

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 10

Calendar for March, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8d 4h 29m m.
Last Quarter, 15d 2h 48m m.
New Moon, 22d 5h 37m m.
First Quarter, 30d 2h 40m m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rise	sets	sets
1	Tuesday	6 39 54	4 2	2 40
2	Wednesday	6 37 54	3 27	3 27
3	Thursday	6 35 50	4 07	4 07
4	Friday	6 33 51	4 42	4 42
5	Saturday	6 31 52	5 11	5 11
6	Sunday	6 29 53	5 33	5 33
7	Monday	6 27 55	5 53	5 53
8	Tuesday	6 25 56	rise	rise
9	Wednesday	6 24 57	7 53	7 53
10	Thursday	6 22 59	9 12	9 12
11	Friday	6 21 00	10 33	10 33
12	Saturday	6 18 02	11 49	11 49
13	Sunday	6 16 03	morning	morning
14	Monday	6 14 04	1 02	1 02
15	Tuesday	6 12 06	2 07	2 07
16	Wednesday	6 10 07	3 00	3 00
17	Thursday	6 08 08	3 43	3 43
18	Friday	6 07 09	4 14	4 14
19	Saturday	6 05 11	4 40	4 40
20	Sunday	6 03 12	5 01	5 01
21	Monday	6 01 13	5 18	5 18
22	Tuesday	5 59 15	5 31	5 31
23	Wednesday	5 57 16	5 41	5 41
24	Thursday	5 55 17	5 49	5 49
25	Friday	5 54 19	10 30	10 30
26	Saturday	5 52 20	11 31	11 31
27	Sunday	5 50 21	morning	morning
28	Monday	5 48 23	0 29	0 29
29	Tuesday	5 46 24	1 20	1 20
30	Wednesday	5 44 25	2 03	2 03
31	Thursday	5 42 27	2 40	2 40

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Items of Interest to Catholic Readers In the Magazines.

The Wicked Jesuits.

It would be no easy task at the present day to find a larger amount of misinformation and malice crowded into such small space than Mr. J. M. Foster has managed to put in two pages of the current *Arena*, in which he has an article on "Secret Societies and the State." Mr. Foster jumps at once into *medias res* in his attempted calumniation of the sons of St. Ignatius. His first task is to prove that the Jesuits constitute "a secret and oath-bound society," and to corroborate that assertion, he submits that "every Jesuit is by oath bound to poverty, chastity and obedience." It did not, evidently, occur to him that if such vows make the Jesuits "a secret and oath-bound society," the entire Catholic priesthood, all of whose members take practically the same vows, must also be regarded as members of "a secret and oath-bound society." Nor did it, apparently, dawn upon his mind that if the promise under oath to comply with the requirements of his state in life renders a man a member of "a secret and oath-bound society," all our civil executives, from the president down to the mayor of Podunk, every one of our judges and a host of other American officials and dignitaries—even if they never entered a lodge-room in their whole lives—must be put down, equally as well as the Jesuits, as members of secret and oath-bound societies. Mr. Foster, whose historical knowledge of the past seems to have been acquired mostly from a perusal of the encyclopedias, begins his attack upon the Jesuits by quoting from the *Britannica*, "whose unfairness in dealing with Catholic matters is notorious," this characterization of their order: "Jesuitry is a naked sword, with its hilt at Rome and its point everywhere." Having thus defined the society to his own satisfaction, he continues thus: "Collyer was brutally murdered by the Jesuits on the night of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was struck down by Gerard, a Spanish Jesuit, July 10, 1584. A Jesuit assassin, Ravaille, stabbed Henry IV. May 14, 1610."

The First English Freemason.

