

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 5

Calendar for January, 1899

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water
1 Sunday	7 49	21 10 23	10 22
2 Monday	49	22 11 28	4 06
3 Tuesday	48	23 12 00	4 55
4 Wednesday	48	24 0 34	5 44
5 Thursday	48	26 1 43	6 33
6 Friday	48	27 2 56	7 22
7 Saturday	47	29 3 58	8 10
8 Sunday	47	30 5 19	8 59
9 Monday	47	31 6 21	9 47
10 Tuesday	47	33 7 04	10 36
11 Wednesday	46	33 7 47	11 25
12 Thursday	46	35 8 30	12 13
13 Friday	45	35 9 13	1 02
14 Saturday	45	36 10 00	1 51
15 Sunday	44	37 1 13	2 40
16 Monday	43	38 2 01	3 29
17 Tuesday	43	41 3 33	4 18
18 Wednesday	41	42 4 09	5 07
19 Thursday	40	43 5 52	5 56
20 Friday	39	44 6 34	6 45
21 Saturday	38	45 7 18	7 34
22 Sunday	37	47 8 01	8 23
23 Monday	36	49 8 44	9 12
24 Tuesday	35	50 9 27	10 01
25 Wednesday	34	51 10 10	10 50
26 Thursday	33	53 10 53	11 39
27 Friday	32	54 11 36	12 28
28 Saturday	31	55 12 19	1 17
29 Sunday	30	57 1 1	2 6
30 Monday	29	59 2 23	2 55
31 Tuesday	28	5 10 25	3 44

1899

For the NEW YEAR you will require

Blank Books

We have a very large stock of

- Day Books, (long & broad)
- Ledgers,
- Cash Books,
- Journals,
- Minute Books,
- Memo Books.

400,000 Envelopes in Stock.

STAFFORD'S CARTER'S, AND UNDERWOOD'S INKS.

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Family Groceries.

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- Tobacco,
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And everything pertaining to a first-class Grocery Store in abundance, at the lowest possible prices.

Catering for Tea Parties and Picnics a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

We invite inspection of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fonts, &c. Work done promptly. August 3, 1898—6m

Watches! BARGAIN CORNER.

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods. We have no fault to find with honest competition so long as right goods are sold but do think the sale of dishonest goods ought to be prohibited.

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Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

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Thousands of Bargains in Clothing at the Bargain Corner. This is the only place for you to trade. Just think of it—Pants for \$1.00 per pair, extra heavy Pants for \$1.70, not the price of the cloth; better Pants for \$2.00. Nothing equal in this city for \$2.50. Just see this line. You have got to buy them at our price.

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THE BARGAIN CORNER.

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New Cloth

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

We have opened a fine line of Nobby Cloths in

Suitings, Overcoatings And Trousering.

Call now and get first choice. A full line of Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

D. GORDON. SIXUS McLELLAN.

High-Class Tailoring

Men's Furnishing Goods

1899 Is our second year in business, and we are proud to say that we have made everlasting friends with those who so liberally patronized us during the past year.

Our Tailoring Department, Under the skillful management of Mr. Sixtus McLellan has been a complete success. We employ the best staff of workmen on P. E. I. We import our cloths from the very best houses.

Our Furnishing Department. Is always full and complete. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underclothing, Neckwear, Braces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., at rock bottom prices.

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Let Us Begin at Home.

Among the other benefits which our acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is going to confer upon the inhabitants of those islands are, according to the expansionist, especially those of ministerial character, freedom of worship and liberty of conscience. The indisputable fact that the people of these new possessions of ours have always been free in conscience and at perfect liberty to profess and practice the one religion of whose tenets they are firmly convinced, and the certainty that they will never exchange their Catholic faith for any other creed, count for nothing in the estimation of these expansionists. Freedom of conscience possesses a peculiar significance for those individuals, who interpret religious liberty as meaning the right of Protestant sects to invade Catholic countries where their evangelists are not desired, and where the only possible results that can follow from their labors will be either the diminution or the destruction of the only Christian faith which the people of such lands can be induced to profess and practice. However, inasmuch as our Protestant brethren seem so eager to introduce freedom of conscience and liberty of worship into all places which lack such things, we beg to direct their attention to a home field where, on the admission of Protestants themselves, both these things are now wanting. Rev. L. T. Wideman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Annapolis, Md., and Rev. George S. Bell, rector of the Presbyterian church of the same city, have recently published a joint statement which declares that the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal cadets attending the Annapolis naval academy are denied the right to attend services in churches of their respective denominations, and are, furthermore, compelled, by the rules of the academy, to be present at services of a sect with which they have no sympathy. It may not be alleged in justification of this particular denial of liberty of worship to these cadets that, as all Protestant services are a good deal alike, in some particulars at least, it is not a matter of much consequence what sort of services the Protestant cadets attend. For the ministers, above mentioned, assert that the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian cadets themselves have complained of the injustice that is done to them in compelling them to attend other services than ones of their own sect. They declare that parents and friends of the persecuted cadets have written to the Annapolis ministers asking them to endeavor to secure their religious rights for the boys; but they sorrowfully add the academy authorities have so far refused to alter the rule and allow the cadets to choose the churches in which they desire to worship. What makes the matter all the worse in the opinion of these ministerial complainants is the fact, surprising as it may seem, that the Catholic cadets are permitted to go into town every Sunday and hear Mass. Now here surely is something which calls for immediate and concerted action on the part of the Protestant denominations. We understand, of course, that there are a good many instances to be found in this country where freedom of worship and liberty of conscience are denied to Catholics, with the tacit consent, if not the open approval, of our Protestant friends. But surely such things cannot be denied to Protestants in this blessed land and enlightened age, without at least an effort being made by the sects to right such outrageous wrongs. Instead, consequently, of clamoring for liberty of conscience and freedom of worship for the people of the Philippines, Porto Rico or Cuba, where the Christian population has always enjoyed such blessings, our Protestant friends should pool their efforts and combine all their energies in securing for the Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian cadets of the Annapolis academy the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and in churches of their own choosing. The Review promises to do what it may in aid of such a movement, if it believes in religious freedom in the truest sense of the word, and would have liberty of conscience denied to no man least of all to an American.—S. H. Review.

