

The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 49

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for Dec., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 2nd day, 2h. 25.0m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 56.0m. a. m.
New Moon, 16th day, 2h. 17.3m. a. m.
First Quarter, 24th day, 1h. 8.3m. a. m.
Full Moon, 31st day, 4h. 18.2m. p. m.

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	High Water
M Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
h m	7 29.4	10 3 18	6 50	10 31	3 31	10 4 3	8 4	11 14	
1 Sun	31	9	5 12	9 13	11 67				
2 Mon	32	9	6 23	10 24	41				
3 Tue	33	9	7 40	10 53	126				
4 Wed	34	8	8 53	11 28	2 12				
5 Thu	35	8	10 22	12 2	4				
6 Fri	36	8	11 35	0 13	4 6				
7 Sat	37	8	12 50	0 38	5 10				
8 Sun	38	8	1 59	0 59	6 33				
9 Mon	39	8	2 14	1 09	7 42				
10 Tue	40	8	3 34	1 30	8 37				
11 Wed	41	8	4 33	1 57	9 29				
12 Thu	42	8	5 11	2 22	10 16				
13 Fri	43	8	6 11	2 32	11 0				
14 Sat	44	8	7 25	3 17	11 0				
15 Sun	45	8	8 26	4 11	11 40				
16 Mon	46	8	9 14	4 55	12 12				
17 Tue	47	8	9 52	5 36	0 19				
18 Wed	48	10	10 22	6 34	0 57				
19 Thu	49	10	10 43	7 34	1 32				
20 Fri	47	11	10 59	8 47	2 10				
21 Sat	47	11	11 10	9 54	2 48				
22 Sun	48	12	11 28	11 56	3 42				
23 Mon	48	9	9 52	6 36	0 19				
24 Tue	48	13	11 1	1 53	3 33				
25 Wed	48	14	0 18	2 6	4 40				
26 Thu	48	15	0 41	3 17	5 46				
27 Fri	48	15	1 18	4 29	6 39				
28 Sat	48	16	1 54	5 36	7 32				
29 Sun	49	17	2 49	6 54	8 18				
30 Mon	49	17	3 40	8 1	9 0				
31 Tue	49	18	4 0	7 57	10 48				

NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1895-96 and '96 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Attorney's hands for collection.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1895.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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 thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1895.—ly

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.

Ch'town, May 30.—lf

D'LOWS WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AND PLEASANT. CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

A Change of Front.



Result of a Neglected Cold.

DISEASED LUNGS

Which Doctors Failed to Help.

CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and it did not do any good in such cases, neglected, it thinking it would subside as it came; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Consulted a Doctor

who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left was affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not do any good. Fortunately I happened to read in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral that it was a good remedy for such cases, neglected, and I determined to try it. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and I felt better. I had not finished the bottle when I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1896

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

—THE BEST OF THE—
AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO
Farm Crops and Processes,
Livestock and Dairying,
Horticulture and Fruit Growing.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Hothouse, Veterinary Recipes, Farm Questions and Answers, Fire-side Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MAXIM EXTRACTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Progress of the Crops, as throwing light upon the most important of all questions. When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS, in one remittance \$4
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 15

To all new Subscribers for 1896, paying in advance now, we will send the paper WEEKLY, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, without charge.

Specimen copies free. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Oct. 23, 1885.—lf

BUY YOUR
Drugs & Medicines
—FROM—
HUGHES
THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the

Apothecaries Hall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept 5.—3m

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, L'Assurance Incendie, and Life Insurance Co. of Great West Life Assurance Co.
Office, Great George St.,
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.
Nov 9, 1892.—ly

YOU CAN BELIEVE
The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience, that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system, and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

