

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 6

Calendar for Feb., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 6h. 0m. 10.6m. a. m.
Full Moon, 14h. 5h. 12.5m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 22h. 5h. 56.7m. a. m.
New Moon, 29h. 5h. 37.7m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water Ch'n'a
1 Thursday	7 26	5 3	8 3	11 16
2 Friday	7 25	4 53	8 34	0 0
3 Saturday	7 24	5 8	8 32	0 39
4 Sunday	7 23	6 11	7 1	1 8
5 Monday	7 21	6 43	11 21	2 2
6 Tuesday	7 20	7 1	11 31	2 55
7 Wednesday	7 18	7 37	12 37	4 4
8 Thursday	7 17	8 3	1 38	5 15
9 Friday	7 16	8 47	2 47	6 55
10 Saturday	7 15	9 5	3 53	7 33
11 Sunday	7 14	10 14	4 43	8 47
12 Monday	7 13	11 14	5 16	9 16
13 Tuesday	7 12	12 14	6 37	10 4
14 Wednesday	7 11	1 14	7 23	11 15
15 Thursday	7 10	2 14	8 11	11 15
16 Friday	7 9	3 14	9 9	10 13
17 Saturday	7 8	4 14	10 9	9 13
18 Sunday	7 7	5 14	11 9	8 13
19 Monday	6 59	6 11	12 11	7 17
20 Tuesday	6 58	7 11	1 11	6 17
21 Wednesday	6 56	8 11	2 11	5 17
22 Thursday	6 54	9 11	3 11	4 17
23 Friday	6 52	10 11	4 11	3 16
24 Saturday	6 50	11 11	5 11	2 16
25 Sunday	6 48	12 11	6 11	1 16
26 Monday	6 46	1 11	7 11	0 16
27 Tuesday	6 44	2 11	8 11	0 16
28 Wednesday	6 42	3 11	9 11	0 16



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Are Gems of Beauty.

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Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100
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FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,
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Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

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The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,
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Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.
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REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE
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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

Season's Greetings

We take this means of thanking our patrons and friends who have so liberally patronized us during the time we have been in business. Wishing one and all a prosperous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR.
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USE **EDDY'S BRUSHES**

The Most DURABLE on the Market.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WE WANT **Housekeepers**

To come in and look over our Groceries. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary.

For Housekeeping.

The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowliness will surprise you.

Driscoll & Hornsby
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—OF OUR—

Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings

At Very Fine Prices.

Some of the very best patterns and the very best quality of Cloth still on hand. Ladies' Sack-making is now an important department of our business.

John MacLeod & Co.,

Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

England a Century Ago.

Now that we are on the verge of the closing year of the century it may be interesting to take a retrospective peep of a hundred years and see under what different conditions the eighteenth century closed.

In the year 1800 Lord Byron was a lower form by at Harrow, although he had already enjoyed his title and estates for two years; Wordsworth was a man of thirty, whose lately published "Lyrical Ballads" were stigmatized by the Edinburgh Review as "a species of second-rate nursery rhymes;" and Walter Scott, with all his fame and labours before him, had just been appointed Sheriff of Selkirk, at a salary of £300 a year.

The earth had not long settled over all that was mortal of "Bobbie" Burns; the acquittal of Warren Hastings was still a topic at the clubs; the "Iron Duke" was a colonel, fighting his way to fame in India; the horrors of the Irish Rebellion were almost forgotten in the Union; and Pitt was steering the ship of State through very turbulent waters.

At this time, only a century ago, all the people of England and Wales did not number nine millions; today they are more than three and a half times as many. The whole British Empire (with the exception of India, then under the rule of "John Company") fell short of 3,000,000 square miles; now it covers almost a third of the entire earth. Its population then was roughly 20,000,000; today it is almost twenty times as great.

In 1800 George Stephenson was a youth of nineteen, acting as engine-man at a north-country colliery and not even dreaming of the first locomotive which he was to build fourteen years later; and Mr. Macadam, who was to revolutionize our roads, was a road surveyor at Bristol, who was far from his discovery in road construction.

Traffic was by canals, or by roads ill-lit and ill-kept, many of which would compare unfavourably with a ploughed field. The stage-coaches travelled at an average speed of five or six miles an hour. Coachmen and passengers went armed and in constant trepidation, expecting at any moment to hear the command, "Stand and deliver!"

In 1800, Rowland Hill, the pioneer of postal reform, was scarcely out of the nursery. The days of postage-stamps and envelopes even, had not come; the average letter, unless "franked" by a member of Parliament or Government official, cost a shilling, and was usually paid for on delivery.

The fastest mail coaches rarely averaged eight miles an hour; in fact when in 1800 the mail coach leaving London at six o'clock in the morning reached Bath an hour before midnight, it was considered a marvellous feat in travelling. Today it is possible to be in Paddington station and Bath within two hours.

In 1800 there were no fewer than 160 offences, the punishment for which was death; and it was an almost daily occurrence for women and children to be hanged for a trivial theft. The pickpocket who stole a purse with a shilling in it; the farmer who stole a sheep or a horse; the employee who embezzled forty shillings; the lover who eloped with an heiress; the man who cut down a tree in his neighbour's garden—all became food for the hangman. And those who escaped the halter were sent across the seas for long terms of imprisonment.

A newspaper was a luxury in which only the rich could indulge; for its price was 6d. The Times was then, as now, in the van of London journals, and its rivals were The Morning Post, Morning Herald, Chronicle and Advertiser. The papers were small, printed in poor type on worse paper, and contained little beyond the fashionable news of the day, and war news weeks or months old. Riots were common in 1800, for prices were high and wages pitifully low.

Wheat was 25 13s. 10d. a quarter, in 1896 it was 41 2s. 10d., barley was 22 19s. 10d. a quarter, in 1895 it was 21 1s. 11d.; sugar was 23 15s. a hundredweight; and other prices were proportionately high. Distress and discontent were everywhere among the poor, riots were frequent in the streets of London, and in the country no farmer or miller was secure against attack.

The very jails were emptied to man His Majesty's ships; and the man who walked abroad unawfully was likely to be snapped up by the press-gang, which were everywhere on the alert for recruits.

But after all there is a glamour about these days of a century ago, and life was perhaps as well worth living then as now. If the old time coach cannot compare with the express of today, we have nothing to take the imagination like the dash

"Hit the Nail

On the Head."

If you have eruptions, pains in the head or kidneys, stomach trouble and feelings of weariness, "Hit the nail on the head." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hammer to use. It will purify your blood. The masses praise it for doing this and making the whole body healthy.

Sick Headache—"I was troubled with sick headaches. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, my husband having been cured of salt rheum by it, and soon it made me feel like a new woman." Mrs. Robert McAfee, Deerhurst, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

of a coach as it rattled through a sleepy town, drawn by four horses to the music of the horns; or the sight of rollicking tars, fresh from the wars, with their pockets full of prize-money. Life was certainly worth living in the year 1800.—London Tit-Bit.

