a head-line man of an electric company.

Would Not be Without It.—Sirs,—We have used your Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for severe coughs and colds and can recommend it to be just what it is represented to be. We could not be without it. H. Sabine, Cataract, Ont.

Why is a teacher like a bootblack? Because he polishes the understanding.

He Yielded to Persuasion.—"For years I suffered from dyspepsia in its worst forms, and after trying all means in my power to no purpose, friends persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and after using five bottles I was completely cured." Neil McNeil, Leith, Ont.

When a woman wants the earth it is with the view of giving it to some man.

The Candid Truth.—I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil this winter for the first time for croup and I must say I find no better remedy for it. Minnie Reid, Listowel, Ont. Yellow Oil is a specific for croup and sore throat, it never fails.

Dogs are very affectionate. We have even seen dogs that were attached to tin cans.

NOTICE.

Owing to a mistake of our bottle manufacturers, their works shut down for the summer without a sufficient quantity of our special bottles on hand to keep us going, so we were compelled to substitute a square bottle without MINARD'S LINIMENT blown in the glass, for our fall trade on P. E. I., and part of N. S. The label and wrapper are the same as heretofore and each bottle has a white strip around it explaining reason for the change.

C. C. Richards & Co.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The Inland Revenue Department has recently issued a bulletin of about thirty pages, which is devoted exclusively to the subject of baking powder, and which shows that the majority of the goods in the market are adulterated and unfit for use. Prof. A. McGill, who has had charge of this important work for the Government, says that "imperial baking powder is an excellent powder." A word to the sensible housekeeper should be sufficient.

Putting a handle on a bucket is a baleful proceeding.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Pork is the proper sort of meat to hang in the larder.

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

Credit is very likely to mature into discredit.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

The dudes of the forest—Spruce trees.

HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS.

Health with many years may easily be attained. Temperance, Abstinence and care in food eaten are the main conditions. Always use Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder in Biscuit, cakes, &c., and that part of food will be all right. Sold by all grocers.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, FEB. 1.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continue moderate and the supply of choice Maine Hebrons and Rose is still running light. Best Houlton and Aroostook lots are higher and keep closely sold up. Choice Burbanks have been in steady demand and close firm at 63c to 65c. Best Chenangoes firm at 60c. Foreign magnums selling fairly. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hebrons 73c to 75c, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Roses 70c, P. E. I. Chenangoes 58c to 60c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Roses and Hebrons per brl $2 to $2.25, Scotch Magnums per 168 pounds per sack $1.70 to $1.85.

Eggs.—The arrivals have been lighter and with cold winter weather early in the week there was a little firmer feeling for a day or two but at the close the weather is warmer again and buyers are holding off. Eastern extras continue in limited supply and sell in a small way up to 19c. Held stock and limed extremely hard to place. Eastern extras 18c to 19c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 16c to 17c, limed 10c to 12c.

Fish.—There is no material change to report. Sales continue light. Barrel herring very quiet. Mackerel in moderate request. The market is overstocked with smelts and with warm rainy weather they are hard to place at any price. Cod, dry shores, large, $5.50. Cod, dry shores, medium, $4.25 to $4.60. Hake $1.75. Haddock $2. Herring, pickled, bay shore, gibbed, $2.75. Herring, pickled, bay shore, split, $2.75. Herring, pickled, round shore, $2.75. Bloaters, smoked, per box, 70c. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Eels, per pound, 6c to 8c. New Brunswick Smelts, No. 1, per pound, 2½c to 3c. New Brunswick Smelts, common, per pound, 1c to 2c. Mackerel, extra, per brl, $19. Mackerel, No. 1, $18. Mackerel, No. 2, $16 to $17. Mackerel, No. 3, large rim, $16. Mackerel, No. 3, plain, $15.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, FEB. 4.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to 0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.04 to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.07 to 0.08
Pork (carcass)	0.5¼ to 0.5½
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.30 to 0.45
Butter (fresh)	0.20 to 0.24
Butter (tub)	0.18 to 0.20
Oats (black) per bushel	0.30 to 0.32
Eggs, per doz	0.30 to 0.35
Potatoes, per bushel	0.20 to 0.25
Ducks, per pair	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.06
Lard	0.13 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.40 to 2.50
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.50 to 0.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	2.50 to 2.75
Hides	0.00 to 0.3½
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.70
Lamb skins	0.55 to 0.60
Cabbage, per head	0.03 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.33 to 0.38
Straw, per load	1.50 to 2.00
Apples, per peck	0.13 to 0.15
Geese	0.50 to 0.80
Turnips, per bushel	0.14 to 0.16
Carrots, per doz	0.06 to 0.00
Parsnips, per doz	0.06 to 0.00
Beets, per doz	0.08 to 0.00
Turkeys	0.75 to 1.10
Wild Geese	0.60 to 0.75
Partridge, per pair	0.40 to 0.00

Marriage and Birth notices inserted at 50 cents each. Poetry accompanying Death notices will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., Renaldo, dearly beloved infant son of Daniel J. and Sara McDonald, aged five months.