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stead of continuing in the form of the French system, unique in the history of human families; if Cesar, in a word, may reign without de-

honoring Peter—well, in that case, Signor Crispi may be compared to a meteor which, after having shed its light, leaves behind it, disturbances, rains and revolutions. If we only consult history, it would seem that God in His rule acts with less audacity; if we look at the conditions of politics, radical, absolute solutions are not the rule for man, for is not politics the art of compromises? In accordance with the spirit that governs and rules his will, Signor Crispi will not content himself with tightening the rein at home; he seems ready to bring into play all the springs of his diplomacy, as in the days when he was seen in pilgrim's garb in the paths of Friederichshagen, when a bold and boastful gamester, he declared in his pompous speeches at Palermo and at Florence that he had sold himself to Germany and to Austria in order that Berlin and Vienna should give the Pope up to him. That is his nightmare, his endless anxiety, and he is right, for the Pope is either an invincible ally or an undying adversary. Consequently the arguments, and above all the watchwords on the Vatican, that seismograph of European diplomacy foretell that within a short time there will be some very bold act of the Consulta in external matters. It will be a drawing closer to Berlin, Vienna and London; it will be a silent struggle against Paris, while waiting perhaps for the clash of arms. It is part of the character of this impetuous Sicilian to show no consideration for any transition or for any interest. If one method does not succeed he throws it aside like a juiceless lemon, and without hesitation or doubt makes use of the opposite method. He has the energy, the attitude and the boldness of the lucky gambler; he lacks the patience, the logical sense, the tact, the delicacy that smiles and the moderation that convinces and fascinates. He is a creature of impulse. He goes by leaps, as nature does not. If these predictions are true, we shall therefore soon behold a noisy reappearance on the stage of the diplomat who gives up the office where reforms are carried out for the theatre of brilliant action. Perhaps the dictator, as his friends call him, is guilty of an anachronism. The Europe of 1895, divided into two international groups, is not the Europe of 1887, subject to the tyrannical hegemony of Germany. One great fact has already changed the face of events, the Franco-Russian alliance, about which the poor, the ambitious and the weak are already rallying. Has not the dawn more adorns than the setting sun?

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our world? Bismark used to say,

A Midnight Walk
with a colicky baby or a colicky stomach, isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Just as valuable for all external pains. Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN KILLER WILL RELIEVE

THE CHIMES OF ANTWERP
High o'er the sunlit market-place,
Where busy workers come and go,
From out the bell's airy groan,
There ring in accents sweet and low,
Unfading at the appointed times
The " tender and melodious chimes."

Entranced we stand, and, listening, hear
The heavenly music in mid air;
When lo! there falls upon the ear
A note of terror of despair:
A tone of grief and anguish dwells
Within the sweetness of the bells.

For once, beneath the bell's shade,
The demons of this earth held sway,
And fire, and sword, and rapine made
A fury of a night and day;
And while the chimes of Antwerp sang,
There echoed yet that dreadful past.

For still, when'er the sweet bells ring
Their message to the town below,
Their tuneful voices seem to bring
Some memory of that day of woe.
The " old, unhappy, far-off" tale
Arises like a breath of hale.

NIGHT IN LEBANON.
BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.
Noon of night in Lebanon:
What a gathering place for dreams!
Little silver-tongued streams
Singing all in unison;
And that lutanist, the wind,
Sowing falling fields of air
With his music seeds that find
Mellow nurture everywhere,
Flowering into long delight—
Lebanon at noon of night.

Noon of night in Lebanon:
Silly! whippersnappers from the trees,
Omens, portents, prophecies,
And the gracious benison
Of the land of solitude,
Freeing from doubt's cruel clutch,
Healing every bitter mood
With the magic of its touch,
Giving sense a wider sight;
Lebanon at noon of night.

Noon of night in Lebanon:
O to linger! O to wait
At the morning's darkened gate
For the coming of the sun!
With the rapture of escape
From the world in every vein,
And the fragrance of the grape
Blent with every breeze you drain!
God's clear stars above the height—
Lebanon at noon of night.

