

The Charlottetown Herald.

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Do you know that we carry a full line of Dress Goods, including the best and most fashionable fabrics made. Now, it is a fact that we show the goods, and don't you think that you are foolish if you do not try and save money by trading with us for Dress Goods? There is no one so poor that they cannot buy a dress from us. There is no one so rich that they cannot buy a dress to suit from us. Don't imagine that because we sell cheap that we have nothing good. See our Dress Goods, get samples, compare qualities and you will find that there is a big difference made.

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There is no better assortment of Corsets in the city. We are showing all the leading and best makes, you may as well save 10c. or 15c. on a pair of corsets as not. And in Ladies' Kid or Wool Gloves no house in the city can beat us on price. We show

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In all the different shades, laced or buttoned, black or colored.

Ladies' Sacques and Capes.

This department has come to the front like smoke, and the ladies who have bought from this season will testify to the truth of our statements when we say that our cloak department is the best in the city. Why? Because we show the styles, we carry the assortment and we don't ask two prices, and the people are now finding out that they can save money by trading with

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

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Pronounced on Fall and Winter Overcoatings, and Suitings to be of the highest order at the very lowest prices. Our ambition is ever to get materials that

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By any other house in the trade. Our Mr. J. J. Ross, who is known to the public as one of the best cutters on P. E. Island, is at the head of the cutting department. We have a nice line of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishings at lowest prices.

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SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

You are aware that you cannot go without food and still retain your strength; yet you do neglect the exercise and recreation necessary to perfect health and long life. Why don't you buy a bicycle, ride it and add ten long years to your life? You can then, with clear brain and added energy, accomplish more than you do now, and in less time. With an easy-running Stearns Bicycle you can save enough time to enable you to make delightful outings. The Stearns is called the Yellow Fellow because of its orange finish; we have it in black if you prefer.

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Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

(Sacred Heart Review.)
The Feast of Christmas.

Notwithstanding the fact that now adays, chiefly through Catholic influence, the great feast which the Church celebrates this week, instead of being prescribed by statute law, as it once was in Massachusetts, obtains everywhere its due religious observance, there are, apparently, some individuals who would fain resist its sacred character and its place in the calendar of the Church.

Such a person seems to be Rev. M. J. Savage, who contributes a brief paper—which appropriately follows one on the same general subject by Bob Ignersoll—the current France, entitled "Christmas the Human Holiday." Mr. Savage does not deny that Catholic influence saved, here in this country, the great December holiday from the oblivion to which the Puritans sought to consign it. He contends, however, that as people have become better acquainted with Christmas, they have discovered that, instead of "savoring of Popery," as the Puritans alleged, it savors more of paganism and humanity. This is his way of claiming that a belief, a kin to that which Christians profess in the great mystery which the Church commemorates this week, may be found in many pagan religions, and dates back to the very origin of the human race. This assertion is, of course, true in the sense that at all times mankind had faith in the promised Redeemer; but this is not the way in which Doctor Savage would have his readers interpret it. He wants them to accept his statement that Christianity simply took the old universal idea of a Redeemer, held even by pagan people, and without any real divine birth of Christ at Bethlehem, created the mystery of the Incarnation, and instituted the feast of Christmas. In support of such pretensions he cites, and misrepresents, the uncertainty that existed in the earliest Christian ages regarding the real date of Christmas; and alluding, presumably, to the action of Pope Julius I., who, after the most exact researches into the matter, fixed the date for its celebration, he says that "the bishop of Rome carried his point at last," gratuitously adding that not a single feature of Christmas, as we now have the day, was originated by the Church. But a man whose belief in Christ is as nebulous and vague as Doctor Savage's, can not be expected to entertain correct ideas of Christmas day.

A Swiss Passion Play.

Mr. R. H. E. Starr contributes to the current number of the Cosmopolitan a short paper on "The Passion Play in Switzerland." It appears that the inhabitants of a place called Solothurn, lying in the northwest portion of the Swiss republic, having read of the wonderful success that attended the rendition of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, in Bavaria, came to the conclusion that they could give as good a representation themselves of that divine tragedy, and thereby draw attention to and win renown for their locality. Accordingly, they sent some of their townsmen, equipped for the task, to Oberammergau, in order to learn how the Passion Play was enacted there. That was seven years ago; but it was not until 1892 that Solothurn's "Passion Oratorio" was written; and it has been given three times since that date, to wit, in 1892, 1895, and last year. The Swiss oratorio dealt with the Old Testament prophecies which foretold Christ as well as his earthly career; and it even includes the Ascension. If we must form our opinion of this Swiss representation from the account which Mr. Starr furnishes us of it, we will have to conclude that it is far inferior to the Oberammergau play. The deep religious sentiment which, according to all accounts, is the chief characteristic of the Oberammergau performance, appears to be largely lacking in the Solothurn play, according to Mr. Starr's description thereof. He confesses that the Solothurn play, as he beheld it, was unpleasant in many particulars. It may be, perhaps, his own fault that he saw in it, nothing more than a "great human tragedy," wherein the observer coolly weighed Christ's chances of escape when He stood before Pilate; and in which the strain caused by His condemnation would be unbearable were it not for the beauty of the accompanying music and the charm of the place; but taking his account of the Solothurn Passion Play as correct, it is plain that it falls far below the Oberammergau one in many respects.