On Friday morning last, at her residence, Richmond street, in this city, Sarah Cairns, wife of Philip Coyle, aged 72 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Brighton, on Monday evening, the 3rd inst., in the [illegible] year of his age, George Davies, Esq., of Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

BRITISH TRADE.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of December show that the value of the imports for the month was £38,257,374, as compared with £37,940,625 in December, 1888. The increase of £327,409 was principally due to the large increase in the import of manufactured articles. The imports for the year ended 31st December amounted to £427,210,830, as compared with £385,582,026 in the previous year. These totals do not include the value of articles imported by parcel post, which reached £374,612 in 1889, and £368,776 in 1888. The increase of £40,-628,804 has been general, one department alone, metals, showing a decrease. The exports for the month (British and Irish produce) reached £20,903,353, as compared with £18,814,209 in the previous December, an increase of £2,089,144. The exports of foreign and colonial produce is stated at £5,807,854, as against £5,138,752 in the previous December, an increase of £669,102. The table for the year shows that the exports (British and Irish produce) were £248,091,959, as compared with £233,842,607 in the previous year, an increase of £14,249,352. The figures exclude the exports by parcel post, which shows an increase of £140,633. The value of the foreign and colonial exports was £64,939,775, as compared with £64,042,629, in the previous year, an increase of £897,146.

A SQUABBLE IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The galleries of the house were again densely crowded this morning in expectation of a repetition of the lively scenes of the past two days. On the floor there was an air of subdued excitement, especially on the democratic side, where Carlisle was surrounded by a number of the leading members of his party consulting as to the course to be pursued. In the house McKinley of Ohio moved the Journal be approved and demanded the previous question. The democrats did not vote. Speaker Reed again counted those present and not voting, declared a quorum present and the motion carried. The previous question on the approval of the Journal was put with the same result, the speaker declaring the Journal approved, he having refused to recognize motions to adjourn. Byram, of Indiana, arraigned the speaker for his arbitrary and tyrannical action in refusing to recognize his motion to adjourn. The speaker made a statement, in which he said the proceedings of the house, as far as the chair was concerned, had been orderly and in conformity with parliamentary law. Springer appealed from the decision of the speaker, why he refused to entertain his (Springer's) motion to adjourn. The appeal was laid on the table in the same manner as other motions.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania, attempted to speak upon the Smith-Jackson election case, but there was so much disorder he was unable to proceed until Crisp of Georgia requested his democratic colleagues to give the case a quiet hearing, when Dalzell was allowed to proceed. At the conclusion of his argument the house adjourned.

Notice.

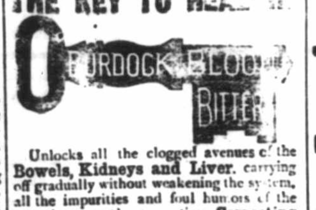
NOTICE is hereby given that the "Confederation Life Association" will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act authorizing the said Association at any General Meeting thereof and from time to time to vary the number of the Directors of their General Board and to reduce the same to not less than ten and also to increase the power of the said Association to invest the funds of the Association in Real Estate and in renewable leaseholds of Real Estate in the Province of Ontario by Purchase, mortgage, or otherwise and to remove the limitation in so far as the said Province is concerned now imposed by the Second Section of the Act to Incorporate said Association known as 34 Victoria, Chap. 54, and for other purposes.

Toronto, 3rd Dec., 1889

JAMES BEATY,
Solicitor for the "Confederation Life Association."

December 11, 1889.—9i

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office.

A

Pure dry Soap in fine Powder.

WONDER-

ful cleansing properties.

Price 5c.

Notes of hand forms in good style printed at the Herald Office.

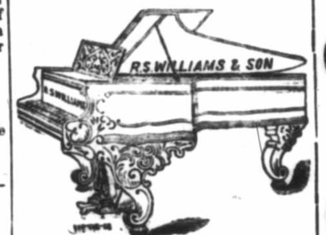
IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.



Williams!

AWARDED 200 MEDALS,

PRINCIPALLY GOLD.

Over 12,000 in Canada.

1000 SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA IN TWO YEARS,

J. F. WILLIS & CO.,

McEachern's Building, Queen St., Ch'town,

SOLE AGENTS

Williams and Emerson Pianos and Uxbridge Organs for Parlor, Church, Chapel or Lodge, for all Nova Scotia and P. E. I.

Write for catalogue—mailed free.

August 28, 1889.—yly.

ALWAYS

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

RELIABLE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Stanley Bros.,
Brown's Block.

LADIES' ULSTERS,
Cloth Jackets
—AND—
ASTRAKAN JACKETS,
—AT SPECIAL—
Marked Down Prices.

BLANKETS
—AND—
QUILTS
—AT—
Low Prices to Clear.

Stanley Bros.

During this Month we make Special Prices to avoid taking in Stock.

Stanley Bros.,
Browns Block.

Ulster Cloths,
Mantle Cloths,
—AND—
Astrakan Cloths.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
PURCHASERS
—OF—
These Goods.

Stanley Bros.

All this Month we will offer Special Prices to Sell and not to take on our Books.

Stanley Bros.,
Brown's Block.

