

The Charlotte Town Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 17

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for April, 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 1st day, 12h. 11m. midnight
First Quarter, 9th day, 4h. 14m. a. m.
Full Moon, 17th day, 2h. 12m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 5h. 33m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water	Low Water	
1	5	43	6	24	5	11	6	2	10	28
2	4	42	5	23	4	10	5	1	10	58
3	3	40	3	21	3	8	12	11	10	59
4	2	38	2	19	2	6	11	9	17	10
5	1	36	1	17	1	4	10	8	10	1
6	31	34	31	15	31	2	9	7	11	24
7	30	32	29	13	29	1	8	6	10	14
8	29	30	27	11	27	11	7	5	9	1
9	28	28	25	9	25	10	6	4	8	5
10	27	26	23	7	23	9	5	3	7	5
11	26	24	21	5	21	8	4	2	6	5
12	25	22	19	3	19	7	3	1	5	5
13	24	20	17	1	17	6	2	12	4	5
14	23	18	15	11	15	5	1	11	3	5
15	22	16	13	9	13	4	12	10	2	5
16	21	14	11	7	11	3	11	9	1	5
17	20	12	9	5	9	2	10	8	1	5
18	19	10	7	3	7	1	9	7	1	5
19	18	8	5	1	5	12	8	6	1	5
20	17	6	3	11	3	11	7	5	1	5
21	16	4	1	9	1	10	6	4	1	5
22	15	2	11	7	11	9	5	3	1	5
23	14	1	9	5	9	8	4	2	1	5
24	13	11	7	3	7	7	3	1	1	5
25	12	9	5	1	5	6	2	1	1	5
26	11	7	3	11	3	5	1	1	1	5
27	10	5	1	9	1	4	1	1	1	5
28	9	3	11	7	11	3	1	1	1	5
29	8	1	9	5	9	2	1	1	1	5
30	7	11	7	3	7	1	1	1	1	5

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Is a name known throughout the Province and carries with it the assurance of exceptional high values at exceptional low prices.

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Beautiful goods, beautifully made, beautifully trimmed, reduced to a low price.

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PERD W. HYNDMAN, Agent, Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 21st day of MAY at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1887, and made between John Mulligan, of Baldwin's Station, Lot or Township Number Fifty-one, in the County of Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ann Mulligan, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty-one, in the County of Prince Edward Island, and extending back one hundred and thirty-three feet from the front of the said lot, and containing one hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less, as described in an Indenture of mortgage made the first day of July, A. D. 1887, between Archibald Montgomery, and another of the one part, and Henry Mooney of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of James A. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1897.

DE WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Local and Special News

DOAN'S DOAN'S DOAN'S! Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, dizziness, sleeplessness and all kidney, bladder, and urinary difficulties. Price 50c per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail direct, receipt of price by T. J. Millburn & Co., Toronto.

To remove worms of all kinds from children and adults, Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is a safe and sure remedy.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

WORK AND WORRY. Over-work, worry, and mental strain last spring caused Henry's nervousness, sleeplessness, etc. Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills helped me at once and finally cured me. I feel like a new man now.

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

Loaded with impurities, your blood needs cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! it invigorates the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is as palatable as cream.

RICH AND RED. Rich red blood means strong vigorous health. Burdock Blood Purifier, which cleanses the blood, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomach, and cures dyspepsia, biliousness, bad blood, skin blemishes, etc. One unit a dose and every dose helps the cure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

STAFFORD 4th August, 1893. MESSRS C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTLEMEN—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded furiously. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents got fed nothing to help him, until I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here where it has remarkably cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or gave such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBBERT, General Merchant.

Rheumatism and Catarrh, caused by poor and corrupted blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GREATEST IN THE WORLD. Loran E. Adams, Deep Brook N. B. says: "I have taken Burdock Blood Purifier with great results. I had a very bad case of Rheumatism for five weeks and could get no relief, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier I was entirely cured. It is the greatest cough medicine in the world."

The Best Cough Cure is Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures Coughs and Colds.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR ASTHMA. Mr. Albert Reid, Angus, Ont., was for over two years a sufferer from Asthma. A half bottle of Haggard's Pectoral Balsam cured him. It is a splendid medicine and I recommend it to all sufferers from headache or pain in the back.

Sick Headache and Constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE. DEAN STUBBS—I hope that this letter will be of some use to those who suffer from headache and have not yet heard of B. B. B. Headache and pain in the back afflicted me for a long time, but now I am free from them, thanks to the use of one bottle and a half of Burdock Blood Purifier. It is a splendid medicine and I recommend it to all sufferers from headache or pain in the back.

MISS JANE McALLISTER, Almonte, Ont.

Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 25 and 50 cents.