Important Items.

(From the Ave Maria.)

If Sir William Crookes, the inventor of the Crookes tube employed in X-ray experiments is not, like Roentgen, a devout Catholic, he is at least a firm believer in a personal God. In his recent address before the British Association he remarked: "Upon one interest I have not yet touched—to me the weightiest and most far-reaching of them all. Thirty years have passed since I published on account of experiments tending to show outside our scientific knowledge there exists a Force exercised by intelligence differing from the ordinary intelligence common to mortals. I have nothing to retract. I adhere to my already published statements." Huxley held that the only attitude a scientist could assume toward the Deity was the agnostic one. He neither affirmed nor denied the existence of God, his answer to all questions on this subject being, "I don't know." It is true that others greater than Huxley have been of another mind; but their quiet, scholarly voices have not yet reached the man on the street or in the newspaper office, or the college youth still floundering in his green and salad days. It is a sad circumstance that error is seemingly more contagious than truth, as vice is more contagious than virtue. Roentgen and Crookes together will hardly be able to invent a ray that can pierce the dense crust of agnosticism in which so many half-educated men are encased.

One comfort which Catholics enjoy is the assured feeling that their Sunday sermon, whether it be long

or short, earnest or dull, will be about religion. But our separated and much-divided brethren have to sit under an amateur politician, or a dabbler in economics or municipal government, on the day which they call, with grim pathos, the day of rest. The Holy Father's letter on the subject of preaching, to the Minister-General of the Franciscans, shows the closeness of the Pope's touch with the modern world, and how keenly he appreciates its various religious needs. The letter is thus summarized by the London Tablet:—"The end of preaching being the salvation of the hearer, the preacher's duty and supreme law is to lay down moral precepts, to expose the vices of the people and explain the doctrines necessary for their comprehension. When the herald of the holy Gospel allows himself to wander in his sermon to topics that are irrelevant or useless or above the heads of his hearers, the people only go away as hungry as they come. On the contrary, the preachers aim should be to instruct, to reach the heart, and convert to a better mind, which cannot be done without long and diligent preparation. The General is therefore exhorted to see that his friars are well equipped with a knowledge of science and human nature, of theology and the art of speaking; and, above all, with a dutiful and innocent life. He only who himself lives virtuously can stand as a mirror of virtue for others, and call them to virtuous living." A casual reading of the regular Monday morning paper leads us to observe that many of the non-Catholic laity must agree with the Holy Father at least on the subject of preaching. In thousands of American mainline houses the Sunday sermon is as little religious in character as were the political harangues delivered of old in the Roman Forum.

The appearance of the seventh edition of Dom Gasquet's masterly work on "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries" leads the London Tablet to remark:—"Slowly perhaps, but surely it is beginning to be understood that the promoters of the Reformation were not the clean-handed benefactors they have been so persistently misrepresented. The people of England were not only robbed of their ancient faith, but they were despoiled of innumerable valuable institutions and properties. Under the pretext of purifying the Church, having first blackened the characters of those whose possessions the coveted, the raiders proceeded to turn the monks adrift and then grab their lands. This dissolution of the monasteries is now recognized to be one of the most shameful episodes of our history, the truth about which, as set forth by Dom Gasquet, can not be too widely known. The true facts of the case had been overlooked and obscured, and what say it, perverted to such an extent that scarcely any one doubted that the traditional tale of the suppression was, at any rate, substantially accurate. Without questioning that there was such a substratum of truth, and without any intention of holding a brief for the monastic orders, Dom Gasquet set himself "to probe the matter to the bottom as a matter of history." The result of a close personal study of the original documents in the Record Office and elsewhere he marshalled and set forth in so luminous, candid and convincing a manner that his book when it first appeared ten years ago was everywhere hailed as the most important contribution to English historical literature, and as a learned and successful vindication of the monks whose character had been so vividly aspersed." It is a significant circumstance that while Dom Gasquet's work was eyed askance as a new revelation by historical scholars ten years ago, his most ultra statements have since settled down into sober history, and are gladly accepted by the learned, M. J. Gaillardet, England's great non-Catholic historian, is hardly less severe on Henry and his henchmen than is the learned Benedictine, Father Gasquet.