Dress Goods!
Dress Goods!
Dress Goods!

All Colored
DRESS GOODS
—AT—
LOW PRICES
—TO—
CLEAR OUR STOCK.

Stanley Bros,

All the Month of January, Goods advertised here will be sold cheap.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

This Month! This Month! This Month!

J. B. MACDONALD'S! J. B. MACDONALD'S! J. B. MACDONALD'S!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

FUR GOODS.	WOOL GOODS.	ULSTER CLOTHS.
FUR CAPS.	WOOL SHAWLS.	MANTLE CLOTHS.
FUR COATS.	WOOL SQUARES.	DRESS CLOTHS.
FUR MUFFS.	WOOL SCARFS.	NAP CLOTHS.
FUR TIPPETS	WOOL HOODS.	BEAVER CLOTHS.
FUR JACKETS.		FRIEZE CLOTHS.

TEAS.

FIVE POUNDS BEST TEA FOR ($1.00) ONE DOLLAR.

The goods above mentioned must be sold at the best bargains in town at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

QUEEN STREET.

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE.

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

THIS STOCK MUST BE SOLD OFF.

We'll give you more value for every dollar you spend with us than any other store on P. E. Island.

Wholesale and Retail at the

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE,

J. B. MACDONALD, Proprietor,

Charlottetown, January 29, 1890—ly. WEST SIDE QUEEN STREET.

G. B. D.

—AT—

Perkins & Sterns'

THESE ARE GREAT BARGAIN DAYS WITH US.

You will find Bargains on our Counter every day in the week. We make a specialty of every article we sell. We look out to buy right and sell cheap, and you will save money by buying from us.

Cheap Ulster Cloths,	Cheap Fleecy Cottons,	Cheap Tickings,
Cheap Mantle Cloths,	Cheap Winceys,	Cheap Blankets,
Cheap Dress Goods,	Cheap Flannels,	Cheap Linens,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, November 20, 1889.

MILLS! MILLS!

Leather Belting,
Leather Belting,
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Rubber Belting,
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Disston's Saws,
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Belt Lacing, Files, Oils. &c.

A full stock of the best goods sold in Canada, at prices as low as most of the inferior articles on the market.

NORTON & FENNELL,

January 29, 1890.

Get your business cards printed at the Herald Office.

Hullo! What's Up Now!

DON'T you see McCOUBRY & CO. intend giving their customers great bargains during the Xmas Holidays in Light Driving Harness. They have a large stock of their own manufacture on hand, and are determined to dispose of it by the first of the new year. Don't forget the prices are away below anything you have ever seen. Come one, come all, and get a bargain.

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CONVEYANCER, &c.

Telephone Communication with Charlottetown.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.

Jan 15 1889.—tf.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the Best Paper published in the Province.

MAGDALEN AT THE TOMB.

BY SAMUEL ADAMS WIDGER.

At dawn of day she sadly came
To weep for Him who died in shame
Upon the cross of cruel fame
On Calvary's awful brow.

He was her Christ and loving Lord,
Her Prince of Peace, Who spake the word
Dethroning fiends in foul accord,
Body and soul possessed.

Within her bosom's billowy snow
Dwelt seven devils from below.
In hellish shame they come and go,
The passions of the pit.

A woman lost to love and grace,
A woman with a fair, false face,
A queen with devils holding place
In every shuddering sense.

He came amid her awful night.
Christ healed her spirit's sinful blight,
He put the demons dire to flight,
And robed her soul in white.

So Mary, weeping, at the dawn
Watched at His tomb till that glad morn,
Like a transfigured soul reborn,
Awoke in beauty bright.

Behold! the great stone rolled away,
And Gabriel, Prince of heavenly day,
About whose brows the lightnings play,
His raiment white as snow.

Enthroned thereon in glorious light,
Before whose gaze in mortal fright
The keepers fell like dead men, white,
With trembling terror quake.

"Fear not," He said to Mary there;
"Ye seek your Jesus, sweet and fair;
Wipe off your tears of sorrowing care,
The Lord is risen indeed.

"Behold Him, Mary! clothed in white."
She looks, and lost in rapt delight,
Falls at His feet, her clouds of night
Flushed into glorious day.

"Rabboni, Master!" Mary cried;
"Rabboni, Jesus crucified;
Rabboni, Christ who groaned and died,
Arisen from the grave!"

Prostrate before His nail-pierced feet,
In homage lowly, pure and sweet,
The Magdalen her Lord doth greet
In ecstasy divine.

"Now hath my soul redemption won,
Now, Lord, in me Thy will be done,
Now hath immortal life begun,
O Rabboni, King of Heaven.

"Dear Master, Saviour, Christ of Love,
Now in my soul the Holy Dove
Foldeth her pinions from above;
I hear the seraphs sing."

Rabboni, Master, Love Divine;
Rabboni, Saviour, let us shine
With that celestial light of Thine,
The love that casts out fear.

Poor Magdalen, in sinful night,
Sad soul, in shame and death and blight,
The cross for thee hath golden light,
The dawn of heavenly day.

As Mary, weeping, at the dawn
Beheld the Christ that glorious morn,
Even so, thy sinful soul, reborn,
Shall walk in raiment white.