TESTING HONESTY. Your drugist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Ayer's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

In place of that constantly tired out feeling, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

Vitally, exhausted by overwork or disease, is quickly restored by use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

40 RED COATS

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Constipation, Dizziness, Pain Under the Shoulder, Bladder Sick, Headache, Depressed Feeling, Bloating, After Eating, Debility and Insomnia, result from an Inactive Liver.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 40 Little Red Coats at a cost of 20 cents will set you right in short order. Fit of testimony to prove it.

SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES.

A Masterly Deliverance.

(Sir William Hingston of Montreal delivered the following grand speech on the school question, in the Senate at Ottawa, during the debate on the address in answer to the Governor-General's speech.)

(Montreal True Witness.)

Do the advisers of the Crown who have put the word into His Excellency's mouth know the meaning of the word? A settlement is supposed to be something final. It means an adjustment of differences, a reconciliation in which both parties to the adjustment or reconciliation are agreed, and are content; yet, by members of the Government in both houses, we are told, it is not final. Arrangement is the word I should have preferred, or a modus vivendi, or a modus pacis rather.

An arrangement, or settlement, as it has been called, has been come to between the representatives of a distant province and the Government of this country. Well, hon. gentlemen, the less a question is understood, the more is said about it, and the greater is the confusion in our ideas regarding it. I find nothing in the natural world more resembling this question than one of those optical illusions which occur so frequently in the west, and nowhere more markedly than in Manitoba itself, where in a particular condition of the atmosphere, the sun's rays falling at a certain angle upon a sometimes distant scene, gives the appearance of terrestrial objects in the heavens, the size and shape of which depend upon the position of the observer. The man at one place sees them clearly, and the one a few thousand yards away does not see them so clearly, or perhaps does not see them at all. If he sees something, it is not like what others see. And so, on this question—a question of conscience—only those who take a conscientious view of the question can begin to understand, or to realize. What is the condition of this subject at the present time? It is simply this: From one end of the country to the other we have been promised a settlement; that means, of course, a settlement that will be satisfactory to all, and especially to those chiefly interested. Let me ask you, judging from the opinions that have been expressed in pulpits, at public meetings, in assemblies and in social life—let me ask you if the settlement that has been reached is a satisfactory one? Has it been a satisfactory one to those who are most deeply interested?

Several hon. members—No, no, Sir William Hingston—You answer for me! One might as well put a worm on a hook and ask it if it is satisfied because it ceases to wriggle? No.

IF IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY, and here I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with the speech from the Throne when it says: "I confidently hope that this settlement will put an end to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country." What a grim savagery is there in the word settlement in this connection! There is no man in this community who could wish more than myself to see this question disappear forever and forever; but it cannot be carried away on the shoulders of injustice. The settlement, I say emphatically, is not satisfactory. It is not satisfactory to those who love the good name of our beloved country, and which, hitherto has shown respect for established privilege and right, and I think it is our duty to say so. And here I shall take the liberty to read some words that fell from the lips of the Opposition, and I hope they were duly recorded. When he was twitted about the change that had taken place in the feelings of the people of the Province of Quebec—how they were misled or bamboozled, I should say—what were his words? He did not care how the people of the Province of Quebec had voted; it was not that question upon which the people had a right to vote. It was not for the people of the Province to say that an injustice had or had not been done when the highest tribunal in the world—the Court of last appeal—had said an injustice had been done. Now, what is the defence set up by those who favor the settlement? First: that it is all that can

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coming up, and there is no man whose abilities as a jurist better fit him to unravel it. He ruled the destinies of Ontario for many years with phenomenal ability, and on many occasions he carried her legal cases across the Atlantic, and generally with success. All that is necessary for a man of that great legal mind is to exercise his rare abilities in the direction which is his wont, and all injustice to the minority in Manitoba will soon disappear. I must say I do not recognize the work of either his head, or of his hand, or of his heart, in the so-called "settlement" which is before us, Now, what are public schools? They are schools where they are of all religions among the pupils and not necessarily much of any religion in the teacher, and none, none whatever, in the matters taught, for religion must of necessity be eliminated from a non-religious school. This kind of school is

THE VERY REVERSE OF THE HOME, and yet should be the mere extension of the home and of its sweet and healthful influences. Hon. gentlemen have noticed the struggle that is going on in Germany and France, and no one would wish to see our French Canadian people in Canada reduced to the condition of the people in the latter country, where God is banished from their schools and too often from their hearts. In Germany, forty years ago, when I was at the time studying law, I rarely or never met a young man in my profession, who believed in Divine revelation, and I recollect having been in a group of thirty young physicians one occasion and not one of them believed in God. The Atheists would deny the existence of God, not aggressively, but silently and sullenly, but the agnostics, who pretended to know nothing about the matter, spoke and argued as though they knew everything about it, and that was the difference between them. And what was the result? I shall not offend the susceptibilities of anyone present by stating the result, but all thoughtful men are of opinion that it was an unhappy day when religion was banished from the schools in Germany. And we have a worse state of affairs in France today than what it was 100 years ago? It is as much below in morals as the earth is below the heavens. Some time ago I read what occurred in a French court of justice. A young man was brought up for murder and the evidence was clear and positive against him. The lawyer, instead of pleading that he was innocent, said: "I plead guilty, but in whose behalf do I plead guilty? Not the prisoner's is the guilty, but yours, gentlemen of the jury, every one of you, and your most learned judge upon the bench, for you have dismissed and put aside every emblem of religion and all knowledge of Christ, and how can this young man learn his duty with religion entirely ignored. The commandments of God have been kept from him, and he cannot learn it by studying division or the multiplication table." The young man was condemned, and the jury went on their way forgetting, if they could, that they had a share in bringing about this result.

