

# The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 48

NEW SERIES.

## Calendar for Nov., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h 58m, a.m.  
Last Quarter, 9th day, 6h 54m, p. m.  
New Moon, 16th day, 0h 59m, p. m.  
First Quarter, 23rd day, 3h 62m, p. m.

Day of Week	Sun		THE MOON		High Water
	rise	sets	Rises	sets	
1 Fri	6 47	4 40	5 30	10 13	10 13
2 Sat	4 43	4 23	6 30	10 48	10 48
3 Sun	3 47	4 43	7 44	11 26	11 26
4 Mon	2 52	5 29	8 45	12 06	12 06
5 Tues	2 03	6 11	9 29	0 48	0 48
6 Wed	1 18	6 53	10 11	1 26	1 26
7 Thurs	6 58	7 38	10 52	2 06	2 06
8 Fri	5 59	8 34	11 24	2 28	2 28
9 Sat	5 09	9 29	11 50	2 42	2 42
10 Sun	4 21	10 14	12 11	2 50	2 50
11 Mon	3 35	10 59	12 28	2 54	2 54
12 Tues	2 50	11 42	12 41	2 57	2 57
13 Wed	2 07	12 23	1 00	3 00	3 00
14 Thurs	1 26	1 01	1 14	3 02	3 02
15 Fri	0 47	1 19	1 23	3 03	3 03
16 Sat	0 11	2 17	1 29	3 03	3 03
17 Sun	10 51	3 15	1 33	3 02	3 02
18 Mon	12 19	4 12	1 35	3 00	3 00
19 Tues	1 18	5 08	1 35	2 58	2 58
20 Wed	2 10	6 02	1 34	2 55	2 55
21 Thurs	3 06	6 54	1 32	2 51	2 51
22 Fri	4 06	7 44	1 29	2 46	2 46
23 Sat	5 10	8 32	1 24	2 40	2 40
24 Sun	6 18	9 18	1 18	2 33	2 33
25 Mon	7 30	10 03	1 11	2 25	2 25
26 Tues	8 45	10 47	1 03	2 16	2 16
27 Wed	10 04	11 30	0 54	2 06	2 06
28 Thurs	11 26	12 12	0 44	1 56	1 56
29 Fri	12 52	1 03	0 34	1 45	1 45
30 Sat	1 24	2 03	0 24	1 34	1 34

## NOTICE TO PAY.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1893-94 and '95 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Attorney's hands for collection.  
J. B. McDONALD & CO.  
Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1895.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1806.

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.

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

Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN. Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

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

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Sole Selling Agent. Ch'town, May 30—17. Dr. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills. I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pain in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated with mucus, and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies, but was not until I took Ayer's Pills.

Began Taking Ayer's Pills. I received anything like permanent benefit from a single box of Ayer's Pills. For me, and I am now free from headache, and well now. — C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Aurora, N.Y.

AYER'S PILLS Awarded Medal at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

1891 THE CULTIVATOR 1896 AND— COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.— THE BEST OF THE— AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES. DEVOTED TO Farm Crops and Processes, Live Stock and Dairying, Horticulture and Fruit Growing. While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Glassery, Veterinary Remedies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fire-side Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospect of the Crop, as showing light upon one of the most important of all questions.—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and contains the reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, ALBANY, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1885.—17.

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

Remedies for Horses & Cattle. Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, as they.

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

Epps's Cocoa BREAKFAST—SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously 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 ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St., Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. Nov 9, 1892.—17.