Without a spot of sin or shame,
Thy soul a fane with holy flame,
Thy forehead starred with Jesus' name,
Thy heart a peaceful shrine.

Where thy sweet Master, throned in love,
Rabboni, King of Kings above;
Rabboni, God's own Heavenly Dove,
Dwelleth forevermore.

Like Mary, kiss His nail-pierced feet,
Thy risen Lord, thy Saviour sweet,
And walk, white soul, the golden street
With robe and palm and crown.

—*Church News.*

LADY KILDARE;

—OR,—

THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

CHAPTER V.—[CONTINUED.]

Seen by daylight, Lord Redmond, or Mr. Kildare, as we may call him for the present, was much more prepossessing in appearance. His resemblance to the Kildare family was more than ever striking. The Lady Kathleen, acknowledging the introduction performed by the Lady Nora, was impressed by his strong likeness to the family of which he claimed to be the heir and chief representative, and her heart sank within her with a sudden dread that his claims might be verified.

'I am pleased to meet the Lady Kathleen Connor,' observed Mr Kildare, taking the seat at the table which the Lady Nora indicated to him. 'I have heard that she was formerly a great belle in London and on the Continent, and that she attracted marked attention at the French court a few years since. I cannot wonder at it, since I have seen her!' he added gallantly, and with a Chesterfieldian bow.

The Lady Kathleen acknowledged the compliment gravely, and thus he was encouraged to resume more lightly.

'Of course these little facts have come to my ears only recently. I know nothing of society. Its charmed halls have been closed to me. Until a month since, I was in complete ignorance of my real history and rights and was a humble student at Gray's Inn, London, looking forward to the time when I should be in the active practice of my profession. How that has all changed! But to return to what I was saying. Lady Kathleen Mr. Kildare told me how you had lived with the Lady Nora as an elder sister, and how your affection for her bordered upon the romantic. You may be sure that the grim old Dublin lawyer appreciates your affection for his darling Lady Nora!'

'Mr. Kildare is very much attached to his young cousin!' observed Lady Kathleen coldly as she sipped her coffee.

'He idolizes her!' exclaimed Mr. Kildare enthusiastically. 'If I had not been in possession of so many proofs of my identity, he would have denied it even to me. Notwithstanding he wrote a letter containing a plain statement of facts to the Lady Nora, he was in a state of the keenest distress when I left him. I dare say he will be here to-day, his anxiety being so great!'

No one replied to this remark, and a silence fell upon the little group, which was broken only by the necessary courtesies of the table.

Redmond Kildare bestowed frequent furtive glances upon the slight figure, the coffee urn, and upon the grave, proud young face which was piquant and witching, even with the shadows upon it. His glances expressed a keen and growing admiration which the keen-eyed Lady Kathleen did not fail to notice. Her misgivings began to deepen.

'There's a deeper trouble still in store for Nora,' she thought. 'This man has a terrible will. I would not like to wrong him even in thought, but I believe he is as unscrupulous at heart as Bassantyne. It is a strange fatality that gives to both Nora and me enemies so singular.'

As if reading her thoughts, Redmond Kildare exerted himself suddenly to become agreeable and uttered compliments of the step-sisters until even their well schooled faces declared to him thier annoyances. Then he talked after a rattling, joyous fashion, of Dublin and Mr. Michael Kildare, of London, and his mother, and discoursed speculatively on the chances that had existed of his becoming a barrister and living and dying in ignorance of his rightful heritage.

The breakfast over, he arose and said:

'If you will excuse me now, ladies, I will take a walk over the estate. I am an Englishman in my love of walking, and would ask no greater pleasure than a stroll under the trees shading the wide avenue that encircles the island. I may as well be getting acquainted with my future possessions and with my future tenantry. Point Kildare is a princely heritage, and I am the most fortunate of heirs.'

He bowed and withdrew.

The step-sisters looked at each other with agitation when he had gone and they found themselves alone together.

'He has the Kildare features,' said the Lady Kathleen bitterly, 'but he has neither delicacy nor good breeding. There was all the coarseness and vulgarity of a small soul in his exultation over his good fortune just now.'

'You noticed the resemblance, then?' asked Lady Nora.

'It is impossible to avoid noticing it. Even the butler and other servants remarked it. They would have known he was a Kildare if you hadn't called him so. But he must not win his triumph too easily. If your guardians will think it best, I advise you to carry his case into the courts. I dislike the man excessively.'

'And I feel, when he is watching me, as if I were in the presence of some loathsome, glittering snake,' shuddered the Lady Nora. 'Kathleen, I am afraid of him!'

'Tell me,' said the Lady Kathleen, after a moment's pause, 'has he suggested that any compromise is possible?'

'Yes. He said something about a compromise, but he did not explain.'

'Ah! You will hear his explanations sooner or later, for I fancy he would prefer the compromise to a full and complete possession. You will know what he has on his mind soon enough. And if the worst comes, Nora, darling, you will never be poor while Kathleen Connor lives. I have a fortune of my own that my father left me, and when your own is taken from you, I shall settle the half of mine on you.'