Mgr. Laborde, Bishop of Blois, is one of the latest victims of religious persecution as it now prevails in France. Whilst making his episcopal visitation in a small village of his diocese he was seen crossing the short distance from the presbytery to the church attired in rochet and cape. Immediately the people were gathered in and the Bishop was found guilty of attempt at possession and

condemned to the maximum penalty, a fine of five francs.

An English secular journal gives a picture of Father Brindle, the famous army chaplain, and says: "Father Brindle is 61 years of age, and the activities of his life have worn him. But he walked ten miles and back to convey the consolations of religion to a dying soldier. He had the satisfaction of joining with the chaplains of other denominations in conducting the memorial service for Gordon held at Khartoum following the reconquest. His unceasing attention to the sick has secured for him the title of a chaplain of the first class, and he ranks as a colonel. For his conduct both in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-84 and the Sudan campaign he has received numerous medals.

His Holiness the Pope has thought well to honor in his retirement and old age one of the oldest priests in Scotland with the title of Monsignor. Monsignor Clapperton, the recipient of the honor is now in his eighty-fifth year and lives in Fochabers, where he is respected by all as a venerable priest and gentleman. The Monsignor's two brothers, the grace the ranks of the priesthood, are well known throughout Scotland, namely, Dean Clapperton, who lives retired in Buckie, the scene of his labors for forty years, and who has been intimately associated with the financial administration of the diocese, and Monsignor Clapperton, V. G., of St. Andrew, Dundee. Moreover, one half brother was a priest and two half sisters entered the Ursuline Order, each in her turn becoming superior of St. Margaret's Boarding School, Edinburgh. Monsignor Clapperton's father lived to the ripe old age of ninety-five.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle writes: "According to information which has reached Berlin, the Pope has won a great diplomatic triumph in Russia. Count Marquis de Serey de Rancy, secretary of the Legation in St. Petersburg, who duty it will be to negotiate many vexed questions still unsettled between the Vatican and the Holy Synod." According to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, it was Archbishop Richard, of Paris, who negotiated this matter with Count Miravieff during the recent stay of the latter in the French capital. The Pope, in consideration of the Czar's concession will, it is stated, pledge himself further to support the ideas which the disarranged conference represents.

Perfectly Cured

Weak and Low Spirit—Nervous Prostration—Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest. "I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BELLEFAY, 321 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best—It's the One True Hood Purifier. All druggists sell it. Hood's Pills are cathartic pills, entirely different. All druggists sell.

THE HERALD

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

REFERRING to dissatisfaction among certain Liberals in Montserrat regarding the presence of Mr. Tarte in the Cabinet, the Montreal Witness, a good Grit paper, has this to say: "The unfortunate thing about the opposition to Mr. Tarte is that those who dread his administration most are most afraid of turning him out of it, as the head and front of the assaults upon him have not been by the incorruptible stalwarts, as mentioned, but by men whose demands for positions suggest still greater dangers to the country than any that have accrued, or are likely to accrue, from the incumbency of Mr. Tarte." It must be acknowledged that this is quite a candid admission of the reality that is bound to exist so long as a Grit Government holds power at Ottawa. Tarte is bad; but should he go worse than he shall attain positions of influence. That is bad, very!

Just at present there seems to be considerable trouble in Samoa in the Pacific Ocean. Samoa is under the joint protectorate of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, in accordance with the terms of the Berlin treaty of 1889. There are a number of petty chiefs, over whom there is a King. The Government is by the British, German and American Consuls residing at Apia, the chief city and port. The Chief Justice is appointed by the three protecting powers, and it is a part of his duty to determine the succession to the throne when a vacancy occurs. Such a vacancy recently took place and there were two claimants for the throne. A considerable number of the natives refused to submit to the authority of the newly appointed King and espoused the cause of his rival. It would appear that the defeated claimant and his allies are supported by the German Consul, while the British and American Consuls support the newly appointed King. This want of unanimity on the part of the Consuls appears to have given rise to considerable friction.

ACCORDING to the statements of some of the Grit members of Parliament, it is not improbable that a Dominion general election may take place before very long. It is quite possible, too, that the reform in simply intended to be a battle cry on which an appeal may be made to the people. If the truth were known it would likely be found that the idea of Senate reform originated in the brain of Mr. Tarte. Sir Wilfrid doubtless realizes that he is to be completely beaten in his Washington mission, and having failed to fulfill his election promises he feels that he is likely to be discredited with the electorate. In these straits he has likely had recourse to the master of the administration, Mr. Tarte, and the latter, no doubt, suggested this scheme of Senate reform as something likely to engage the attention of the people for the time being and to obscure the real issues before the public. However this may be the following despatch of the 20th. from Montreal, indicates there is something in the wind.—In a speech at the Liberal Club last night, Edouard Levesque, M. P. for Gaspe, warned the Liberal workers of Canada not to be deceived with the idea that the present government would fill out its whole term of five years. He had many opportunities of conferring with the Ministers and he must warn all Liberal workers that the general elections, when they come, would come suddenly and with very short notice.

