

The Charlotte Freeman Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29 1890.

VOL. XIX. NO. 14

The Charlottetown Herald
—PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday

The Herald Printing Company,
FROM THEIR OFFICE,
CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Advertisements at Moderate Rates.
Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

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

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for January, 1890.

Full Moon, 6th day, 7.35 a.m., 8.30 p.m.
New Moon, 23rd day, 7.35 a.m., 8.30 p.m.

Day of Sun, Sun, The Moon, High Water
D Week, Week, Days, Sets, Ch'town

Day of Sun	Sun	The Moon	High Water			
D Week	Week	Days	Sets	Ch'town		
1	Wed	7	4:44	1:23	1:11	9
2	Thu	8	5:30	2:07	1:49	9
3	Fri	9	6:15	2:52	2:20	8
4	Sat	10	7:00	3:39	2:54	8
5	Sun	11	7:45	4:28	3:32	7
6	Mon	12	8:30	5:19	4:14	6
7	Tue	13	9:15	6:12	5:00	5
8	Wed	14	10:00	7:07	5:50	4
9	Thu	15	10:45	8:04	6:44	3
10	Fri	16	11:30	9:02	7:42	2
11	Sat	17	12:15	10:01	8:44	1
12	Sun	18	1:00	11:01	9:50	0
13	Mon	19	1:45	12:02	11:00	0
14	Tue	20	2:30	1:04	12:14	0
15	Wed	21	3:15	2:07	1:29	0
16	Thu	22	4:00	3:12	2:58	0
17	Fri	23	4:45	4:19	3:32	0
18	Sat	24	5:30	5:28	4:11	0
19	Sun	25	6:15	6:39	5:00	0
20	Mon	26	7:00	7:52	6:00	0
21	Tue	27	7:45	9:07	7:12	0
22	Wed	28	8:30	10:24	8:36	0
23	Thu	29	9:15	11:43	9:50	0
24	Fri	30	10:00	13:04	11:00	0
25	Sat	31	10:45	14:27	12:14	0
26	Sun	1	11:30	15:52	1:34	0
27	Mon	2	12:15	17:19	2:58	0
28	Tue	3	1:00	18:48	4:26	0
29	Wed	4	1:45	20:19	5:58	0
30	Thu	5	2:30	21:52	7:34	0
31	Fri	6	3:15	23:27	9:14	0

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

Total Assets, 1888, - - \$30,271,000.70

WARRANTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

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

FRED. W. HYDEMAN,
Agent,
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1890.

Freehold Land for Sale.

70 ACRES of prime Freehold Land, in Lot 45, King's County, alongside the railway station, has a frontage on the King's Road of half a mile, an excellent supply of water runs the whole length of the lot, and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner intends leaving the Province.

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

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

Jan. 18, 1890.—4d

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

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

Other ailments as follows: Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all other ailments of the urinary system.

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KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Donald McKenzie,
Keat Street, Charlottetown.

Insures both men and women on all plans of

Life & Accident Insurance

In the Metropolitan's
By Hon. Sir John A. McDonald,
President.

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

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1887.—5m

STRONG TESTIMONY.

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

Mrs. J. H. Ross,
Georgetown, July 11, 1889.

THE above testimonial was voluntarily given by the lady whose name is appended to it. The HAIR DYE has been referred to and manufactured in Charlottetown and is sold throughout the Province, being the best of all.

For any skin injury, test the MAGIC HAIR DYE, and you will take no other until it cures you fairly.

Sold at 25 cents per box, and supplied wholesale by

JOHN ROSS & CO.
(Formerly of New York City)
O. Box 467, Charlottetown,
Ct. Town, July 17, 1889.

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

AWARDED 200 MEDALS,
PRINCIPALLY GOLD.

1000 SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA IN TWO YEARS.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.,
McEachern's Building, Queen St., C'town.

SOLE AGENTS
Williams' Pain-Expeller and Urticaria Expeller for Parlor, Church, Chapel or any other place. Price 25c per bottle. Write for catalogue—mailed free.—25c.

Get your business cards printed at the Herald Office.

CANADIANS
Work Too Hard!

The Health is Impoverished, Nervousness and a Broken-Down System, often ending in insanity.

Thousands of broken-down, nervous, and weakly men, women, and children, who have been afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silver-plate, in key or stem-wind, works thoroughly tested and warranted, from \$5.00 up to \$40.00.

Cheaper can be supplied, but not warranted as reliable time-keepers.

The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities. Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.
Aug. 21, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

Prices Down!

WE HAVE GOT PRICES WAY DOWN ON

Chairs, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Lounges, Sideboards, Tables, &c.

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

MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Charlottetown, Jan. 22, 1890.

\$4.75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES PATON & CO.

London House

HARRIS & STEWART.

Our Fall Stock

—OF—

READYMADE CLOTHING

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

NAPOLITH OVERCOATS, REEFING JACKETS, WORSTED OVERCOATS, REEFING JACKETS, REEFING JACKETS,

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' REEFERS, BOYS' OVERCOATS.

HARRIS & STEWART.
Charlottetown, October 23, 1889.

Important Notice!

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, Dry Goods,

Containing in part Dress Goods, in great variety of material, new and Fashionable Shades; Under Cloths, Astrachan, Saguee Cloth, Millinery, Felt Hats, and Trimmings, &c.

Wool Goods, in Squares, Cloths, Scarfs, Hoods, &c., &c.

ROBBERY, in wool, from \$10 to \$15 Cashmere, 75c.

Ladies' Undercloths, Gloves, Hosiery.

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

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, KENNINGTON

Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Gibbons on Divorce.

In the North American Review for December, Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Gibbons discuss the subject of Divorce. The following are the questions that have been submitted as a basis for discussion in the previous number:—

1. Do you believe in the principle of divorce under any circumstances?

2. Ought divorced people to be allowed to marry under any circumstances?

3. What is the effect of divorce on the integrity of the family?

4. Does the absolute prohibition of divorce, where it exists, contribute to the moral purity of society?

Mr. Gladstone begins his answer by saying that he undertakes the answer of these questions without misgiving. "For I incline to think," he says, "that the principle of greater importance to christianism at large than that of any other country; that that in its highest features, vitally depends on the incidents of marriage; and that no country has ever so directly challenged as America now to choose its course definitely with reference to it, it is not more than one of the very greatest of those incidents." The solidity and health of the social body depend, he considers, upon the soundness of its units. "The unit is the family; and upon marriage rests the family. And while it might be too much to say that a good system of marriage law of itself sustains the well being of the community, yet the converse Mr. Gladstone holds to be undoubtedly true; namely, that if the relations which exist between man and wife are wrongly comprehended in what most belongs to them, either as to law or as to conduct, no nation can rise to the fulfilment of the highest aims of civilization. "There is a worm in the ground of the public prosperity, and it will water away."

On the first of the four questions Mr. Gladstone allows himself but little to say. The word "divorce" appears to be used in three different senses. In the question in point it appears to speak of a severance which does not annul the contract of marriage, nor release the parties from their obligations, but which conditionally, and for certain grave causes, suspends their operation in vital particulars. "I am not prepared," says Mr. Gladstone, speaking of it in this sense, "to question in any manner the compromise which the law of the church, apparently with the direct authority of St. Paul (1 Cor. 7: 4), makes in this respect to the necessities and infirmities of human nature."

As to the second question, which refers to what may be called divorce proper, the lawfulness of it, in his opinion, depends upon the operation of the contract of marriage, and upon the nature of the obligations which it creates. "They are inseparable," he says. "But the remedy is worse than the disease." Without attempting to support this conclusion with exhaustive and detailed reasoning, Mr. Gladstone sets forth the grounds as follows upon which he bases it: "That marriage is essentially a contract for life, and only expires when life itself expires."

That Christian marriage involves a vow before God.

That authority has been given to the Christian Church to cancel such a vow.

That it lies beyond the province of civil legislation to annul the necessity of things, has a veto within the limits of reason upon the making of it, but has no competency to annul when once made.

That according to the laws of just interpretation re-marriage is forbidden by the Holy Scripture.

That, although private opinions have not been uniform even in the West, of the law of the Latin church, and also of the Anglican church, from time immemorial, allows no re-marriage.

That divorce proper, without limitation, essentially, and from the time of contraction onward, alters the character of marriage, and substitutes a relation different in ground and nature.

That divorce with limitation rests upon no clear ground of principle or of authority.

That the divorce does not appear to have accompanied primitive marriage. In Scripture we hear nothing of it before Moses. Among the Hemic Achaians it clearly did not exist, and must have degenerated, and the increasing way of passion.

To the third question. Mr. Gladstone makes reply that divorce of any kind impairs the integrity of the family, and that divorce with re-marriage destroys it root and branch. "The parental and conjugal relations are 'joined together' by the hand of the Almighty, and are not to be severed by the hand of man. The relation of husband and wife, and independent obligations, stretching into the future, and limited only by the stroke of death. These obligations, where divorce proper is effected, are not severed, but are virtually dissolved, and the obligations reciprocal to them is dissolved and destroyed."

The fourth question Mr. Gladstone ventures to answer only in the light of his own observations and experience, but they cover a period of sixty years spent at the centre of British life. At the beginning of this period absolute divorce was not known in England, and it was only by private Acts of Parliament that they were so rare that they did not affect the public tone, and for the English people marriage was virtually indissoluble. In the year 1857 the English Divorce Act was passed. "Unquestionably," he writes, "since that time, the standard of conjugal morality has perceptibly declined

among the higher classes of this country, and scandals in respect to it have become more frequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be correct by personal social experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part to this great innovation in our marriage laws, but in part only, for other disintegrating causes have been at work. The mystery of marriage is, I admit, too profound for our comprehension, and it seems now to be too exacting for our faith. "In part only," says Mr. Gladstone, significantly, and perhaps, regretfully, "for other disintegrating causes have been at work—materialism, or whatever name it may be called, which has come to be so largely the spirit of the age. From the above it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly orthodox upon the question of divorce. We come next to the paper of Cardinal Gibbons, a strong and outspoken denunciation of the giant divorce evil. However much man may differ, writes his Eminence, in his view of the nature of the matrimonial contract, and of the obligations of the marriage state, it will not be denied that they are grave and serious, and that they are the basis of the family, and upon the family rests society, civilization, and the interests of religion and the state. "Yet strange to say divorce" he writes, "is the daily enemy of the marriage state, and is the cause of the most serious injury to our people than any other. You take the right position in the matter of Church music—in fact the only position tenable for obedient Catholics, for the Propaganda spoke several years ago with unbecoming meaning upon that very point. I have many times compared the displays and church solemnities and the only noticeable difference was that the talent laid to the skies in the latter would only have been considered fifth rate in the former, if indeed it had been tolerated at all. The result follows that our people lose the spirit of genuine faith: the Real Presence, the Most Holy Sacrament of the Mass become more or less empty shells, the traditional teaching of the spirit of worldly display and unholy pride drives away the spirit of humble prayer, and as a necessary consequence faith itself soon weakens and sinks into death. The Catholic Church and her clergy have toiled and laboured for the very beginning in this country to secure the boon of a Catholic education for our Catholic youth. Well, our convent graduates are very refined young ladies, brilliant in social life, fully initiated in all the harmonies of the languorous waltz and lascivious polka. How many of them are able to contribute to the beauty of the church offices, and to play decently or sing properly even a plain motet for the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament? Very few. These ladies, in becoming acquainted with the world, are no longer strangers among His own, and His own know Him not. With best wishes, believe me, yours truly, J. M. L.

Church Music.

A short time ago we received the following interesting communication from a distinguished clergyman—a dignitary of the church—in this Province. We withhold the name of the writer for the reason that his letter may not have been intended for publication, but penned to us perhaps in the cover of kindly confidence. It is a most interesting and timely paper, and we think it can only do good to make public the sentiments contained in his letter:—

The Review is steadily improving. I like its spirit, its tone, its feeling, its honesty, of genuine Catholicity, and many independence. There is work before it on those lines. There are no more dangerous enemies than the false brethren, and to my knowledge none have done more serious injury to our people than they have.

You take the right position in the matter of Church music—in fact the only position tenable for obedient Catholics, for the Propaganda spoke several years ago with unbecoming meaning upon that very point. I have many times compared the displays and church solemnities and the only noticeable difference was that the talent laid to the skies in the latter would only have been considered fifth rate in the former, if indeed it had been tolerated at all. The result follows that our people lose the spirit of genuine faith: the Real Presence, the Most Holy Sacrament of the Mass become more or less empty shells, the traditional teaching of the spirit of worldly display and unholy pride drives away the spirit of humble prayer, and as a necessary consequence faith itself soon weakens and sinks into death.

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With best wishes, believe me, yours truly, J. M. L.

Our correspondent's kind words concerning the Review come very gratefully and acceptably to its conductors. The Review is strengthened and encouraged in its work by many such assurances, coming, too, from the most distinguished quarters in the Canadian Church.

The question of Church Music to which our correspondent refers and about which we have had a word to say now and then, continues to attract much attention. It is worthy of more than the attention for reform finds its chief promoters in the form of the Atlantic. What the Paullist Fathers are doing in New York, the most Rev. Dr. Fiala is doing in Dublin. About a year ago the Archbishop of Dublin determined that so far as the churches of his diocese were concerned, there should be no music either in accordance with ecclesiastical legislation, or none at all. We are inclined to think that the reasons which led Dr. Walsh to this decision, in no less degree, in many of the churches of this Dominion, and that a similar determination in respect to the character of the church music which should obtain, would meet in such quarters with no little acceptance.

The work of effecting a general reformation in the music of churches, attended with difficulties. If we are not mistaken, there is, if not a written, at least an unwritten law, recommending or recognizing the Gregorian music as the most proper to the service of the church. This rule is complied with in some of the cathedrals and larger American churches, but unquestionably there are many difficulties in the way of its general adoption, perhaps the most serious of all, the difficulty certain to be experienced in many parishes, of obtaining competent leaders through whom to secure trained choirs. But however that may be, we think the Archbishop of Dublin has done well in declaring that he would rather have no music at all than that which is uneclesiastical or informal. It is no more strange as we on a previous occasion stated, that the church should have its special music for sacred ceremonies than that the priest should have his special vestments. It is fully as incongruous to offer God the Holy Sacrifice amidst the blare and fanfare of a florid and operatic musical carnival, as it would be to dress up the officiating minister of God in the costume of a plume and epaulettes of a Field Marshal. Both may be very striking, very attractive to those who do not want to pray, but it would be absurd to suggest that either is devotional.

Professor Herman Allen, in the paper on "Church Music" read by him before the late Congress at Baltimore, contrasted two kinds of Church music, as follows:—

"If composers will write music to be sung to praise and glorify God, it need be surprised that choirs sing rather to the congregation than to the praise and glory of God? For everything about the music is calculated to remind them of an audience rather than of religion. And what is the effect of such music on the morals and behaviour of the choir? Let us look at two pictures, both of which we can see every Sunday.

Scene of the first picture: The 'organist 'Good morning,' she says. 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashionably dressed. After wishing the organist 'Good morning,' she says, 'Have you selected an Offertory piece?' 'Well, yes,' replies he, rather apologetically; 'I had thought of the air from Rinaldo for alto.' 'What! that—that dear old acquisition! time, a few minutes before high mass. The soprano bustles in fashion

Notice.

Notice. The undersigned has been directed to sell the property of the late...

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The city daily...

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The Government...

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard...

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The reports...

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—The Gazette...

FREE TO OUR LADY READERS.

THE CANADIAN QUEEN is now having...

THE QUEEN is one of the finest...

THE QUEEN is one of the finest...

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Commons on the 28th, John F. Wood...

Clark Wallace will introduce a bill...

Mr. Laurier spoke in a similar strain...

There was no other business of the...

Mr. Laurier spoke in a similar strain...

There was no other business of the...

Mr. Laurier spoke in a similar strain...

There was no other business of the...

Mr. Laurier spoke in a similar strain...

Local and Special News.

The defects of great men are the...

Prime Amador, brother of the King...

Mr. Laurier spoke in a similar strain...

There was no other business of the...

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Stanley Bros. Ladies' Ulsters, Cloth Jackets, Astrakan Jackets, Marked Down Prices, Blankets, Quilts, Low Prices to Clear.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! This Month! This Month! This Month! J. B. MACDONALD'S! J. B. MACDONALD'S! J. B. MACDONALD'S!

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE. \$10,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES. THIS STOCK MUST BE SOLD OFF.

ALWAYS WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. RELIABLE. J. W. MULLALLY, Barrister, Attorney, CONVEYANCER, &c.

IMPERIAL MILLS! MILLS! Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Disston's Saws, Disston's Saws, Bolt Lacing, Files, Oils, &c.

Notice. The "Confederation Life Association" will make application to the Parliament of Canada...

Notice. The undersigned has been directed to sell the property of the late...

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The city daily... OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The Government... LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard...

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. The Commons on the 28th, John F. Wood... Clark Wallace will introduce a bill...

Local and Special News. The defects of great men are the... Prime Amador, brother of the King...

Local and Special News. The defects of great men are the... Prime Amador, brother of the King...

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