

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

VOL. XII—NO. 8.

THE HERALD.

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1882.

DAY	WALK	SEEN	BORN	DECEASED	WEDDINGS	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
Wed.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thurs.	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Friday	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saturday	7	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sunday	8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Monday	9	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tuesday	10	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wednesday	11	8	8	8	8	8	8
Thursday	12	9	9	9	9	9	9
Friday	13	10	10	10	10	10	10
Saturday	14	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sunday	15	12	12	12	12	12	12
Monday	16	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tuesday	17	14	14	14	14	14	14
Wednesday	18	15	15	15	15	15	15
Thursday	19	16	16	16	16	16	16
Friday	20	17	17	17	17	17	17
Saturday	21	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sunday	22	19	19	19	19	19	19
Monday	23	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tuesday	24	21	21	21	21	21	21
Wednesday	25	22	22	22	22	22	22
Thursday	26	23	23	23	23	23	23
Friday	27	24	24	24	24	24	24
Saturday	28	25	25	25	25	25	25
Sunday	29	26	26	26	26	26	26
Monday	30	27	27	27	27	27	27
Tuesday	31	28	28	28	28	28	28

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 18.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 5th June, 1882.

Trains Outward

STATIONS	EXPRESS	MIXED	MIXED
Charlottetown	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
St. John's	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
St. John's	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
St. John's	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
St. John's	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
St. John's	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
St. John's	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
St. John's	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
St. John's	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
St. John's	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
St. John's	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
St. John's	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
St. John's	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
St. John's	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
St. John's	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
St. John's	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	12:00 a.m.

Trains Inward

STATIONS	EXPRESS	MIXED	MIXED
St. John's	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
St. John's	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
St. John's	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
St. John's	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
St. John's	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
St. John's	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
St. John's	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
St. John's	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
St. John's	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
St. John's	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
St. John's	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
St. John's	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
St. John's	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
St. John's	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
St. John's	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
St. John's	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	12:00 a.m.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent.

Head Office, Charlottetown, May 31, 1882.

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Nov. 8, 1882.

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Nov. 8, 1882—3.

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Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

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Nov. 8, 1882—3.

The Constitution of the German Empire.

Englishmen not seldom find the constitution of the German Empire no easy matter to master. Not despotic, like that of Russia; not constitutional, like that of England; not federal, like that of the United States, the German Empire is in embryo, and little likely to soon reach maturity.

Its unity is a compound of antagonistic systems—a number of constitutional states monetary into a democratic empire under autocratic influences. Each state manages its internal affairs under its own sovereign, but the customs, foreign trade, postage, the railway, postal, telegraph, consular and diplomatic services, and the army and navy are under the control of the Empire. Bavaria and Wurtemberg, by their *Reservat* rights, enjoy a show of independence. They have their armies, but the Emperor is officially under his supervision, and nominates their chief officers. They have their postage stamps, but their postal service is under imperial control. The king of Bavaria, though he has the privilege of being diplomatically represented abroad, merely to show the world at large that His Majesty exists, for Bavaria, like all the other German states, is officially represented by the imperial ambassadors.

Moreover, the Empire settles what imperial measures are necessary, but allows to the different states whatever they desire, as also their own execution. The Empire has no income of its own, except the import duties—greatly increased of late—and the revenues of the post and telegraph offices. It is supported—especially in its heavy military expenditure—by the tribute each state pays in proportion to its population and revenue. These yearly pro rata payments (*Matriculationbeiträge*) are fixed by the German parliament, each state raising the sum as best it can. The military budget, thanks to the connivance of the Liberals, was voted for seven years, and during that period is beyond parliamentary control. Nevertheless, the imperial government may, and does, demand additional yearly supplies.

All legislative power is vested in the Imperial Diet, or *Reichstag*, and in the Federal Council, or *Bundesrath*. The *Reichstag* has 39 members, elected by manhood suffrage. Every German, if not less than twenty-five years of age, and not a soldier, a bankrupt, a felon, a pauper, or lunatic, is eligible to be elected to a member of the *Reichstag*. The vote is secret, each voting paper having printed or written on it the name of a single candidate. Each voter votes at the polling place where by sections, and on the day of election the poll is open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The returns are then made to the central poll of the constituency, which comprises about 100,000 voters, or more. Berlin and other big towns. Consequently the result of an election is not usually known for two or three days. The *Reichstag* is elected for three years, but the Emperor may dissolve it, order fresh elections, and extraordinary sessions. It can only dissolve the Emperor, but the Emperor may dissolve it. The *Bundesrath* also decides conflicts between the various states as to their imperial duties. Deputies to the *Reichstag* are unpaid, but travel free by all public conveyances throughout the Empire. The parliament is sitting. The *Reichstag* has its own officials, rules, and privileges. The budget and most measures are brought to it from the *Bundesrath*. It discusses and votes on the proposals, then in sittings of the whole house. It can originate measures, which must then go to the *Bundesrath*.