OUR Local Government seems to have been all at once seized with a deep concern for the farmers of this Province. On Friday last the Patriot intimated that it was the intention of the Government to call, at an early day, a convention of our citizens and bitter men, representing the factors now existing in the Province, said convention to be addressed by persons high up in the scale of agricultural knowledge. Right on the heels of this intimation we have in Saturday's Patriot extracts from a letter of the Minister of Agriculture to Premier Farquharson stating that Professor Robertson and Professor McDonough would likely visit the Island towards the latter end of February and deliver addresses on agriculture and horticulture. No doubt our farmers will be glad to hear these professors; but we imagine they will naturally ask themselves what the cause of this new zeal on the part of the Government really is. Our farmers will readily call to mind that our Grit Government dismissed our Professor of Agriculture, abolished our agricultural exhibitions and systematically neglected our agricultural interests for the past seven years. Our farmers may be very sure this concern for their welfare on the part of the Government is not purely disinterested; they may be sure the Government have some ulterior object in view. Elections are pending in the fourth and fifth districts of Prince County and, no doubt, the Government hope to gain a few votes by diverting attention to their own shortcomings, with

this talk about an agricultural convention. Electors, beware of these men; do not allow them to fool you any longer. Let your motto be: we distrust the Grits even when bearing gifts.

The extract quoted below is indisputable proof of one of the many blunders made by the present Government at Ottawa, and the question of reciprocity with the United States. If the Government had hoped or desired to obtain any reasonable measure of reciprocity with the neighboring Republic, they should surely know that our Yankee friends would not be disposed to make any important concessions if they themselves should have obtained beforehand, without compensation, nearly all the concessions they desired. The question of free corn was fully discussed and aimed at the time the concession was granted. Now, even the Government supporters are obliged to confess it was a mistake. The extract here printed is from a letter written by Mr. John Chamberlain, M. P., one of the Canadian Commissioners now in Washington, to the Winnipeg Tribune, edited by a Liberal member of Parliament. After discussing the chances of obtaining a treaty of some kind, which he is apparently not over sanguine, he proceeds: "I quite agree with you that it was a mistake to allow corn upon the free list until we had negotiated for some concession upon the other side as a quid pro quo for taking that step. It is no doubt advantageous for farmers in Ontario to be able to buy cheap grain for stock feeding purposes, but I fear the proposition to substitute barley in the Northwest for feeding purposes would hardly work as well, for it is not likely that it can be laid down in Ontario at the price for which corn is furnished. However, it would have been better to have waited a while before putting it on the free list, as we had reciprocity negotiations in view when the step was taken last session."

On the 17th. inst. Sir John Bourne, Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, lectured before the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, in the Legislative Council Chamber at Halifax on the "Origin of Nova Scotians." The Halifax Herald published a report of the lecture, and from this report we take the extract given below. The learned lecturer after referring to Sir William Young, Sir Brenton Halliburton, and several others, dwelt at considerable length on the greatness of Hon. Joseph Howe. "The lecturer then proceeded," says the report "to refer to Sir Charles Tupper, so-called the 'Grit' of Nova Scotia and Dominion politics. He continues to show that tenacity of opinion, that power of argument, that confidence in himself, and that belief in Canada's ability to hold her own on this Continent, which have been always characteristics of a remarkable career, and although he is now drawing to the end of his eightieth decade of years, time has in no sense dimmed his intellect, but, on the contrary, he is capable of the same vigorous oratory which was first displayed in the old chamber at the other end of this building, while years have only given additional breadth to his statesmanship. Sir John Thompson—the friend of the lecturer from 1864 until his death—was a statesman of worthy ambitions and noble motives, a remarkably close reasoner and a logical speaker, who had hardly an equal for clearness of expression in the house of commons of Canada. His life in the Dominion field of politics was one of promise rather than of performance in successful statesmanship, and it was doubtful if he ever could have been willing to master all the arts and intrigues of a successful politician. In him, Canada lost a man who, above all others, would have brought to the supreme court of Canada or to the judicial committee of the privy council of the empire a clearness of intellect, a soundness of judgment and an accumulated store of legal knowledge as well as intensity of purpose which would have been invaluable to this country during this practically formative stage of our constitution."

The Surplus. The Star, of Montreal, has devoted some attention to "the surplus" of which Mr. Fielding boasts and over which there has been much liberal rejoicing. It shows that the "surplus" is not the result of economy, but of increased revenue resulting from more taxes paid out of the people's pockets. "A statement of what would have been the result had former Finance Ministers secured as much money from the people, will show in a measure the meaning of Mr. Fielding's surplus. Let us go back to the beginning of this decade and make a little calculation upon the supposition that for each year from that ending with June, 1890, down to that ending the summer of 1898—the last under Conservative control—the national revenue had been as large as that which gave Mr. Fielding his surplus; and we shall find that Mr. Foster would never have had deficit—would, indeed, always have had a larger surplus than the Fielding's achievement to boast of. On this supposition the surplus for these seven years of Tory rule would have been as follows:

The Premier and the Jail.