Early English Bibles.

The December Review of Reviews contains an interesting, if somewhat scanty, paper, entitled "How the Bible Came Down to Us," contributed to its pages by Clifton H. Levy. In speaking of English versions of the Holy Writ, this writer tells us that the first Anglo-Saxon translation of which there is now record was that made by Bishop Aldhelm, who, in the first years of the eighth century, rendered into the vernacular the Book of Psalms. About two centuries later, Alfred, a priest, we are informed, printed an interlinear translation from the Latin text which was given, of the four Gospels, which translation was known as the Durham Book. Mention is also made of Godwin's paraphrase and the venerable Bede's translation of St. John's Gospel; and a brief quotation is given of the prose rendering of the Psalms that was made in the middle of the fourteenth century by Richard Rolle of Hampole, a work upon whose writings was noticed by the Review about a year ago, at the time of its appearance. In speaking of Wycliffe's translation, Mr. Levy cites an edict passed by a Catholic convention held at Oxford in 1408, condemning unauthorized versions of the Scriptures, and leaves the unformed reader to conclude that the Church was opposed to popular reading of the Bible; which has never been the case; and all that this Oxford resolution required was that, before the faithful accepted any vernacular version of Holy Writ, they should see to it that the version in question was approved by the ordinary of the diocese, or, if the case required it, by the council provincial. Of Tyndal's translation Mr. Levy declares that, in the reign of Henry VIII, it was forbidden by an act of parliament, which edict, however, was repealed during the rule of Edward VI. The "refused version," he admits, has signally failed to win popular favor, and in speaking for Protestants, he asserts that, in view of the defects of the King James' Bible and the failure of the Oxford edition, there is a crying necessity for a new English translation, to take the place of the present imperfect Protestant Bible.

In Russian Prisons.

In view of the Russian rule which differs essentially from the descriptions thereof that Mr. George Keenan and some other writers have given us, may be found in the illustrated paper on "Russian Humanity," which Truxton Beale has in the Christmas Cosmopolitan. Mr. Beale claims that Russia has often shown itself more humane in its treatment of its subjects than England, from which country emanate the harshest criticisms

A Eulogy for Eugenio.

In the contribution which he makes to the current number of the Nineteenth Century, in which he writes upon "The Deal and the Triple Alliance," the ex-premier of Italy, who is just now endeavoring to purge himself of some of the disgrace that attaches to his official career and record, pays a eulogy to the ex-Empress Eugenie. The purpose of Signor Crispi's paper is to laud the triple alliance for what he claims it has done for Russia and, more especially, Italy; and to send a note of warning to his countrymen against the proposed federation between France and Russia. With these portions of his article we have nothing to do; but in view to the fact that Napoleon III. is often censured for having refrained from interfering with the Italian invasion of Rome, this declaration which Crispi makes about the Empress Eugenie is notable, and seems worthy of attention. "In 1869," writes the Italian ex-premier, "an attempt was made to form an alliance between Austria, France and Italy, and if this had been accomplished, there was a probability that, in time, England would have joined the union. Beust, who was the promoter of the project, laid down as an essential condition the restitution of Rome to Italy; as the Empress Eugenie strongly objected to this, the negotiations were broken off and Napoleon III. suffered therefor. Everybody will remember the motif of the Empress: She said she would rather see the Prussians in Paris than the Italians in Rome." It is true, as Crispi cynically adds, that the unfortunate Empress lived to see both of the occupations to which she was averse; but his admission that she preferred to see the French capital invaded by the Prussians in the possession of the Piedmontese, testifies eloquently to the loyal affection she entertained for the Holy See.

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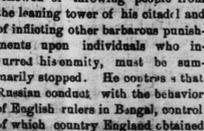
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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



It is the fashion of a certain sort of controversialists to contrast "the happy, prosperous condition of Protestant nations" with the "degraded, stagnant state of Catholic countries." Assuming that the contrast is true—which it is very far from being—it was sufficiently contradicted by Cardinal Vaughan in a recent address. Nowhere in the New Testament, he says, is worldly good fortune promised as a reward of virtue, except in one instance, and that our dissenting brethren will not care to quote as an argument. It was when the devil showed Our Lord all the kingdoms of the earth and the riches thereof, adding: "All these will I give Thee if, falling down, Thou wilt adore me."