A third of the population of the Empire being Catholic, and of the 140 deputies are Catholics. Of these, 110, belong to the Centre Party—the strongest in the house—18 are Poles, the rest Catholics. The remaining deputies are equally divided between the Conservatives—the latter comprise Old Conservatives—the most independent, and with the Imperial, or governmental Conservatives, the most numerous; and the Free Conservatives, favorable to the government, but with Liberal tendencies and hating the Church. This group, neither fish nor flesh, loses strength at every election and is being crushed by the influence, in spite of its blatant organ the *Post* and the support it has received from the aristocratic Prince Hohenzollern, Duke of Ratibor, and the wealthy Rothschild of Frankfurt.

The Liberals form five groups. Two small groups are formed by the Socialists and Democrats. They generally vote with the ever increasing Progressives, and differ only on the religious question. The National Liberals, who share with the Progressives their hatred of the Catholic Church, form two sections, the Moderates under Benjamin who would support the government, and are nearly allied to the Free Conservatives, and the Independent National Liberals or Secessionists. On religious questions Catholics cannot rely on the despotic and hypocritical Liberals. Hypocritical, for they preach religious freedom for the individual, meaning freedom from all religious ties, and they hail the state in its attacks on the Church, as the liberator of the individual. Catholics, however, desire to live freely within the pale of their Church, and therefore the Liberals regard them as benighted and only fit to be crushed down by May Laws. Conservatives, on the other hand, give way too much to government, and do not maintain their principles against Bismarck, from whose hands they would willingly accept religious freedom. And so all depends on his good will.

The Centre is not merely a religious party. The most constitutional party in parliament, it strove for constitutional freedom when all other parties, by voting for the May Laws, had given it up. As to economical questions, the Centre is protectionist, seeking that national industries should be protected, and fair trade with foreign countries allowed. The Centre is right in its policy, and in principle. The free-trader's struggle-for-life theory is unchristian—a mere revival of pagan ideas—a dogma of pagan selfishness. Man

was not created for such a selfish struggle after riches; he was intended to work hard in society—to gain, not this world, but heaven. Free Trade may succeed in some countries at the cost of others, but that this has been the case we doubt, and as a principle is utterly false.

The home policy of the Centre aims at advocating upright all popular interests, examining each on its own merits, and never refusing from party policy, or to give religious concessions, to give it the support it may deserve. This impartial attitude of the Centre drives Bismarck to despair.

The different German princes send to the *Bundesrath* 55 delegates (Prussia sends 17 delegates, Bavaria 6, Saxony and Wurtemberg 4 each, Baden and Hesse 3 each, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick 2 each, the remaining seven states one each). chosen at will, to represent their interests, the interests of the German people being represented in the *Reichstag*.

The *Bundesrath* introduces all measures to the *Reichstag*, which then has to discuss, and when they have been voted, publishes them, and urges their being put in force by the different states of the empire. Members of the *Bundesrath* cannot be chosen at the same time to the *Reichstag*. The former assembly is a sort of privy council of German princes, with legislative and executive powers.

The Emperor is head of this curious constitutional system. He is not Emperor of Germany, but German Emperor and King of Prussia—a kind of hereditary monarch, who may give to whatever royal family may reign in Prussia. He acts not in his own, but in the name of the *Bundesrath*. He commands the army and navy. He can, with the consent of the *Bundesrath*, make treaties and alliances. Except in case of an invasion, he must have the consent of the *Bundesrath* to make war. His mouthpiece in parliament, and in all parliamentary matters, is the Chancellor, who is responsible to the Emperor, and the Emperor is irresponsible to the *Reichstag*. There are a Vice-Chancellor and two Secretaries of State, all at the mercy of the Chancellor, and irresponsible to the *Reichstag*.

The German constitution has three weak points. Its two legislative bodies are not equal, the *Bundesrath* being the other. One is a merely the other, a purely democratic body. But it must be remembered that the princes, represented by the *Bundesrath*, are sovereigns of constitutional states, and not subjects. When in 1871, the German constitution was being formed, Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre, remarked this weak point, and proposed to establish an upper chamber, elected by the states, and with different powers to the *Reichstag*. His advice was unheeded.

The second weak point of the constitution is that it guarantees none of the fundamental rights of the subject (*Grundrechte*). In 1871, the Centre wished to see religious freedom and the right of public worship guaranteed. As the constitution now stands, however, throughout the Empire, this would have prevented religious persecution in any particular state. The claim was very reasonable. For, at that time, what was claimed was not new law throughout the Empire, but the Prussian government was already determined on a *Kulturkampf*, which had the claim been allowed, would have been made nearly impossible; therefore the Liberals, then in the majority, opposed it.