In tracing the fortunes and experiences of the Jesuits after their expulsion from continental Europe, Mr. Foster endeavors to give the reader the impression that it was Jesuits who established the secret societies of the Illuminati, as they were called, and who founded in England the first Freemason lodge, on June 24, 1717, at London. Here again, however, he meets with contradiction from his own favorite authority. For with regard to the Illuminati, the *Americanized Britannica* tells us that the society which bore that name was founded by Adam Weishaupt, of whom another encyclopedist, Chambers, says that he was "filled with detestation of the Jesuits," and that his knowledge of their order, acquired while teaching at Ingolstadt, where he previously filled a professor's chair, "led him to borrow some of their methods for the accomplishment of what he regarded as the most opposite ends." And, strangely enough, the *Americanized Britannica* asserts that the leading spirits in the formation of that Freemason lodge which Mr. Foster says was organized by Jesuits at London, June 24, 1717, were "Desaguliers, the well known popularizer of natural science, and James Anderson, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who compiled the 'Book of Constitutions,' containing the ancient regulations and charges of the craft." That would appear to exonerate the Jesuits of the silly charges which Mr. Foster brings against them regarding their connection with Freemasonry; but inasmuch as he refers his readers for fuller information regarding Jesuit plots to "The Conspiracy in Europe," written by Professor John Robinson of Edinburgh, it may be added that Chambers' *Encyclopaedia* (vol. v., page 519) asserts that the highly exaggerated character of the views Professor Robinson sets forth in that work is now generally acknowledged.

His Own Authorities Against Him.

It isn't necessary to look any farther than Mr. Foster's favorite authorities, the encyclopedias, none of which are open to suspicion of undue bias in favor of the Jesuits, for a refutation of these charges; though more explicit and forcible denials of them can, of course, easily be found. As Mr. Foster, however, appears to rely greatly upon encyclopedial information, let us see what his favorite authorities have to say with regard to the statements above quoted from his paper. Here is the *Americanized Britannica*, which, after admitting (vol. vi., 3,632) that, as "in other cases, as for example, the assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaille, they (the Jesuits themselves) deny all complicity, and no sufficient proof has ever been adduced against them, reluctantly say, lower down on the same page: "It was with the massacre of St. Bartholomew, almost immediately preceding a visit of the Jesuit general, Francis Borgia, to the French court, though there is no further evidence to connect him therewith; so with Chatelet and Ravaille, the unscrupulous and successful assassins of Henry IV., so with Jaureguay and Balbasar Gerard, who held the like relations to William the Silent, Prince of Orange." This general denial of all traces of Mr. Foster's charges against the Jesuits, coming, as it does, from his own favorite authority, the *Britannica*, ought to suffice to stamp his accusations as false in the mind of every reader, but here are more categorical contradictions. The *Americanized Britannica* says of Collyer (vol. iii., page 1,878): "On the 24th of August, the night of the massacre (St. Bartholomew's), he was attacked in his house by the minions of Guise, led by a German named Bohme, who slew him." The same work declares (vol. x., page 6,359) of William the Silent: "On July 10, 1584, he was shot dead in his house by Balbasar Gerard, who seems to have been actuated in part by fanaticism, in part by the hope of gain," and of Ravaille's crime it confesses that the real cause was his fanatical monomania.

Expelled From Europe.

When he comes to deal with the expulsion of the Jesuits from various European countries, Mr. Foster tells us in his offhand fashion that the cause of all this was the

Catholic oath they took, without deigning to specify whether this disloyal oath was the vow of poverty, of chastity or of obedience.

Here he runs afoul of such historians as Ranke, who asserts that the Jesuits were assailed "principally because they asserted the supremacy of the Holy See," and for the additional belief of their enemies that "the annihilation at one blow, and without the slightest preparation of that Society, which had made the education of youth its chief employment, and which had extended its operations over so wide a field, could not fail to convulse the world of Catholicism to its very foundations, even to that basis of society whereon the new generations are formed." All the world, Mr. Foster and a few others like him excepted, knows that the real cause of the Jesuits' expulsion from European lands was the pressure which the Bourbon princes, who hated the order for its opposition to their selfish purposes, brought to bear upon the courts of those countries; and it may be added that the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, from which probably Mr. Foster got the notion of that "disloyal oath" of which he talks, admits (vol. xiii., page 650) that the Monita Secreta, in which the Bourbons claimed to find damaging testimony against the character of the Jesuit Rules, was an "ingenious forgery."

The Marvellous Jesuit.