Little by little the sects are returning to Catholic truth. At Kensington, England, twenty Anglican clergymen lately put their heads and voices together and attempted to prevent the "marriage" of a man who had a divorced wife still living. The attempt was a failure, for the wretchedly godly man was not so much flesh and blood as against powers and principalities. The archbishop of Canterbury had granted a license for the ceremony, and a "canon" was perfectly willing to perform

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

An account of the workings of the Charlottetown Hospital for 1897, shows that during the year, one hundred and eighty-four patients were admitted to the institution. Besides these 440 prescriptions were given to outdoor poor patients. Seventy-three surgical operations, many of them of a very serious nature, were performed in the hospital during the year 1897 amounting to \$452. From the data here given it will be readily understood that the cost of maintaining the Hospital must be very considerable. Apart from the collection, the means of maintenance are: paying patients and the industry of the good Sisters of Charity in charge. Taking into account the smallness of the collection and the fact that a large number of the patients are non-paying, it will easily be understood that the institution has to depend upon the Sisters for a large proportion of the ways and means necessary to its existence. Nineteen years ago no hospital existed in this city; now we have the institution under review, excellently equipped, where all manner of disease is treated by the best of medical skill, and patients are cared for by the most careful of nurses. All this is well calculated to set us thinking of what would possibly have become of many of those poor people who have been treated there. These simple facts are sufficient to prove that this institution is one of the most indispensable in the diocese, and most worthy of the patronage of the generously disposed. No extravagance or carelessness has any place in the management of the hospital; the greatest economy is practiced in every particular by the Sisters, and all may rest assured that not one cent superfluous will be expended by them in the purchase of anything that is not placed at their disposal for the benefit of the hospital. It should be remembered that the hospital is not a home for incurables, nor for aged and infirm paupers. Its application to such would completely subvert the object of its foundation. Another fact worth remembering is that consumptives cannot be taken into the wards with other patients.

The College Skating Rink.

In consequence of our last two issues with the description of, and account of the opening services in, the new Cathedral we were unable to refer to notable improvements in another of our diocesan institutions. We refer to St. Dunstan's College, which has lately had an extensive and important addition made to it in the form of a skating rink. We are not aware that any other college in Canada has attached to it such an attraction as a skating rink, and the Rector, Rev. Peter Curran, is to be congratulated on inaugurating this new departure. The rink is 147 feet long and 66 feet wide, and the ends of the building, both walls and roof, are heptagonal in form. The roof is supported, at the sides, by sixteen grand arches, and at the ends by six half arches. The half arches are firmly bolted to the main arches. The arches are formed from double courses of boards four inches wide, firmly bound together. The alternate arches of the main roof are strengthened by heavy iron girders. The walls are rough-boarded, but the roof is covered in with parlines, reducing the weight by some five tons. The whole building is covered with the best of cedar shingles, and rests on a substantial foundation of cedar posts. The pond, semi-circular in form, is 131 feet long and 50 feet in width. There is a promenade around the rink eight feet wide and about one-sixteenth of a mile in its entire length. A notable feature of the rink is the convenience with which the promenade is arranged so as to be utilized in summer as well as in winter. To bring this about the designers have made the western wall, which is about 120 feet long, a portable one, which can, in a few minutes, be moved from the outside to the inside of the promenade, thus converting the latter into a verandah overlooking the large play ground where the students engage in athletic sports. The distance between the rink and the college is about

75 feet and they are connected by a covered passage-way 10 feet high and 10 feet wide. Mr. John Kenny, of St. Theresa's, was the contractor, his tender, \$1,250, being the lowest. The architect was Mr. John P. Nicholson, C. E., of this city. The rink, besides being an invaluable acquisition to the college as a place for healthful recreation and manly exercise, is a highly ornamental structure, that reflects the highest credit on the architect and contractor. His Lordship the Bishop, and the Rev. Rector, deserve the highest praise for taking the initiative in the matter of skating rinks for our colleges. We have not the slightest doubt that the example they have thus set will be followed by many other Canadian colleges. In summer the rink will be used as a gymnasium, as well as for band practice, and not unlikely for public entertainments and closing exercises. It affords us pleasure to record this longed-for stride on the part of old St. Dunstan's. Floreat.

MONTEAL ADVICES OF THE 31st ult. say—Another delay has taken place in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway into Montreal. Some months ago it was said that the Drummond Railway could not be got ready in time to permit trains being run into Montreal before January first. It is now certain that it will be some time after that before service will be commenced. Various reasons are advanced for the delay. A statement was circulated at first to the effect that there was some difficulty about bridges on the Drummond County road not coming up to the standard required by the Government bridge inspector. Now it is stated, however, that there is another and more serious reason for the hitch. It is that Hon. Mr. Blair has suddenly discovered that he wants to make the Canada Eastern Railway and the Gibson road in New Brunswick part of the Intercolonial; and while he has no objection to the Drummond County road, he wants the supporters of that company to pledge themselves to put the Canada Eastern through at the same time. This has caused no little excitement among the promoters of the Drummond County deal, as they do not wish the success of their business jeopardized by any such conflicting proposition. Mr. Blair, it is stated, figures that without the support of the Quebec members he could not accomplish his object, and now he wants the two arrangements put through parliament together.