The third weak point is the absence of all ministerial responsibility, everything resting on the broad shoulders of that most irresponsible individual, the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. There is nothing well defined or settled in the administration of the Empire. All is at the will of one man, who cares nothing for the constitution, and whose only guide is his own powerful imagination. Should that man—Prince Bismarck—die or retire, the domestic affairs of the German Empire will be foundering in an inextricable confused condition.

Roman Intelligence.

The Permanent Catholic Committee has just issued its preliminary report on the following circular, relative to the electoral question:—"Though we, the General and Central Catholic Committee, are personally in opposition to the present view, in the eventual political meeting for the elections, their duties as recommended by competent authority, nevertheless, as everything has been tried lately to force them out of their reserved and dignified attitude, almost assuring them that they will thereby secure to themselves even a tacit approbation in high quarters, it is our duty to call the attention of all our local Catholic Committees upon this point, making them observant that nothing being changed in the actual state of things, the prohibition imposed upon Catholics is naturally to be recognized and obeyed by them. Devoted sons of the Church, obedient to the Holy See, and to the Roman Pontiff, we have no other option, as we have no other Master, than to follow the will of him who is our Master and our Head; and it therefore follows that, putting aside inopportune and useless aspirations, we must strive to centre Catholic action, in the salutary and patriotic method of venerable and august Chief, partly through respect for his sovereign decrees, from which there can be no appeal, partly from sense of discipline and concord."

Leaving to the Holy Pontiff who possesses exclusive rights of judging for the best in all times, to point out to us the best and most effective means of defending the sacred interests of the Church and of our country, let us devote all our energies and forces to the work which we can pursue and accomplish in all tranquility of conscience, and let us especially bear in mind what the Holy Father said in his address to the *Federations Plena*, in the month of April, 1881, viz., that for a very excellent reason it was not permitted for Catholics

to take any part in them." This document bears the signature of the Duke of Salaparuta, President of the Permanent Committee.

A solemn audience was recently granted in the Sala Ducale to the French Pilgrims, above two hundred in number, to whom members of the French colony in Rome, and of French religious communities, had joined themselves, headed by the Pere Fierard and Viscount de Damas, the former being commissioned to read an address expressive of the sentiments and feelings of all the assembly, and of French Catholics generally. The Holy Father, in his reply, alluded to the present state of France ("the soldiers" said His Holiness, "at the sight of the efforts impious sects are at present making to corrupt France and strip her of her glorious character as a Catholic nation") and he exhorted the pilgrims to the work which has been declared against religion, and even against God. At this moment of unquestionable gravity, and in the presence of such dangers, an imperative duty is incumbent on you, beloved sons—that of watching over the salvation of your country, and of working with redoubled zeal and activity for the defence of the religious interests of the peninsula. But for this defence to be efficacious there must, above all, be union and brotherly concord among all good Catholics. The faithful children of the Church must be able to silence the words of human opinions which often divide them. They must learn to resist with firmness and union the evil which is invading all society. They must never forget that it should be fought under the banner of the most legitimate resistance, and strengthen the enemies of truth, and as an essentially religious and moral combat is here in question, it is absolutely necessary that it should be fought in the direction of the Bishops established by the Holy Spirit, the Pastors of the Faithful, who, united with us, are your rightful guides. We therefore exhort you, beloved sons, always to be united to them, to second them in all they undertake for religion and for the salvation of your souls. This concord and union, drawing our ranks closer, will save France, and with God's aid will save France, and we shall see with joy these great works revive which make your nation illustrious for centuries. We desire that these words be taken to heart. The Catholics of France, and received with that docile spirit and filial submission with which you yourselves are imbued." This is a stern lesson to those who have lately ventured to attack the French Nation. A severer rebuke has rarely fallen from the lips of a Pope, and this reproach of tending to weaken the power of Catholicism, by dissolving the *Bundesrath*, falls on those who claimed to criticize the policy of conciliation pursued by Leo XIII. The Bishops, as is known, acted in union with Cardinal Säckel, and in exhorting the pilgrims to show docility to the Bishops, the Holy Father indirectly condemns those who protested against the policy of the late Emperor. The discourse of the Holy Father, and the address of the Holy Father, and greatly moved all present. At its conclusion the assembly knelt down and received the Papal blessing. The following morning the French

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

The Council Elections.

We must confess that we are somewhat disappointed at the result of the polling on Wednesday last; but when we take into consideration the means which were resorted to by the Opposition in order to accomplish the defeat of the Government candidates, there is not much cause for surprise. Taking a casual glance at the returns, it would appear as if the people were satisfied with a Local Legislature of two branches, as now constituted, which is generally admitted to be out of all proportion to our political necessities. The abolition clause, has no doubt, sustained a temporary check; but the day of its triumph cannot be far distant. The time must surely come, and that at no distant day, when the Legislative Council, not only of this Island, but of the sister Provinces as well, will be swept out of existence in obedience to the will of the people. A majority of the electors who went to the polls on the 15th inst., pronounced in favor of upholding for another term, an institution that renders the country a service whatever in return for the thousands of dollars of the people's money which are annually expended on its maintenance.