## Unconscious Lessons in Early Catholic Education.

"As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." One of the many arguments in favor of educating Catholic children in Catholic schools is the fact that every child acquires an involuntary education from its surroundings. Books are not needed nor teachers required for these lessons. The inquiring eye, the ever open ear, the retentive memory of childhood gather from the trifles which go to make up the important whole of a day's round a thousand and one things never dropped out of sight while life endures. It is most important, then to pay attention to those surroundings. Parents and guardians should remember that nothing escapes the observation of a child and that the lasting memories of old age are laid up for future use in the care-free, thoughtless, yet ever active brain of the first years. That wonderful faculty of observation should be attracted and fed by Catholic customs, Catholic terms, Catholic modes of expression. Those lasting memories should be of Catholic interests. With the small but all-absorbing joys and sorrows of childhood there should be forever connected the Catholic view of right and wrong, as the child imbibes it unconsciously. A Catholic school room in itself furnishes many an outward and visible token of the Faith that must dwell in every Catholic. The wandering eye meets upon every wall some reminder of the youngest pupil can grasp. The forms and faces pictured before it are representations of those of whom are heard only good and holy things. Into all sorts of homes the influence of the thoughts thus awakened go with the children. A word here, a generation there, the sign of the cross reverently made, will never be forgotten. In times of temptation, in seasons of doubt and despondency, things as slight have recurred with startling power to warn or to comfort, and by the train of reflection thus aroused have changed a life for the better. And all this unconsciously effected. As in our homes we learn without a word or a sign directly addressed to us what is seemingly or unseemly, pleasing or displeasing to those around us, so does a Catholic child drink in from the very atmosphere of a Catholic school a keener and more delicate sense of what belongs to a truly Catholic life. The Catechism means more to a child thus taught, for there are many incidents and examples in the intercourse with its Catholic schoolmates which awaken inquiry, and point the meaning of question and answer, helping to define clear definitions that are too complex for childish minds. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, also, becomes familiar and easily followed. The names of the vestments and of the different articles used in its celebration are ready on the tongue, having each its own place and true meaning. This alone is a great gain over the unfortunate child who goes to a non-Catholic school all the week and to Mass on Sunday only. With the best intention in the world, there is to this child a confusion and novelty in the ceremonies, a contradiction to every-day thoughts and teachings which do not contribute to devotion. And later on, if circumstances hem in the Catholic unfamiliar with the Mass in all its daily use and beautiful worship, its value and the obligations pertaining to it grow indistinct and meaningless all too soon. To the Catholic school child these are real and familiar for life. Whatever it may do or leave undone, it cannot forget them, and there is still a hold on it when all save memory fails. At the last moment the soul may return to its first impressions and bless throughout eternity the teachings of those pious days under the rule of the good Brothers or Sisters. Great indeed is the power of this unconscious influence. It is so far felt by non-Catholics that many a convent-bred girl bears away with her to her non-Catholic home much of the softened and chastened spirit she found in Convent walls, and her whole life is sweetened and refined by the gentle, unselfish example of those who live for God alone. It is not from convent-bred girls that scandals and insults receive ordnance and impetus. And it is not among Catholics educated in Catholic schools under the Religious that misunderstandings and ignorance of the Faith lead to falling away from it. The Catholic faith to a fully instructed Catholic is a tower of strength within which there is safety from all attacks, and non-Catholics who live in open sight of its daily practice soon learn that not as it really exists, but only as it is misunderstood and misrepresented, is there danger in the One True Church. Catholic surroundings, then, do so much for a Catholic child's true welfare as books and teachers do for a "fine" education.—Catholic Standard.

## French Devotion to the Dead.

November 1st and 2nd, the cemeteries of Paris presented their usual crowded appearance at this time of the year, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Times. The devotion to the dead is one of the most amiable features of the French character. The graves of deceased friends and relatives are always kept in good condition, and all the year round visits are frequently paid to them. But on all Saint's afternoon until the end of the octave the number of people wending their way to Pere Lachaise, Montmartre and Montparnasse forms altogether a superb manifestation of faith and piety. Of course many pay this annual mark of respect from mere routine and custom, but these are few in comparison with the great mass of the population, who love their dead because they believe in the immortality of the soul. The churches are thronged as well as the cemeteries. In fact, after Holy Week no church function of the year draws so many worshippers as the commemoration of the faithful departed. This is one of the most pregnant facts in the Catholic life of the country. Whatever the excesses of irreligion and evil living, let a Frenchman be brought face to face with death and all the latent faith and reverence burst forth, even though the impression be too often momentary. The French funeral system, too, is very suggestive. The Pommes Funebres is a vast company which has the monopoly of the Paris funerals. If there be a death in the family, one goes to the nearest bureau of the company and simply gives an order for a first-class, second-class, third, fourth or fifth-class funeral. Each class has its fixed price. The rich are made to pay heavily, so that the poor may pay next to nothing. The servants of the Pommes Funebres then carry out all the arrangements to the last detail. They have about ten thousand coffins in stock, a grim sight I witnessed when visiting their works at La Villette a short while ago. There is therefore no time lost. In a few hours the room is turned into a mortuary chamber, draperies are arranged in front of the house and in the vestibule and the corpse placed in the urn. Black hangings are also kept in stock, accurately measured to suit every parish church in Paris. These are also hung up at the same time, the clergy are informed of the hour and a simple arrangement is made for a simple or solemn requiem, as the case may be. On the morning of the funeral the body is placed in the draped casket, in sight of the passerby, many of whom sprinkle the bier with holy water, kept close by the coffin. When the procession is formed, it consists of the hearse, which is a very handsome open car, then a number of relatives, friends and acquaintances on foot, then the mourning carriages. The group of mourners varies according to circumstances. If it is a workman, a number of his fellow-workmen will follow; if a benefactor of the Church, you will see nuns, brothers, orphans and school children; if an aristocrat, a lot of servants and comrades; if a soldier, his comrades and so forth. Preceding the procession is an imposing official called the ordonnance. Dressed in a black court suit, cooked hat, sword, with a tricolor scarf round his waist and carrying a light wand, he holds the rank of commissary of police while on duty. He keeps order, gives directions and clears the road. The funeral altogether has an official character and this imposes on the people. Busses and carriages stop, hats are raised by the men and the women make the sign of the cross. In a word, the dead, however humble their lot in life, are treated with public and Christian reverence on that last mortal journey. This is a daily sight in the streets of the bright and beautiful capital of France, and as a consequence the public sentiment is constantly being quickened. All Soul's Day is the rallying point, drawing together the mourners of the past year in one united visit of tender love and graves sympathy to remain at the graves containing the remains that await the last tramp to put on immortality.