One paragraph in the report of the Grand Jury, assembled at the Hilary Term of the Supreme Court, now sitting in this city, has unearthed certain facts in a sense very amusing; but which in their last analysis are by no means creditable to the Government. Before their discharge the Grand Jurors; according to custom and in pursuance of their duty, visited the public institutions under the control of the Provincial Government, and embodied in their report to the Court their impressions regarding the management of these institutions. The Jurors say:—"We also visited the County Jail and report the heating insufficient and the bedding inadequate and are satisfied that the time has come when a new building is an absolute necessity, and believe that an improvement in the internal management would be in the public interest." This is the portion of the report upon which we beg to offer a few comments. We quite agree with the jurors that it is time the old jail building was replaced with a more modern structure, in some other locality. In our opinion, the jail should no longer occupy a position on one of our principal squares; but should be on the outskirts of the city. We are further of the opinion that one jail would be sufficient for the whole Province, instead of one in each county as at present. This is a question, however, that may be discussed some other time, what we wish to call attention to just now is the question of inadequacy of bedding referred to in the report of the Grand Jurors. The report under review appeared in the daily papers on the 13th. inst. On the 14th. the Patriot announced that in connection with the paragraph above quoted, referring to the jail, Premier Farquharson, Attorney-General McDonough and Assistant Jailor McNeill met the reporters of the three daily papers in the Premier's office, when the following information was given to the press. The Premier stated that, in consequence of a report from Mr. McNeill, Assistant Jailor, he procured eighteen yards of "some cheap and serviceable blanketing," of the Moncton Woolen Mills manufacture, for the use of the jail. This material was at once procured and placed in a box by Jailor Harvey, who, although his attention was more than once called to the matter, had not got up to the time of the Grand Jury's visit, distributed them among the prisoners. The average reader will surely be astonished at the number of blankets that were made out of the eighteen yards of "cheap and serviceable" material procured by the Premier. Seventeen blankets out of eighteen yards: that is to say, an average of one yard two inches and two-seventenths of an inch to each blanket. Perhaps, after all, it is not to be wondered at that the blankets were not distributed to the prisoners. It will scarcely be disputed that when the mercury goes down several degrees below zero, a blanket a yard square is not sufficient protection for even a poor prisoner. The ludicrousness of the case so forced itself upon one of our local poets that he comes out in the Examiner in this fashion:—

SOON LEFT HER. "I was taken with a swelling in my feet and limbs. I was not able to walk for four months. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and procured a bottle. Before I had taken it all, the swelling left. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not been troubled with swelling since."—REARSON SEEVERS, Chairman, HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills. Mailed for 25 cents by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ear then wall In the jail All the prisoners leave as bedding— For they're very short of bedding: The place is old, and blank, and bare, And Jack Frost has entered,—where The cobwebs are not stufed with hair, In the jail. Farquharson! What's he done? Bought some "job-lots," nice and cheap, So the locked-up ones may sleep, Little pieces,—one yard square— Perhaps an inch or two to spare; Can you wonder that they swear, In the jail. Shivering men, In the "pen," Think upon the nursery rhyme Which they learned in childhood's time; And tick their heads beneath their wings And double up their legs—poor things And tie their blankets down with strings. Thus far we have considered the case under review in connection with the declaration of the Grand Jury and the evidence of the Premier and Mr. McNeill. Another phase of the question now presents itself. The Guardian of the 18th. says that Miss Harvie, sister of Jailor Harvie, called at the Guardian office and stated that the blanketing purchased for the jail, by the Premier "only consisted of 12 blankets, and was not got for the immediate use of the inmates of the jail, but merely to have in readiness for some future occasion; and moreover the making of the blankets referred to was not completed until a day or two before the investigation." She also stated that the jail had previously been supplied with a sufficient number of blankets, but that many of them were dirty and would remain so until they would receive pay from the Government for washing some of them. About a year ago, which she claimed had not been received. This, she said, accounted for the lack of bed clothing that came under the observation of the Grand Jury. This latter evidence would seem to indicate that the whole business is scarcely anything else than a case of washing dirty linen. It is not at all improbable that this is but a small portion of the dirty linen the Government have to wash; but it was scarcely expect-

ed that they would have entered upon the process before the public in this peculiar fashion.

A Farmer's Movement.

The farmers of the Eastern Townships of Quebec waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week and demanded that he keep his promise to reduce taxation. Says the Huntington Gleaner:—"One solitary protest, however telling, cannot be expected to change the policy of the Government. The example set must be followed if the voice of the farmers is to be listened to."

The farmers of this Province without respect of party politics ought to follow the example of those of the Eastern Townships. Laurier, Tarte & Co. should be held to their pre-election promise. The National Liberal Convention passed this resolution in 1898:—"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the extraordinary annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the Government of the country."

Yet, as has been pointed out, the first year of the new Liberalism produced this financial result:— Increased debt.....\$3,041,163 Increased expenditure.....1,400,008 Increased taxation.....889,341 The second year had this effect:— Increased debt.....\$3,417,802 Increased expenditure.....491,766 Increased taxation.....927,829 The two years together read thus:— Increased debt.....\$5,458,965 Increased expenditure.....1,892,374 Increased taxation.....1,817,180 Surely it is time that the farmers not of the Eastern Townships alone, but those of Canada at large, began to send in their protests.

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To be suitably relieved of the soul and pains of this mortal coil, a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Worthy of Note.

The Montreal Times points out that the operation of the I. C. R. for the past six years has been productive of the following financial results:

Table with columns: Surplus, Deficit, and years 1893-1898. Shows a significant deficit in 1898.

It will be seen that Mr. Haggart had three surpluses and one deficit, the net surplus in his four years being over thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Blair has been Minister of Railways for two full years, 1897 and 1898, and the figures speak for themselves. It is to be remembered, too, that in Mr. Haggart's time there was commercial depression and railway traffic was not large; while, in Mr. Blair's time there has been a commercial boom by reason of which the C. P. R. and G. T. R. have raised in handsome profits. The result of the operation of the I. C. R., under these circumstances, is worthy of note.

Mr. Chamberlain Speaks. Mr. Chamberlain at a recent banquet of the Writemanship Chamber of Commerce reviewed at length the various threatening French questions confronting the Government in connection with the withdrawing of the French demand for an extension of the settlement of Shanghai. He welcomed the changing tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French Government desired an amicable settlement of difficulties Great Britain would meet France more than halfway. Dwelling largely upon the Newfoundland difficulty, the Minister said that in spite of charges to the contrary, nobody has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the Treaty of Utrecht, but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pockets. If when these rights are properly defined they are found to possess a value to France, we shall be willing to observe them, or if France is willing to arrange for their extinction on fair, reasonable terms of compensation, Mr. Chamberlain says a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking: "It is a cause for satisfaction that two of the great nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionists at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the open door for their foreign possessions."

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Epidemic of Resignations.

Advices from Vancouver, B. C. dated the 17th. says:—Ex-Premier Turner and Colonel Baker of the opposition, and Hon. Mr. Hume, provincial secretary and minister of mines in the present government have resigned and Premier Semlin is to follow suit. This will make a total of seven members resigning in the past week for trivial reasons. Other resignations are spoken of and it is feared as a result of the crisis to resign there will not be a quorum left. Tisdale's resignation the other day was engineered by Martin to bluff Hall of the opposition into resigning. His knew Tisdale would be returned by acclamation and expected Colonel Gregory would defeat Hall in Victoria, making a net gain of one member for the government. Now there is hardly a member of the opposition who does not believe he is discredited, but unfortunately Martin's cleverness has proved a boomerang and government members have become similarly affected.

Great Admiral's Remains.

The casket containing the remains of Christopher Columbus, which arrived at Cadix, Spain, on the 16th. inst. on board the Spanish cruiser Giralda, for conveyance to Seville, was opened. About 30 bones and some ashes were found in the casket. It was resealed and interred at Seville with great solemnity and repose in the cathedral. The route of the procession was lined with troops.

Cassation is Slow.

The French senate on the 19th. indulged in another somewhat noisy debate on the subject of a slight partiality and alousness of the court of cassation. The Minister of Justice, M. Lohret, defended the court and urged the necessity of maintaining a separation between legislative and judicial powers. A resolution approving of the Minister of Justice was adopted by a vote of 212 to 28. In the chamber of deputies same day, M. Pascal Grousset, radical socialist, introduced the question of sub-marine boats.

No Reduction of Royalty.

Rather disappointing news awaited Sir Charles Tupper upon his arrival at Ottawa on Friday last. The announcement is one also which will be unwelcome to many Canadians who like Sir Charles are interested in the development of the Yukon. It is to the effect that there is to be no reduction in the 10 per cent royalty of the output of gold in the Yukon, but that the amount exempted from royalty is to be increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

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Talk is Cheap, But Quality and Low Price Tell the Tale.

100 cents worth of good honest value for every dollars' worth you buy from us.

STANLEY BROS.

We Have a Store Full of Bargains,

But we just want to tell you about two of them this week.

ONE IS our Ladies' JACKET at \$3.75

Made of Good Heavy Cloth in four good colors, perfect in Style, Fit, Finish and Workmanship, and well worth \$5.00.

THE OTHER IS

OUR \$25.00

ASTRAKAN JACKET.

They are Corkers.

SEE THEM.

STANLEY BROS.

Moncton

Tweeds

Wear longer than other makes, because made from pure wool.

They are Made Better

Because we have the most improved machinery.

They Hold The Color Better

Because we have a Scotch Dyer who knows his business.

They Suit the Customers Better

Because they are the best patterns.