It is stated by one of our contemporaries that the Government should not pains to secure the return of their candidates; and that the result of the elections proves that the people have no confidence in the Administration. Now, as the first of these assertions is altogether incorrect, the second cannot be founded on fact. As the Government put forth little or no effort, either collectively or individually, on behalf of the abolition candidates, our contemporary's theory falls to the ground. The result of the polling is no criterion whatever of the popularity, either of the Government or of the Opposition, as neither party was on its trial.

The Opposition press did its best to distract public attention from the real point at issue, and the imagination was largely drawn on for campaign material. It was contended that the abolition of the Council would surely be followed by some bold stroke of policy on the part of the Government that would bring inevitable ruin upon the Province, and the members of the Upper House were held up to public view as the future saviors of the country. Almost at the eleventh hour a story was set afloat which, if heeded, was not calculated to advance the cause of Legislative reform. It was loudly stated in the public press, without any reservation whatever, that members of the Government of this Island were in league with public men of Quebec to bring about a Legislative Union of that Province with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This was the last resort of a desperate party to uphold a weak cause, believing that any proposition of the kind referred to would not meet with the approval of our people; and there is but little doubt that this statement—baseless fabrication though it was—had some effect upon the public mind. To assert, therefore, in the face of facts to the contrary, which must be patent to all, that the real question at issue—the abolition or retention of the Council—was fairly submitted, it was loudly stated in the public press, without any reservation whatever, that members of the Government of this Island were in league with public men of Quebec to bring about a Legislative Union of that Province with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This was the last resort of a desperate party to uphold a weak cause, believing that any proposition of the kind referred to would not meet with the approval of our people; and there is but little doubt that this statement—baseless fabrication though it was—had some effect upon the public mind.

The result of the elections is, so far as we can learn, that of the six gentlemen returned to the Council, two are in favor of simple abolition, one inclines to the same idea, but thinks property holders should be "further protected"; two say they are willing to reduce the number of legislators, but their mode of procedure has not yet been defined; and one approves of the existing state of things, unless specially requested by his constituents to make a change. Of the Councilors who retired, three favored the present Government; and of those elected, at least three, we believe, will support the Administration!

Patriotism!

There is nothing which tends more to promote the solidity, the social harmony and material well-being of a free state, than a well founded feeling of patriotism among all its citizens. It is the soul of the National life, and without it no country attains to a respectable eminence among the nations. The historical records of all nations, ancient or modern, prove the truth of this proposition. But it is to be sadly regretted that many who aspire to be leaders of public opinion in this "Canada of Ours" are so inaccessible to this feeling as to consider it a political duty to embrace every opportunity to fan the flame of discord among the various Provinces of the Confederation. These writers have no loftier aims than exhibiting local jealousies, and belittling the destiny of our common country. They never miss an opportunity of impressing the people of some particular Province of the Dominion with the idea that they are unjustly and unconscionably dealt with by the General Government in the consideration of some matter of local importance. We are not without some of these class in this Province, and we are

surprised to see some journalists who, in the abstract, appear to have a profound reverence for constituted authority, recommending to a sister member of the Union the doctrine of "passive resistance," which they considered a most reprehensible policy when adopted by a people in another portion of Her Majesty's dominions. The writers of incendiary articles with such flaming headings as an "Outraged People" would, evidently, prove incompetent arbiters of the dispute between the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba and the Central Government.

Public teachers of this description, if numerous enough, would soon have our Dominion torn asunder, and its people distracted with all manner of internal disputes which had become magnified by interested partisans.

The Agitation in Manitoba.

It is within the knowledge of our readers that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in 1881, passed several Acts for the incorporation of Railway Companies, and at its last session passed a general Act to encourage the building of Railways. These Acts have been disallowed by the Governor General, acting upon the advice of his Council. The consequence is, that a perfect storm has been raised in that Province, and that a fierce agitation is now raging demanding the protection of Provincial rights, otherwise a secession from the Confederation. The Provincial Government has succumbed to the pressure, dissolved the Assembly, and appeals to the people on the platform "to re-negotiate the charters and general Railway Act, with the consent of the Province, and to give the people the right to issue charters for the construction of local lines within her borders."

The cry of "Provincial Rights" is a captivating one, than which none is more frequently used by political demagogues to delude and blind the people, while seeking to subvert their own ends.

It is also a very popular cry, but it must be remembered that if a Province has "rights," there are also "rights" which belong to the whole Dominion, and which demand an equal share of respect from all its authorities.