A LEGEND.
I read a legend of a monk who painted,
In an old convent cell in days gone,
Pictures of martyrs and of virgins sainted,
And the sweet Christ-face with the crown of thorns.

Poor doubts! not fit to be a chapel's treasure!
Full many a tantalizing word upon them fell,
But the good abbot let him, for his pleasure,
Adorn with them his solitary cell.

One night the poor monk mused, "Could I but render
Honor to Christ as other painters do,
Were but my skill as great as his is tender
Love that inspires me when His cross I view!"

"But no—'tis vain I toil and strive in sorrow;
What man so sootless still less can be
admire,
My life's art is all vainless: to-morrow
I'll cast my ill-wrought pictures in the fire."

He raised his eyes, within his cell—
O wonder!
There stood a visitor—thorn-crowned was he;
And a sweet voice the silence rent and said—
"I scorn no work that's done for love of Me."

And round the walls the paintings shone
resplendent
With lights and colors to this world un-
known,
A perfect beauty, and a hue transcendent,
That never yet on mortal canvas shone.

There is a meaning in the strange old story,
Let none dare judge his brother's worth
or need;

The pure intent gives to the act its glory,
The noblest progress makes the grand-
est deed.

—Home Journal.

GOD AND THE RIGHT.
Courage, brother, do not stamble,
Though the path is dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
"Trust in God and do the right."

Let the road be long and dreary,
And its ending out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong or weary,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Perish "policy" and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Trust no forms of guilty passion—
Flash on look like angels bright;
Trust no customs, school or fashion—
"Trust in God and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man and look above thee—
"Trust in God and do the right."

Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward light,
Star upon our path abiding—
"Trust in God and do the right."

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.

DR. RAY'S
CURE FOR
CROUP AND
WHITTE

The Manitoba School Question.
(Montreal Star, Nov. 20.)
No one who properly appreciates the force of religious conviction or the importance of popular education, will belittle the school problem which confronts the people of Manitoba. Nor will it be regarded as an attempt to do so, if the attention of the country is called to the startling fact that there is now every probability that our fiscal policy for five years will be decided, and our national government chosen, largely with reference to the stand taken by our public men on the question whether less than four thousand children in Manitoba shall be educated in this or that kind of a school. The complaint of the Manitoba minority and the contention of the Greenway sympathizers are not to be treated as trivial matters; but neither is it a light thing that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion, the trade of the people, the personnel of the national government, our relations with Britain and the United States, the choice between the great parties, and all the weighty questions that are answered one way or another by a general election, may now be left largely to chance or good luck, while our five millions of people decide whether or not some 90 separate schools shall be closed in Manitoba. This is a phase of the situation worth thinking about. There is no disputing the fact that the Manitoba School question threatens to shoulder all other political issues into the back ground. A member of the Government in addressing a meeting of Toronto Conservatives, the other evening, reminded them that elections would be held in three constituencies in Ontario before Parliament should meet. From these three elections, he expects to get "a fair, unbiased expression of opinion for the guidance of Parliament upon what question?" The Tariff? Reciprocity? The scandal? These suggestions have an absurd sound; and yet it is with these matters that Parliament ought chiefly to deal. Still every one knows what the speaker could have meant and did mean but one question; and that the dispute as to the education of these three to four thousand children in Manitoba. If no account be taken of the hard feelings and the perilous setting of Canadian against Canadian that an election campaign over this matter must inevitably effect, it is yet clear that Canada will be back on the ground when it chooses a Parliament with more reference to the responsibility of the Manitoba Government under the circumstances. It can turn a business meeting of the electors to be held at the polls shortly into a sectarian debating club; and, on the other hand, it can leave that meeting to do the nation's business in peace. Mr. Greenway has come into our politics with his disturbing question at a critical time. The hand of the great statesman which had not been far from the helm of state for over three decades has fallen away from the wheel since the present Parliament was elected. We are now about to choose our national government for the first time as a Confederation without the help of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Blake were also lost to us about the same time. There is no thought of fear for the future; but the day when we must attempt new and difficult channels. Mr. Greenway, however, has now the opportunity to save us this strain. That his Government has been unjust to the minority is practically admitted by all save those who hold separate schools as so great an evil that they think it right to rid a people of them by force and against its will. The Privy Council has declared the minority to have a grievance. So eminent an authority as Principal Grant reports them to have been most harshly used. The best that the most violent supporter of the Greenway law can say is that the unjust "means" are justified by the righteous "end"—a sort of reasoning that he is very apt to make uncompensated references to when practised by others. Let Mr. Greenway right this injustice, while at the same time safeguarding the high educational ambitions of the province—which he can easily do by a compromise measure coupling a common state inspection with varied religious instruction—and he will set Manitoba right before the Privy Council and the public, and save Canada a hurtful and profitless religious-political campaign. Should Mr. Greenway decline to do this much justice, all the suffering may not fall upon the rest of us. Manitoba is bound up with the Dominion, and a national injury will wound her as well as the other provinces. Let Canada be so confused by this school controversy that she blunders on her material hurt, and the Manitoba farmer will be one of the first sufferers. Should united and harmonious action among our people for the upbuilding of the country become more difficult because of bitter feelings aroused over this question, what part will suffer more surely and more severely than the new provinces, with their empty acres and their meagre public works? What if a religious division had been insisted upon when the C. P. R. was laid out? What would then have become of Manitoba? There is usually not much to be gained by appealing to political gratitude; but