called by its calendar name in Italy. It is not generally spoken of as *Dominica* but as the *Festa*. The observance of the day in Italian cities is precisely such as is implied in the name by which it is commonly known. It is a *festa*, and what a *festa* means to the rich, to the middle class, and to the poor of a Latin race, Sunday means to the rich, the poor, and the middle class in Italy. To all it means a day of enjoyment, a day of rest from the usual occupations of the week, a day as far as possible without care, a day of general friendly feeling and good-fellowship, a day for healing up old sores and perhaps of opening new ones. The Italians are all Catholics. They would think you insane were you to question it. If you do hazard the inquiry, they will answer that they were born Catholics, and Catholics they expect to remain. Now, the first and absolute religious duty of every Catholic on Sunday is to hear Mass. That done there is nothing else that the Catholic absolutely requires of her children on Sunday more than she does on other days, except that they abstain from all unnecessary servile work. The first religious duty, therefore, of all Italians on Sunday would be to hear Mass. In the cities of Italy some of the people hear Mass and some don't. How many do and how many don't it does not belong to me at this moment to calculate. Most of the aristocracy have their private chapels and private chaplains; and it is to be supposed that they attend to that religious duty in the morning. For the people, there are numberless churches and countless priests, so that to satisfy the obligation one needs but drop into one of the churches for a half hour at almost any time during the morning and a Mass can be heard. Very many doubtless, do this; but "going to church," as we are accustomed to see it in this country, is not practised in the cities of Italy. Only in the parish churches is it necessary at one of the Masses to preach to, or instruct, the people, and the parish churches form a small percentage of the whole number. In Rome there are some three hundred and seventy churches, of which about twenty are parish churches. With all these churches, and with so many Masses in every one of them, a great many people could satisfy the obligation during the morning without any great crowd appearing at any one place at any given hour. However, it remains that many do not hear Mass. The other requirement for the sanctification of the day is pretty fairly fulfilled. Servile work is, for the most part, suspended. Most of the shops are closed. Butcher shops, bakeries, groceries and the like are open for a part or all of the morning; but they are closed in the afternoon. Wine shops, cafes and restaurants are open all day and evening, and of course, do their best business on this day. The enjoyment of the day begins in the afternoon. All Italian cities have within or near their parks or villas, or resorts of some kind for public amusement. To these places the people flock in crowds. Whole families go together and there enjoy the pleasures of open air and beautiful natural surroundings. The older people meet and gossip; the younger people stroll and talk their small, sweet talk; the children romp and play until the sinking sun warns them all of night's approach, and they then wand their way home. Those who have horses and carriages, and those who can afford to hire them, make these Sunday afternoon promenades with such additional ease and luxury. These whose circumstances require stricter economy seem to get equal enjoyment from watching and admiring their more favored brethren. To increase the pleasure of these outings, bands are stationed at different points in the parks or in the public squares, and programmes of excellent music are rendered with consummate skill. Within an hour after sunset all are in their respective homes and the afternoon's pleasure is over.