What are the facts? We shall endeavor to state them as briefly and concisely as possible. After repeated failures, by both political parties, in 1880 a contract was concluded with certain persons for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, upon specified terms, and which provided for its operation by the Company after its completion for a certain term of years. The work is a gigantic one, and no company would undertake it unless protected to some extent from competition by other lines. To this they are fairly entitled. No sooner, however, is the ultimate success of the scheme fairly assured, than hosts of speculators, or Railway Rings, may term them, step to the front and seek to obtain charters for lines of Railway connecting with American systems, with the evident intention of tapping the Canada Pacific, and diverting its legitimate trade to United States lines. The Dominion Government take the ground that, as a party to the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific, they are some protection to the company, and they disallow the Acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature. Hence these three?

But the policy of the Dominion Government to protect the trade of the Canada Pacific, as thus evinced by their disallowance of the Manitoba Railway Acts, is not new. It was Sir John Macdonald's policy in 1871 and 1873 to guard the Pacific Railway from any rival line to divert trade into American channels. It was, likewise, Mr. Mackenzie's policy in 1874-5-6, when he refused charters that had been applied for by parties for projected lines in the Northwest. In 1879 Sir Charles Tupper announced that it was the Government's policy to refuse all charters likely to interfere with the success of the Pacific Railway. To this Messrs. Norquay and Royal, members of the Manitoba Government, agreed, and Mr. Norquay upheld the disallowance of Manitoba legislation on this point in 1881, and he himself was sustained in the House of Assembly by a vote of two to one.

The Dominion Parliament possesses the exclusive right of legislation regarding all works which, though wholly situate within a province, are for the general advantage of Canada, or of two or more of the provinces. It is not unnecessary to state, that the General Government should claim an authority regarding Public Works constructed in Manitoba, which, instead of being for the "general advantage of Canada or of two or more of the provinces," are designedly intended to work to their detriment, and to render vain the great national highway which is to be the means of building up the vast country through which it runs.

But, passing from the legal or constitutional view of the question, from a business stand-point the present agitation is most unfair. We all know that it was only after years of fruitless endeavor a company was induced to undertake the building of this Pacific Railway, not for the benefit of Manitoba exclusively, but of the whole Dominion, and it is a gross breach of faith on the part of that province, for its own personal gain and convenience, to violate one of the conditions upon which the construction of the road was undertaken. To build the Canada Pacific, Canada has assumed a tremendous debt, and the Dominion Government are perfectly justified in opposing any provincial legislation which is calculated to injure the undertaking, and inflict loss and damage upon the other provinces of the Dominion. Until the letting of the contract for the incorporation of the Manitoba, Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie was entered into, the Dominion Government, and Brandon is the creation of the Syndicate.

When the Reform Party was in power, Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice, was extremely jealous of the "rights" of the Dominion Government, so much so in fact, that the use of certain words in the English language was prohibited to the Local Legislatures, being defined by him to be the peculiar property of the Dominion Parliament. There is but little doubt that this "agitation" is fomented by a parcel of American Railway speculators, whose plans have been frustrated by the action of the Dominion Government. Ontario has lately suffered a rebuff by the disallowance of the "Rivers and Streams Navigation Bill," and is doing all in its power to aggravate the ill-feeling. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Norquay, the leader of the Manitoba Government, should have given way to the popular clamor, and receded from the position which he took last year upon a like question. Both parties now appeal to the country upon the same platform; it resolves itself into a choice of men, of whom there seem to be none who take a national view of the question.

It is announced as the intention of the Government, if returned, to re-negotiate the Railway Charters and general Railway Act, and we have seen it stated in the opposition press that the Government will instruct the Lieutenant Governor to refuse his assent to such legislation. We sincerely trust that the Manitoba Legislature will act in such a childish manner as to repeat, even if allowable, legislation which they know will be ineffectual; rather should they endeavor, in some fair and reasonable way, to obtain relief from any disadvantages under which they consider themselves to be suffering.

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FURNITURE

Call and Examine Our Stock of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room FURNITURE. Looking Glasses and Mirrors. PICTURE FRAMES, in Gilt, Walnut and Fancy Moulding. Window Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, &c. GREAT BARGAINS. JOHN NEWSON. Nov. 22, 1882.

WINTER WEAR.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS JUST OPENED 100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS, from the finest to the cheapest quality, and in the latest styles. ALSO Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan. Call and see for yourselves. These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the very lowest prices. Nov. 22, 1882.

REMOVED.

THE subscriber having removed from P. E. Island to Charlottetown, has nearly opposite the store of Messrs. E. & D. Darnall, he is prepared to attend to the old customers and as many new ones as may patronize him. Boots and Shoes on hand and made to order. For stock, style and workmanship he can compare with any other in the trade. JOHN MONAGHAN. Nov. 22, 1882.

P. E. Island Railway

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Sleepers," will be received until 6 p. m., on SATURDAY, November 25th, for 60,000 Sleepers.