They Sell Faster

Because they are known all over the Island for their good qualities.

Try Our Double and Twisted Bannockburns, they are the best.

F. PERKINS & CO.

SUNNYSIDE.

ALWAYS BUY

EDDY'S MATCHES

AND GET

the MOST of the BEST

FOR THE LEAST MONEY

PROPORTIONATELY.

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PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Beef, Butter, Cheese, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Cider, Eggs, Flour, Fruit, Hides, Lard, Lamb, Mackerel, Milk, Potatoes, Pork, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, Turkeys, Wild Game, Apples.

CH'TOWN PRICES, JANUARY 24.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.



Advertisement text for Hood's Pills, describing its benefits for various ailments.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Local news items including reports on the Russian Government, the Oceanic Steamship Company, and local events.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Local news items including reports on the New Zealand Government, the market yesterday, and local events.

ALL KINDS OF

Advertisement for job work, tickets, posters, and other services.

For Sale.

Advertisement for valuable farm property at Grand River, Lot 66.

Have You Been There?

Advertisement for a Great Cheap Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Advertisement for Sentner, Macleod & Co. featuring a testimonial about their quick response to orders and low prices.

Continuation of local news items, including reports on the social and entertainment at the Lyceum and the ceremony of conferring the Pallium.

Continuation of local news items, including reports on the Burns' Anniversary and the Quebec legislature.

Advertisement for Burns' Anniversary celebration at the Opera House on Friday evening, January 27, 1899.

Advertisement for Burns' Anniversary celebration, including a list of the program.

Advertisement for J. B. McDonald & Co. featuring a large stock of ready-to-wear clothing and a 25 to 35 percent discount.

Large advertisement for 'In Souris Port' featuring 'Great Eastern' hosiery and dress goods, with a list of items and prices.

Continuation of local news items, including reports on the British first-class battleship Collingwood and the death of a woman in Charlottetown.

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Advertisement for the cheapest and best parlor suites in Canada, featuring illustrations of furniture.

Advertisement for parlor suites, including a list of items and prices.

Advertisement for Boots & Shoes, Tweeds and Flannels, Caps, Gents' Furnishings, and a 'Model Store' for wool taken in exchange.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

BASIL THE MONK.

BY MARY F. NIXON. Basil the monk, of Wenlock old, Within his cell Pondering a mighty tome, heard there A summoning bell. Without a sigh, he left untouched His missal book, And hastened at the abbot's call His will to bear.

Beginning the Year

With pure, rich, healthy blood, which may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you will not need to fear attacks of pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers, colds or the grip.

Mary Gainer's Inheritance.

MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY IN AVE MARIA. (CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)) "Have you seen the morning paper, Mr. Judson?" she inquired, after a few desultory remarks had been exchanged between them.

Known at East.

By MAGDALEN ROCK. (Ave Maria.)

There was no little excitement through the townland of Kilkerran when it was known that Michael Gillespie was about to be married; for though Michael was only the miller in McKay's mill, he was such a hand some well-doing young fellow that very few of the farmers daughters in the neighborhood would have disdained him as a suitor.

From the time of her arrival in the little cottage belonging to her son's employer, Mrs. Gillespie had been somewhat of an enigma to the natives of Kilkerran. She was naturally a reticent and self-reliant woman; and a great sorrow, borne in no patient spirit, had left her rather hard of heart and sharp of tongue.

She had received Michael's intimation of his marriage in a very different spirit from what he had expected. He had, indeed, known that his mother's nature was, perhaps, a jealous one; and he had supposed that she would feel somewhat the division of his love with another.

"But you don't know Alice, mother," Michael pleaded. "She is—"

"I have heard of her father, and that's enough for me," his mother interrupted sharply. "Wasn't it Barney Quinlan that entrapped all the idle young fellows of Carndaisy into a secret society and then betrayed them to the police?"

"Alice is brought up by an aunt, you know. Her mother died when she was a baby. And now her aunt and father are both dead."

"What does my welcome signify?" Mrs. Gillespie demanded. "You have a right to please yourself, I suppose. The house is yours, and you earn the money to keep it up."

"O mother!" Michael protested. "You are too old and too wise to take advice," Mrs. Gillespie went on. "Well, I hope you won't rue the marriage you are bent on making; but the Quinlans' from all I hear, were a bad lot. And I have my doubts, I don't deny."

DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP. HEALS AND SOOTHES THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES. CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. QUICKER THAN ANY REMEDY KNOWN. 25¢ A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A recruit wishing to evade service, was brought up for medical inspection, and the doctor asked him: "Have you any defects?" "Yes, sir; I am shortsighted." "How can you prove it?" "Easily enough, doctor. Do you see that nail up yonder in the wall?" "Yes," "Well, I don't."—Tit-Bits.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA-LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

HAD A GOOD TIME. First Old Boy—Let me see I Your son enjoyed a university career, I believe?

Second Old Boy (grimly)—Yes, he appears to have done nothing else—the bills are coming in still.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. JOHN D. BOUTILLER. French Village.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. Cunningham. Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.—Joseph Snow. Norway, Me.