RECENT intelligence from the eastern hemisphere indicates that a strong desire to divide up, apportion and appropriate the empire of China, has seized several European countries. This desire for territorial aggrandizement seems to have reached an acute stage in the case of Germany, Russia and Japan. Warships from these countries seem to be hovering round the celestial empire, with the apparent object of taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to execute their designs. It must not be forgotten that Great Britain is interested in any partition of China, and that she is keeping an eye on the manoeuvres of the other European powers. This is made manifestly apparent by the following statement published in the Manchester Guardian on the 3rd inst. "The government has categorically stated that Great Britain will refuse to recognize any special rights granted to any Chinese port to any particular power. Any port opened to one power must be opened to all, or open to none. If Russia has been granted the right to winter ships at Port Arthur, Great Britain will force her rights to the same privilege and her ships will winter there, whether China consents or does not concede the right." Continuing, the Manchester Guardian remarks: "If Germany obtains a naval station at Kiaochow, Great Britain insists upon having a lease of ground for a naval station at the same port and she will support every other power making the same claim. The contention of the government is that the most favored nation clause in the British and all other treaties with China forbids any special concessions of the nature contemplated by Germany at Kiaochow, and prevents nations from acquiring special benefits in which the others have no share. The government has also declared that the same principle applies to any other concessions, as railway and mine monopolies. Taking this stand on the treaties, Great Britain refuses to acknowledge such concessions and will insist on similar railway and mine rights and will use such force to secure

or defend them as may be necessary. This declaration does not apply to concessions of territory to which the existing treaties do not refer, but relative to this contingency.

On the occasion of a recent public gathering in the City of Toronto, Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, made a speech against preferential trade within the Empire. A few days later Sir Charles Tupper, interviewed in Winnipeg regarding his Excellency's course in the matter, replied as follows: "If I had not had the experience I did have with Lord Aberdeen on the last change of ministry, when he ruthlessly violated all the precedents of Great Britain and those of his predecessors in the office of Governor-General of Canada, I should of course have been greatly surprised at a gentleman holding the high position of Governor-General taking the stand of a partisan in a controversy between different public men in this country. It was not only a gross violation of political etiquette for the Queen's representative to commit, but it was also in complete contradiction to the opinions which Lord Aberdeen had formerly expressed in England and in this country in reference to this question of preferential trade. To me it has always been a matter of the deepest regret, on the highest grounds, that we should have the great principles of parliamentary government violated by a nobleman representing Her Majesty in this country. But, of course, after what one has witnessed in the past, I am not surprised to find Lord Aberdeen adopting whatever platform the Liberal party in Canada may choose. I think the records of Colonial governments may be searched in vain to find any parallel case of the Queen's representative taking the platform in a colony in opposition to the views to which a colonial secretary under whom he serves has deliberately committed himself. We have in this instance unfortunately the extraordinary spectacle of the Governor-General taking up a question which is in sharp controversy between a remnant of the liberal party in England on the one side and the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour on the other—denouncing the views of the government under which he serves and supporting with such ability as is at his command the views of their opponents in a matter in controversy between them." This language is plain and to the point, and it is not impossible that it may have the effect of calling the attention of the Imperial Government to the manner in which Lord and Lady Aberdeen are conducting themselves in this Dominion.

On New Year's Day, Feast of the Circumcision, services were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral as on Sundays. The high Mass, solemn Epistle, was sung by Rev. J. B. McIsaac. After the Communion, his Lordship the Bishop, approached the Sanctuary rail and delivered an excellent instruction. He began by extending to the congregation a most hearty New Year's greeting, wishing them, in all sincerity, a happy and prosperous New Year. He then most heartily thanked them for their generosity in contributing towards the erection of the new Cathedral. The generous manner in which they had assisted in the good work made it possible to use the building now for the purpose of divine worship. His Lordship then pointed out what was necessary in order to enjoy true happiness, not only during the year we were just entering upon, but for all the years of our lives. It was necessary to be assiduous and punctual in the frequentation of the Sacraments, often visiting our Divine Lord in the Sacrament of His love. The simple way up and the good way down, was to be the motto of the day and the apostles were to be in their endeavors to break down all ecclesiastical authority, and to enable them to succeed in their endeavors which left nothing undone to bring religion out of the schools and to obtain control of the education of the young. In order to combat these evil tendencies we should be particular in the discharge of all our religious duties, and should be obedient to our spiritual guides. We should be prepared, even to suffer all manner of persecution, rather than yield one jot or tittle of what we believed to be right. In this particular we had a noble example in the conduct of our forefathers, especially those who came from Ireland. These people had been subjected to all manner of hardships and persecutions on account of their religion; but they never wavered. They were persecuted and driven into exile in consequence of their adherence to their religion. It was our duty then to ever true to the principles of our religion and faithful in its practice. By following this course we would enjoy happiness in this life and eternal happiness in the world to come.

HEART HOPE
Raised in an instant After the Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Potent Laxative—And No Cast Too Acid for Immediate Relief and Certain Cure.

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from heart disease. All this while I was in the hands of one of our best physicians from whom the only encouragement I could obtain was that I was liable to drop off at any moment. I had many times read of cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Was induced to try a bottle of this cure, and to my surprise the very first dose gave me instant relief. I felt encouraged and persisted. Before the first bottle was taken the dropsy which had so long troubled me, had disappeared, and when I had completed my second bottle I felt as well as I had ever felt." Mrs. Taylor, 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.—Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

A SHELL BURST
And He Thought the Buzing in His Head was Caused by It—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Undefeats Him and Cures a Case of Chronic Catarrh of Thirty Years Standing.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war. The disease affected my hearing greatly. There was a disagreeable ringing in my ears which I attributed to the fact of a shell bursting near me while in an engagement. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my hearing has entirely left me. The noise in my head has also ceased. It is a great medicine—so easy and pleasant to apply. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a quick and certain cure for catarrh in its most acute form." J. C. Taylor, 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.—Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

Tuesday and Friday BARGAIN DAYS

It's a Down Right Shame to Discount Beauty, but its for our Customer's Good.

- 32c Dress Goods
- 49c Dress Goods
- 55c Dress Goods
- 40c Dress Goods

Ask to see the 500 yards double width Dress Stuff at 25c. It's a range of Tweed Effects, worth from 30c. to 40c.

- Good wide Grey Cotton, 3c. 4c. and 5c.
- English Flannel, 10c. and 12c., usually sold at 14c.
- 75 Ladies' Tweed and Colored Tweed and Irish Frieze Jackets, New Front, Navy Blue, with New Sleeves, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.35, worth more, \$4.50, \$5.00.
- 23 Ladies' Black Beaver Jackets—Only one of a style and only women's sizes, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00. A few left over from last year. Half price.
- Boys' Rainproof Hats, \$1.00. Bought at 60c. on the \$1.00, will sell \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00, will be offered at a price that will make them sell.
- A few last year's Jackets at half price.
- 87 Gentlemen's Scotch Knit, with Ribbed Collar and Cuffs, at \$1.25 per suit, in very fine, and the \$1.50 per suit, anything in the trade.
- Our better lines of finer wool at \$2.00 and \$2.50 are excellent values.
- 5 dozen Kid Gloves, lined, regular \$1.00, for 75c.
- 30 dozen Men's Winter Caps, 20 per cent off.
- 15 dozen Boys' Peak Caps, in Navy, Brown and Drab, ranging in price from 25c. to 50c., 20 per cent.
- 5 dozen Bob Caps, with feather, 25c. and 30c.
- The New Peak Cap with Tam Crown, only 60c. dozen left. Handkerchiefs being worn by boys and country girls, in blue, brown, scarlet, drab, black and crimson, only 45c.

Farmers, Read This:

- Fur Jackets, one lot 20 per cent.
- Fur Mitts, Children's, half price.
- Fur Mitts.
- Fur Boots, 25c.
- Fur Mitts.
- Special offerings in Serges.
- 1c. Tweed effects Dress Goods.
- 2c. Tweed effects Dress Goods.
- 3c. Tweed effects Dress Goods.
- 300 yards Ulster Cloth, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for 75c.
- Brown Price \$1.00.
- Carl Cloth, \$1.40.

Jas. Paton & Co.

T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with Hay Presses, Threshing Mills, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS, With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck, Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood. Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use it. Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order. T. A. McLEAN, Oct. 1, 1897—yly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

FARMERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
REMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of P. E. Island held their semi-annual meeting in the hall at North Wilshire on Thursday, Dec. 30th, 1897.

Mr. John Clark, of North Wilshire, followed, expressing his pleasure at meeting so many representative farmers and also giving his experience in the use of fertilizers and the results therefrom.

Mr. John Edw. Edwards, a young farmer of North Wilshire, had an interesting paper on "How to Make the Products of the Farm Pay." The paper was mostly directed to good breeding, and many valuable hints were thrown out.

Mr. T. S. Robertson, of Red Point, spoke highly of the papers read at the meeting and spoke of the difficulty of applying business principles to farming. Nevertheless he believed this to be the proper and best paying method of conducting a farm.

Mr. Daniel W. Henderson, of North Wilshire, had an interesting paper on "The Board of Farmers being appointed for the purpose of giving all possible information regarding breeding and the proper time and place to offer the Island's output for sale."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

To be beautiful we must have pure blood and a pure skin. BUNDOX BLOOD PURIFIER purifies the blood and makes the skin bright and clear. It cures all skin and blood diseases. Witness the following: A young lady, 17 years of age, or some time, and could get no relief until I tried B.B.B. One bottle healed me and left no scars. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence."

COULDN'T WRITE HIS NAME

Nerves Shattered—Business Gone—A Physical wreck—Restored Completely by South American Nerveine.

"Two years ago I was completely prostrated with nervous debility. I was so completely wrecked that I had to quit business. I tried the best physicians, and numerous treatments and proprietary remedies of all kinds. Nothing effected, until I took South American Nerveine. I decided to give it a trial. It had taken half a bottle I received great benefit. I have taken several bottles, and feel justified in stating that it is a wonderful medicine. Before taking it my nerves were so badly shattered I could not say my name legibly. I feel that too much can be said in praise of it." E. Brett, Merickville, Ont.—Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

Sir Charles Tupper being asked, at Winnipeg on December 27th, what the feeling was in England, as to the Yukon and Canadian mining matters generally, replied: "The greatest possible interest is shown not only in England, but all over Europe, in the Klondike, Lake of the Woods, British Columbia and Nova Scotia mines. Financial and mining circles all over the world are looking into our resources, with the result that a very large number of persons and a great deal of capital will come into Canada this next spring, and will consequently give a still greater impetus to the country's general prosperity."

The frost of Monday night closed up the track of the ferry steamer between here and Southport. Teams were crossing between the points yesterday.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE.

We mean your heart. Keep it strong. Don't let it flutter or beat with a weak stroke. Scott's Emulsion feeds the blood. It makes the heart beat stronger, and greatly improves the circulation. [Sigsbee]

STRENGTH HAS RETURNED.

"My whole system was run down. I was so weak I could scarcely get around to do my work. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and my appetite was better. I now feel as strong as ever." Mrs. Kirtley, 9 Wellington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Wastings, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25 cents.

Dreadful Catastrophe

A catastrophe occurred Ontario, Monday night, successful candidates in municipal elections were a crowd of 2,500 people, wedged themselves into Hall, which at least 100 were killed and over 2,000 seriously injured. The dense crowd were appalled when the north of floor, immediately over the girders office, the suddenly precipitating over two hundred into a funnel shaped death an immense heavy steam on top like a pile driver. A terrible scene of horror. The cry of fire was raised struggling mass of human wild rush to escape. The castings without the strain, and the crowd street yelled themselves but almost vain attempt to rest who were squeezed through down by the pressure being jumping from the ambulances, quickly as possible the injured removed to the hospitals at became impossible to accommodate more at these institutions. Fortunately were taken to the Every physician in the city engaged and many of the waited hours for medical few years ago the city had modelled and the support used and it was considered. It is supposed the stamping immense crowd started the Following is the list of the Insurance agent; W. H. D. Stephen Williams; J. A. Benj. Nash, carriage maker; F. Haman; Crawford Beck; tractor, John Turner, carriage factor; E. L. Laxton; W. N. rubbers; John Jacques; R. Harris; George Smith; Wm. car driver; O. Bruce; Frank son, plasterer; N. McK. Phillips; R. S. Leigh; Jack W. Burridge; W. C. T. Hillburn; Alin Tove, and so known men; Moses Lyons; Haynes, and a man named Roberts, and a boy named were also among the killed. Wilson, mayor-elect, narrowly escaped death. Ald. Neil O. member of the Board of W. seriously injured. E. W.

The Sign

It is better Canada, great will be to every a happy

There is only one Prince Edward Island

THAT

Every Herald reader Every Examiner reader Every Guardian reader Every Patriot reader Every Watchman reader

EVERY

See also our 15c. Prin. See also our 30c. Dre. See also our bargains and above all

See our SLA

Of Ladies' SLAUGHT

Dozen half must

BEE

The

F. PERKINS & CO.

Agents for Moncton Woolen Mills.

It is our account of the decorations of the new Cathedral at Christmas, we inadvertently omitted to mention the Crib. This was erected just inside the Sanctuary rail, on the Epistle side, and was most artistically arranged. The book-ground was of spruce, decorated with flowers, scrolls and pictures, and adorned with many lights. The crib contained a representation of the Babe of Bethlehem, Mary and Joseph, the Magi and adoring Angels. Over the front were the words: "Behold I bring you glad tidings of good joy." The crib was fashioned by the good Sisters of Notre Dame.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Wastings, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25 cents.

How About Your Winter Jacket?

We have your fit in New Fashionable Jackets at Prices that you never saw before.

Look at These Prices.

\$3.00 Jackets for \$2.00

\$4.50 Jackets for \$3.00

\$6.00 Jackets for \$4.00

\$7.50 Jackets for \$5.00

Come and Get One at STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

WE ARE OFFERING AT A

Great Discount

THE REMAINDER OF OUR LADIES' WINTER SACQUES

Our Sacques are the latest style and this year's importation. We have no old stock in our store, but the newest goods a genuine bargain.

F. PERKINS & CO.

DOLLS, DOLLS

Every style and make of Doll now in stock. Baby Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Jointed Dolls, in great variety.

GAMES.—Crockinole, Loto, Bag-a-tell, Pillow Dex, Dominoes, Harmless Pistol, Parlor Croquet, etc.

Roaming Horses, Doll Carriage, Horse and Car, Boat, Doll Bureau, Side Boards and Chairs, Mechanical Toys of all kinds. Fancy Goods in great variety. Great display. Everything in full view. Call and inspect our beautiful stock. Make your purchase now and have it stored away till Xmas.

F. PERKINS & CO.

MONCTON TWEEDS.

These Tweeds are known all over the Island for their good qualities. There is nothing used in the manufacture of these goods but pure wool, that's why they give such good satisfaction. We have them in a variety of patterns and pretty designs. Our double and twisted cloths are the best to be had, being equal to Scotch Tweeds and at a less price. Moncton Blanketing, Moncton Shirting, Moncton Yarns, Moncton Logging.

F. PERKINS & CO.

Agents for Moncton Woolen Mills.

Thin flesh? Perhaps it's natural. If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

BETHLEHEM AND CALVARY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ROCKEF.

In Bethlehem the Lord was born Whose birth has brought us life and light; On Calvary that death of scorn He died that broke Death's cruel might.

I wandered from a Western strand, And sought through many an Eastern land, Yet found I greater naught than ye, O Bethlehem and Calvary!

Ye towers of the ancient world, How hath your pomp been swept away!

And earth's strength to ruin yielded, By power that knows not of decay!

I saw them scattered far and wide, The ruined heaps on every side;

But lowly glory still I see Round Bethlehem and Calvary.

O thou, who didst not once disdain The children poor, the Manger poor;

Who once, to take from us our pain, All pain didst on the Cross disdain;

Pride to thy Manger cast not off, Thy Cross dost hangy mind offend;

But lowly hearst draw close to Thee In Bethlehem and Calvary.

With pilgrim hat and staff I went Afar through Orient lands to roam;

My years of pilgrimage are spent, And this the word I bring you home:

All pain didst on the Cross disdain, To seek God's Cradle or His Grave;

But seek within you—there shall be His Bethlehem and Calvary.

O heart, what helps it to reverse His Cradle where the sunrise glows?

Or what avails to dwell anear The Grave where long ago He rose?

That He should find in these a birth, That thou shouldst seek to die to earth?

And live to Him—this, this must be Thy Bethlehem and Calvary.

—A. M. M.

THOSE WHO ENDURE

The pale of Rheumatism should be reminded that a cure for this disease may be found in Scott's Emulsion. The experience of those who have taken Scott's Emulsion for Rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, prove the power of this medicine to reach and conquer this class of ailments.

It is the True Blood Purifier and Blood-builder, the salt which causes the acute pains of Rheumatism. This is why it is absolutely cured when Rheumatism and other outward applications fail to give permanent relief. Be sure to get Scott's.

ELIZABETH

OR—

The Exiles of Siberia.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MRS. SOPHIE COTTIER.

(From the Catholic Review.)

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

At this answer, delivered with a candor that enforced belief, the robbers looked at each other with amazement. They were not moved nor softened. Rendered callous by long habits of vice, an action of such noble heroism as that of Elizabeth had no such influence over their souls, but it excited wonder. They could not comprehend what they felt associated to believe, and, restrained by a kind of veneration, they dare not injure the object of Heaven's evident protection; so passing on, they said to each other: "Let us leave her some supernatural power should her."

Elizabeth hurried from the forest. She had not penetrated far into the forest before four roads, crossing each other, presented themselves to her view. In one of the angles which they formed was a little chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and over its port inscribed with names of the towns to which the roads led. Elizabeth prostrated herself to offer her grateful acknowledgments to the Omnipotent Being who had preserved her; the robbers were not mistaken, she was protected by a supernatural Power. Hope had restored her strength, and she entered again on the road to Polkroft with her usual activity. She soon regained the Volga, which forms an angle before this village, and glides past a nursery. She begged for shelter under its roof. She related the hardships she had undergone, and disclosed to the community how much she stood in need of aid. The nuns received her with cordiality, and lavished upon her such attention that their kind solicitude reminded her of those endearments which she had been used to receive from her mother. The simple and modest recital that she gave of her adventures proved a source of edification to the whole community. Her expressions of compassionate sympathy made an appeal to their feelings. But, among the crowd, every individual of which she observed so generally, no one stood in need of

her assistance, therefore they had no interest in contemplating her woe-worn countenance. At last she ventured to solicit an entrance at the door of some of the poorest dwellings, but not with rude refusal. The hope of gain during this period of activity had steered every heart against the important plea of distress. Elizabeth returned to the fire in the square, and wept in silence. Her heart was so full that she had no strength to eat a morsel of bread which an old woman had thrust to her. "She was now, for the first time, reduced to such a degree of misery that she resolved to hold forth her hand to implorings from any passer-by. At the moment that she meant to try the last resource, an emotion of dignified pride restrained the hands she had presented.

But the cold was excessive; and, in spending the night in the open air, her life would be endangered, and that life she did not consider at her own disposal. This reflection overcame her, and, placing one hand across her eyes, she stretched out on the other passenger. "In the name of the father, whom you revere, of the mother whom you cherish, give me, I said, a trifling trifle to procure a lodging for the night."

The man whose she addressed replied: "Young woman, are you not able to work? At your age, livelihood may easily be obtained. God help you! I never encourage beggars."

The unfortunate Elizabeth raised her eyes to heaven, as if for succor, and ventured to repeat her appeal to the compassion of several other persons. She did not listen to her, but she did not listen to her, but it was as little that she could not collect enough to relieve her necessities. At last, when night was far advanced the crowd dispersed, and the few nearly extinguished, some of the guards discovered her, and roughly demanded why she remained abroad so late. The stern looks and stern manners of these soldiers overpowered her with terror. Inexplicably, she burst into an agony of tears. The soldiers, little affected at seeing her weep, assembled around her, trembling rudely their questions. The leading girl, at last recovering sufficient courage to answer, said that she came from beyond Tobolsk to petition of the Emperor pardon for her father. "I have performed the whole journey on foot," continued she, "and I cannot obtain a shelter for the night. At a length, the soldiers burst into a laugh, saying, 'more terrified than ever, Elizabeth wept, but they would not suffer her, and, incidentally, said: "O my God! O my Father! if I could, I would not come to see any soldier, I would forsake the wretched Elizabeth!" During this time some persons, attracted by the noise, had assembled in groups, and expressed their indignation. Elizabeth stretched towards them her hands in a supplication. "Before Heaven," said she, "I solemnly protest that I have uttered nothing but the truth. I come from beyond Tobolsk to implore pardon for my father; save me, save me; let me not die at least I have obtained it!"

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Elizabeth answered that she had no asylum to resort to. Every door had been shut against her. She owned her poverty without a blush, and related all the hardships she had heroically borne. Her host wept at the recital, neither of them thought of doubting her veracity. The emotions which her story excited, excited afforded a proof that it was true. The class of society to which they belonged is not so easily misled by brilliant fictions, these spots beyond their reach, as they are by their own truth. Elizabeth, who preserved her claims entire.

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DR. CLIFT

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DR. CLIFT'S... Graduate of N. Y. University and the N. Y. Hospital, 21 years practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada. Office, Victoria Row, Telephone Call. Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application.

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DR. CLIFT'S... I suffered from kidney trouble so much that the pain in my back was almost unbearable and I felt tired and weak on all the time, my tongue was coated and until I took Doan's Kidney Pills I had been unable to do my housework for over a month. These pills have made a complete cure, all my kidney and bladder troubles have disappeared and I feel like a new woman. Mrs. Presley, Kingston, Ont.

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DR. CLIFT'S... REGULAR ACTION OF the bowels is necessary to health. LAXATIVE PILLS are the best occasion at cathartic for family or general use. Price 25c. Any druggist.

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DR. CLIFT'S... Hacking Cough Cured. My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, but after using three bottles of Doan's Kidney Pills he was completely cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. MISS M. BRADSHAW, Westleyville, Ont.

DR. CLIFT

DR. CLIFT'S... Shocked And Frightened. Weak, nervous people having heart trouble, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills fortify the nerves, restore regular action to the heart and cure every form of heart or nerve trouble. Mrs. Gladys McMillan, Toronto, says: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me of nervousness and palpitation. I was so nervous that the least noise would startle me; but an hour perfectly well."

DR. CLIFT

DR. CLIFT'S... Minard's Liniment is the best. A Personal Item. Mrs. Wm. Hambley, Belleville, Ont., says: "My husband was troubled with kidney trouble, but after using three bottles of Doan's Kidney Pills he was completely cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. MISS M. BRADSHAW, Westleyville, Ont."

DR. CLIFT

DR. CLIFT'S... NATURE'S MEDICINE. Nature's medicine for constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, kidney and bowels, is Doan's Kidney Pills. They are a perfect laxative, never gripes or causes pain. One pill each night for thirty days will cure constipation.

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DR. CLIFT'S... CANCER CAN BE CURED. Cancer is the severest known form of blood poisoning. Doan's Kidney Pills is the most powerful blood medicine known. It cures cancer and all skin diseases. It cures every form of blood poisoning, including skin