Forms of Tender, with specification, enclosed thereon, may be had at all the Book-binding Stations. No Tender will be considered unless made in accordance with and upon the printed forms supplied. The Department reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1882. [no 22 11]

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for the Construction of Works on the Eastern side of the Entrance to St. Peter's Bay, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the store of Mr. John P. Sullivan, St. Peter's Bay, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Intenders are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the works contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. H. DENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 16th Nov. 1882. [no 22 11]

LIVE STOCK.

BY AUCTION, THURSDAY, 30th Nov., at 11 o'clock, at the Government Stock Farm Station. 1 Cow 5 years old, 1 Heifer 2 years old, 3 Grade Heifer Calves, & 2 Ewes. Ordered to be sold as not suited for breeding thoroughbred Stock. —ALSO— 7 young Pigs (pure bred). A. McNEILL, Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1882. [no 22 11]

NOTICE.

BEING about to make a change in my business, I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, either by Book Account or Note of Hand, to make payment on or before the 15th December next, after which date they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. MICHAEL GREEN, Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1882—[no 22 11]

Shelf & Heavy HARDWARE, Iron and Steel. Saddlery & Carriage GOODS!

W. E. DAWSON & CO., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. Nov. 15, 1882.

Subscribe for THE HERALD.

Nov. 15, 1882.

XMAS HOLIDAYS!

AT THE IMPERIAL GROCERY STORE, 48 RICHMOND STREET. During the Xmas Holidays we intend giving to the public, GRAND BARGAINS. No. 1 Groceries, Glassware and Crockery. WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND, No. 1 Labrador Herring, Codfish, Salt, &c., &c. Come and see our Goods and prices. Nov. 15, 1882—3m

Imperial Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

is now open where Oysters can be served every way at short notice. Meals and Luncheon served at all hours, at bottom prices. F. McDONALD, P. N. PATE, PROPRIETORS. Nov. 15, 1882—3

HERALD EXTRA.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 19. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on 29th Nov., 1882.

Trains Outward. (READ DOWN.)

STATIONS	MIXED	MIXED	MIXED
Ch'town	Dp 8:15 a.m.	Dp 3:30 p.m.	Dp 3:30 p.m.
Royalty Jc	" 8:30 "	" 3:53 "	" 3:53 "
N. Williams	" 9:00 "	" 4:25 "	" 4:25 "
Hunter Riv	" 9:45 "	" 5:00 "	" 5:00 "
Bradshaw's	" 10:25 "	" 5:38 "	" 5:38 "
County Line	" 10:55 "	" 6:08 "	" 6:08 "
Freestown	" 11:10 "	" 6:25 "	" 6:25 "
Kensington	" 11:45 "	" 7:00 "	" 7:00 "
Summerside	Ar 11:45	Ar 7:00	
Misconche	Dp 1:15 p.m.		
Wellington	" 2:05 "		
Port Hill	" 2:45 "		
O'Leary	" 4:05 "		
Blossfield	" 4:50 "		
Alberton	" 5:10 "		
Tynagh	Ar 6:05		
Royalty Jc		Dp 3:30 p.m.	
York		" 3:40 "	
Bedford		" 4:00 "	
M. Stewart		" 4:45 "	
Carleton		" 5:05 "	
Georgetown		" 6:03 "	
M. Stewart		Dp 4:45 p.m.	
Morrell		" 5:27 "	
St. Peter's		" 5:57 "	
Beaver River		" 6:46 "	
Souris		Ar 7:20	

Trains Inward. (READ UP.)

STATIONS	MIXED	MIXED	MIXED
Ch'town	Ar 4:15 p.m.	Ar 11:15 a.m.	Ar 11:30 a.m.
Royalty Jc	Dp 3:53	Dp 10:52	Dp 11:00
N. Williams	" 3:01 "	" 10:01 "	" 10:10 "
Hunter Riv	" 2:45 "	" 9:45 "	" 9:55 "
Bradshaw's	" 2:09 "	" 9:08 "	" 9:18 "
County Line	" 1:50 "	" 8:58 "	" 9:08 "
Freestown	" 1:45 "	" 8:43 "	" 8:53 "
Kensington	" 1:30 "	" 8:30 "	" 8:40 "
Summerside	Ar 12:45	Ar 7:45	
Misconche	Dp 11:20 a.m.		
Wellington	" 10:21 "		
Port Hill	" 9:45 "		
O'Leary	" 8:30 "		
Blossfield	" 8:05 "		
Alberton	" 7:37 "		
Tynagh	Ar 6:30		
Royalty Jc		Dp 11:07	
York		" 11:50 "	
Bedford		" 12:30 "	
M. Stewart		" 1:15 "	
Carleton		" 2:05 "	
Georgetown		" 2:55 "	
M. Stewart		Dp 9:55 a.m.	
Morrell		" 9:08 "	
St. Peter's		" 8:23 "	
Beaver River		" 7:45 "	
Souris		Ar 7:00	

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1882-83.