Of such diseases as Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Constipation are made by B.B.B. The daily papers are full of statements of those who have been permanently cured by B.B.B.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

"Last summer I was troubled with Sick Headache and Biliousness, and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors but to no effect, and got completely discouraged. At last I saw an advertisement telling about Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband induced me to try it, and today I am using the third bottle, and can truly say it has done me a wonderful amount of good. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident I owe my restored health to B. B. B." MRS. EDWARD BECK, Riverside, N.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters. Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

JUST A BAD GOLD.

A sharp stinging pain in the back—you think it doesn't amount to anything—be all right in a few days—but it doesn't get all right—kidneys are not doing their duty, and the poisonous matter that they ought to remove is going all through the system—causing rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, headaches, backaches—all sorts of ills.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Cure the disease by removing the cause. W. D. Popham, Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I have for a long time had serious back and kidney trouble. My back was so stiff and painful that when I got down I had to have something to assist me to get up. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and they have taken the stiffness and pain from my back, but enabled me to straighten up without pain or difficulty."

Nothing so effective for checking severe Coughs and Colds as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c, all dealers.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP Is the nicest and most effective remedy for expelling all kinds of Worms. No need of giving any Oathartic when it is used. Price 25c.

Visiting Humorist—I saw a new gag today on the Jersey meadows. Jerseyite (sobberly)—Don't deceive yourself, young man. You may have seen stutins on 'em that looked like a gag, but take to one it's only some new-fangled contrivance for gettin' a better bolt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dis-temper.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures all Pain and takes out swelling and inflammation quicker than any other remedy. Price 25c.

CRAMPS and COLIC Are always promptly relieved by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the best Diarrhoea remedy in existence.

WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used. 25c. All dealers.

A BRITISH SOLDIER

Tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Conquer Disease. Like the conquering armies of Britain, which are marching to victory in every quarter of the globe, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are everywhere triumphing over sickness, weakness and suffering.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who has served with distinction and credit in the British army, and is now an employee of the C. P. Railway, says, "While in the army I got broken down, and my nervous system was completely shattered."

"I was much troubled with liver complaint, loss of appetite, etc. My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on for 14 years, although I took a great many remedies to escape from the troubles which afflicted me."

"However, I got no relief until I started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I used together with Laxa-Liver Pills, and now after having used a few boxes, I am better than I have been for years. My nerves are restored to full force and vigor, I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned and strengthened."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, soc. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists."

"Laxa-Liver Pills," says John Doherty, 29 North Street, St. John, N.B., "cure all cases of Constipation and distress after eating. Their action is natural and effective."

The Best Medicine For Keeping the Home Bright, Cheerful and Happy is Music.

GOOD MUSIC, such as can be produced on our DOMINION, OR KARN ORGANS AND PIANOS.

Nothing like it to drive away care. If you think you cannot afford it, why come in and see us, and it will be a GREAT SURPRISE to you to learn HOW CHEAP and on what EASY TERMS you can have a good ORGAN or a PIANO. We often have good second hand goods at less than HALF PRICE. Everything we sell fully guaranteed.

Miller Bros The Old Reliable Music House of P. E. Island, CONNOLLY'S BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

CURES

OF CHRONIC DISEASES and RUPTURE by DR. CLIFT. Diploms registered in U. S. and Canada. Send Stamp for information, or call at Charlottetown, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Rupture & Chronic Diseases CURED by DR. CLIFT. Diploms registered in U. S. and Canada. Send Stamp for information, or call at Charlottetown, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

It's Newson's It's Good.

How About Your Dining Room?

Have you one of those proverbial "groaning tables, or a set of squeaky chairs? If so, you ought to returnish with

New Slightly Furniture, The kind we sell.

Looks well. Wears well. Costs Little.

Call in and look around.

John Newson 1899 DIARIES

Canadian and American Excelsior DIARIES, all sizes for the POCKET, OFFICE or HOME. P. E. I. Almanac now on sale.

HASZARD & MOORE Sunnyside.

FLOUR.

FLOUR HAS DROPPED Away Down in Price

THE LAST FEW WEEKS, Which is a good thing for those who have to buy on account of the partial failure of the wheat crop.

We have just received a new lot of Flour

Direct from the Mills, Comprising such well-known brands as Beaver, Kent, Monarch, White Coat and Parkdale, which we are offering at rock-bottom prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

BEER & GOFF.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in quarter lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898-301

A. A. McLEAN, LL B., Q. C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc., BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses.

P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is sold to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

Cairns & McFadyen.

June 8, 1898-y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

NEWS.

It is news to some people that we sell Heating Stoves. We sell Stoves for wood, soft coal or hard coal, and carry the finest assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves on P. E. I. Our large stove room, 35 x 65, is devoted entirely to stoves.

Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Fennell & Chandler.

MOVING TO

Morris Block,

Opposite Post Office, Early in January

Before moving we will sell at Low Prices

The Challenge Tie The Chig Bow Tie

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