'No, no, Kathleen, my generous sister, I would not accept it. I want only what is my own. Besides,' she added, with an attempt to speak archly, 'what would Lord Tresham say?'

The Lady Kathleen arose and went to the window, hiding her agitated face in the midst of the greenery of an ivy basket.

'O Nora!' she said in a voice that went to the Lady Nora's heart. 'It's all over between Barry and me—'

'Kathleen! What can you mean?'

The youthful Lady Kildare sprang from her chair and ran to her step-sister, forgetting her own sorrows in this newer grief. Her lovely face expressed the tenderest sympathy, the keenest anxiety.

'Oh, Kathleen!' she cried, as Kathleen did not answer. 'What is the matter. Have you and Lord Tresham quarrelled?'

'Oh, no, no! Would it were only a quarrel that lies between us.' moaned the Lady Kathleen.

'If you haven't quarrelled, why, then, are you breaking your heart, Kathleen? Tell me all about it,' asked the Lady Nora, with an air of gentle authority. 'Are you going to begin to have secrets from me?'

The Lady Kathleen raised her face, which was convulsed with pain.

'I began that years ago, Nora,' she said. 'Sit down on this window seat among these vines, while I tell you. The servants won't come in at present.'

'Not if I lock the door.'

The Lady Nora hastened to secure the door, and then returned to Kathleen, sitting down beside her on the cushioned window-seat.

The breeze fluttered the gay, striped Venetian awning outside that shaded the window, and stealing in, tossed their hair and the vines that drooped from the baskets rather roughly, but neither heeded it.

'You have had a secret from me, then, Kathleen?' asked the Lady Nora, in loving reproach.

'Yes I had it long before I knew you, little Nora. I have never breathed it to any human being, although there are others who share it with me. My mother died in happy ignorance of it. But this secret has clouded my life, Nora, dear. It caused me to give up society, and on account of it I made up my mind never to marry. But lately I had lost sight of it—almost forgotten it. And last night, when Lord Tresham asked me, for the twentieth time or more, to marry him, I felt only a strange dread that I knew not how to account for—'

'And so you refused him?'

'No; I accepted him.'

'And yet you won't marry him? What a puzzle it is!'

'I agreed to marry him, Nora, and then my courage failed. I was afraid, if people knew that I was engaged to marry him, those enemies of mine might break up the match and cause a scandal. And I dared not risk it. Then Lord Tresham, seeing that I would not consent to a fashionable marriage, proposed that we should go over to Scotland, which is less than thirty miles distant, and a pleasant sail in this mild weather, and be married by Mr. Cowan. You remember good Mr. Cowan, dear? And I was mad enough to consent—'

'Kathleen! You did not go?'

'Yes, Nora!'

'You crossed over to Scotland last night in Lord Tresham's sloop?' demanded Nora, all excitement.

'Yes, darling!'

'And you were married?'

The Lady Kathleen assented with a wild moan.

'Then why are you troubled, Kathleen? Tell your secret to your husband. Lord Tresham is the noblest of men. And the secret marriage, and your old mysterious secret, are the cause of all this agitation, my Lady Tresham—'

'Oh, don't, don't Nora,' wailed the Lady Kathleen. 'That name cuts to my heart like a knife, for I shall never bear it. I was married, Nora, but not to Lord Tresham. He went out of the church a moment to bring another witness. The church was dark, and a man came up in the darkness, pretending to be Lord Tresham. And in the gloom, and my fear and agitation, I took his arm, and we stood up and were married.

'Great heavens!' cried Lady Nora appalled. 'My poor Kathleen. Why, this is incredible. But the law will free you—'

'I dare not go to law about it.'

'And why not? This fraud must not be permitted to stand for an instant—'

'But, Nora, this man knows the secret I spoke of,' said the Lady Kathleen desperately. 'He—he has some hold upon me. I dare not defy him. I dare not sue for a divorce. This Scotch marriage may not stand law. Lord Tresham thinks it won't, and the minister thinks it will. But whether it is or not, I dare not apply to have it dissolved.

The Lady Nora was overwhelmed with astonishment and fears.

'Then you mean to accept this villain for your husband?' she asked.

'Never!' cried Lady Kathleen, with a flash of her old spirit. 'I would rather die than be nearer to him than I am now! I can keep him quiet with money, if he is as poor as he used to be. He will do anything for money. Yet he boasted last night of being rich. He is not a man to tell the truth, however, and he may be as easy to bribe as he was formerly. But how pale you are Nora! You had trouble enough without this. I should have kept it from you.'

'It is better for us to be perfectly frank with each other, Kathleen,' said the Lady Nora sadly. 'It looks now as if we should soon have only each other—'

'You will have Larry, darling!'

'He hasn't asked me to have him yet!' said the Lady Kildare, with a bright blush, 'although of course I know that he loves me. You see, Kildare stood in the way. I was rich and Larry was poor, and Lord O'Neill, you know, is one of the proudest men in Ulster! My poor Larry! I wanted to enrich him, and repair his old castle. I wanted him to feel that prosperity came with his bride. And as I should be only a burden and encumbrance to him if I lose Kildare, I shall not marry him!'