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
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DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
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BILIOUSNESS.

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BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the stomach, liver and bowels.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.
Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other medicinal herbs and bark.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNGS DISEASES. Coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

if such a plea should possess power, there is ground enough for it in the relations of old Canada with the West to justify us in asking that our politics be not convulsed with a local question at this critical time. But such a plea is unnecessary. Manitoba has much to lose in the present and the future from associating her name with what must be a political nuisance. No matter which party must finally deal with this question, it will be of perplexity and danger; and Manitoba will easily see that it will not pay the price to burden our public mind of both parties with embittered feelings toward it. It will want Parliament to send its immigrants and to help it take care of them; and its wishes will be listened to more kindly by a friendly foe than a hostile body. If this fact does not appeal to Mr. Greenway and his colleagues, they may find that it carries considerable weight with the electors upon whom they depend.

Should Manitoba refuse to act, the position will be awkward one—not only for the poor politicians we all feel so anxious about but for the people of Manitoba as well. The Dominion Government must then come to the relief of the minority; and the result of Federal interference in the provincial educational field is not likely to be a smooth-working and altogether admirable system of education. It would seem to an outsider that the Manitobans could amend their own school laws with more satisfaction to themselves—and with as much justice to the minority—as the Federal Government could amend theirs. It would seem to an outsider that the Manitobans could amend their own school laws with more satisfaction to themselves—and with as much justice to the minority—as the Federal Government could amend theirs. It would seem to an outsider that the Manitobans could amend their own school laws with more satisfaction to themselves—and with as much justice to the minority—as the Federal Government could amend theirs.

In a Quaint Republic.
One of the oldest republics in Christendom, one founded by a saint and composed exclusively of Catholics, is San Marino. An American traveller who recently visited it, sends this information about it:
Though in Italy, it is not a part of Italy. Its government is distinct and separate from that of which Signor Crispi is the head. In fact it is a state within a state, and its institutions and law are of most respectable antiquity, and well fitted for the people whose mind and wants they express and provide for. A recent journey to Rimini on the Adriatic coast brought me within easy reach of the Republic of San Marino, and such an opportunity of studying the place and the people was easily seized. I set out from Rimini in the August morning, the solitary occupant, if I except the driver, of a venerable coach drawn by two lean horses. Twenty miles of a rather picturesque road lie between Rimini and San Marino. The latter territory, which is three very steep cone-like hills called Penne, or Peaters, and they fill the eye as you journey towards them.