We, loyal British subjects, are accustomed to look to Great Britain

(Continued on third page.)

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation. More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer more than any other medicine. More than any other medicine, as he gets more cures for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than ever before.

More still more reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 25¢ per bottle. Hood's Pills for Headache, 25¢ each.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Collusion and Deception.

To any one who observes the trend of matters political, nothing can be more apparent than the collusion between the Government at Ottawa and the different Grit Provincial Administrations. The Dominion Parliament met on the 25th of March, nearly a month ago, and up to the present practically no public business has been done. In anticipation of changes in the tariff, in accordance with the pre-election declarations of the members of the Government and their supporters, the greatest uncertainty has existed in the business of the country. Indeed it might be said that this uncertainty has paralyzed certain lines of industry. But instead of removing this uncertainty and perverting the wheels of commerce to revolve with out let or hindrance by announcing their tariff policy at the earliest opportunity, the Government have held back this all important declaration, and have allowed the time of Parliament to be uselessly frittered away. Why was such a condition of affairs permitted to exist? Because the Grit Government of Nova Scotia had thought proper to dissolve the Legislature one year before its termination in order to assist their friends in Nova Scotia, to keep back their tariff declaration. What cared they though the business of the country should go to ruin, if only by holding the whip over the electors of the sister province they would enable Premier Murray to obtain a snap verdict, and entrench himself in power for five years more. No matter how false the pretence upon which he should make his appeal, all that the Federal Government cared was that he should delay the people in voting for him. This is but one instance, although a very glaring one, of how little the Federal Government care for the good of the country or the success of business, so long as this interfere with their own selfish ends.

Let us now turn to our own Province. It is over three weeks since the Legislature met, and very little has been done. The estimates of the expenditure call for over \$300,000; but as the budget speech has not yet been delivered, we are in the dark as to how the Government propose raising this large amount of money. Has the budget been kept back in consequence of the Nova Scotia elections? Are the ways and means to be adopted in raising the revenue to be decided in accordance with the measure of success achieved by the Grits in the Nova Scotia elections? It would seem very much like it. Everything that the Government have brought before the Legislature from the speech at the opening, has been framed with a view to influence the coming general elections. The assessment act is amended, ostensibly to remove its objectionable features; but in reality to conceal those, and with a view to extract greater taxes from the farmers. A large expenditure is to be made for a new building to be used as a Prince of Wales College and Normal School. This is not because the need is crying; but so as to gain popularity in certain quarters. But above all the measures introduced or fostered by the Government, that to repeat the act by which they themselves disfranchised the Dominion officials, bears upon it the stamp of hypocrisy. Giving the indeed must be the duplicity concealed in this measure when the Government themselves had not the temerity to introduce it, but assigned the unenviable task to one of their supporters. The most hypocritical feature of the measure is introducing it under the pretence of anxiety for obtaining a representative plebiscite vote on the question of prohibition. Is there ever going to be an end of fooling certain people with the cry of prohibition or temperance, whenever a Grit Government wants to perpetrate some notorious political scheme? Every one knows the desire, the capacity indeed, of the Premier and several members of his Government to put down the liquor. Why did not the Government have the courage to stand up and tell the truth about the disfranchising of the Dominion officials; why did they have recourse to such a mean subterfuge to try and conceal their real motives? It is well known that they disfranchised the officials so that they could not vote against the Government, were they so disposed.

At the close of the debate Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moved the following amendment: Resolved that all after the

Provincial Legislature.

BUSINESS was resumed in the Legislative Assembly on Monday afternoon the 12th. After routine the House resolved itself into committee of the whole to further consider the resolution providing for the amendment of the Assessment Act. The debate that ensued was a spirited one and brought across a few passages at arms across the floor. Mr. Campbell took the ground that the burden of taxation did not fall evenly on the people and that Charlotte town should be taxed on the same principle as other parts of the country. In this way we should have the influence and support of the city to keep down expenditure and taxation. The greater proportion of the cost of the ferries, he considered, should be charged to Charlotte town. He pointed out the great disproportion that existed in many districts between the taxes paid in and the amount received back from the Government. In the fourth district of Prince County, for instance, the taxes collected amount to \$3,227.27, while only \$1,356.25 went for roads and bridges. Against the first district of Queen's paid taxes to the tune of \$3,064.71, and received for its wants only \$2,623.25. The second district of Queen's paid \$3,089.70 in taxes and received for roads and bridges \$1,538. But now he came to the district that was treated altogether differently. The third district of Queen's, represented by the Leader of the Government, paid \$2,598.77, and received \$2,682.00. Turning to King's County, he found that the first district in an assessment of \$4,468, was expended on public works. These instances would serve to show how unfairly the Government dispensed the public moneys.