"Many of our great cities," he continues, "are in the hands of the Jesuits. Some of our legislatures are under their power. The Jesuits always have a way of bringing senators and representatives to their way of thinking. The daily press of our country is largely under their hand. They are making a deadly assault upon our public schools, and 'the time is near,' he concludes, 'when our government will be compelled to follow the example of the continent and expel the Jesuits.'" After he has finished this portion of Mr. Foster's article the average reader is apt to be at a loss which to marvel at most—the gullible credulity of a man who evidently believes in the nonsense he writes, or the wonderful activity and all-pervading influence which he attributes to the Jesuits. If he has time to spare, Mr. Foster might inform a curious public why, if the Jesuits possess such vast influence in our national legislature, they did not prevent Congress from cutting down the appropriations for the Indian schools, in which their society is so actively interested. He might also explain to us by what mysterious process our American Jesuits, who, as already stated, do not number five hundred priests, have managed to outwit the politicians and get control of many of our big cities; and a list of the daily papers that are controlled by these terrible Jesuits would make interesting reading. With such a vigilant watcher as Mr. Foster on guard, however, the country may rest assured that its interests are safe; and the Jesuits may as well abandon their dark and deep designs; and the government need not go to the trouble and expense of expelling the order now that Mr. Foster has directed his encyclopedial knowledge to bear upon its operations.

The Bells of Lima.

Once, after many years of the most patient labor, a young Italian rested from a task that was well done. He had made a set of bells of the most exquisite tone possible, and he felt that his time had been wisely spent. For a long while he refused to part with them, for they seemed to him almost like living things. To sell them, he said, would be the same as selling one's own children. But at last, obliged by necessity, he yielded,—the pious prior of a convent on the banks of the Lake of Como being the fortunate purchaser. The price was a goodly sum; and the young man, finding it impossible to separate himself from his beloved chime, built with the money a little villa near the convent, where he could hear the Angelus struck morning, noon, and night. There he hoped and prayed to spend his remaining days. But the beautiful and restful seclusion of which he dreamed was not to be his. Itly became involved in a great feudal war, in which he found himself engaged before he was aware; and when peace was restored a sad change had come to him and his prospects. His family were scattered, his friends dead, his money gone, and the home on the Lake of Como was his no more. Most painful of all, the convent was a wreck, having been razed to the ground in the conflict which had devastated the region. And the bells—ah! where were they? The most that could be learned about them was that they had been carried off to some foreign land. Then the artist—for he was as true an artist as if he had painted a masterpiece at which the world wondered—let the spot where he had been so happy, and became a wanderer, always searching for his bells. The thought of them never left him. During the day he could hear their sound above the roar of the city's streets; at night it haunted his dreams. He was looked upon as a vagabond, and child was run from him in fear. His hair grew white, and he leaned upon a staff. In time he became known as "the questioner"; for he was ever seeking news of his treasures. He asked but one question: "Where are my bells?" Nobody knew, and so he wandered on. One day a sailor told him that in Ireland there was the most wonderful chime ever made by mortal man. "Then they are mine," answered the wanderer; "and I will go and find them." After great trials and long delays he reached the mouth of the Shannon, and took a small boat for Limerick. The boatman thought

now that Mr. Foster has come to the front, for there isn't a corner in the whole country where that gentleman can not discover a black robe hiding and hatching diabolical plots against our liberties and institutions.

The Marvellous Jesuit.

"Many of our great cities," he continues, "are in the hands of the Jesuits. Some of our legislatures are under their power. The Jesuits always have a way of bringing senators and representatives to their way of thinking. The daily press of our country is largely under their hand. They are making a deadly assault upon our public schools, and 'the time is near,' he concludes, 'when our government will be compelled to follow the example of the continent and expel the Jesuits.'" After he has finished this portion of Mr. Foster's article the average reader is apt to be at a loss which to marvel at most—the gullible credulity of a man who evidently believes in the nonsense he writes, or the wonderful activity and all-pervading influence which he attributes to the Jesuits. If he has time to spare, Mr. Foster might inform a curious public why, if the Jesuits possess such vast influence in our national legislature, they did not prevent Congress from cutting down the appropriations for the Indian schools, in which their society is so actively interested. He might also explain to us by what mysterious process our American Jesuits, who, as already stated, do not number five hundred priests, have managed to outwit the politicians and get control of many of our big cities; and a list of the daily papers that are controlled by these terrible Jesuits would make interesting reading. With such a vigilant watcher as Mr. Foster on guard, however, the country may rest assured that its interests are safe; and the Jesuits may as well abandon their dark and deep designs; and the government need not go to the trouble and expense of expelling the order now that Mr. Foster has directed his encyclopedial knowledge to bear upon its operations.

European exchanges announce the death of Very Rev. Eugene Provost Bugeat, at St. Werburgh's Presbytery, Strakenhead; Katharine Austin Maltus, O. F. M., at the Dominican Priory, Woodchester, and Brother Linus, a member of the Franciscan Capuchin Community, at the monastery, Grosvenor street, Chester.