It is needless to describe the hilly road that traverses cultivated fields and passes by vineyards and then comes out in open spaces of sandy soil, resembling the back-grounds of the early Italian masters in art before the days of Raphael. A more rapid ascent brings you to the Magliore, a good-sized village, through the one narrow and widely-paved street of which the carriage rushes with a speed that is startling and disconcerting to the very lagers, who are coming forth from the church after the Sunday morning Mass.

The governing council consists of sixty citizens, elected for life, or rather selected, among the most upright and worthy individuals of every class in the state. Twenty of these, or one-third of the council, belonging to the noble and aristocratic families, are elected and genuine republicans; one-third are business men of the town, and the remaining twenty are chosen from the well-to-do farmers and represent the agricultural interests. This council has the supreme government of the whole republic, and is the heir and direct descendant of the "popular assembly" of ancient times. Twice a year this council selects from its own members the two capitano-regent who rule the state. Their term of office endures only six months, and either of them cannot again be elected until after three years or six terms have passed away. "Cesarism" can have no place in this tiny republic. And, indeed, office-seekers would have but a hard time of it, for if they get elected they cannot not enjoy it very long. It is doubtful if such a class exists.

See the jealous wisdom of having two presidents—there shall be no opportunity given to an ambitious captain-regent to seize the reins of government. "The council of twelve," composed of members selected from the grand council of sixty, form a sort of cabinet, and has the power of judging of criminal and civil causes that are of minor import. There are two judges who are not natives of the republic, to whom judicial power is committed. This is another wise provision. As the population numbers about nine thousand, occupying an area of about nineteen miles in circumference, and this for the entire past it has come about that nearly everyone in the place is a relative of all, or the great majority. In fact, the degrees of cousinship are numerous and perplexing. Let that justice might be wrested from the straight way, it is considered wise to have the judges from a foreign city so that there may be no suspicion of relationship between them and those who appeal to them for judgment.

At a time when huge military armaments are an almost intolerable burden to all the nations of Europe, and especially to Italy, in which San Marino exists, it is pleasant to see how the republicans of this little state settle the problem for themselves. In theory every man is a soldier when summoned to the colors; but in fact, no one thinks of attacking it, that military burden does not weigh heavily. The regular standing army consists of eight gendarmes.

The peculiar constitution of the grand council saves the territory from the wild enthusiasms generated at elections. There is no party system. Perhaps the most contribute to the happiness and longevity of the San Marino.

The council hall is a noble chamber and contains a number of portraits of the reigning sovereigns of Europe and those of many of the Presidents of America. They have no small interest to the bulk and greatness of the United States do not overwhelm them, and if one might judge of the popular feeling from the words of the philosophical and friendly guide, they regard the western republic with the quiet contempt with which he speaks of Italy as "the neighboring state," and he said that when a malefactor was condemned to a term of imprisonment exceeding six months he was passed over to Italy to be placed in one of the Italian prisons. "Our paid for by building prisons people could not be building prisons and keeping a stock of evil-doers in the country." It was a novel method of disposing of the criminal element, and gave much to consider.

ing equal, have the courage of living up to their convictions to such a degree as the San Marinense on this occasion. It is a delight to find one spot on earth where such a dear price is paid for virtue, and this example of what a long established republic founded by a saint is capable of, leads men to hope that other republics founded by men who, though good, were not exactly saints, may endure for many ages.

The very name of the place is the name of its founder. St. Marinus, or in Italian, San Marino, was a stone cutter who, in the persecution of Emperor Diocletian, fled to this mountain desert for safety and retirement. The persecuted Christians followed him, and as the place became populous he was chosen its Bishop and its ruler. His testament to them was never to allow themselves to be deprived of their liberty and, his statue holding the scroll upon which his testament of freedom is written, is in several prominent places. The people are proud of their founder and proud of their saint. That they have continued through the vicissitudes of fourteen centuries speaks well for the enduring nature of the saint's work. Religion and patriotism go hand in hand. The captain-general who is elected and take possession of the office on the first of April and the first of October, perform this function in the Cathedral, where two thrones are prepared for them. It could scarcely be otherwise, seeing who their founder was.