'But what will you do Nora?'

'I won't marry for a home, Kathleen. And I won't marry to be a drag to any man. I don't know what I shall do, without you'll hire me for a companion,' and she forced a laugh. 'Oh, why didn't poor papa foresee this trouble?' she added. 'If he had only settled something on me, as he might have done! But he never dreamed that any one would dispute my claims as heiress. Michael Kildare, whom I call a second cousin, is really a more distant kineman, and out of the line of inheritance. And so the estate fell to me naturally, and the title dropped. We shall hear all this discussed at length when my guardians come,' she concluded bitterly.

'You will, of course, go with me,' said Lady Kathleen decidedly. 'If you lose Kildare, you shall share and share alike with me! Not a word now, Nora! For once, darling, you will have to yield to me!'

The step-sisters embraced each other tenderly, and wept together.

Presently Nora lifted her bright little head, and between smiles and tears, cried out:

'This will never do, Kathleen. We shall get sick at this rate, and I don't want that Mr. Redmond Kildare to have the satisfaction of thinking that I am crying at the prospect of leaving Kildare. I fancy that it would be a satisfaction to him. Let us throw away dull care, Kathleen, and go out for a wild gallop. The fresh air and the exercise may give us new hope and courage.'

'I haven't the heart to go, Nora. Riding isn't my resource when I am blue, as it always is yours. But you will go?'

'Yes, I will go,' cried Nora, springing up. 'And I'll tell you where I'll go. I'll gallop over to Glen O'Neill and see Larry, and tell him—'

'But that would hardly be proper, Nora—'

'A fig for the proprieties!' exclaimed Nora. 'Yet I have no intention of offending Dame Grundy, if she takes note of what goes on in this little corner of big Ulster. I'll take the old housekeeper for a duenna and old Shane for a protector, and Mrs. Grundy shall smile approvingly.

The Lady Nora's little affectation of gaiety brought a smile even to Kathleen's pale lips.

'The idea of Mrs. Bridget Kelly riding on horseback,' said Lady Kathleen. 'Why, she weighs fourteen stone if she weighs an ounce. And Shane is a perfect skeleton. It's a fine escort you'll have, Nora. It's honored Larry will be. Why don't you send to him to come here?'

'And have him meet this rival claimant to Kildare? No, no! I only want to hear what Larry thinks. He has a clear head has Larry, and I'd give more for his opinion than for that of the Lord Chancellor and all the big wigs of England. I shall be off within the hour. Good-by, and don't grieve so Kathleen.'

She kissed her stepsister and danced out of the room.

Once outside, however, her spirited young face grew grave again, and very troubled in its expression.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HOME OF NORA'S LOVER.

About an hour later the young Lady Nora set out from Kildare Castle, attended by her housekeeper and favorite servitor, on her expedition to Glen O'Neill.

The Lady Kildare had attired herself in a riding habit of bottle-green cloth, which fitted jauntily to her slight figure. Her little head, from which her bronze hair floated in a rippling cloud, was crowned with a gay little hat, from which drifted a long scarlet plume. Her hands were incased in long buff gauntlets, and she carried a pretty jewelled riding whip. She was splendidly mounted upon her favorite thoroughbred, a thin-necked, fiery-eyed animal, who rejoiced in the name of Tarcoman.

The saucy little face of the youthful Lady Nora was sunny under all its shadows. With her bright, hopeful nature, she could not yet sink into an utter and unvarying despair.

She hoped in spite of her better judgment, and in spite of frequent attacks of a terrible depression, and was determined to keep up her courage until the worst was made known to her beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The castle housekeeper, Mrs. Bridget Kelly, had been forced into the novel position of duenna and the still more novel position of horsewoman. The latter did not please her, but she had not the courage to refuse the gay demand of her young mistress.

She was a fat, baby-faced old lady, the widow of a former steward of Kildare, and 'of as good a family,' she was wont to say, 'as any gentleman in Ulster.' Her great pride, however, was in the grandeur of the Kildares, and more especially in Lady Nora, whose beauty, gaiety, wit, and sweetness afforded her inexhaustible themes in her garrulous moods.

She was mounted on a sober old pony, of some Scottish breed, and wore a long black habit, a relic of olden times. On her head was perched a tall riding hat, which had belonged to Lady Nora, and from under the brim of this her round, fair, baby face looked out in a comical expression of genuine anxiety and apprehension.

Beside Mrs. Kelly, on a piebald horse, rode Shane, the Lady Nora's favorite servitor, a dignified, elderly man, with the face and form of a skeleton, and with the manner of one who felt himself the guardian and protector of the great Lady Kildare.

The little party had gone but a brief distance down the seaside avenue when a loud, deep baying was heard behind them, and three of Lady Nora's hounds, which had slipped the leash, came bounding after their young mistress.

'Let them come!' cried Lady Nora, as Shane would have called for their keeper. 'We shall want them,' she added gaily, 'if we board the O'Neill in his den! Now for a gallop!'

She swept on down the avenue, with floating hair and habit, and followed by her dogs, a glorious picture of the 'Wild Huntress,' as we might imagine her, after hearing the strange old German legends.