It may be stated that one of the latest asteroids discovered, No. 416, has received the name of "Vaticano," in honor of Father Bocard, of the Vatican observatory, who computed its course.

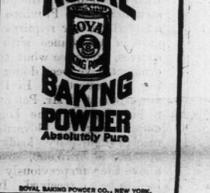
Mr. John T. Smith, late sacristan and master of ceremonies at the Anglican Church of St. Ethelburga's, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The unpublished verses by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the "Immortality of the Soul" will shortly appear in print. They were quoted by a Passionist Father in a church in Rome much frequented by English visitors, a few weeks ago.

Rev. Peter O'Connell, residing at the Convent of the Gray Nuns, Montreal, Canada, celebrated on February 2, the feast of St. Blaise, the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birth. The seventieth anniversary of his ordination will occur at the end of this month. Father O'Connell is in the enjoyment of good health and possession of all his faculties.

Right Rev. Mgr. Robert Crokell, of Levenshulme, Manchester, the oldest and one of the most respected prelates in England, completed his 90th year on January 20, and was the recipient of many congratulations from his numerous friends. His name was put forward for the Bishopric of Salford, previous to the nomination of Dr. (now Cardinal) Vaughan.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



him mad, and hesitated to row him. But he told them his story, and they then knew only pity. As they neared the quaint old town the steeps of St. Mary's Church were seen. Something told the wanderer that it held what he sought, and he was moved to prayer. The air was soft and sweet, the boom of the river shining with bright ripples, and the lights of the city were reflected in its depths. Suddenly from the tower of the church the Angelus was heard, and after the triple strokes the air was alive with the music of a sweet and silver clangor. The boatmen stopped rowing and listened. Happy tears filled the eyes of the old bell-maker, for he knew his search was done. In that peal he heard the voices of his dead-and-gone beloved, and in a few moments lived again a long life. He was in such an ecstasy that he could not utter a word, but his lips were moving in the Angelus prayers; and his heart was speaking, though his lips made no sound. When the rowers raised their eyes the old man was dead, and on his face was the most beautiful smile that they had ever seen. The Angelus had been his passing-bell.—Ave Maria.

More

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,

JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.

Prince of Wales College.

French West-Africa difficulty. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the cabinet was united in its African policy. He believed that the country also was united and that while ready to make concessions for sake of maintaining peaceful relations with foreign powers, the country would not allow important British interests to be sacrificed. The papers and all parties concerned raise a chorus of approval over Chamberlain's scheme which begins with the conversion of Rhodesia into a Crown Colony. The arrangement is regarded as reassuring for the Transvaal, since the British Government is now responsible for any attack upon the Transvaal. The scheme does not affect Northern Rhodesia which is left for further consideration.

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The Dominion Government, among its other difficulties, seems to be afflicted with two troubles in connection with the Yukon district: The interior department issues miners' licenses without which no man can take up a claim. The United States miners want to get certificates at Tangish, a Canadian post near the United States post of Dyea, but the government is unwilling to allow them to go into the Yukon with outfits from Vancouver and Victoria rather than from Seattle, issues these licenses at these two cities and not at Tangish. The United States government now declared that the ports of Dyea and Skagway will be closed as outposts unless the miners' certificates are issued at points convenient for Americans going from Seattle or San Francisco with supplies bought in the United States. The second trouble is that the United States declares that the right of transshipment is not included in the Canadian right of navigation on the Stikine. If this claim holds, the proposed Stikine railway will be deprived of its usefulness, for it can only be reached with freight by transferring goods to river boats of light draft.

Mr. S. F. PERRY, M. P., for West Prince, died at Ottawa on Thursday morning last. He was attacked by a severe illness shortly after his arrival at Ottawa, at the beginning of the session, from which he never rallied. Mr. Perry was born at Tangish in 1823 and consequently was 75 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at old St. Andrew's College, St. Andrew's. In 1854 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature, in which he continuously held a seat until 1874. During these years he was Speaker for one year, and for some time a member of the Executive Council. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Commons as a supporter of the McKenzie Government. At the general Dominion election, in 1878, he was defeated; but in 1879 was again elected to the House of Assembly, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1886. In 1887 he was elected to the House of Commons, once more, and again in 1891. He was defeated in the general election of 1896; but was returned at the subsequent bye-election. His remains were forwarded to the island for interment, and were brought across the Straits on Sunday last. They were forwarded to Tangish by special train, where the funeral took place yesterday. May his soul rest in peace.