Religious Events Briefly Recorded.

Prince Max of Saxony, who is a priest, has been appointed by German Liberal papers to every vacant episcopal see. He was lately made Bishop of Metz and Mayence and Archbishop of Cologne. The Prince himself desires to live and work quietly among his Catholic toilers at Nuremberg. One of the most prominent and respected Catholic prelates of the German Empire said lately, as to these appointments of the Prince: "Prince Max is doing much greater and more splendid work for the Catholic cause as a simple laborer-priest at Nuremberg than he would do as Archbishop of Cologne." Two of the Prince's ancestors have been Bishops in Germany and Austria. One of them was Prince Clemens Wenceslaus, who was Bishop of Freising, Augsburg, Ratisbon and Elector of Trier. The four dioceses over which he ruled as an excellent Bishop and regent covered an area larger than the Kingdom of Saxony.

The Sulpicians are to be congratulated on the result of the contest for the possession of the parish of St. Sulpice. St. Sulpice is one of the largest and most important parishes of Paris, and its church, the largest on the left bank of the Seine, is famous for the splendor of its services and the excellence of its music. Ever since the foundation of the Order of the Sulpicians the church had been entrusted to them. On the death of the last parish priest the deputy for the sixth arrondissement, in which the church is situated, took it into his head to start a campaign for the election of the Sulpicians from St. Sulpice, and for handing the parish over to the secular clergy. It is quite true that, under the French Cauchy Regulations, churches with parishes attached should not be handed to congregations, but should be entrusted only to the secular clergy, but the position of St. Sulpice is peculiar, and there was no reason for cancelling the exception hitherto made in their favor. The Prime Minister M. Widoque-Rousseau, was strongly pressed to refuse his sanction to the appointment of a Sulpician, but it must be said to his honor that he replied that, as no complaints were made against the Sulpicians, and they were taking care of the parish much better than could be provided for by the secular clergy—they have eighteen curates at St. Sulpice whom they pay themselves, whilst the secular clergy and the Department of Worship could provide only nine—they should continue in charge.

Prince Alfred, commander of the Papal Guard of Nobles, died in Rome on the 15th ult.

From Bouths, Sherbro, in Sierra Leone, comes news of the death of Rev. J. Tooby, O. S. B.

The arrangements for the Australasian Catholic Congress which is to meet next October in Sydney under the presidency of Cardinal Moran are almost complete. A revised programme of the sittings has been published, and nearly all the papers for the Congress, which is to synchronize with the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, are in hand. The introductory poem is from the pen of Andrew de Vere. Mr. Mulhall, the statistician, will discuss the progress of the Church in the nineteenth century. From America papers are being sent by

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It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. Edward Daley, of Sturgeon Parish, which sad event occurred at the home of his parents at St. Mary's Road, on Monday morning the 22nd day of January A. D. 1900 in his 29th year, of heart disease. Deceased was the son of Mr. Thomas Daley and a brother of Rev. William A. Daley, of Salem Oregon. Edward Daley was a very intelligent, sober, industrious young man. His social nature was of the genuine character and he never appeared happier than when surrounded by the youth of the place, and

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Father Zubin, of Indiana; Father Hudson, editor of the "Ave Maria"; Father Elliott, the Paulist; Father Hogar, of St. Salpice, Washington, and Father Baert. From Father Zubin Cardinal Moran, who himself contributes two papers, has received a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend in person. Ireland is represented by papers from among others, Dr. McDonald, of Maynooth; Monsignor Kelly, rector of the Irish College, Rome; Father Walsh, of Maynooth, and Mr. Joseph O'Brien, secretary of the Royal University of Ireland. From England the Bishop of Newport and Father Gerard, Provincial, S. J., contribute papers.

A storm has been raised by the Paisian press over a recent performance of the oratorio "The Messiah" in the Oratory of St. East-ache, to which sacred edifice an admission fee was charged, in violation of the arrangement between the Church and the State. It is complained that the church was practically turned into a theatre, and worshippers were excluded during the performance of the oratorio. The Minister of Public Worship wrote Cardinal Richard concerning the matter, and the Cardinal ordered the abandonment of the custom at the end of the present series.

English exchanges announce the death of a remarkable priest, Rev. Alexander Cruickshank, D. D., at St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicestershire. In early life he was brought up and educated as a Protestant, like all his family. He was sent to Rugby School and passed with distinction through his course of studies. As an earnest and thoughtful student of the religious controversy of the day he became a Catholic soon after the establishment of the Hierarchy. After his reception into the Church he went to the English College, Rome, to study for the priesthood. After a distinguished career in the theological schools at Rome he was ordained priest, and was appointed vice rector of the Collegio Pio, which Pius IX. had founded for converts. After a few years in that office he returned to England and was appointed on the staff of Warwick Street Church, London. The harassing duties of a priest on the mission in those days did not suit his somewhat delicate constitution, and after a time he went to reside at the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard's, Leicestershire, where he dwelt for nearly the last quarter of a century. He translated the works of Grigou de Montfort and a hiberno-italian, calling himself a "Secular Priest of the Third Order of St. Dominic."

Father Ippolito Aldobrandini, S. J., second son of Prince Aldobrandini, died of consumption on the 4th instant, in the Pio Latino College, Rome, where he was a teacher. The young Jesuit Father, who was only 31 years of age, belonged to one of the most illustrious patrician families of Rome, but disdaining rank and riches, he entered the order in 1891, and five years later he was appointed a professor in the Pio Latino College. Nearly all the Roman aristocracy have gone into mourning for the death of this young and heroic soldier of Christ, who may be said to have sacrificed his life for his duty, as he persisted in continuing to lecture long after his physicians had warned him that such a course would mean death. The Pope sent a special benediction during his last moments.

Obituary.
It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. Edward Daley, of Sturgeon Parish, which sad event occurred at the home of his parents at St. Mary's Road, on Monday morning the 22nd day of January A. D. 1900 in his 29th year, of heart disease. Deceased was the son of Mr. Thomas Daley and a brother of Rev. William A. Daley, of Salem Oregon. Edward Daley was a very intelligent, sober, industrious young man. His social nature was of the genuine character and he never appeared happier than when surrounded by the youth of the place, and

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting of the Club, and published in the press; also that a copy be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

An exchange says: "There are ten thousand microbes on each dollar bill that has circulated for one year. Still there are men who insist on carrying this deadly menace around with them instead of sending them to us in payment for subscriptions due. Come up, friends, we'll risk the microbes."

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN ON HEAD, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & CO., NEW YORK.

the remembrance of him shall always be a green spot in their memory. In his home he was kind affectionate indulgent and beloved by all. The deceased took sick about five months ago, and despite the efforts of three skilled doctors grew worse, and on the 30th of December was taken to the Charlottetown Hospital, where diligent care was taken of him for three weeks by the good sisters and all medical skill employed for his recovery; but in the opinion of all there was no hope. God had chosen otherwise. His Lordship Bishop McDonald and many priests were very often at his bedside and he was strengthened by all the rites of holy church, which were administered to him by his loving priest Father Johnston, who also delivered to him the sad message of Death. But there was one more wish and that was to come home to die, and on Saturday previous to his death he was taken from Charlottetown to Mr. Benjamin Aitken at Lower Montserrat, where much kindness was shown by Mr. Aitken and family towards the sick young man and his wearied parents on their troublesome journey. They there remained until Monday morning when they started for home. He reached home alive but died three quarters of an hour afterwards. His funeral took place on Wednesday morning the 24th January to St. Mary's church, Sturgeon, and was largely attended by people of all denominations. A High Mass of Requiem was offered up for the happy repose of his soul by his loving Pastor Rev. William Phelan, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery, there to await the call of his Maker on the final day. That he may dwell in the mansions of everlasting glory, is the prayer of his family and friends. He leaves sorrowing parents, three sisters and one brother to cherish his memory. Thus time makes its mark and impresses the living with the sad, sad words; passing away. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his parents and friends in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.—Com. (Other papers please copy.)

Resolved, that the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island place on record a recognition of the great loss thus sustained, and take this method of conveying our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing relatives and friends in their sad situation.

Also resolved, that this club, express due appreciation of the great and abiding interest always shown by the deceased in the welfare of the organization. Thoroughly Scottish in feeling as well as in blood, he was ever ready, by his presence at the annual reunions of the club, as well as by his wise counsel, to foster and encourage a healthy national sentiment among his kindred, and in this way has done much to keep alive the glorious traditions of the race to which he was proud to belong. His devotion to duty as a public official, combined with strict integrity and high Christian character, caused him to be trusted, respected and honored in life, and in death to be universally and deeply lamented.

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A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS
Pyny-Pectoral
The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS
LARGE BOTTLES, 25 cents.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
Proprietors, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer,
New York

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN ON HEAD, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & CO., NEW YORK.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7th, 1900. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

AN election for the Ontario Legislature was held in East Middlesex a few days ago. In the general election a couple of years ago, a Conservative, Mr. Hodgins, was elected by a majority of 95. Mr. Hodgins has since died, and Premier Ross, attributing the election of the late member to great personal popularity, set himself to work to bring East Middlesex into the Grit line.

During the recent Dominion election in Sherbrooke, P. Q., the Grits are said to have brought \$25,000 into the riding for the purchase of votes. The Conservative campaigners publicly told the people to take whatever money the Government workers might give them, as the money belonged to those who had it to distribute, but at the same time to vote for "honest John McIntosh," the Conservative candidate.

The speech patting the mouth of his Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of the session of the Dominion Parliament is long and wonderfully attenuated; it contains a number of sentences, but says very little. It is a good deal like a geometrical line, it has length without breadth. Neither has it depth nor consistency.

Premier Farquharson and Hon Benjamin Rogers and the defeated Attorney General left here last evening for Ottawa. We are informed they are gone on public business. It is public business, no doubt, in the sense that they are taking their last trip to the Capital at the public expense. The Government find themselves in such straits that they are appealing to Ottawa for a "sign."

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. C. DesBrisay, of Ottawa, formerly of this city, which took place in the first mentioned city on Monday morning last. Mr. DesBrisay was born in Charlottetown in 1851, and was the only son of the late John DesBrisay, of the Executive Council of this Province. He succeeded his father, on the death of the latter, as Clerk of the Executive Council. Subsequently he was engaged in journalism, and was for some years editor of the HERALD. About ten years ago he went to Ottawa, where he has since been engaged in the public service. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Privy Council in 1894, and in 1897 was transferred to the Public Works Department. He had been ill for some time, and for nine months prior to his death he had been in the hospital. Mr. DesBrisay was a man of much talent, and possessed a wonderful faculty for dealing with figures and unraveling complex problems. As a journalist he was a graceful as well as a forceful writer, and possessed a large fund of information on public questions. He was a genial, whole-souled man and his demise will be deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances. In this regard the HERALD shares. R. P.

The emphatic statement that the D. & L. McIsaac is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. McIsaac never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Patriotic Fund Association.

On Friday evening last a public meeting presided over by his Worship, was held in the City Council Chamber, for the purpose of inaugurating in this Province the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association. After explaining the nature and object of the association, his Worship introduced his Honor, Lieutenant Governor McIntyre who delivered a patriotic address. He began by reading communications he had received from his Excellency the Governor General, which explained the aims and objects of the association. The funds to be raised by this association are to be applied, as set forth in his Excellency's communications, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Canadian soldiers, who may have lost their lives in South Africa, or for the assistance of wounded and disabled men. The Governor General is President and the Lieutenant Governor and other distinguished public men are Vice Presidents in different parts of Canada. His Honor the Lieut. Governor is Vice President for this Province. After receiving these communications his Honor conferred with the Premier and the Mayor and arranged for this meeting. His Honor then expressed his pleasure at having such an opportunity of meeting the loyal citizens of Charlottetown. He was glad to plan that this occasion afforded others as well as himself an opportunity of expressing in a substantial manner their loyalty to the Queen and to the British Empire. We cannot afford, he said, to see the British Empire set back. She must go forward until the war is brought to a glorious conclusion and the flag of England proudly floats over Pretoria and Johannesburg. And we should not rest until this is accomplished. Our duty is to support the motherland, not only because of the protection and care she has always given to Canada; but also because England is and has been the great colonizer and civilizer of the world. It is therefore the duty of all loyal subjects to assist Great Britain in carrying out her most laudable designs. He felt and was proud to show devotion to the empire of the people of Prince Edward Island. Perhaps one of the best and most pronounced ways of evidencing one's loyalty is to contribute towards the National Patriotic Fund. Charity is the handmaid of patriotism, and he hoped and believed there would be a generous fund raised in this Province, and that all would realize that it was our duty to see Great Britain through this war to a triumphant end. His Lordship Bishop McDonald, followed. He expressed the hope that we should soon hear the good news that Britain was victorious. His Lordship referred to Canada's loyalty, giving strong reasons why this should be so. In no part of the world is such liberty enjoyed as under England's flag. It would be a world wide calamity if Great Britain should be defeated in this war and civilization would receive a tremendous set-back. England is the great civilizer, and advances freedom while the opposite is true of the Boers. His Lordship concluded by urging all to give something to the Patriotic Fund, even if it were but a mite. Chief Justice Sullivan expressed the belief that all citizens, like himself, were convinced of the justness of this war on the side of Great Britain. A war in which England will ultimately be successful. We are all loyal, he pointed out, and whatever we can do in regard to this war fund should be done cheerfully and as generously as possible. Premier Farquharson said that arrangements had been made by which all sections of the Province could be reached through the school teachers. Speeches were made by several others and then the subscription list was started. Upwards of four hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed at the meeting and arrangements were made to afford all an opportunity of subscribing. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor headed the subscription list with \$100; his Lordship the Bishop followed with \$25; Chief Justice Sullivan \$20; Premier Farquharson \$50; Mayor Warburton \$20; Dr. J. T. Jenkins \$20; and so on.

Sir Alfred Miller, governor of Cape Colony, called the governor general on Saturday, that Sergeant Russell, of P. E. Island, is dangerously ill at Orange river and not expected to recover. Sergeant Joseph Russell is a native of Stanhope, and is a son of the late John Russell of that place. He has one brother in Boston. He enlisted in the Canadian contingent at Quebec, and was appointed a sergeant in G Company.

The body of Stephen Arsenault, who was killed by falling from his pig-sty, was used in Madras some days ago, was brought to the Island for interment, arriving at Wellington station on Saturday where a large number of friends and neighbors of the deceased were waiting to receive it. The funeral took place on Sunday last and was one of the largest ever known in Egmont Bay. A gift, an aged mother, and fourteen children are left to mourn.

We are indebted to Mr. H. M. Davison, City Clerk, for a copy of the accounts of the City of Charlottetown and annual reports of the several departments of the City Government for the civic year ending on the 31st of December 1899. It is a brochure of some hundred and forty pages issued from the printing house of Murley and Co. It is illustrated with portraits of the Mayor, Councillors and City Clerks, together with the city hall and some other public buildings. The receipts of the city for the year amounted to \$19,750.75 and the expenditure was \$24,130.75 leaving a balance in favor of the city on the year's transactions of \$5,379.99, adding unpaid taxes and unpaid accounts, the net gain for the year is \$4,002.56.

But this almost interminable chronicle of the year contains only such suggestions that if the government introduces no legislation beyond the routine measures no one could charge that the programme had not been carried out. The census must be taken next year, and of course legislation must be obtained for that, and as usual there are to be amendments to the criminal code and the banking laws. These we have always with us. Lastly, it is announced that the estimates will be prepared not only with regard to economy, but also with regard to the rapid growth of the Dominion. During the last three years the growth in the expenditure has been more than tropical in its luxuriance, and this intimation is intended to prepare the mind for still greater expansion.

HOUSE MEETS.

A BARRER SPEECH ALL LENGTH AND NO BREADTH.—TARTE AND BOURASSA ARE STILL CHUMS.—AN ADAPTABLE PROGRAMME BY AN ADAPTABLE GOVERNMENT.—WILL THE SOLDIERS BE PAID BY CANADA.—PREMIER DOESN'T KNOW YET.—SIR CHARLES IS CAREFUL FOR VERY SPECIAL REASONS.—GOOD YEAR FOR CONSERVATIVE.—CANDIDATES WHO FAILED AND CAPITALISTS WHO DIDN'T ARE CALLED TO THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—A little over five months ago parliament prorogued, and here we are again. Everybody, including the ministers, thought when Lord Minto sent the members away last August that he would see no more of this parliament. It is said that many proposed and another proposition was put, but our ministers both proposed and disposed. Yet it may be said that if they have changed their mind on the subject of an appeal to the people they had the strongest possible political reasons for doing so. The result of provincial elections and by-elections, and the general feeling which is abroad in the country seems to justify the prudence of the government in pulling away from the people as long as it can.

OTHER CHANGES OF MIND. Sir Wilfrid is in a position to say that he has changed his mind about several other things as well as about the dissolution. For instance, he announces in the speech from the throne that "it appears expedient to propose the action of parliament by preparing and forwarding two contingents of volunteers to the seat of war in South Africa." There is a menace to Canada, he added, "and although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how it can be done without an expedition to the premier to say that parliament had voted no money for this purpose, and that we should simply could not do anything." It seemed expedient to Mr. Tarte to give over his own name as the most positive assurance that the government had not decided to send troops to the Transvaal, and to condemn Sir Charles Tupper's proposition in this way: "The merits of the dispute between England and the Transvaal are one thing; the interference of Canada in the foreign wars of the Empire is another. It is sought to create a precedent which would have for result the compulsory participation in the future by Canada in any and all the conflicts which may sweep over Europe and over the vast portion of the globe in which the large European governments are interested."

It seemed expedient for the same minister through his personal organ to ask: "What have we to do with the affairs of Africa? What interests have we in the Transvaal? What does it take the money and the blood of the ratepayers of this country and to squander them in these far away regions?"

EXPEDIENT ONLY. Confronted with the indignation of a loyal people who thought that they had something to do with the affairs of Africa, it is not surprising that the government should have decided to adopt Sir Charles Tupper's policy and let the Laurier and Tarte proposition stand. It is a question of expediency altogether. Some light was thrown upon the real position of the government when the house met, by the appearance of Mr. Bourassa. It is the custom to formally introduce in the house any member who has been elected to the session, and the introduction is usually made by the leader or minister who is most closely associated with the candidate. Thus Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock introduced the new members for Ontario. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte introduced Messrs. Arsenault and Geoffrey, Sir Charles Tupper and probably Sir Adolphe Caron will introduce the member for Sherbrooke.

When Mr. Bourassa of L'Abbaye resigned his seat in protest against the offer of the contingent and applied to the constituents to elect him, he was elected. He would vote against the government on that issue, and has stamped L'Abbaye with Mr. Bourassa. We remember that the election of Mr. Bourassa was hailed by the Laurier and Tarte organs as a government victory. And on Thursday to crown all, Mr. Bourassa was escorted in triumph to the speaker by Mr. Tarte on one side and Mr. Monnet on the other. Introduced by Mr. Tarte on his own initiative following this, he seems to be conclusive evidence that the Bourassa protest was a step to job introduced to intimidate the liberals of other provinces from asking too much loyalty from the government.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER. The house opened with the usual formalities, and as the leaders came in each received his share of applause from his friends. But none got such a greeting as Sir Charles Tupper, who walked in bristly and took his seat, with no sign of welcome, and no cheer more than half a hundred hurrahs in some thirteen weeks. His entrance recalled the fact that many things had happened since he was last in the place. The Greenway government has been swept away, and a ministry under the leadership of the son of Sir Charles's old leader and colleague firmly established in its place. The chief city of the continent, and its allegiance to the minister of the interior and sends to Ottawa a strong opponent of Mr. Sifton to take the place of a supporter elected two years ago by over a thousand majority. The coalition government of British Columbia is its last extremity. The ministry in Prince Edward Island, which existed to do the political work of Sir Louis Davies, has received his death blow, and only waits the meeting of the legislature to be voted out of power. The Ontario government has suffered disaster after disaster. First in the election courts and afterwards at the polls. The government which Mr. Blair set up in Ontario, and which Sir Brunsford has been condemned where its last appeal was made, and will meet the house with three supporters less and three opponents more than it had at the last session. The Conservatives of the Eastern Townships are existing only by the indirect of the government in Sherbrooke. And here at Ottawa the group of ministers who have spent all their time for years ago in the conservative party and its leaders, have some meekly before parliament to acknowledge that in the only matter of prime importance which has been before them they have abandoned their own declared policy and adopted that of their opponents. In these circumstances it was not surprising that Sir Charles Tupper should face the government with a smiling face, and that his supporters should congratulate him and themselves and their party and their country by the most enthusiastic demonstration that the rules of the house allow.

THE PROGRAMME. There is none, there is a speech from the throne, which for period the period tells the story of what has been going on, and of some things which have not been going on, in the world. There is a tradition that the government programme for the session is to be foreseen in the speech placed in the mouth of the governor general. That is supposed to be its essential purpose.

Your correspondent has met several members who believe that the ministers do not keep their promises, but they all agree that the promise of a rapid growth of expenditure will not be broken. WILL THE TROOPS BE PAID. The speech says that "a bill will be introduced making provision for the cost of equipments and paying the Canadian contingents." Does this mean that the government will pay the troops while in Africa or will adhere to the C. O. D. principle? No one knows. If Sir Charles Tupper knew he would be in a position at once to act in accord with the promise he made that he would introduce a resolution in favor of the payment, if the government fail to announce that intention.

The government announcement may refer to payment of the men in Africa or to payment only while on the way to Africa. Of course the doubt meaning is intended to perplex the folk here and the country, and to leave the matter of it until the government makes up its mind—or rather its various minds. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not know what he means to do. Tarte is sure that the government will not pay the men in Africa. Another minister is sure that the government will recommend the payment. Until the matter is fought out among the ministers how can anyone else say what is to happen? The people in Canada at a distance from Parliament Hill will have something to do with the case. The government and the people are long distance beyond the line where the ministers planted their feet for a firm stand. Three months ago the people got the government on the run. They have kept them on the move ever since. Mr. Tarte, assisted by Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monnet and the premier himself, have been digging their heels to the ground and holding back for the people. But the people are the greater force in this tug-of-war.

THE LAST SENATE REFORM. There is nothing in the speech from the throne about senate reform, but the Senate has been called. They do not expect to be sufficiently reformed until the Dominion bill which may be introduced, and they meet admirably the description given of the upper chamber by the present minister of justice, when he sat in the other house and dispensed presents. Then Mr. Mills said that the senate was a house for defeated and discredited candidates for the commons and so reached the senate. Among those who have now come to join him are these: Mr. Hon. Robert Watson, lately minister of public works in the Greenway government, who has been turned out of office in Manitoba, defeated in his own constituency, and is charged with having given contracts to himself. Mr. Finlay Young, a widely known speaker of the Manitoba legislature, who has lost his office and is defeated in his riding. Mr. Charles Burpee, formerly M. P. for Sunbury, New Brunswick, a defeated candidate in the Dominion bill, when he was himself some "ounger, to make remarks at the expense of the age of the senators. Mr. Burpee begins his career as a senator under Mr. Mills leadership in his 83rd year.

Mr. Fulford, of Brockville, proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, who has made a great fortune out of this remedy for pale people, and now is one of the senators in Canada. Mr. Fulford is said to be not ungenerous with his wealth, and a large campaign fund was recently expended in vain in Sherbrooke. Hon. Joseph Shevyn, merchant and capitalist, of Quebec, formerly in the Laurier ministry, of which government the less said the better. Mr. Cantrill, of Montreal. The defeated candidate in the Dominion bill, a defeated candidate, but he has the advantage of near relationship to a well-known party man who has both qualifications. The real business of parliament will begin next week as both houses adjourn on Thursday to Monday. It is expected that the session will be exceedingly lively. But that is a story to be told in future letters.

A London despatch of February 1, says: Britain's entire fleet and her entire volunteer force is to be mobilized at once. This was practically settled at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday. Many retired and half-pay naval officers have been ordered to join themselves in readiness for active service. Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve who are serving on merchant ships all over the world have been notified by cable to expect commissions on warships. This is the answer of the British Lion to the snarling of the wild beasts of Europe. It is his challenge to the world. Six hundred and sixty-six ships of war are to go into commission and two hundred thousand volunteers. The volunteers' terms of enlistment do not permit of their being called out for foreign service, so it is undoubtedly the intention to garrison forts and military stations, and relieve the regulars now thus employed for service in South Africa. This order will liberate 50,000 regulars for war. The manning of England's gigantic fleet will be something of a problem, but the men in the Royal Naval Reserve will be employed, and no doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Admiralty to solve the problem. The Montreal Star's correspondent at Belmont, on Jan. 31 cabled the following: A strong party of Australians and Canadians left Belmont a week ago, 600 strong for a reconnaissance in Treadar district. The enemy were found in force at Radnor, on the Bois River. After smart fighting, in which none of our men were injured, the rebels were cleared out, and the Bois River, commandant at Belmont, ordered the establishment of a permanent force at Richmond, 12 miles west of Belmont. A company of Canadian militia mounted upon the Bois River, will be employed to clear out the rebels of that district. It may be that we are in for some smart work. All are well. A Cape Town despatch says: One hundred and fifty American scouts who arrived here at midweek have rallied in the British forces. According to advices received from Belmont, Major Selwyn A. J. Denison, of the Canadian contingent, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Gen. Lord Roberts, and will be the representative of the contingent. A despatch of Feb. 4th, from Durban, Natal, says: Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on Friday night and is now marching on to Ladysmith. No definite news regarding the result of his latest movements will be allowed to go out for publication until Ladysmith is relieved. Although this report has not been confirmed by the War Office, it is generally believed in England to be true. The following message was received from Ladysmith by heliograph, on Feb 4: "The garrison were most cheered at hearing of Gen. Buller's success yesterday. The result of the engagement is not known. The Boers are again massing guns near Ladysmith and are also moving another towards Surprise Hill. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack." Gen. Joubert, according to a late despatch, was seriously wounded by a shell in Willow Grange fight, near Potchefstroom. The shell overtook him and his horse and the shock was so great that Joubert will never be able to command on horseback again. The D. & L. Reunion of Cod Liver Oil will build you up, will make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Owing to the bad state of the roads the market has been very quiet for the last two or three weeks, consequently there has been very little change in prices. The only change of importance is in the price of pork, which sold readily yesterday at 40 and 40 per lb. by the carcass. There was very little hay or straw on the market. The highest price paid for hay by the oat was 41c, and by the oat straw was 37c. Straw sold at 4.70 to 4.75 per ton, and the highest price paid for oats was 30c. Suddenly at Hills River, on the 30th ult., of paralysis of the brain. Mary Fahy, beloved wife of Richard Fahy, contractor and farmer, leaving an afflicted husband, a large family of sons and daughters, and the whole community in which she lived prostrated with sorrow. May she rest in peace.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' Table Linens.

Table with columns for Unbleached, Bleached, Cuffs, Sheeting, Towels, Remnants, Napkins, Domestic Sheeting, White Wear, and Shirts. Lists various sizes and prices.

When buying Table Linens remember we have the best assortment, the best quality, and quote the lowest prices. Don't take our word, compare and be convinced.

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STEEL STOVES. STEEL RANGES. \$30 UP.

GUARANTEE—These Stoves are guaranteed perfect in workmanship and construction, substantial and durable. The oven works quick. Saves one third to one-half the fuel used by other stoves. All parts are guaranteed against warping.

DODD & ROGERS. Important Announcement

We hereby beg leave to announce to our customers that we have sold our Grocery business to Messrs. R. F. Maddigan & Co., and would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past.

W. GRANT & CO. In connection with the above we take this opportunity of informing the customers of the above firm and the public generally, that we have in stock a full line of General Groceries which will be sold cheap for cash. Free delivery of Goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection. R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. Queen Street, Charlottetown Jan. 24th, 1900.

A sudden chill, often means sudden illness. Pain-Killer is all that is needed to ward it off. Unqualified for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Thousands of Canadians can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are quite English you know, and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c. PROWSE BROS.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store. I-3 OFF SPECIAL OFFER

IN NEW FASHIONABLE JACKETS About 20 Colored and 20 Black. Some Silk Lined, some not, but all perfect fitting. \$4.15 for \$2.75 7.50 for 5.00 10.75 for 7.25

There is a long winter ahead of you yet—and a New Jacket! Buy now. STANLEY BROS.

3000 Yds Remnants Plain and Twilled Sheeting!

We have this morning packed 3,000 yards Sheeting in 1 to 10 yard lengths on our bargain counters. If this sheeting were in webs it would sell at 28 and 30c.; but it is sheeting, and so you get it for 16 and 18c.

Sheeting. Plain Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, 16c Twilled " " " " 72 inches wide, 18c Plain Bleached " " " " 14c " " " " 81 inches wide, 22c " " " " 81 inches wide, 25c Twilled " " " " 81 inches wide, 27c " " " " 81 inches wide, 32c

Pillow Cotton. Plain Circular 40 inches wide, 12 1/2c " " 42 inches wide, 15c " " 44 inches wide, 17c

Print Remnants. Thousands of yards best English Prints, guaranteed to wash, and usual price 14c., yours during this great sale for 8c. 2 Yards Table Linen for 25 Cents. Good Unbleached Table Linen 40 inches wide, 12 1/2c " " " " 45 inches wide, 30c " " " " 54 inches wide, 20c " " " " 62 inches wide, 40c " " " " 64 inches wide, 29c " " " " 62 inches wide, 40c " " " " 64 inches wide, 60c " " " " 72 inches wide, 80c " " " " 72 inches wide, \$1

There is no excuse for your lying on bare boards or eating off them either, when you can get Sheeting and Table Linen at the prices quoted above. Yours for good comfort cheaply obtained. PROWSE BROS

Mrs. Jas. Clark.
A well known lady of Comanda, Ont., says: "Some time ago I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation. One bottle of Laxa Liver Pills cured me."

WISHING.
Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do. Set a watch upon your actions. Keep them always straight and true. Bid your mind of selfish motives. Let your thoughts be clean and high. You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start By accumulating wisdom In the scrap-book of your heart. Do not waste one page on folly; Live to learn, and learn to live. If you want to give men knowledge You must get it, ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happier? Then remember day by day Just to scatter seeds of kindness As you pass along the way. For the pleasures of the many May be oftentimes traced to one, As the hand that plants an acorn Sifts the armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Exchange.

Beats the Doctor.
Mr. B. M. Bowler, Cambridge, King's Co., N. S., says: "I was troubled with a running sore in my ear, for which I tried all kinds of doctors, but could not get cured. I was recommended to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and the sore was completely healed."

A Victim to the Seal of Confession.
A True Story, by Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J.
Published with the permission of Mr. B. Herder, publisher and book-seller, St. Louis, Mo.
(Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)
Half an hour had passed, when the bell was heard which announced that the jury had come to a decision. Instantly the hum of voices ceased; the judges resumed their seats, the jury re-entered their box. The president addressed to the jury the customary question, to which the foreman replied: "We find the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, with robbery."

"How did the votes stand?"
"Eight for the verdict and four against it."

A murmur ran through the court. All was now at an end. Had the votes been seven against five, the votes of the judges might have turned the scales in the prisoner's favor. One of the judges voted with the majority, and consequently no alternative was left to the presiding judge but to pass sentence on the prisoner. Father Montmoulin was conducted back into the court, and the clerk announced to him the verdict of the jury. The president then asked him whether he had anything to allege wherefore the sentence of death should not be passed on him. He replied with the same composure and resignation that had characterized him from the outset: "I have nothing to say against the verdict. I forgive all who have taken part in passing it. I die innocent."

The president then read aloud article 302 of the penal code, and declared Francis Montmoulin here present, Parish Priest of Ste. Victoire, to be guilty of murder with robbery, and in accordance with the enactments of the law of the land, he was condemned to die by beheading. The time and place for the execution of the sentence would be fixed later on.

The prisoner listened to the sentence of condemnation with unflinching serenity, and almost with gladness of heart. He raised his eyes to heaven, and in a low tone uttered the ejaculation, Deo gratias! In the stillness that prevailed, some persons who were near caught the words, and a voice shouted, Hypocrite, assassin that you are! The president instantly called for silence, and severely censured the utterer of those opprobrious epithets. He next spoke a few words of warning to all present, and exhorted the prisoner to accept the verdict submissively and tranquilly, and prepare himself for death. He then declared the trial to be at an end, and the Court rose.

As the president, accompanied by two of his inferior judges, was descending the flight of steps leading to the street, he said in a grave, almost sorrowful tone: "I am sorely afraid that we have condemned an innocent man to death."

"So am I," answered one of those with him. "At any rate the evidence of his guilt appeared to me anything but conclusive. These trials by jury have their weak side, when the jury are harrassed as was the case with them to-day."

"Human justice is not infallible," said the other. "One must be content if one has done one's duty, and observed all the legal forms."

Meanwhile the prison van drove back to the prison, followed by a rabble shouting, Hypocrite, Murderer! The mother of the condemned man heard this outburst of vulgar spite in her cell in the house of de-

attention. She listened, and caught these words uttered by a passer by: "They have sentenced him to death; he will be guillotined, I dare say not later than next week."

It was what she had expected. But yet what a terrible blow. What a sword of sorrow pierced her maternal heart at that moment!

CHAPTER XX.
ONCE MORE IN THE RUE DE LA COLOMBE
On Good Friday Mrs. Montmoulin and her daughter were released from detention, as the Prosecutor deemed it unwise, seeing how little ground there was for suspicion, to prefer a charge against them, for inquiry had in fact been advantageous rather than disadvantageous to them. "The prisoner," he said to the magistrate who made the examination of the case, "must have concealed the stolen money somehow in the old building, or perhaps buried it in the garden. Either he has told his mother already where it is hidden, or he will do so at the first interview before his execution."

Let the old woman and her daughter be strictly watched, and believe me, before very long you will have the evidence of their complicity, which is now wanting, marked out before you as plain as it can be."

The period of detention, combined with anxiety about her children, and heart-rendering suspense concerning her brother's fate, had quite undermined Mrs. Jardiniere's health. Her hair had become gray, and grief traced deep lines on her kind and comely countenance. As to her aged mother, she was so broken down as to appear almost decrepit. On hearing that she was to be set at liberty she could only throw her arms around her daughter's neck and between the sobs ejaculate the words: "My son—your brother—condemned to death!"

"O mother," the daughter replied, "he is less to be pitied than we are. All will soon be over for him, but for all the remainder of our lives we shall be branded with the mark of his shame. What is to become of us?"

"How can you think of us," the mother answered, "it will be with us as God pleases. But he, a priest, condemned to death as a murderer?"

"He will die innocent. But how are we to get along with this disgrace attaching to us? How am I to keep and educate my poor children?"

The Governor and other prison officials who witnessed this scene were evidently touched, though they were pretty well hardened to tears and lamentations. The Governor endeavored to console the unhappy women by informing them that the prisoner bore himself with serene, almost cheerful resignation. "And after all," he continued, "the guillotine is by no means a painful death, not nearly so much as many a natural death. How one sees poor creatures writhing in agony on their beds, until death comes to deliver them from their sufferings. Now with the guillotine it is one, two, three; a man is strapped on the plank, and before he has time to think about it all is over. Hallo, what have I said? The old lady faints; bring some water quick and a glass of wine."

When Mrs. Montmoulin had recovered, she still felt so weak that a cab had to be fetched to take her and her daughter to their home in the Rue de la Colombe. On the way they stopped at the house of the kind baker, who had been so charitable as to take the children in, to

inform their good friends of their release from prison. The children were at church, and Mrs. Lenoir invited their mother to come in and wait their return. But she declined, saying that her aged mother was so unwell that they had better go home at once, and asking her to send the children as soon as they came back. With heartfelt thanks for the great kindness that had been shown them the two women went their way to the home they had left a month before, the key of which had been given them when they left the prison.

When they got there all looked desolate enough. Mrs. Jardiniere made her mother lie down on the couch in the sitting-room, while she opened the windows and took down the shutters, so as to let light and air once more into the rooms. Then she hastened into the kitchen to light the fire, in order to make a cup of tea for her mother. But when she looked around there was nothing of all she wanted. In the shop the police had turned everything upside down. In the money-box there were a few shillings, and the poor woman did not know what to do. Now for the first time she realized the full extent of the calamity which had come upon them through their brother's misfortune. They would lose all their friends, all their customers, for who would frequent the society or come to the shop of a sister of a priest who had been executed? She would be ashamed to look anyone in the face. She wanted all manner of provisions—a little wine for her mother, but she could not resolve to show herself out of doors. People would point their finger of scorn at her in the street. And then the money she had on hand was barely sufficient for present needs. Who would in future let the sister of a felon have the necessities of life on credit? Overcome by a sense of her misery, the poor woman sat down on a chair in the shop, and covering her face with her hands wept bitterly.

Her mother heard her in the adjacent room and calling her, at tempted to comfort and encourage her. "We must bear the cross with Francis, my dear child," she said. "Remember this Good Friday: Easter will come in its turn."

"There will be no Easter for us on earth, her daughter answered amid her sobs.

"Who knows but there may?" rejoined the mother. "And if not think how short time is compared with eternity. What if here on earth we have to bear the cross and shame with our Lord and His saints, all will soon be over!"

"I would sooner have died with him. It would have been easier than to bear the misery and disgrace that his death brings upon us and our innocent children. It is more than I have strength to endure!" and her tears burst forth afresh.

She had dried her eyes and set to work again, when the door opened, and in came Mrs. Lenoir bringing the two children, and a large, well-filled basket. "There children," she said, comfort your mother and grandmother, and if I can be of any service you just come round and tell me."

Then she turned to the two women, and expressed her sympathy in a few kind words. Before bidding them goodbye she promised to come again that evening or next morning, and bring a bottle of old Bordeaux, which she said was the medicine Mrs. Montmoulin most needed.

"Do not thank me," she concluded. "It has been such a pleasure to have the children with me, that I feel myself the obliged party."

So saying the good little woman slipped away, thinking her friends would rather be alone just then, and also because she could scarcely restrain her feelings on seeing the sad plight they were in. For meeting the children again under such circumstances was almost more painful to them than pleasure.

"O mother, how old you have got!" Julia exclaimed. "You look almost as old as grandmother, your hair is quite gray, and grandmother's hair is turned perfectly white."

"I wonder my hair has not turned white," Charles gravely remarked. "They say anxiety changes its color, and I have been in the greatest anxiety about uncle and all of you the whole time."

The two women could not help smiling at this, and the boy's mother said he was now relieved of a great part of his anxiety. Then she busied herself, with Julia's help in getting the dinner. In the basket Mrs. Lenoir had brought they found everything that was wanted. The children ate the simple meal with great appetite, but their mother could hardly swallow a morsel. For many years she had struggled to keep herself, and it went hard with her to be beholden to the charity of a baker's wife. During dinner Charles gave an account of his visit to the President of the Court of Justice, and announced his intention of paying Lim another visit, to beg him not to have his uncle executed. But his mother told him he must not think of taking such a liberty; besides the judge could not alter a sentence that was once passed.

(To be continued.)

It's Easy To Take

Thin, pale, anemic girls need a fatty food to enrich their blood, give color to their cheeks and restore their health and strength. It is safe to say that they nearly all reject fat with their food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

is exactly what they require; it not only gives them the important element (cod-liver oil) in a palatable and easily digested form, but also the hypophosphites which are so valuable in nervous disorders that usually accompany anemia.

SCOTT'S EMULSION IS a fatty food that is more easily digested than any other form of fat. A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health. You can get it in this way.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day while taking it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Bakers' Bad Backs.
We little know the toll and hardship that those who make the "Staff of Life" undergo. Long hours in superheated and poorly ventilated work-rooms is hard on the system, gives the kidneys more work than they can properly do, throws poison into the system that should be carried off by these delicate filters. Then the back gets bad—Not much use applying liniments and plasters. You must reach the kidneys to cure the back. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** cure all kinds of Bad Backs by restoring the kidneys to healthy action.

Mr. Walter Buchanan, who has conducted a bakery in Sarnia, Ont., for the past 15 years, says:
"For a number of years previous to taking Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered a great deal from general debility. From the first few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I commenced to improve, and have continued with me to-day. I will state I have not got a pain or ache about me. My head is clear, the urinary difficulties all gone, my sleep refreshing and my health is better now than for years."

MISCELLANEOUS.
KEEP IT UP.
One step won't take you very far— You've got to keep on walking. One word won't tell folks who you are— You've got to keep on talking. One inch won't make you very tall; You've got to keep on growing; One little ad. won't do it all— You've got to keep them going.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

TO BE PREPARED
For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

The Missionary—My erring brother, have you been Christianized?
The Native—Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have my few clothes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.
Tailor—Look here! I have worried myself sick over that bill of yours.
Casket (the undertaker)—That's all right, old man. If worse comes to worst you can take it out in trade.

HIS OWN FREE WILL.
DEAR MRS.—I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MINARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remedy in my household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be without it.
It is truly a wonderful medicine.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Publisher Annapric Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.
Auntie—Do you like Uncle Harry to give you a ride on his back?
Tommy—Oh, yes; but I had a ride on a real donkey yesterday.

Bealed Ear.
Last winter my ear bled and I tried everything to cure it but nothing did me any good. Someone recommended Haggerty's Yellow Oil. It healed up my ear entirely and my hearing came back. Lizzie Farlinger, Cornwall, Ont.

"There's one thing funny about skating, pop," said Tommie at breakfast. "The ice always comes when it's too cold to really enjoy skating."

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Mrs. Alonzo H. Thurber, Freeport, N.S., says: "I had a severe attack of Grippe and a bad cough, with great difficulty in breathing. After taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was completely cured."

LAXA LIVER PILLS.
Work while you sleep without a grip of grip, cutting Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

Dollars For Doctors.
But Mrs. Douglas derived little benefit till she used B.B.B.
Proof after proof we have been furnishing how B.B.B. makes bad blood pure blood and cures cases that even the doctors failed to benefit.

Here's the case of Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller, Ont., an account of which she gives.
"I have used B.B.B. for impure blood, pimples on the face and sick headache. I tried a great many remedies and spent dollars for doctors' medicine but derived little benefit. I then started using B.B.B. and only took four bottles when my skin became clean and free from all eruptions. My other troubles disappeared also and I am now in perfect health."

MISCELLANEOUS.
An inquisitive and impudent individual once took the liberty to question Alexander Dumas about his genealogy. "Humorous Authors" gives the story as follows:
"You are a quadroom, Mr. Dumas?" he began. "I am, sir," quietly replied Dumas, who was in no sense ashamed of his ancestry. "And your father?" "Was a mulatto," replied Dumas, with growing irritation. "And your grandfather?" "A negro," replied Dumas, with growing irritation. "And may I inquire what your great grandfather was?" "An ape, sir," thundered Dumas. "My pedigree began where yours ends."

Is your daughter in school?
There are thousands of sickly school girls dragging their way through school who might be enjoying the full vigor of their youth by taking Scott's Emulsion.

The army regulations now require that no horses shall be docked. The Soudan in this regard taught the British a lesson, as a horse requires his switch to keep off flies and insects in Africa.

THAT aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of MILBURN'S STERLING HEAD-ACHE POWDERS. 1 powder 5c. 3 for 10c., 10 for 25c.

Quads—Hello, old boy! What are you doing now?
Spacer—Writing for the press.
Quads—Don't you find it rather thankless sort of work?
Spacer—Oa the contrary, nearly everything I write is returned with thanks.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL cures pain in man or beast; for sprains, cuts, bruises, callous lumps, swellings, inflammation, rheumatism and neuralgia it is a specific.

Neither Lord Roberts, Kitchener or Wolseley have a son. Lord Roberts' only son was killed at the battle of the Tugela River. Lord Wolseley has only a daughter, and Kitchener is unmarried.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.
Nearly all Britain's South African soldiers wear puttees, which is a band of blue serge about six feet long worn between the knee and the boot, and furnishes an excellent support for the calf of the leg.

MILBURN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a specific remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Gout. They will relieve and cure these painful diseases when all else fails.

When she had finished her remarks relative to something he had done that did not meet her approval he spoke: "I don't see why you should want woman suffrage," he said, "You already hold office." "What office?" she demanded. "Speaker of the house," he replied.

TOBACCO HEART.
Have you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart. Are you short of breath, nerves unstrung, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unusual rapidity. This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help.

Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to all who suffer from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco. I give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

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LAXA LIVER PILLS.
Work while you sleep without a grip of grip, cutting Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

Pocket, Office and Home Diaries for 1900 at HASZARD MOORE'S Sunnyside.

High Grade Kerosene Oil.
Our Kerosene Oil is giving splendid satisfaction this year. It burns both bright and clear and does not smoke up the Lamp Chimines. Our sales of it are steadily increasing, showing that the people know a good thing when they get it. When your can is empty again, bring it to us and have it filled with our high-grade Oil at a very low price.

BEER & GOFF. GROCERS.
ALL KINDS OF **JOB WORK**
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books
Send in your orders at once.

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ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
(Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.)
OFFICES—Chambers Block, Charlottetown.
Aug. 30, 1899—7

EPPS'S COCOA North British and Mercantile **INSURANCE COMPANY.**
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.
BREAKFAST SUPPER **EPPS'S COCOA**
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A. A. McLEAN, LL.B., Q.C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.
Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898. Agent.

Beaver Cloth Overcoats
Reduced from \$12 to \$9. Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoat, our own make, \$7.50. Fur Caps 25 per cent. discount.

Boys' All Wool Sweaters,
Sizes 20, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 52 cents. Get one and keep the little fellow warm.

D. A. Bruce
MORRIS BLOCK.

STOVES STOVES STOVES OF ALL KINDS
Fennell & Chandler.
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.
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ULSTER
Is all we ask for an
That some merchants advertise to be worth \$7.50. We have others at prices that should not all to move them at a lively rate. All wool

Beaver Cloth Overcoats
Reduced from \$12 to \$9. Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoat, our own make, \$7.50. Fur Caps 25 per cent. discount.

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