Shane, as in duty bound, pressed after her, and good Mrs. Kelly, clinging to her pony's mane with both hands and shutting her eyes, galloped in mad pursuit. She scarcely dared breathe for the next mile or more, until the Lady Nora slackened speed at the draw-bridge and went soberly over.

'Oh, Shane! Shane!' gasped the housekeeper, lifting one trembling hand and putting it to her side, while she looked up inquiringly into the grim martinet face. 'It's dead I am entirely. I can never stand the like of this.... My flesh is quivering like a jelly. Why didn't the Lady Nora keep to her dogs when she rides like this. Sure it's a mad freak, isn't it now, to be causing two old bodies like us to ride like the wild wind.'

'Arrah, now,' observed Simon, 'the Lady Nora has all the Kildare spirit. I like it myself. And she's only taking us for the manners like. It ain't polite to call on a young nobleman without servants to show your quality. Let the Lady Nora alone for knowing what is right. Would you wish the Lady of Kildare to ride out like a beggar, her station unbeknownst?'

Mrs. Kelly was silenced, although she managed to disclaim any such desire.

At this juncture the Lady Nora looked back over her shoulder, and seeing her housekeeper's perturbed countenance, considerately slackened her pace.

They followed the coast road, with the sea to the left of them, as they went southward, and the hills and mountains to their right.

A brisk ride of a few miles along the breezy coast brought them to an opening in the mountains, which opening was the wide mouth of one of those valleys, or glens, as they are called, for which Antrim is famous.

This was the Glen O'Neill.

It was a wide, deep valley, shut in by high mountains on its northwest and southeast sides, and open to the sea at one end, melting at its other extremity into the open country.

The Glen O'neill comprised a vast estate of fertile acres and woods, with a goodly section of bog in its southeastern portion. It was one of the brightest, sunniest places in all Ireland, isolated among its mountain ramparts, and needed only certain improvements to become a very Eden.

It had belonged to the O'Niels for centuries, during which the broad acres had become encumbered with mortgages, and things had been allowed to go at haphazard, for the O'Neils were a wild, reckless race, generous to prodigality, hospitable to a fault, yet noble, true, and brave as the bravest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LABRADOR HERRING,

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JOHN KELLY & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 29, 1890.—3i

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—AT—

First Cost for Cash.

CAPT. A. R. MACDONALD offers all his Stock, Merchandise, consisting in Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Woodware, and a fresh, large lot of Groceries, etc., on

Monday, March 10th, 1890.

The balance of Stock on hand will be sold at Public Auction, when the House and Store premises will be offered. House 2 Storey Mansard Roof with 2 Storey Kitchen attached, (one half of house is a fine store) all finished and newly painted throughout. Warehouse 48 by 24 feet. Woodhouse 21 by 14 feet. The lot is 90 feet on Main Street, running to Colville Bay 160 feet. A well of good water at the door. The buildings, outhouses and fences are all in a thorough state of repair.

C. C. CARLTON,
Auctioneer.

Souris, Jan. 22, 1889.—4i

The Herald is kept on file in the office of the New York Printing & Advertising Co., Equitable Building, 96 Broadway, New York.

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—AND—

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HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Having for its objects: To collect from all that can be collected from, and stop the credit of all that cannot or will not pay.

Accounts collected in Canada or United States. Membership fee $10, upon receipt of which Delinquent Book, full supply of Notices, with complete instructions for using, will be sent.

MILLS & DYER, Managers.

Warning to Debtors.

All persons that have received Notices from Members, Agent or Head Office, to pay, had better do so at once, if they wish to save costs and exposure.

MILLS & DYER, Managers.

July 17, 1889—1y

This watch has fine engraved balance, quick train (18,000 beat per hour), accurately regulated and adjusted, full jewelled dust proof, full jewelled Waltham style movement, warranted a correct time keeper. They are a genuine Dorcher Silver case, warranted by the maker for 25 years. In order to get an Agent in each locality I introduce the above watch at the extraordinary low price of $4.95 cash, or $5 cash. On this advertisement we send to us $5 cash, in money or stamps, or a good name of good field and we will send you the watch by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine at the office of your express agent the watch and if found perfectly satisfactory and exactly represented you can pay the express agent the balance, $4.95 and take the watch—otherwise you do not pay one cent. If you think the watch cost by mail, cash in full must accompany order. PORTAGE.—Order immediately, sending $4.95 in full with order (if prefer it the first order from that town we will give you if definitive agency of your county and send you Free in addition to this watch a valuable sample outfit of jewelry, consisting of rings, chains, pins, charms, etc., etc. CANADIAN WATCH JEWELRY CO., 50 & 51 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, at a Bargain, the Freehold Farm of 113½ acres of Land, situate at Hope River, Lot 23, with Farm Buildings, formerly owned by Patrick Mahoney. The whole of the above Farm will be sold, or a portion of it to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1889—tf

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Liebig Company's EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic." Annual Sale, 800,000 jars.

J. v. Liebig

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in blue across label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

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Limited, London.