Hon. Mr. Gordon pointed out that it was but a few years since the people were told by the Leader of the Government, that the day of taxation was far off. But the people, to their cost, have found out that the Leader of the Government did not mean what he said. Large sums had been wrong from them, and with increased expenditures now proposed, the indications are the people will be still further taxed. He did not see how the people could stand more taxation. He argued very strongly for a more equitable distribution of the burdens of the people and more care in the expenditure of public money.

Mr. Rogers, of Alberton, having spoken in favor of the proposed change in the assessment act, and at the same time having put in a plea of defence for his vote on the original act, brought down upon him the censure of Mr. Blanchard who pointed out that Mr. Rogers had said at a public meeting at Bloomfield he would not vote for the act unless it provided for taxing the towns. The bill failing to make that provision, Mr. Rogers should in consistency, have voted against it. Mr. Shaw also poured out the vials of his wrath on the member for Alberton for his inconsistency. Mr. Rogers retorted, and for a brief space the debate was more vigorous than parliamentary. Mr. Shaw, continuing, showed that the Opposition, when they went to the people, had acted honestly. They told the electors that taxation would have to come, and that, so far as they were concerned they would make the tax bear as equitably as possible upon all classes. On the other hand the Government had proposed that there should be no tax; but everyone knew this promise had not been kept. Not only were they getting out. If the Government were so anxious to lessen the drinking of liquor, why did they not bring in a bill to stop distributing liquor for the purpose of detaching the voters at election time? No doubt the Government felt the meanness of the position they occupied in the matter; for they had not the moral courage to bring in the resolution themselves; but had put up Mr. McKinnon to do it for them.

Hon. Mr. Gordon said he was pleased to know that a move had been made to remove the degradation that had been saddled on the people, by disfranchising a large number of them. It was nothing less than reducing the tempo of the people, he thought they were dissatisfied with the present system of taxation.

At the close of the debate Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moved the following amendment: Resolved that all after the

Word "that" in the first line

word "that" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Whereas, the people were led to believe by the present Government at the election of 1893 that the "day of taxation is far off," and that the affairs of this Province could be carried on for many years without resorting to direct taxation, and that no taxation would be imposed without first consulting the people thereon; and Whereas, the present Government in 1894 in direct violation of their pre-election promise passed "The Assessment Act" which is unjust and unfair, and bears most unevenly on the various classes and interests in this province; and Whereas, notwithstanding the large amount of taxes collected, the debt of the province has been bounding upwards at a most alarming rate and it is believed the Government has lost the confidence of the country; Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this House no further powers of taxation should be granted to the Government until the people obtain an opportunity of passing judgment on their conduct. A vote was taken, and the resolution was declared lost on the following division: Ayes—Gordon, Shaw, Jas. E. McDonald, Blanchard, Campbell, Nays—Peters, McMillan, Farquharson, Sinclair, Forbes, McLaughlin, H. C. McDonald, Aitken, B. Rogers, Frowse, Bell, Gallant, Godkin, McKinnon, Cumiskey, Rogers. Hon. Mr. Peters then introduced the following resolution: Resolved, that the Assessment Act, 1894, be amended so that all land taxable thereunder be taxed at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent on its value, such value to be arrived at by declaration made by the owner thereof, and that such section be introduced into the statute as will provide proper machinery to carry into effect such amendment. This resolution was carried on a straight party vote. The Speaker took the chair, and on the motion of receiving the report of the committee, Hon. Mr. Gordon moved an amendment to the resolution moved in committee, as above. This resolution was again declared lost on the same party vote as in committee. Hon. Mr. Peters introduced a bill, amending the Assessment Act, 1894. The bills authorizing the building of a Prince of Wales College, and encouraging the construction of cold storage in this Province were introduced and read a first time.

A lively debate was precipitated by Mr. McKinnon moving that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the following resolution: Resolved that in view of the Provincial qualifications for electors being adopted for Dominion elections, and in order to have an universal suffrage as possible on the Dominion Plebiscite vote on prohibition, it is expedient to repeal the Act passed in 56th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 2, intitled "an Act passed in the 53rd year of her present Majesty's reign intitled "an Act respecting the election of members of the Legislature." Mr. Campbell pointed out that it was not very long since the act, the Government now proposed to repeal, had been passed. It was a satisfaction to know that there was some one willing to repeal the obnoxious bill, even if the ostensible motive were a contemptible one. The temperance question was made to do duty as a subterfuge for the repeal of the act. When the bill was under consideration, a petition signed by Liberal and Conservative officials had been presented to the Legislature, asking that the right of exercising their franchise be left with those officials; but the Government paid no attention to it. But a change had come over the spirit of the Government's dream. Many of the officials disfranchised had been dismissed from office and those who remained would be terrified by the Government to voting for them or getting out. If the Government were so anxious to lessen the drinking of liquor, why did they not bring in a bill to stop distributing liquor for the purpose of detaching the voters at election time? No doubt the Government felt the meanness of the position they occupied in the matter; for they had not the moral courage to bring in the resolution themselves; but had put up Mr. McKinnon to do it for them.

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Disfranchising act was mere blind. After some remarks from Premier Peters, Mr. Shaw said he was glad the resolution was brought up. But it would be the greatest absurdity to imagine that Mr. McKinnon had anything to do with initiating the matter. He was merely a man of straw put up by the Government. Mr. McKinnon, he said, did not possess sufficient ability to frame such a resolution, simple as it was. It had been said by the Government, when the bill was before the House, that the officials wanted to be disfranchised. The falsity of such an assertion was shown by the fact that a petition bearing over one hundred signatures of officials of both political parties had been presented to the Legislature asking that the franchise be not removed. No attention was paid to this. The officials were treated as mere nonentities; but now the Government pretend to manifest great concern about them. When the bill was before the House, Premier Peters said no connection should exist between Dominion and Provincial politics. But now every thing in the Local Legislature was managed in accordance with instructions from the masters at Ottawa. In this connection, Mr. Shaw read an extract from Mr. Peters' speech, on the occasion of the passage of the disfranchising bill, which showed how differently he expressed himself then from his sentiments at the present time. The disfranchising of the officials was one of the meanest pieces of legislation since emancipation; and the ostensible motive for repealing the act was little less than contemptible.

Mr. Hector C. McDonald rose to defend the conduct of the Government. As an offset, he interjected matter of an extraneous nature, viz what had taken place during the Dominion election. In this connection, he undertook to read certain evidence taken in the recent King's County contested election trial, which he considered against Mr. Shaw. This certainly seemed very much out of place, especially as the case is still sub judice. Mr. Hector C. may have considered himself the bravest Trojan of the Government sitting in the House; but it is safe to say that Mr. Shaw proved himself an Achilles, and after a few vigorous sallies turned the tide of battle, and was metaphorically dragging his antagonist at the tail of his cart. The discussion at this point was not perhaps in strict accordance with the letter of parliamentary usages; but it was highly amusing.

Routine, and a further discussion of the Government measures already referred to occupied attention during the sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the short sitting on Thursday. The bill referring to cold storage is as follows: "I shall be glad to see the government of Prince Edward Island to assist any company who erect a suitable cold storage warehouse at Charlottetown, either by granting an annual bonus to such company or by guaranteeing a fixed sum, or in such other manner as may be deemed advisable, provided that the amount to be paid in any one year shall not exceed the sum of \$500, and no such assistance to be given or agreed to be given for more than three years. On the motion to receive the report of the committee of the whole on the amendment to the assessment act Mr. Blanchard moved in amendment that the report be received three months hence. The House divided as follows: Ayes—Gordon, Shaw, Blanchard, Campbell—4. Nays—Peters, McMillan, Sinclair, Farquharson, Forbes, McLaughlin, Warburton, Rogers, B. Rogers, (Alberton) Gallant, Godkin, Aitken, Wise, McKinnon, H. C. McDonald. On motion for the third reading of the bill relative to the Prince of Wales College, Mr. Shaw moved the three months' delay. The amendment was lost on the same division as above, except that Mr. Blanchard voted with the Government. On Thursday the House adjourned till 10.

40 YEARS A SUFFERER. From Kidney Disease—Gravel and Stricture. Abolish Kidney Cure—A Remedy that Never Fails in the most distressing Cases. The solid evidence of experience is behind South American Kidney Cure. Mr. Wilbur Goff, of Chippewa, O., simply one of hundreds who have spoken in equally strong terms. He says: "I am taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I found great relief after taking one bottle but continued the remedy until I was perfectly cured and I am now enjoying the best of health." Sold by People who Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

People who Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in

OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits,

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Usters worth \$5.50 for \$3.95. Usters \$7.50 for \$5.00. Usters worth \$9.00 for \$6.75 and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you do not blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

Now for Prowse Bros. with all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy.

PROWSE BROS.

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

Holy Week and Easter.

The solemn offices of the Church, during Holy Week, commencing on Palm Sunday and terminating on Holy Saturday, vividly picture to us the suffering, the passion and death of our dear Lord, and represent His beloved spouse mourning over the dreadful tragedy of Calvary. The mournful story of the passion, as recorded by the Evangelists, the wall of the lamentations, and the supplicant accents of the miserere, all tend to awaken thoughts of sorrow and sadness. *Tenebrae*, signifying darkness, chanted on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, bring home to us, as nothing else can, the gloom that overshadowed the earth when the awful tragedy was consummated on Golgotha. It is true that on Holy Thursday the gloom of the sad and solemn scenes is broken in upon, and a note of joy is sounded in the peal of the organ and the wringing of the bells. But this only serves to bring home to us in the most striking manner possible, that the intense love of our dear Lord for us, overcame the magnitude of the love, the betrayal of Judas, all the sufferings, insults and indignities to which He was subjected. In a word, His love for us overcame everything else. This He manifested by instituting the loaf and the chalice of the Eucharist, on Good Friday the sense of sorrow and sadness is intensified. The story of the Passion read on this day is that of an eye-witness, the beloved disciple, St. John; the cross, instrument of redemption, conceived from the view of the peal of the organ and the wringing of the bells. But this only serves to bring home to us in the most striking manner possible, that the intense love of our dear Lord for us, overcame the magnitude of the love, the betrayal of Judas, all the sufferings, insults and indignities to which He was subjected. In a word, His love for us overcame everything else. 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(Continued from first page.)

and I hope the time will never come when we will cease to look in that direction for example, and I hope we will have the manliness to follow that example. There we find able, serious, thoughtful men moving in the direction of religious schools at the present time. Gladstone and Salisbury, Balfour and Morley—all the great leaders in thought—and the great Christian Churches of the realm—all agreeing in the absolute necessity of religious education for the people. In the United States things are no better, and in speaking of non-religious schools, I am reminded of a professional visit I paid some time ago to one of the Northern States of the Union. It was one of the most distinguished academies in the State. I had a long conversation with the Principal, and I put a question or two to him and got answers which amazed me. I asked as to the condition of the pupils; he thought I referred to the moral condition, which he had not intended and being seated near me he grasped me by the arm and said: "Doctor, the place is

A HOT BED OF VICE and God help me, I don't know how to remedy it. I have done all that I can, but evidently there is something that I cannot reach and cannot control and how it is to be remedied I do not know."

"Well, what is your system of instruction?" "We teach physiology and all the other dogmas, but nothing of theology; God is kept in the background and we have very apt scholars."

This is what the good conscientious Episcopalian clergyman said to me and he said it with great emotion: "My wife, he continued, has tried all she can and without avail." I asked how it was to be remedied and he said: "It is only in one way, and it is useless for me to speak of it. God, the Saviour, must be brought back to the schools, from which He has been banished, and I hope, ere it is too late."

Let us not blame the Pastors when they try to keep out of the country a system of education which has been disastrous in France. Depriving a child of the knowledge of Divine things when the parent desires that knowledge to be imparted is an injustice, and to whom? "It is an injustice to God; it is an injustice to the children; it is an injustice to civil society. I am told that separate schools are not efficient in the Province of Quebec, and we are asked not to give them such schools in Manitoba as those in Quebec. They who make that statement are profoundly ignorant of what obtains in Quebec. I dare say I should surprise some—not many, because we are all too well informed not to admit the correctness of what I state—that in no part of the Dominion of Canada is education at a

higher standing; and in no part of Canada are there more educated people in proportion to the population than in Quebec. Look at the proceedings of the Royal Society, and one will find more literatures in the city of Quebec alone than in any other city of the Dominion. There are too many educated people there. The professions are overstocked all over the Province. One gets education in Quebec at a less figure than in any of the provinces of the Dominion. One may receive board and education for 21 pounds or \$84 a year, and if that could not be given, for \$70, or \$50; in some cases colleges take pupils for nothing. It they see a young man who promises well they will endeavor to fit him for a position and will educate him. Some of our most brilliant lawyers; some of our most learned physicians and many zealous priests, have had their classical education for nothing. If one goes into Montreal he may, at any time, hear French gentlemen speaking most classical English. We have distinguished men going from our Province, to plead cases in Great Britain. We have never, since the time of Vallieres, had his equal. He was a French-Canadian, yet spoke English when in London better, it was remarked, than any of the lawyers he contended against. I do not know whether if one went to the English speaking provinces of the Dominion, one could find quite so many who are able to speak French and yet the French-Canadian are as familiar with Latin and Greek as we, the English speaking, are, so that

WE ARE NOT LOSING IN QUEBEC. I say the schools which can produce these results in Quebec are good and worthy schools, and it would not be prejudicial to the interests of any portion of the Dominion were they to be copied. The people in Manitoba had their schools modelled after those in Quebec, and enjoyed them for nearly eighty years without disturbance; and now, having been ruthlessly deprived of them, there will never be peace and harmony until they are restored. But you may ask how, after what has taken place at the hustings in the Province of Quebec? Again, I say with the leader of the Opposition in this honorable house, what difference does it make? But I will give a word of explanation with regard to the action of the people of Quebec, and I do not think that you will have the harsh feelings against them you otherwise might have. The question of the Manitoba schools hung fire so long that people began to be uneasy and to doubt the earnestness, and indeed the honesty of the leaders. And then I will say here—I am sorry to be obliged to say it—something which occurred at Ottawa in the month of January, 1896, and which does with disturbing the people's thoughts, and at political meetings they were told: "To whom are you going to trust your interests? To

men not of our race nor of our religion," and they would quote speeches of the hon. member for Simcoe, for instance, and of the former Controller of Customs and others who evince in their speeches no love for us nor for our Province, nor for our people, and would say, "are you safer with these men than with us, the men of your own religion; your own flesh and blood; your own compatriots," etc., etc. But let me tell you there is an awakening.

A VERY SERIOUS AWAKENING. I think, in the Province of Quebec, and before long if it has an opportunity, it will show that it is not less intelligent and not less sympathetic than it should be. I go a great deal through the country, and while I never speak on politics while on professional duty, and rarely, indeed, do I discuss them at any time, I hear men who worked for the present Government thinking, that because promises were made, and made solemnly, that the new aspirant to power would give more than his opponents would give—when, I say, I find such men now uttering condemnations of the settlement, and saying: "He is not fit to be a member of the House of Commons, he is not fit to be a member of the House of Commons, he is not fit to be a member of the House of Commons, he is not fit to be a member of the House of Commons."

THE LOWER PORTION OF THE FRAME OF the old steamer "Princess of Wales" which had been grounded near the Southern side of the river, was drawn from its resting place by the ice, on Saturday last, and deposited directly opposite the South-west Ferry Dock. On Saturday evening, the ferry steamer "Petrol" left her quarters a few days ago, after the ice had departed from the Straits and the wild gales had put in an appearance. She has actually made two or three trips across the open waters of the Strait and carried the mails over. But let it be known that this levitation does not attempt these perilous voyages unattended. She has for company a couple of row-boats, whose occupants watch her every movement, and whenever a ripple appears on the surface of the water, order her back to land and complete the voyage themselves. What a mighty craft for winter navigation is this "Petrol!"

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WAR has at length broken out between Greece and Turkey over the Cretan question. Hostilities are now in full swing, and fighting is general along the frontier. The Greeks have captured a number of strongholds from their opponents; but have suffered heavily in doing so. A great amount of enthusiasm was manifested. Let us hope the electors of West Prince will do themselves the honor of giving back to Mr. Hackett, with an increased majority, the seat of which he has been deprived by a mere squabble. Let them resent, in the most emphatic manner, the indignities and the insults to which he has been subjected; let them show they are to be fooled by Mr. Laurier and his friends.

INTELLIGENCE reached here on Monday of the sudden death of Rev. Father Corbett, one of the priests attached to the Cathedral, in St. John, N. B. It appears that the deceased retired to his room in the Episcopal Palace, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night and removing his coat and boots he went to bed. He was to be seen to be troubled with an affection of the heart, and it is thought that he felt an attack coming on and went to the window, and raised it to get some air, and that he then became unconscious and fell forward to the ground. Fr. Corbett is said to have been only about thirty years of age. This sudden and tragic taking away is an event of unusual sadness. May his soul rest in peace.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

READ the advt. of Carter's Tested Seeds.

Mrs. J. F. KERRY, one of the best known and most popular ladies in Halifax, died on Sunday last.

GENERAL Provincial elections were held in Nova Scotia yesterday, and resulted in the return of the Murray Government to power, by a majority equal to if not greater than they had in the last house. So far as Local politics are concerned the Grits seem to have charge of Nova Scotia.

In addition to the Local Election in Nova Scotia yesterday, there was an election for the House of Commons, in Colchester county, and the advice are that Mr. Conservative was elected by a small majority. That office, in some degree the sweeping Grit victory for the Local House.

Mr. RICHARD SMITH, for some years employed in the Land Office, and formerly of Pownall, has been appointed Secretary of Public Works, in place of John W. Morrison, deceased. Previous to his employment in the Land Office, Mr. Smith had several times been defeated as a Liberal candidate for the Legislature. Hence his strong claims to recognition.

The following interesting news item has of late been going the rounds of press: Among the passengers who arrived at Ellis Island, New York city, lately, was the Rev. Franz Loewen, who is in transit to St. Paul, Minn., where he will take charge of a parish. Father Loewen is 6 feet 9 inches in height. He was born in Luxembourg, where he studied for the priesthood. This is his second voyage to the United States. He is the object of interest to the officials on the island, dressed in his long cloak, his legs covered with long top boots and his long jet black hair lying on his shoulders.

NEW AGENCY. Messrs W. A. Weeks & Co., have received the sole agency for P. E. Island for the famous Oxford Woollen Mills of Oxford, Nova Scotia, manufacturers of famous wearing tweeds. First trip of the Stanley to St. John will bring Messrs Weeks & Co., their first shipment of nearly 100 pieces of Tweeds. The market price will be allowed for wool in exchange for Tweeds and dry goods of all kinds. Farmers and wool traders bring as your wool and get the best value in exchange.

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

OXFORD WOOLEN MILLS, Oxford, Nova Scotia,

Manufacturers of Tweeds, Blankets and Yarns, SOLE PRODUCERS Of the famous Oxford Tweeds and Homespun.

W. A. WEEKS & Co.

Have received the sole agency for Prince Edward Island for the sale of this company's goods. This company's Tweeds contain no shoddy, but are manufactured from

Pure Wool Only, FARMERS

Bring your Wool to us and we will allow you market price in exchange.

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS!

We have just received our large stock of Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods and Staples.

W. A. Weeks & Co.

THE PEOPLES STORE. Wholesale and Retail.

The British-Canadian GOLD FIELDS

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND Investment Co., Ltd

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Secretary, F. A. HALL, Accountant, Toronto. Price of Stock—40 Cents a Share.

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

Valuable Mines are Owned by the Company in all principal mining districts in the West, and include— Victoria, Daisy, Toronto, Alberta—in the North Fork of the Salmon District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Brokerage Department is all that the Company would wish. The Western Manager is now in the city, and will be pleased to answer personally all and any questions relating to the Company's properties, HERBERT COTBERT, WESTERN MANAGER, Dec. 30, 1896—6 mos. C. B. MORRAY, EASTERN MANAGER

Bankrupt Stock!

The balance of Stock must be closed out at once. The following are the quantities and prices. Please to read this list over carefully and see if you require Clothing. The goods are fresh and in good order—at J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, opposite the West end of the Market.

Boys Suits from 4 to 10 years of age. PRICE. 3 Suits, \$3.25 for \$2.25, 12 Suits, 3.75 for 2.40, 9 Suits, 3.85 for 2.60, 24 Suits, 7.75 for 4.75, 11 Suits, 3.25 for 2.25, 25 pairs Boys Odd Pants, 75c for 45c.

Youths' Suits, 12 to 16 years. PRICE. 15 Suits, \$3.25 for 2.25, 7 Suits, 3.75 for 3.50, 9 Suits, 3.90 for 2.70, 10 Suits, 4.50 for 3.00, 10 Suits, 4.75 for 3.25, 10 Suits, 5.00 for 3.05, 21 Suits, 5.75 for 3.75.

MEN'S PANTS. Men's Odd Coats. 3 Coats, 3.75 for 2.25, 13 Coats, 6.25 for 3.25, 16 Coats, 6.35 for 3.95.

Men's Suits. 12 Suits, 4.50 for 2.95, 12 Suits, 5.50 for 3.75, 9 Suits, 6.25 for 4.00, 16 Suits, 6.50 for 4.50, 10 Suits, 9.00 for 6.00, 12 Suits, 8.25 for 5.25, 9 Suits, 8.50 for 5.50, 8 Suits, 8.90 for 6.00, 15 Suits, 9.50 for 6.50, 8 Suits, 11.59 for 7.00.

Men's Spring Overcoats. 3 Overcoats, \$6.50 for \$4.50, 9 Overcoats, 9.25 for 6.25, 3 Overcoats, 22.25 for 8.25. 26 Youths' Odd Vests in sizes 30 to 35, price \$1.25 for 65c. 36 Men's Odd Vests, price \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.25 for \$1.25.

Please bring this list with you and get the goods just as advertised, to J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

FOR THE RISING GENERATION

New Stock of BABY CARRIAGES just received. Extra large bodies and fine upholstery—wide rim wheels and many other improvements.

60 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. All with 1 inch rim wheels.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

NEW STORE!

Farm Seed & Implements. CLOVERS—Early Red, Mammoth, Alsike and White Dutch. TIMOTHY—Island and Best Canadian. VETCHES—Corn, Peas, Flax, Buckwheat, Barley, etc., etc.

—ALSO— HARROWS—Spring Tooth and Disc, Seed Sowers, all Steel Feed and Seed Boxes, to fit any Ethica Rake.

Finlayson & McKinnon

TERLIZICK'S CORNER, Queen and Kent Sts. Charlottetown, April 14, 1897.

FISHERMEN'S BOOTS!

Best oil grain Fishermen's Boots. New stock just received. New styles in spring shoe for ladies' and children. See our 75 cent shoe.

W. H. STEWART & CO.

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Honest Words Plainly Spoken

If you buy a Dress, Cape, Hat, Bonnet, Sunshade, Gloves, Hosiery, Vailing, Undervests, Underwear, Prints, Flannelettes, Grey Cotton, White Cotton, Table Linen, Toweling, Sheeting, Lace Curtains, Drapery, If you buy anything at our store and it is not exactly as it should be, or what it was represented to be, if you are not satisfied bring it back and we will refund full price. If you find you can buy the same thing at any place else at the same time for less money, come in and we will give you a rebate equal to the difference. We will protect our customers in every way, and consider it a favor for them to report any dissatisfaction. Remember the place.

Wholesale and Retail BEER BROS. Hood's Pills

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Geo. C. Frost & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Castor Oil.