Montmartre Basilica.
The construction of the great basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, Paris, continues to make steady progress. The feast of the Blessed Margaret Mooney Alcock was signalled on Oct. 17th by the arrival of the "Savoysarde," the magnificent bell given by the diocese of Savoy to the Church of the National Vow. The total weight is 17,735 kilogrammetres, or nearly seventeen tons and a half. Twenty-four horses were requisitioned to draw this load up the steep, narrow streets leading up to the hill of Montmartre, but the work was carried through successfully. The height is three metres and so is the diameter. The total cost was about 70,000 francs. The sound, which it is claimed, is both rich and sonorous, extends to a radius of twenty-five miles. The following is the inscription engraved on the bell: "The year 1888, during the American connection with the sacerdotal jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, J. Francoise Marguerite of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on the initiative of Francis Albert Leullieux, Archbishop of Chambéry, with the assistance of the bishops of the province, by the subscriptions of the clergy, the gentle folk and the Sacred Heart, in order to cry out without ceasing throughout the centuries to come from the summit of this holy hill to the city, the nation and the world: 'Long live Jesus!'"

Another superb present in course of preparation. This will be a perfectly wonderful carpet worked by the pious hands of France. There is a vigilance committee which is always on the watch to see that the elaborate designs are carried out without fault. Every part of France is assisting in this act of devotion. The whole area of the vast sanctuary will be covered and far beyond. The escutcheons of Paris and the principal cities will form a special feature of the design. With regard to the basilica itself, although M. Abadie, the original architect, is dead, the progress of the work is under the safe direction of M. Rauline. Three million francs is the sum now required to finish the church. Up to the 30th of last month, the total expenditure so far amounted to 28,176,126 francs. The sum actually in hand is 43,188 francs. Subscriptions come in at the rate of about 100,000 francs a month. We may, therefore, expect the solemn inauguration of the basilica of the Sacred Heart in the middle of 1900. The opening of the 1900 Paris exhibition, the construction is entirely of stone, even for the roof. In the meanwhile Montmartre basilica is one of the chief sanctuaries of Europe and attracts an immense number of pilgrims. Three hundred day pilgrimages and two hundred night pilgrimages are reckoned during the course of each year. The total number of the faithful from all parts of the world who pay a visit of prayer to the church is one million, of which three hundred thousand depart for the Holy Communion. The basilica of the Sacred Heart has been open for worship by day and by night for the last fifteen years. More than 80,000 pilgrims have passed the night before the Blessed Sacrament, which is always exposed there. Five thousand Masses are also said there every year.—Catholic Review.

Hood's Cured Others Failed
Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Blanche Atwood, Bangorville, Maine.

"G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of your Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did me no good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangorville, Maine. N. B. If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal."

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D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC, CHOLERA, HOLERIA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY
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PRICE 35 CENTS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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To our Good Boots and Dull Times Prices.

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Our new Tops, French Calf, Kid, Rhone, Webb, Elastic, just arrived from England, a splendid lot.

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Also, New Model Buckeye Mowers, Easy-dump Ethica Rake, Potato Soufflers, Hay Carriers, etc.
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H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 17, 1895.

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As we intimated some weeks ago our intention of removing to our present Store, NEXT DOOR TO J. D. McLEOD & CO'S, GROCERS, we have removed, and are now ready for business again. Our present quarters are exceedingly comfortable for our business, and we feel the change has been a good one. We have spared no pains to make our store as inviting as possible, and as our friends have stood by us in the years gone by, we hope we can reasonably expect their patronage in the future. Call in and see us at your earliest convenience.
JOHN T. MCKENZIE,
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