February 13, 1889—yly

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
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All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
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JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20. 1889.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1889-90. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1889-90.

On and after Monday, December 2nd, 1889, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No 1.	No 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junction	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire	7 47	2 25
Hunter River	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction	9 09	4 07
Freetown	9 22	4 22
Kensington	9 40	4 45
Summerside (ar.)	10 10	5 30
Summerside (dp.)	P. M. 12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill	2 08	
O'Leary	2 32	
Bloomfield	2 45	
Alberton	4 20	
Tignish (ar.)	5 15	

STATIONS.	No 5.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction (dp.)	4 10
Cape Traverse (ar.)	5 00

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No 2.	No 4.
	A. M.	
Tignish (dp.)	6 00	
Alberton	6 55	
Bloomfield	7 20	
O'Leary	7 34	
Port Hill	8 07	
Wellington	8 49	
Miscouche	9 15	
Summerside (ar.)	10 35	
Summerside (dp.)	P. M. 1 25	A. M. 8 20
Kensington	12 05	7 05
Freetown	12 28	7 28
Emerald Junction	12 38	7 43
Bradalbane	12 46	7 53
Hunter River	1 15	8 20
North Wiltshire	1 29	8 47
Royalty Junction	1 42	9 07
Charlottetown	2 20	10 0

STATIONS.	No 12.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse (dp.)	8 30
Emerald Junc. (ar.)	9 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No 5.	No 7.
	P. M.	
Charlottetown (dp.)	2 30	
Royalty Junct'n	2 50	
Bedford	2 58	
Mt. Stewart Junc. (ar.)	3 55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. (dp.)	4 10	
Cardigan	5 22	
Georgetown (ar.)	6 25	
Mt. Stewart Junc. (dp.)		P. M. 4 05
Morell		4 43
St. Peters		5 19
Bear River		5 37
Souris (ar.)		6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No 6.	No 8.
	A. M.	
Georgetown (dp.)	7 15	
Cardigan	7 38	
Mt. Stewart Junc. (ar.)	8 50	
Mt. Stewart Junc. (dp.)	9 00	
Bedford	9 32	
Royalty Junct'n	10 05	
Charlottetown (ar.)	10 25	
Souris (dp.)		A. M. 6 20
Bear River		7 03
St. Peters		7 46
Morell		8 17
Mt. Stewart Junc. (ar.)		8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1889.—6i

MAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL A LARGE 2½ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO FOR $2, SMALL PACKS 50 CTS. POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strengthening, invigorating, health restoring, it is the greatest condition, to be given by the food, once daily, in small doses. It makes hens lay. It destroys all disease germs. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and so keep from laying. Testimonials sent free on application. Sold by druggists everywhere, grocers, general stores, or food dealers for it. If you can't get it, send to us and we will forward, postpaid, one package for 25c., five packages for $1, or twenty-five packages for $5, or a large 2½ pound can for $1.20, or two cans for $2. We will send prepaid to any one who will act as agent for us, our Illustrated Poultry Raising Guide, containing valuable information about the management of poultry, and a receipt for a cheap food which will make hens lay, when they will lay, and how to make money with a few hens, and two small packages of Powder for a trial, or, one large 2½ pound can and one small package for $1.20. Six large cans, five for $5.00. Six large cans, dozen sent prepaid, for $6.00. Send stamps or cash. T. E. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Toronto, Ont.

Land Office Again!

THE people are LANDING daily in crowds at PROWSE BROS' Store. The exitement is running high over the tremendous stock of OVERCOATS AND REEFERS they are selling at prices never heard of tell of before.

Big Profit Merchants say PROWSE BROS. TAKE THE MONEY for Clothing while they Puff and Blow. In fact the Wonderful Cheap Men say they are guilty of taking $5.00 for an Overcoat worth $8.00, and will do it again.

They want every man in P. E. Isladd to come and Audit their immense stock of Clothing and see if what they say is not correct.

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

PIANOS, ORGANS

—AND—

SEWING MACHINES,

—AT—

MILLER BROTHERS

The LARGEST STOCK on P. E. I. to Select From.

PIANOS from no less than four different manufactories. Organs from five different manufactories. Sewing Machines from twelve do.—*The Best, and Cheapest.*

Easy terms for payment. Intending purchasers will consult their own interest in calling upon us. Having been a long while established in business, and handling only first-class Goods, bought on a cash basis, we are in a position to give goods at the lowest price possible.

MILLER BROTHERS.

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

AGENCIES,—W. E. Scott, Alberton. James Seaman, Summerside.

November 13, 1889.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing, Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE.

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailors. **Merchant Tailors.**

For years it has been well known to the people of this city and Province that we are

THE PEERLESS ARTISTS OF OUR DAY.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that we are prepared to guarantee the highest satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

Our Cloths are the best in the market; our styles are the very latest; our Mechanics are unsurpassed, and our Cutters are unequalled in this Province, consequently we are in a position to furnish a suit of Clothes superior in material, style and workmanship to any other Clothing House in the Island. In order to be convinced of this fact you have only to call and leave your measure with us.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings in the very latest styles.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Ch'town, May 8, 1889 FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS