

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 4

Calendar for Jan., 1896.

MOON'S PHASES.
Last Quarter, 7th day, 11h. 12m. a. m.
New Moon, 14th day, 6h. 6m. p. m.
First Quarter, 22nd day, 10h. 29m. p. m.
Full Moon, 30th day, 4h. 42m. a. m.

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
19	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
21	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

North British and Mercantile
**FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, - \$50,023,737.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.
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Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1896.—ly

Hood's Cured
After
Others Failed



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

From the Mother Country.
ENGLAND.
The new issue of the "Catholic Directory" for 1896, published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, under the sanction of Cardinal Vaughan and his Suffragan Bishop, contains some interesting particulars as to the present condition of the Catholic Church at home and abroad. The number of Cardinals, when the Sacred College is complete, is 70, but at present there are six vacant. Among the list appear the following English-speaking Cardinals: Moran, Archbishop of Sydney; Vaughan, of Westminster; Logue, of Armagh, and Gibbons, of Baltimore. Seven of the Cardinals now living were created by Pope Pius IX., and 57 by Leo XIII., and no fewer than 106 members of the College had died since his accession. In England and Wales there are 17 Bishops, including the "Vicar Apostolic" of Wales, and in Scotland seven more; the total of priests in Great Britain is 5,014, and they serve, 1,789 churches, chapels and missions. Of these priests, 2,090 are of the secular order and 924 of the regular clergy.

Besides the above, there are resident in England one Archbishop and two Bishops of titular sees (in partibus), who are not included in the above summary. The Catholic faith is professed by 41 Peers of England, Scotland and Ireland, by 53 Barons, by 15 Privy Counsellors, by 3 English and 67 Irish members of Parliament. The estimated Catholic population of the United Kingdom is nearly five millions and a half, namely, England and Wales, 1,500,000; Scotland, 365,000; Ireland (according to the census of 1891), 3,550,000. Inclusive of British North America, Australia, India, and our colonies and other possessions, the total Catholic population, of the British Empire is estimated at about ten millions and a quarter. Abbot Spion, O. S. B., concluded on a recent Saturday an interesting course of sermons in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark upon the Catholic Church and the Labor Question. The right Rev. gentleman, who is a high authority on all matters affecting the relations between employer and workmen, had very large congregations throughout. Going back to the time of the early Christians he showed that it was owing to the influence of the Church that slavery was abolished in Europe, and that in all ages she and her ministers had been the friends and protectors of the weak. After referring to encyclical letters issued by his Holiness Leo XIII. in the cause of labor and the enormous influence for good exercised by the late Cardinal Manning, the preacher went on to refer to the splendid services performed by the clergy of Ireland for the poor and oppressed. The people of that country had met with starvation, trouble, and death, but in all their struggles they had ever with them the priests. Although the Church has ever sternly disapproved mixed marriages, still it exists to a considerable extent on the island of the Channel, and has just been the subject of a notable deliverance by the Bishop of Salford. In a letter urging the claims of the Protection and Rescue Society his Lordship writes: "The funds of the society might be reduced, nay, the society itself might almost with safety be dissolved as unnecessary if mixed marriages amongst the poorer classes could be abolished. More than two-thirds—that is, more than 100 out of every 150 children admitted during the past year—were the children of mixed marriages. Frightful spiritual evils are daily resulting to society, to souls, and to the Church from these unions. They cost this diocese thousands of pounds every year. No sooner does a Catholic parent of a mixed marriage die than the Protestant either marries a Protestant, and the children, though baptised as Catholics and brought up in a Catholic school, are withdrawn from the Church and hopelessly lost, or he brings his children to the Bishop's House and threatens the society that unless we take them off his hands he will send them to a Protestant institution, which, because they are Catholics, will only be too glad to receive them."

IRELAND.
Dec. 20 was a joyous and eventful day in the usually quiet little town of Swinford, in East Mayo. It was known that his lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, the Lord Bishop of Achonry, was to visit this part of his diocese after his recent return from Rome, and the people, one and all, looked forward to the occasion with the greatest possible interest. His lordship was met at the railway station by the respected parish priest, the Very Rev. Dean

Stanton and several of the parishioners. Addresses were presented, one by the children being in verse as follows:
My Lord, although our hearts are warm and true,
How little can your Irish children do
To show our constant gratitude, and prove
The loyal trust, the confidence and love,
Which gladly hail the morning that has come,
Bidding us join in many a "Welcome Home!"
My Lord, we know the southern lands are fair,
We know what glorious scenes can greet you there,
We know the solemn charms of hallowed Rome;
And yet we know your heart most clings to home.
Now as it be, your western home is dear,
To you, whose hand through many a sorrow year
Guided your flock so faithfully, my Lord,
With earnest heart and wise and patient word.
May, years, uncounted watch you leading still
Your children up the high and holy hill
Of hope and love, and never falling prayer,
'Till heaven shall richly crown your pastoral care
And in the lands where partings never come
Our Father's voice repeats our "Welcome Home!"

The Bishop of Elphin, Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, has written a letter on the Sligo arrest preaching disturbances in which he says: "It would be well to dissociate the Catholic people of Sligo from any participation in or sympathy with the one act of violence that has been committed possibly by some wanton boy. While doing so, and while making it perfectly clear that you condemn outrage of any kind equally with your Protestant fellow-townsmen, you ought, I believe, to state that you are prepared by every available means within the law to express your disapproval of the existing condition of things, and to seek the only remedy for it that can ever prove effective among the intelligent people of Sligo."

SCOTLAND.
The greatest interest was excited in Glasgow and the west of Scotland generally by the visit of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who, notwithstanding the urgent claims of the Christmas season in his own vast archdiocese, consented to be present and preach at the reopening of St. Francis' Church, Cumberland street, S. S., on completion of the new sanctuary and high and side altars and the renovation of the chancel and isles. The character of the work performed may be judged from the fact that it cost over 25,000, and that the high altar is regarded as a masterpiece. The whole undertaking results in placing St. Francis' in the proud position of being the finest Catholic Church in Scotland. The interior is quite of Cathedral order, thanks largely to the extraordinary artistic perspective in which the High Altar reposes, and the beautiful marble pulpit and elegant carved confessionals; aid in the fulfilment of the design intended. In future it may be said that no visitor to Glasgow will have done justice to the spirit of Catholicity existing there, more especially amongst the Irish population, without seeing St. Francis', and it is really magnificent evidence of the advance of the Church.

The Radical Defect of Protestant Preaching.
(Second Heart Review.)
Nothing more strikingly indicates the decadence of Protestantism than the sensational secular style of preaching which seems generally to prevail in its pulpits. It is very different from that which distinguished the great apostles to the Gentiles. He did not seek notoriety by catering to the popular taste. To the Corinthians he wrote: "My speech and my preaching were not in the persuasive words of human wisdom, but in showing of the spirit and power." The simple Gospel of the crucified was not popular then. "To the Jews," he says, "it was a stumbling-block, to the Gentiles foolishness." "For the word of the cross to them indeed that perish is foolishness, but to them that are saved, that is, to us, it is the power of God." Hence he says: "And I brethren, when I came to you, came not in loftiness of speech or of wisdom declaring unto you the testimony of Christ. But I judged myself, that is, I determined, not to know anything among you but Jesus Christ and him crucified." But why should the preaching of Christ and him crucified be unpopular with the modern Protestant preachers? Simply because a crucified Saviour declares the tremendous truth that we are sinners, and that sin is so dreadful an evil that it required the death of the Son of God to atone

for it. This was the burden of the apostles' preaching, "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." "He came to call not the righteous, but sinners to repentance." He freely suffered and died on the cross to make atonement for sin. The Gospel of the Cross takes for granted the awful truth of an eternity of happiness or misery in the world to come and the infinite importance of so living in this world as to secure a happy destiny in that world to which we are all hastening. The Gospel of the Cross implies a denial, self-restraint, squaring our lives with the requirements of God's law, and making it the great business of life to live for eternity. This is repugnant to the natural man, absorbed with the business and pleasures of the world, and so the worldly preacher avoids the offensive topic. He amuses his hearers with the discussion of political and social topics, and questions of theoretical ethics, with the result that his sermons are, and must always be, as hanks and stones to eternal life. What such preaching lacks, of course, is the apostolic spirit—that spirit which determined St. Paul to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. But how can they have the apostolic spirit without the apostolic faith? This is the great need, a firm, living, undoubting, abiding faith in the great verities of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Animated with this faith, the soul of the preacher will be fired with a holy enthusiasm and a burning desire for the salvation of the souls of his people. He need not be afraid that his people will not respond to his call. That is just what they want. They know that they need pardon and reconciliation with an offended God. They long to be roused—to be stimulated—to have their faith revived. And oh, how sweetly, how like heaven's own call sounds the precious invitation of the Gospel of the crucified Saviour to them! Jesus speaks to them from the cross as he spoke in tones of pity and forgiveness to the penitent thief. His gospel thrills their souls to their very depths when presented with apostolic zeal. It fills them with conviction and hope, and it will transform their lives and make them good citizens, good fathers and mothers, good brothers and sisters, good and charitable members of society. If properly followed up, this style of preaching would transform this wretched world, where there is so much suffering and misery, so much unkindness and cruelty, into a paradise. What a sad thought that souls thus hungering for the bread of life should be fed with the dry husks of sensational appeals, fanciful conceits and new views of religion, discarding all dogmas while dogmatically insisting upon "bread" and "liberal" views which, however they may please the fancy and the intellect, fall like lead upon the heart. But where shall we find this apostolic faith which is to constitute the source and stimulus of the apostolic zeal and fervor? We answer unhesitatingly, it is to be found in its integrity and perfection only in the Catholic Church. We do not deny, now, that there are among so-called orthodox Protestants some preachers who seem to have a certain appreciation of the great fundamental truths of the Christian faith—the Incarnation, the divinity of Christ and his mediatorial death upon the cross for our redemption. But for the want of an authoritative tribunal to interpret the scriptures and to decide disputes about faith and morals, for clergy and people, even these preachers are very often wholly at sea, and the decided tendency is in the direction of broad and liberal views, free thought, skepticism and doubt. The "higher criticism" is destroying the very foundation of their faith.

In the Catholic Church we have not only the true faith in its integrity, but we have a sure and unshaking means of preserving it. We have an inflexible tribunal to fall back upon in all cases of doubt or dispute—a living voice ever ready to speak in the name of the great Head of the Church above and to guide the faithful in the way of truth and peace. What better then can we do than to invite our friends with the utmost sincerity and cordiality to join with us and we will do them good. Lay aside all your futile notions and conceits, your "bread" and "liberal" views, your vague and unsatisfactory speculations and discussions about the very essentials of Christianity, and enjoy with us the feast of rich things which the Master hath prepared—the luxury of being at peace and having our minds and hearts stayed on Him who is our life, our comfort, our hope and our joy forevermore.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Church and the Bible.
(New York Freeman's Journal.)

A correspondent sends us the following clipping from a lecture published in the Cleveland Catholic Universe, and asks if the statements contained in it are "true Catholic doctrines":
"Christianity rests on the New Testament; the New upon the Old. With the Bible Christianity stands or falls; consequently the Scriptures have always been the chief object of attack by the enemies of revelation."
1. It is not true that Christianity rests on the New Testament, and therefore the assertion that it does is not a Catholic doctrine. The very contrary is true; the New Testament rests for its validity, authority, and inspiration on Christianity. It is a historical fact that Christianity, or the Christian Church, was founded—built on a rock—by our Divine Lord and existed in complete working order about three generations before the New Testament was completed, and some years before any part of it was written. Now, as the Church of Christ existed, teaching and administering means of grace and salvation long before the New Testament came into existence, it follows that it must have rested on something else than that book. That foundation on which it rested before the New Testament existed is the same that it has rested on ever since, and will continue to rest on until the angel of eternity calls the merrill roll of time. The New Testament is a product of Christianity; it was written by ministers of the Christian Church, with whose names we are all familiar. But as a mere uninspired record of events and the opinions of its writers it is not a sufficient basis of faith in revealed truth. Its inspiration must be affirmed and attested by a competent authority before it can be made a basis of divine faith or the ground of reasonable belief. The only competent authority to affirm the inspiration of the New Testament is that divine corporation or church which Christ established to teach and direct us, which He commanded to teach us, and which He commanded us to hear. He said: "On this Rock I will build My Church; and again: "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as a heathen and a pagan." This Church that Christ built and vested with authority and power to teach is the only judge or court to determine what books are inspired of God and what are not. Hence, until this court affirmed its inspiration, the new testament was not the New Testament. Thus the Bible rests on the Church or concrete Christianity, not Christianity on the Bible. Men come to a knowledge of the Bible as such through the teaching of the Church, and they come into possession of the New Testament through the labors of her ministers—some of whom wrote it, others of whom preserved it through the destructive vicissitudes of ages. But some one will ask, "How can the historical origin of Christianity be established without the New Testament?" By "New Testament" we mean an inspired book. That is what gives it its weight and authority. Uninspired, it is nothing more than a collection of histories and essays, like those of Josephus, Livy, Tacitus and Lucian. In this capacity it is not "New Testament," and has no more authority than the works of the authors just named. It is "New Testament" only when its inspiration is ascertained, and that can be ascertained from the Church of Christ. But, through the histories of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, whose inspiration is assumed not-to be yet known, are so better historical authorities than Livy, Tacitus, or Josephus; they are so good. Taking them, then, as uninspired history—in which capacity they are not New Testament—we read in them of the birth, lineage, life, labors, teachings and fragrant death of Jesus, a descendant from the royal house of David; we read that He worked miracles, and proved His divinity by rising from the dead; that He established a teaching corporation that was to last till the end of the world, and that it should teach with His authority, power and security from error. We look about us and find that corporation still existing. Having found it by means of certain histories, we accept it, how to its authority, and profess a readiness to hear and obey. The corporation then directs our attention to the histories we have been

reading and tells us that they are more than histories, that their letters were directed and professed from error by Almighty God, that He is their real author. Then, and only then, do we have the "New Testament." There is no vicious circle here. And thus it is that the New Testament, as the Word of God, rests on the authority of the Church; and thus it is that Protestants get their Bible from the Church.
An Ideal City.
This is the title which Rev. (Bishop) L. Taunton bestows upon the historic town of Brugge, in Belgium, a highly interesting paper on which place he contributes to the January number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. Father Taunton tells us that, although Brugge may have lost some of the commercial prosperity and importance that once were hers, her people have retained that lively faith and ardent devotion which have ever been characteristic of them. He describes for us the cathedral of St. Sauveur, which, he says, is most interesting when regarded as a parochial church, and where every day there are Masses every half hour from 5.30 till the chapter Mass at 9, with requiem or anniversary ones often celebrated at later hours. What is better still, these Masses are well attended, for "no good Bugeois," says Father Taunton, "will think of beginning the day without assisting at the Holy Sacrifice; and there are but few who do not return in the evening to get the last blessing of the Father of the family." Then we have descriptions of the devotion shown by all classes when the Victim is borne publicly to some dying person, of the way wherein weddings are celebrated and public processions held, especially the one of Corpus Christi, which is really a state affair, the authorities, civil and military, joining with the ecclesiastical dignitaries to add to its pomp and splendor; and every parish in the city and the various guilds being represented therein by images of particular saints, banners and other emblems, making the display "a beautiful pageant of color, all most artistically arranged and dressed."—Sacred Heart Review.

Doctor Joseph Hubert Reinkens, one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" sect in Germany, died at Bonn on January 4. While a priest and professor at Nuremberg, he refused to accept the decrees of the Vatican Council, and was excommunicated in 1872. He joined in the "Old Catholic" movement, and was elected Bishop by an assembly of seventy-seven persons, more than two-thirds of whom were laymen. He was bitter against the dogmas of Pagan infallibility and published many articles against it. But he lived to see the "Old Catholic" heresy peter out and the doctrine that he had repudiated accepted by the Universal Church.—Catholic Review.

Rarely do we hear of the conversion of a Jew. Yet some of the children of Israel do receive the light and the grace to accept Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah of the race. Lately Elias Lohrke was received into the Church in Ireland by the Reverend Father Bagley, C. P., at Mount Argon, Harold's Cross, and Miss Elanthe Elkin, of Boston, has become a Catholic and a Sister of the order of the Good Shepherd. May the Lord grant them to persevere to the end.—Eunhang.

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Good tools save labor. For the month of December we will make SPECIAL LOW PRICES on all Farmers Tools, including DISTON'S great American and plain tooth CROSS SAWS, all makes of Axes, Shovels, Forks, and all lines of our immense stock of HARDWARE.

CARRIAGE GOODS.—Received to day a car load of Wood Stock, which will be included in the above attraction.

STOVES.—Our complete stock of Jewel Cook Stoves and Heaters will supply the best kind of comfort in nearly 400 homes on P. E. Island this winter. From a point of economy you cannot afford to do without a Jewel.

Reduced prices on this line will also be included in the above bid. Come to or write at once to
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general Life Insurance Business.

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For Applicants.
Ottawa, Dec. 17, 1895
dec. 18, '95

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friendship of this couple from one end to the other. (Local news.) It is the right old story of the olden time, every day's story that belongs to her, to be ready, as usual, to be ready, in its sentiment of loyalty and admiration for the simple as a whole. (Local news.) It is in this spirit and not in any spirit that asks for war or trouble that the modest reference was placed in the Queen's speech, and in pursuance of that it is the determination of this government to put the militia and the defence of this country, as far as can possibly be done by hands, into a state which is adequate to the feeling, interests and security of this country in itself and as a portion of the empire. (Local news.)

Everything portended quiet when the House of Commons met on the 17th; but it was not long till matters became lively as could be wished for. Sir Richard's brilliant speech, and Sir Charles's reply, were the main events of the day. The House was divided, and the result was a narrow margin. The Government was defeated, and Sir Charles's position was strengthened. The Opposition was divided, and the result was a narrow margin. The Government was defeated, and Sir Charles's position was strengthened. The Opposition was divided, and the result was a narrow margin.

Mr. Foster said he would do so. He referred to Messrs. Hall and Jones, who were mentioned, and the election held in different days. Where was the great candidate in Montreal County, and the election? In this position, the Montreal Liberals, the leading Liberal daily, paid every day, for the result of the Liberal party, that Messrs. Foster would be defeated. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster stated his position as trimmer on the school question. They would have to face it fairly and squarely. (Local news.)

Mr. Richard Cartwright spoke briefly, as he always does, and from Mr. Hickey was loudly cheered on rising to reply. He spoke first on the militia question, repelling Laurier's and Cartwright's allegations that he was at the base of the government policy. When one has no doubt the entertainment will be well patronized. Nothing will be left undone to make the affair a most successful one. A choice programme has been prepared and some of the best talent in the Province has been engaged for the occasion. Mr. Dr. Doyne of various River, and St. Bonaventure College boys will assist. A special train, an excursion train, will run between Montreal and Cape Town in connection with the entertainment. Arrangements are also making for a special train from Montreal to St. Bonaventure, and the kind of entertainment will be second to none of the kind hitherto held in this Province. Further details will be placed in the columns of this paper from time to time.

At Montreal, on the 11th January, James Walker, severely injured on the 10th, and Margaret Trillium, aged 7 years. At New Brunswick, on the 10th, Mrs. Sarah, the beloved wife of Daniel J. McDougal, aged 38 years. At Black Head, on the 5th, Virginia, the beloved wife of Frederick Bourke, aged 52 years. R. I. P.

It is not now a matter of making a profit on the goods we sell, but of turning them into CASH. Profit is lost sight of, and frequently the cost as well.

Simply because stock-taking is at hand. That explains everything. It is a law with us that stock MUST be reduced to the lowest possible point at once.

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And you will not find a store more anxious to serve you than ours. We believe good value, polite attention and square dealing should be given to everybody, and we promise them to you.

TIME FLIES, THESE GOODS MUST GO. Look Here. Women's Quilted long Cloaks fur-trimmed, very serviceable. Unless you consider them worth \$3 don't buy them.

Clearance price \$1.95. See our \$2.95. PRICES ON FURS KNOCKED OUT OF SHAPE.

Fur Jackets at the Lowest Prices quoted for years. Fur Coats at a Large Reduction.

Clearance Prices on Ladies' Muffs and Collars. 100 Stylish Felt Hats, 25c. 100 Wool Tams worth 50c, 35c.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

JOHN BARNES, member of the Dominion House of Commons for Pontiac, died on Monday last.

On Monday the Stanley arrived at Pictou at half-past one but did not return that day, being held at Pictou, where she still remains.

MONTHLY ADVISORY: The feeling daily grows stronger that Sir Charles Tupper's return to the House of Commons will bring added life and courage to his supporters.

THE election of a mayor, eight councillors and a school board will be held in this city, on Wednesday, February 12th. Nominations will be on the Wednesday previous. Mr. Laird is the retiring Water Commissioner.

On Monday teams were crossing the Hillsborough between the One Hundred and the Charlottetown and St. John's, on the south side. Pedestrians were also crossing from Southport to the Ocean N. Co's wharf.

A LITTLE suit was brought against the Times-Gazette, of TRURO, N. S., for publishing an article against A. L. Burton, wishing to make the same a most successful one. The case was dismissed. This is the same washing machine agent that was operating here a short time ago.

ALL portions of Queen's County east of Ch'voira, in addition to places already named, will be visited in the near future, by our agent, Mr. O'Brien. We trust our friends in the several localities will be prepared to transact business with him when he calls.

OTTAWA ADVISORY: The cabinet was engaged nearly the whole of Saturday considering the estimates. As it will be understood, the general business of Parliament is to be transacted at the present session, but whether the estimates will be passed in their entirety depends largely on the Opposition.

THERE will not be for the present, but an appointment to the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London. The office will be administered under the direction of the Secretary of State, as in 1887 and 1888, when Sir Charles held the position of Finance Minister. No salary or emoluments will be attached to the administration of the office.

THE committee in charge of the arrangements for the Bore's anniversary concert, to be held in the Opera House on Friday evening next, deserve to be congratulated for the excellent programme they have prepared. Previous concert of this kind had been very successful; but we feel confident this year's will surpass them all. As numerous thorough artists and those who have not secured their tickets should lose no time in doing so.

A WORKMAN, owned by Mr. Charles Mutch, Mr. Herbert, Lot 48, was destroyed by fire at noon Friday; also a set of carpenter's tools, a forge and a windmill attached. Mr. Mutch, who lives with his brother, Albert Mutch, went to dinner, leaving a fire in the stove. When he returned the interior of the building was in flames. It is thought that the fire started from a defective flue in the workshop. The total loss was over \$300. The windmill alone cost \$100. There was no insurance.

IT appears the friendliest feelings have always existed between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Herbert Tupper, and in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, the Premier strongly urged Sir Herbert to re-enter the ministry. Sir Herbert, however, thought it desirable to limit his father to be in the Cabinet together. The Premier then offered him the position of High Commissioner in London, which he declined, while appreciating the offer, fearing that he could not entertain it, notwithstanding his position as a member of the House of Commons as an independent member.

THE Quebec winter carnival, which opens on January 27th, has been fixed for February 1st, in order to coincide with the winter carnival yet held in Canada. The main ice structure will be a tower 140 feet high, with a circular observatory at the top. The structure of steelwork will be built on a platform of ice, the structure of the tower, a circular drive, in which many curious phases of winter life in the North will be shown, grand carnival ball in the Chateau Frontenac, etc.

ARRR Sir Charles Tupper was sworn in a member of the Government on the 15th, he visited room 16 Conservative headquarters in the Commons, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the 50 or 60 members who happened to be there. He addressed them briefly, advising the necessity of the greatest unanimity. He assured them that it was only a matter of time that the Conservative party would be again in the area of politics. He said he was leaving for Nova Scotia, almost immediately, and expected to be back again in a few days to take his place in the House. He expressed his confidence in the members of the Conservative party at the general election, which would soon take place, and his unwavering faith in the National Policy which had done so much for Canada. His remarks were received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

THE United Pioneer says: Letters were received here on Friday from the barque Chas. E. LeMayre from Burdwood. It appears that the ship got within eight of Starbuck Island, on the west coast of Cape Breton, before the gale struck her and it was here that she lost her masts. Capt. Bead's reply to the House, LeMayre here says: "I had a very narrow escape on Sable Island. It looked at one time as if we were doomed and the ship presented a wretched appearance under her poles with all stem masts in ribbons except the foremast which we got with the greatest exertion. We crossed the West Bar in the broken water. Such a sea was running we must all have perished had we struck, as the bar runs of many miles."

THE STORM of the 19th. Caught ashore, ashore, breakers, sea, and long troubles are caused by Norway Pine Street. Pine St and St. It is the best of the long view of the pine forest.

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Eastern Notes.

The Annual General meeting of the Gowen Bros. Dairymen Co., was held in the Court House at Toronto, on the 16th inst. After routine, the Secretary, and the Treasurer presented their reports for the year, which provided considerable interest. The total quantity of milk received for the year was 41,166 lbs., being 20 per cent more than in 1894 and 21 per cent in excess of 1893. The average cost of drawing milk to factory was eleven cents per hundred pounds, or 22 per cent less than in 1894. On motion of Rev. Dr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Mooney, the old Board of Directors were re-appointed on blue, viz. R. McAlley, A. Mooney, J. McPherson, Thos. McMillan, Herman McPherson, Lorenzo White and A. J. McDonald, Sec'y. A strong plea was made by some of the shareholders to have a representative placed in the factory this year, but was considered by a majority present as premature, and the matter stands over for another year. A vote of thanks was tendered the directors for the efficient manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company since its inception, which was responded to on behalf of the directors by Pres. McPherson in a speech bristling with facts. A vote of thanks was also tendered the Rev. Dr. Walker and Father McMillan for their assistance in making the factory a success. It was resolved to be both in fact and in name. A full school has been erected at Sault which has been completed exteriorly. Hereafter the company were circumvented in their trading by the common carriers in the open air, but now it will be possible for them—even in those piping days of winter—to make a conveyance to any time. Now that the war cloud has passed over, we hope that there will be no necessity in the near future of "slipping the dogs of war."

Mr. McMillan, the general representative of the Gowen Bros. Dairymen Co., is expected in London that the ring leaders among the persons arrested at Johannesburg and taken to Pretoria, for having taken part in the movement against the Transvaal government, will be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years, and that the others will be condemned to pay heavy fines.

On the 16th inst., 380 men and 260 men employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, were notified of a 25 per cent reduction in wages. At noon they decided the reduction was unjust, since for some time they have been able to make only half time, and quit work in a body. It was rumored that the reductions in other departments would be ordered and 1,000 men affected would also go out.

Reports of severe destitution come from all parts of the Newfoundland coast. The Telegram, Government organ, contains that a thousand families are starving in the city of St. John's, and urges that prompt measures be taken to save the hundreds who are perishing. Three schooners were driven ashore at Trinity during a recent gale. They are a total loss. The western shore frozen herring fishery is a total failure owing to the absence of cold weather. Only a few American vessels have been loaded.

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London Notes.

To the Editor of the Herald: The publication of war books, distributing a vast amount of information, statistical and otherwise invite attention at this time of the year. Though much of it is dry reading, and not calculated to create a great deal of curiosity, yet there are times that it becomes more or less interesting. To wade through columns after column of tabulated figures, and make comparisons, in the effort to form conclusions, exacts so much patience, that one is loath to prosecute the task. These thoughts suggested themselves to me after spending some time over the Republican Year book. The United States Pension statistics contain very interesting figures for a century of its years. The total amount of disbursements from 1861 to 1894 was five billion seven hundred and seventy-five thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars. The number that participated in, or received benefits from, the scheme, as positions in given for each year. The distribution commenced in 1861 shows invalids 4,357, widows 4,220, to whom \$1,072,661 were paid and while the total of pensioners had only decreased 477 in 1892 the amount was heaped something in excess of \$200,077. The increase, however, made steady progress since 1861, with a total of 14,791 drawing \$1,025,130, until 1894 when we find the total number of pensioners 909,044, divided into invalids 754,382, and widows 215,102. The gain providing the largest number of these is Ohio, showing 99,837 with New York second 89,642, Pennsylvania 89,378, Indiana 70,341, Illinois 69,805. All other states contributing 50,000 and under, the state of Nevada numbering only 208. The immigration statistics have varied very much within the past ten years. From 1886 when the rate was nearly 1,000 for every day of the year, until 1892 when the total numbered 579,693. But 1893 shows a falling off something like 160,000, and 1894 a still greater decrease so that year only brought in 298,020. The cholera in some parts of Europe in 1893, together with the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations on this side tended to materially lessen the volume in 1894-95 while the cholera epidemic that in 1892 experienced throughout the United States, prevented the figures being larger for that year. When 1895 comes to hand no doubt we will find an improvement under this head. The duty on an article that might interest your farmers, and to give a few figures may not be out of place just here. The comparisons are made to show the benefits of protection as against free trade and it may not be amiss to remind your readers, particularly at this time, that the strongest line in their argument for free trade is that it would increase the volume in 1894-95 while the cholera epidemic that in 1892 experienced throughout the United States, prevented the figures being larger for that year. When 1895 comes to hand no doubt we will find an improvement under this head. 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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE THAT

Advertisement for PAIN-KILLER medicine, describing its benefits for various ailments.

A CRY IN THE NIGHT. A trembling voice in depth of night, When all is still, I sometimes hear;

SUNNY TYRONE

The Yankee may sing of the wild brook, The falls of Niagara, so lovely and grand, The wide-spreading lakes and the bright shining fountains.

Roman Notes

I know that every man will be looking forward for some account of Christmas Day celebrations in Rome, especially wherever portions of them have more or less to do with St. Peter's and the other Churches.

it, and after vesper on Christmas Day it is once more carried back in solemn procession to the sacristy, accompanied by the Chapter of the Basilica, the choir and the confraternities.

Congregational Singing in Europe

The practice of congregational singing seems to be more general in foreign churches than it is in the Catholic churches of the United States.

Attendance at St. Peter's is an event never to be forgotten, and Christmas morning is, per excellence, the chief time to visit it, excepting Easter-tide alone.

Local and Special News

Advertisement for Burdock Blood Bitters, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments.

Local and Special News. In our literature of a new year, when the winter season of confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down.

Minard's Liniment

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Take after dinner, Ayer's Pills promote easy digestion.

Local and Special News

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, a purifying blood medicine.

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Advertisement for Goff Bros. Felt Boots, featuring the headline 'ARE YOU Shivering in your Boots?' and 'GOFF BROTHERS.'

Advertisement for Machine Repairs, Sections, Knives, Rivets, etc., by D. W. Finlayson.

Advertisement for Geo. Carter & Co., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc.

Advertisement for 'If You Can Read And Write' featuring 'Minard's Liniment' and 'Hood's Sarsaparilla'.

Advertisement for John Newson, Furniture Dealer, with contact information.

Advertisement for Boots & Shoes, featuring 'All our Coats, All Reefers, All Suits, All Ulsters, All Fur Capes, All Fur Robes, All Fur Goods.'

Advertisement for D'Fowler's Wild Strawberry Cure, for Cholera, Cholera-Morbua, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery.

Advertisement for Prowse Bros., 'The Wonderful Cheap Men.'

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including a calendar and various notices.