The Imperial House of Commons was crowded the other day when the chief secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, introduced the Irish local government bill. In doing so he said he thought it possible the new order of things would at first seem to be a failure, but he believed it would work through failure to the success which would be the beginning of better and brighter days for Ireland. The Government, Mr. Balfour continued, proposed that the local administration be distributed between county councils, urban and rural district councils and boards of guardians, the election of which would be by parliamentary franchise with the addition of peers and women. The qualifications and disqualification for election as councillors would be the same as in England, except that ministers of religion would be disqualified from sitting on the county or district council. The government acting therein in accordance with the precedents for the sake of convenience. The election for county and district councils would be triennial, and all would retire together. The county councils would be the sole rate collecting authority, and would control the expenditure. They would also be responsible for dealing with exceptional distress, and would decide when the requests of boards of guardians for outdoor relief should be granted. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford would be constituted at present county councils. The county would be responsible for half the extra expenditure. Mr. Balfour also pointed out that the bill provided that the occupier was liable to both the county and poor rate, whether in a town or rural district, which would involve a readjustment of rents, and an equal sum to be granted from the imperial exchequer as an agricultural grant. John Morley, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, in the late Liberal administration, welcomed the bill as being a "genuine democratic effort."

John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, said he thought the measure was an immense advance over the bill of 1892 and fulfilled the promises of

the government, while he claimed that it was not only English and Scotch measures. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, also welcomed the bill, but he criticized some points of the measure. He added that if it worked successfully it would be an "immense" argument in favor of home rule. Timothy Healy, Irish nationalist, praised the bill, and Michael Davitt, Irish nationalist, threatened opposition to the part of the bill promising relief to the landlords in the shape of an agricultural grant. The bill passed its first reading.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Haggart resumed the discussion on the 17th. He showed that the Hon. Mr. Stewart, which has been adopted as the standard for the proposed road, had a maximum gradient heavier than any line in Canada, except the electric railway. The sharpest curves were sharper than any curve on any other road in the Dominion. Mr. Haggart stated that he and his party were opposing the development of the Yukon. They were ready to pay for the construction of a road as a government work. If there were no other way to keep these lands out of the hands of monopolists, he stated that Mr. Haggart stated that the road was not to be built at all. He stated that the road was not to be built at all. He stated that the road was not to be built at all.

Col. Sam Hughes on the 18th, was the first Conservative member to speak in favor of the Yukon contract. He claimed that the government was acting with energy and promptness, and that he would like to see modifications in the contract, he would support it. One of the contractors, Mr. McKenzie, resided in the summer in his constituency, and he had the highest opinion of his character and ability. It is said that Mr. McKenzie not only resides in Mr. Hughes' constituency, but has investments, and that the contract and he have some mutual interests, which incline the former to look upon it as a supporter of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Russell of the opposition. He discussed the question of Canadian rights on the Stikine river. Mr. Russell strongly condemned John Macdonald for allowing Canadian rights on the Stikine river to be curtailed by the Washington treaty. He was not sure that they were so curtailed, but if they were, Sir John was to blame for it. Sir Charles F. Tupper and Mr. Powell tried to elicit from Mr. Russell an opinion as to whether Canada has less rights now than before the treaty, but he declined to give an opinion either as to what the rights were before the treaty or what they were now. Mr. McInerney pointed out that Mr. Russell, though a distinguished jurist, condemned Sir John's conduct without venturing to give an opinion himself. Hon. Mr. Sifton had taken the responsibility of declaring that Canadian rights were curtailed. Mr. McInerney contended that Canadian rights were larger than before the treaty, and challenged Hon. Mr. Sifton or any other minister to repeat his injudicious admission, which he declared the minister would dare to do between now and the end of the debate. Mr. McInerney held that the treaty of Washington largely rather than curtailed their rights. In doing so he said he thought it possible the new order of things would at first seem to be a failure, but he believed it would work through failure to the success which would be the beginning of better and brighter days for Ireland.