Bank P. E. I. Bills.

I WILL pay Cash for Bank of Prince Edward Island Bills, mailed to my address. E. H. NORTON, Charlottetown.

Dec. 6, 1882-83

WHAT DECEMBER SAYS.

Open your hearts, ere I am gone,
And hear my old, old story,
For I am the month that first looked down
On the beautiful Babe of glory.
You never must call me lone and drear
Because no birds are singing;
Open your hearts and you shall hear
The song of the angels ringing.

Open your hearts and hear the feet
Of the Star-led Wise Men olden;
Bring out your treasures of incense sweet;
Lay down your offerings golden;
You say you look, but you see no sight
Of the wonderful Babe I'm telling;
Ye do it to Jesus or catch him,
From Bethlehem's lowly dwelling.

Open your hearts, and seek the door
Where the always poor are staying,
For this is the story, forevermore,
The Master's voice is saying:
Inasmuch as ye do it unto them,
The poor, the weak, and the stranger,
Ye do it to Jesus or catch him,
The Babe of the star-led manger.

Personalities and Ill-Report.

Keep clear of personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects and thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with persons. Personalities must sometimes be talked, because we have to learn and find out the men's characteristics for legitimate objects; but it is to be with confidential persons. Poor Burns wrote and did many foolish things, but he was wise when he wrote to a young friend: "App, tell your story free, if-hand, When wi' a bosom crony, But still keep something to yourself! You'll scarcely tell to any."

Do not needlessly report ill of others. There are times when we are compelled to say, "I do not think Bouncer a true and honest man." But when there is no need to express an opinion let poor Bouncer swagger away. Others would take his measure, no doubt, and save you the trouble of analyzing him and instructing them. And as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings.

There are family boards where a constant process of depressing, assigning motives, and cutting up character goes forward; they are not pleasant places. One who is not healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table.

Recent geological investigations show the existence of vast coal districts in the west and northwest of China. They are said to cover an area of 30,000 square miles, the veins lying perfectly horizontal.

Let a boy or young man apply himself with all his energies to what he has in hand, and his activity and energy will be abundantly rewarded.

"The difference between one man and another," says Dr. Arnold, "is not so much in talent as in energy."

XMAS HOLIDAYS!

AT THE IMPERIAL GROCERY STORE, 48 RICHMOND STREET.

During the Xmas Holidays we intend giving to the public, GRAND BARGAINS

No. 1 Groceries, Glassware and Crockery.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND, No. 1 Labrador Herring, Codfish, Salt, &c., &c.

Come and see our Goods and prices.

Imperial Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

is now open, where Oysters can be served every way at short notice.

Meals and Lunches served at all hours, at bottom prices.

F. McDONALD, | P. N. PATE, PROPRIETORS.

Nov. 15, 1882-2m

NOTICE.

BEING about to leave the Province, I have appointed Patrick Hogan, of Charlottetown, my Agent and Attorney, for the purpose of collecting all debts due to me, by Book Account, Note of Hand, Chattel Mortgage, Bond, etc., with full power to grant receipts, and to satisfy and settle all matters appertaining to the business heretofore carried on by me in Charlottetown.

M. P. HOGAN, Dec. 2, 1882.

Referring to the above, Mr. James Doyle is authorized by me to collect the debts due Mr. M. P. Hogan, and to grant receipts for the same.

PATRICK HOGAN, Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1882-6i *

FOR SALE,

A RUGGLES PRESS, in good order, a quantity of BUCKLE AND LONG PRIMER TYPE, also Galley, Stand, &c. Apply to Miss LAMAS A. ROBERTSON, Dorchester Street, Charlottetown.

MAS HOLIDAYS!
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F. McDONALD, | P. N. PATE, PROPRIETORS.
Nov. 15, 1882-2m

of the Lion!

W TEAS,
OF CHOICE QUALITY.
WEEKS & CO.
have a large importation of
Ice New Teas,
FROM LONDON DIRECT.
All low for Cash in Half Chests for Dealers, and Parcels of 5, 10, 20 lbs. for Families. Try it.
WEEKS & CO.,
QUEEN ST.

ATTENTION.
WOK & CO.
I fitted up their Gallery with all modern improvements, and have introduced the lightning process, by which pictures can be made Instantaneously.
I respectfully call attention to their style and superior work in Photography.
Pictures copied and enlarged by the process. Also colored in Oil or in Ink.
I get artistically arranged by J. W. F. Montreal.
the Apothecaries Hall, Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882-3m

WADDELL & SON,
Smiths, Casfitters, &c.
HAVE REMOVED TO WATER STREET, Opposite Merchants' Bank.
they are prepared to furnish every article in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as new ones as will favor them with their patronage.
WADDELL & SON, Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882.

Splendid Assortment OF WATCHES & JEWELRY NOW SHOWING AT W. TAYLOR'S.
GANT LITTLE WATCHES for Ladies, Gold or Silver.
GENT'S WATCHES, in solid 18K or Patent Dust Case, in 18K and 14K Gold. Also in 14K Gold, which are guaranteed to wear 25 years.
LITHIAN and ELGIN WATCHES, both of New England.
In this date we will give a Patent Spring Key to every Watch, and a handsome Chain to every purchaser of a Watch.
We stock of Ladies and Gents' RINGS, with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Amethysts, pearls, Turquoise, &c.
WEDDING RINGS.
We have also PINS, CUFF BUTTONS, the new Patent (best yet), NECKLETS, EYE CHAINS, &c.
I stock one to hand to order at reasonable prices. Call and see what I can do for you.
W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square (City).

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Lavery declines gifts of flowers from people who do not know him. A vice commission and counting factory is to be established at Ferry, N. E. ...

The revenue of the Dominion, for the first four months of the present financial year, exceeds that of the same period last year by \$1,245,000. ...

Mr. Lavery has a petition against the appointment of a new member for the Second District of Queen's County in the House of Assembly. ...

A steam launch, with a crew, which being towed down New York Bay on the evening of the 28th, was run into by the steamer 'City of Montreal' and her crew. ...

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS, THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. B. MACDONALD'S. QUEEN STREET.

Sign of the Elephant, Opposite Market House, Charlottetown. W. R. BOREHAM. Boots and Shoes.

Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing. J. B. Macdonald's. QUEEN STREET.

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE. A GREAT SUCCESS. THE public can readily appreciate good Goods at Cheap prices, by the very liberal patronage extended to our BOOT AND SHOE STORE since opened.

BREMNER BROS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS CARDS, FANCY GOODS, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Photo and Stenography Albums, Yelvel and Ebony Frames, Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, etc.

Acadia Coal Depot. Peake's Wharf, No. 2. PICTOU ROUND, PICOU NUT, SYDNEY ROUND, SYDNEY NUT. A Large Supply of the Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.

STOVE PIPE! STOVE PIPE! THIS IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR REPAIRS DONE. Store Pipe and Turnery, At the shortest notice and of the best workmanship and material.

Harvie's Bookstore, QUEEN STREET. You will find the Cheapest SCHOOL BOOKS, PROVERBIAL ALBUMS, PRAYER BOOKS, Hymn Books, PENS, PENCILS, Babber, Ink, Book-Markers, Cards, Toys, etc., etc.

Determined to Sell. D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. Having imported an unusually Large Stock, of excellent value, Suits and Overcoats to Order, At prices lower than they have ever been offered for on this Island.

OUR READYMADE CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES, IS OFFERED AT BETTER VALUE THAN IMPORTED. A Large Assortment of FUR and CLOTH CAPS, FELT HATS, MEN'S and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING, 1600 White and Colored SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS (American), at clearing-out prices, and a full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

NEW FRUIT, NEW TEA, VERY CHOICE NEW Valencia Raisins. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS! In Half Chests (Warranted), ALSO 8, 7, 10 and 20 LB. BOXES CHEAP and WARRANTED. BEER & GOLF.

J. Macleod & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown. ARE GIVING GREAT BARGAINS IN Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits, MADE TO ORDER.

HOME-MADE and IMPORTED BOOTS & SHOES. Our MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS are Hand-Sided, Side-Lined, and First-Class Work.

In Women's, Misses' and Children's. A Large Variety, Nice Fitting well made, and warranted equal to any in the market. A CHOICE LOT OF Felt Boots and Slippers, Overboots, Rubbers and Moccasins.

Stampers' Corner. C. B. WARREN. STOVE PIPE! Stove Pipe! CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CITY TIN STORE, Upper Queen Street. ALSO A EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TINWARE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF, Wholesale and Retail. BOTTOM PRICES. COYLE & McQUAID, No. 59 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

VOIX XII-NO. 4

He has come to an able in the defence of the first trial in Dublin the jury disagreed, but a second jury found Walsh guilty. In due course he was executed, and died solemnly protesting his innocence.

Mr. Jackson—I was present during the whole of the commission, and saw evidence on Patrick Walsh? Mr. Jackson—Did you hear the judge say evidence on Patrick Walsh? Mr. Jackson—Did you see evidence Patrick Walsh to be buried within the precincts well-selected Stock of

PAUL, W. MILLNER. Store Pipe, Stove Pipe, KETTLES, PAUL, W. MILLNER. No. 59 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

PAUL, W. MILLNER. Store Pipe, Stove Pipe, KETTLES, PAUL, W. MILLNER. No. 59 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