Mr. McInerney moved the adjournment of the debate. In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 21st, Hon. Mr. Paterson said the government was in correspondence with the United States regarding the passage of the United States vessels proceeding to and from Alaska through Canadian territorial waters. He stated that since June 1st, 1893, \$83,894 had been collected in customs duties on the Yukon. Replying to Mr. Ellis, Sir Louis Davies said three investigations, one by Captain Smith and two by Captain Douglas. The cost of the first investigation is not ascertainable; the second one cost \$1,800, and \$699 had already been paid on account of the third. The cost was \$1,000. Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Kaubach that it was not expedient to disclose the intention of the government respecting the export duty. Sir Richard Cartwright told Mr. Fielding that the government had no special information respecting the progress of Messrs. Paterson and Tait in the last contract. He believed the construction of the steamships had not been commenced, but considered there was still time to complete the contract. Hon. Mr. Blair informed Mr. McInerney that Anna Kilian was inspector of bridges on the international, at a salary of one thousand and fifty dollars per month. Mr. Killam had a claim for two cows killed and two injured in July, 1897. He wanted five hundred dollars and was paid three hundred and fifty. Hon. Mr. Fisher told Mr. Martin that the department was in correspondence about establishing

the government, while he claimed that it was not only English and Scotch measures. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, also welcomed the bill, but he criticized some points of the measure. He added that if it worked successfully it would be an "immense" argument in favor of home rule. Timothy Healy, Irish nationalist, praised the bill, and Michael Davitt, Irish nationalist, threatened opposition to the part of the bill promising relief to the landlords in the shape of an agricultural grant. The bill passed its first reading.

COULD DO NO WORK.

"Large sores broke out on my body, head and limbs, and also on my hands, so that I could do no work, and my hair came out. My trouble was called scabies. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken several bottles the sores and itching disappeared and was cured."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Bradford, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

QUEER HEART FEELING.

Queer feelings in the heart are daily complained of by multitudes of people. I don't know the cause, but it makes them nervous, irritable and unfit for either work or pleasure. Mr. E. A. Row, Allis, Craig, Ont., explains it. He says: "I came from a gripe. I was irritable, worried, dizzy, short of breath and had such a queer feeling in my heart that I thought I would give up the ghost. My heart's Heart and Nerve Pills changed all this, and I am free to-day from all these troubles."

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NOTE—You will find Our make of Canvases the very best for hooking purposes as they are made of the best jute and woven with an even thread both ways. They will wear well and hold the rags best. Also

Stamped Canvas for Door Mats and Rugs 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 long.

Cheapest and Best Hooking Canvas in Charlottetown.

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Clothing and Furnishings.

When you see the prices at which we sell Ulsters and Suits your face will be full of smiles.

OUR DRESS GOODS SALE IS NOW ON.

We have wonderful bargains. All Wool 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c and 50c. Black and Colored, all grades and prices to suit any customer.

Good as Klondike Gold.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Which is attracting all the young people who are getting married, for now they can carpet two rooms for what it would cost to carpet one before Prowse Bros. started in the Carpet trade.

A call will be in order if you want to save money.

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

argued a cold storage system in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Hale was informed that T. Scholey, lately collector of customs at Charlottetown, had been selected for active participation in the election, as established on investigation. The Yukon debate was continued by Mr. McInerney, who argued that the treaty of Washington materially limited Canadian rights on the Stikine River, which opinion Professor Russell refused to affirm. On the merits of the contract, Mr. McInerney argued that the Yukon boom would burst by and by, and that the government would not be justified in expending public money in what was purely a speculative enterprise. Mr. McInerney, of Ontario, protested against the institution of monopoly to oppress the miners. He judged by the second Mr. McKenzie on the street railway matters that he would capitalize his Yukon system at fifteen millions. Hamilton Smith's offer to build the Stikine railway for the million acres of land was read in the house for the first time by Mr. McInerney, who said it had been handed into the government last Friday. Mr. Fraser followed, arguing that if Mr. McKenzie's offer to build the land grants on principle, he should condemn the grant of one million acres as a four million. Mr. McInerney remarked that he was opposed to both, and preferred the smaller grant to the larger. Mr. Fraser professed to believe Sir Charles Tupper had been forced beyond and stated that he would support the bill. He thought the opposition would have denounced the government if the railway had been built as a government work. He drew a ghastly picture of what might happen if the railway were not built at once. He was sure that after the first flurry was over there would be little opposition in the country, which Mr. Clark Wallace repeated. Hon. Messrs. Blair and Sifton's interpretation of his previous language. He went on to point out some difficulties in connection with the United States customs regulations that might be met and argued that the country need not be in a hurry to develop their lands in order to get a very large gain from them.

Hon. Mr. Paterson, minister of customs, explained that the government had no fear of hostile customs regulations when the evening of the contract company were getting no great gift in this land. An interesting scene occurred during the evening, when Hon. Mr. Paterson scolded the opposition members because they had expressed the hope that the Senate would throw out the bill. This, he declared, was an insult to the senate. When asked to explain that night it occurred to the senate, Mr. Paterson said it was the hope that the Senate would throw out the bill. This, he declared, was an insult to the senate. When asked to explain that night it occurred to the senate, Mr. Paterson said it was the hope that the Senate would throw out the bill. This, he declared, was an insult to the senate.

After retiring on Tuesday 23, the Premier proposed that when the House adjourned that night it should adjourn to Tuesday, March 1st. The reason he gave was the storm, which he said would be in the city, and he wanted members to get to the house after having gone home for Sunday. But while this reason appears on record, it is well known that the real reason of adjournment was to allow members from Ontario to take part in the provincial election campaign. The Premier read the correspondence of the day and a statement concerning Hamilton Smith's offer to build the Yukon railway. The correspondence was read by Mr. Sifton, who pointed out the great advantage of the Dawson trail, where he wanted to place the terminus of the Stikine route, where upon Mr. Smith stated that his company had no doubts that the government did not desire to build the route for the same reason. He added that he had been greatly surprised recently on returning from abroad to find that the contract had been made with other capitalists without his knowledge, and even a chance to make a formal proposition. The letter went on to offer to Mr. Sifton a proposition to construct that railway. This friend brought back word that the government would probably prefer the Stikine route, where upon Mr. Smith stated that his company had no doubts that the government did not desire to build the route for the same reason. He added that he had been greatly surprised recently on returning from abroad to find that the contract had been made with other capitalists without his knowledge, and even a chance to make a formal proposition. The letter went on to offer to Mr. Sifton a proposition to construct that railway. 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OUR LADY'S CLIENTS.

Though Mary's place is high in heaven, Though near her Son is she. Though ceaseless praise to her is given In hymns of ecstasy, Yet in her high and glorious place Among the angel train, Her aid by sinners, how'er base, Is never sought in vain.

Think About Your Health.

The warmer weather which will come with the approaching spring months should find you strong and in robust health, your blood pure and your appetite good.

Master and Man.

A TALE OF '88

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

She herself had the qualities to which this side of Henry Latouche's nature specially appealed. She could appreciate him at his best. She could never have loved the most polished man of society, or in doing so, would have let the finest sentiments of her own heart lie dormant.

CHAPTER XII.

Matt Crimmins had not changed much in the many years which had elapsed since the fatal one of 1798. The insurrection had come to an end, not without leaving ruin and desolation in its train.

But in that quiet village on the banks of the Stoney little impression had been made by the turmoil which had surged around it. Matt still lounged about the inn, going over with Mrs. Farley, or venting to Hela a cup of tea with the Widow Welsh.

And his wife? But to his disappointment, James was out.

"I believe I'll stroll on toward the Hall," said Matt. "I'll keep clear of the lodge, but I'll have a look at the old place just for the sake of by-gones."

"And, after all, he reflected that he might as well pass by and see for himself if Tim Daly were there. A he drew near, he noted a tall, dark figure, apparently going in the same direction as himself.

"It's him," said he, with a rueful look. "O, then, but you're a de-o-ful scap!"

"When he finally caught up with his supper-dinner, he found it to be none other than James. A hand-and-shake was exchanged between the two men.

"I want to your house, James," said Matt, "and found you out."

"I came upon it with the idea in my mind that I might find you," said James.

"That's queer enough," returned Matt; "though I suppose it's the night it is that sends us straggling round this way."

"That's it," assented James. "I said to myself: 'I'd like to have a pipe with Crimmins to-night, and a laugh over the confusion of the military.' No," added he, drawing him self up with an air of great propriety, "but what they were doing then duty to their sovereign. But I said to my wife: 'I'll go out and look for Matt.' All right, said she: 'the night's fine and the walk'll do you good.'"

"They strolled on together, talking as they went, and laughing over the recollection of that bygone night, as if it were something quite new over which they had never laughed before.

"Such a guy as you were," said James, "rigged out in the master's clothing, which didn't fit you any more than if they were made for a small boy; and you limping and groaning!"

"And the laugh wasn't all on me," said Matt. "It was the face of that foot of a Captain, discommoding about the last London season."

"And inquiring if you were presented at the Castle?"

"And the waitecoat on me liable to burst at any moment."

"And the Captain showing himself anxious about your goul, and inquiring if you'd prefer to order the carriage. And the faces of the three of them when you kicked off your shoes at table. Oh, my! oh my!"

"And the face of Mrs. Farley at the inn, when she saw me seated at the table?"

"James having rolled his handkerchief into a ball, clapped it to his mouth to suppress the paroxysm of laughter which seized upon him."

"Hold hard, Matt," he said at last. "I'm most suffocated as it is."

Just then Matt's mirth was brought to an untimely close by catching sight of Tim Daly occupying his very chair in the widow's cottage.

"A woman of her age," he thought, "to be cooing with one of his!"

"Matt," began James, after they had walked on in silence for a moment or two, "I wonder that you should let that snug berth slip with the good-looking widow along with it."

"You know my mind on that subject," said Matt. "But is there anything new in that quarter?"

"That fellow Daly goes there mighty often, my wife tells me; but women's tongues can't be trusted."

"That's true for you, James, whether they speak you fair or foul," said Matt.

James cast a side glance at him in the growing darkness. The remark was unlike sunny-natured Matt. The latter, feeling that any return to the thoughtful side of their escapade of a decade before was impossible just then, began to touch upon the sentimental aspect of it.

"I wonder what has become of his honor?" he said.

"I'm sure I can't tell," replied James, "never having set eyes on him since, nor heard a word."

"Nor I either," said Matt; "and I say it with a sore heart. Did I ever tell you, James, of the money that came to me from foreign parts?"

"Matt," said James, "it was a sum of money coming over the seas that helped to set me up at the farm. I never spoke of it lest it might do harm."

"'Twas the same with me," said Matt. "Once a thing's spoken of, it's hard to say where it'll stop. But God bless the heart and hand that sent the money."

"Amn!" replied James, with usual emotion. "May we live to see him back again at the Hall!"

"I pray for it every day of my life," said Matt. And wasn't it a jubilation for the whole country?"

"Right you are, Matt. Why, the whole country'll be up in arms to receive him. But speaking of that matter of the money coming so mysteriously, there are some things which touch the heart, and that's one of them, Matt."

As they spoke they emerged from the avenue and came out upon the lawn fronting the house. To their surprise, lights gleaming there depicted the shadows of the decade of years they had been reviewing.



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CHAPTER XIII.

A supersaturation we fell upon Matt, and his forehead took something of its color as he gazed at the gleaming lights.

"The Lord save us!" he cried. The same idea did not at once present itself to James' less vivid imagination.

"What's the matter, Matt?" he asked, looking at his friend; and then with a flash of intelligence, "Spooks?"

"The Lord knows what it is!" said Matt. "But it's ill looking at such sights, and worse talkin' about them."

He still made no movement to leave the spot; but stood with his eyes upon the massive pile, ivy covered, still grand and majestic, though with touches of ruinous decay and neglect about it.

The sound of wheels startled both Matt and James into fresh apprehension. A travelling carriage at that moment swept round the curve and drove swiftly up the path to the front door.

"Matt, I have brought you back one who has an equal claim with mine to your devotion—Mrs. Latouche."

Matt, who at first had no eyes save for his master, now turned to look into the face which he had long thought the most beautiful on earth. He took off his hat and bowed low, with simple politeness for which the Irish peasantry are world famous; while lovely lips smiled at him and the violet eyes looked kindly into his.

"Mrs. Latouche, ma'am," he exclaimed, "who, if I may be bold to say it, is beautiful still than ever Miss Fitzroy was, this is indeed the happiest moment of my life!"

"And a very happy one in mine, to come home to you all, and to see you, and thank you for your noble devotion."

"Don't, ma'am, don't!" said poor Matt, bubbling like a baby. "I left it for her to do. Matt, observed Mrs. Latouche, patting his forehead affectionally on the back. "She could say it as I couldn't."

PAIN IN THE HEART.

Too serious a condition to neglect. A Guelph harness maker tells how he was cured.

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DR. CLIFT

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