Such is the afternoon for the quiet, order-loving element. But tastes differ, and another portion of the community prefer to go out on the roads leading to the country and pass their time in taverns and roadside inns. Countless places of this kind exist, and large crowds of people frequent them on Sunday afternoons. They go in little groups and gather around tables set in the open air, if the season permits, or in pleasant rooms, if cold or inclement without; and there they drink their wine and eat luncheons, either brought with them or ordered from the host. The men play cards or outdoor games, the stake being the wife for the party. It is in these parties that troubles arise. They play game after game, and at the end of each game the loser passes the wine around. By and by it be-

comes difficult for them to follow exactly the course of their games, and to feel satisfied at the end of them just who is the loser. Then disputes arise, quarrels ensue, and not infrequently some serious cutting is done; or, becoming exhilarated by the wine they drink, they grow impatient of the slow progress of ordinary games, and take to methods of gambling which give quicker results, but which infallibly end in misunderstandings. Evening comes on, and, though these people remain at their pleasure longer than the more peaceable ones, they, too, return at a convenient hour to the city. Still another kind of popular amusement is provided for those whose tastes do not run in either of the directions I have described. For children, and for grown folk with tastes of children, the showman pitches his tent in the squares and vacant places on the outskirts of the city. There Pantomimes are exhibited; gymnasts and acrobats display their feats; thrilling tragedies and side-splitting comedies are acted; singers whose voices have become too worn even for concert halls find still some "so poor to do them reverence;" a stray wild beast sometimes lends an attraction to the motley show within the mysterious canvas; jugglers and magicians make the crowd wonder open-mouthed; merry-go-rounds help the poor people to imagine almost anything their humor fits them for; and all is enlivened by the squeaking tones of dilapidated hand organs. If one goes on Sunday afternoon into the very poor parts of Italian cities, still other sights are to be seen, still other ways of passing the idle day. Here the shops are not closed. Wares of all kinds are exposed for sale—all kinds that the poor require, and of a quality suited to the condition of the buyers. Household goods, clothing, food, everything is bought and sold with greater compulsion than on any other day of the week. The population turns all out-of-doors; the streets are filled; hucksters congregate, and their cries, mingling with the loud talking of the people, help to make a bedlam. Push carts, laden with wretched candles and fruits, with nuts, and in the season, with villainous ice-cream, wind their way with difficulty through the crowds. Dark, dismal, dirty wine-shops are there in great numbers, and are kept perpetually filled with customers attracted by the pleads hung out before the entrances, telling of wine to be had within for five, six, seven or eight cents a half litre. The pleasure and rest enjoyed by these poor people are not of an elevated kind, to be sure; but it is the best they can provide for themselves. They cannot go to the parks and villas, for they cannot clothe themselves in a presentable manner, and "human respect" is perhaps strongest in the very poor. They cannot go out on the country roads to the taverns and wayside inns, because the distance is too great and they can't afford to ride. Such a crowd of course, cannot push and rub one against the other for hours without treading on one another's toes, literally and metaphorically, and good spirits grow tired in the course of a long afternoon. The result: hot words, quarrels, blows and sometimes homicides. With the coming of night even these people—at least as far as women and children are concerned—retire to their wretched indoor quarters. The night changes somewhat the form of Sunday amusement for all classes. Those who have peaceful, happy, contented homes stay in them or visit at those of their friends and intimates. The aristocracy hold receptions, reunions, and not infrequently give balls. For the great mass, who are unable to provide either social or family pleasures for themselves, public provision has to be made and is offered by the theatres, the wine shops and the cafes. The theatre is always open on Sunday night, and is well patronized. Friday night is the one on which it is traditional to close them, and on that night you will scarcely find one open. The wine shops and cafes do a thriving business till well into the night. The streets are not much frequented and little disturbance is seen. Before midnight all is quiet, except for the occasional singing through the streets of some groups of later and more boisterous revellers. Nature, tired of pleasure, has called for rest. The festa is over.

Lack of Ease in Conversation. There is one great reason for this lack in conversational power. In too many cases the art is never practised inside the home circle. No attempt at pleasant converse is ever made save when visitors are present. The various members of the family may gossip a little or discuss purely personal affairs, but they make no attempt at entertaining talk. In point of fact, the art of conversation is like a game of billiards and shuttlecock. One needs the quickness and dexterity of constant practice. In many busy households the only general gathering of the family is at meal-time—a time of all others when worry should be banished, if only for the sake of physical comfort. Yet this is the very time when the mother will complain of domestic worry, the father of business cares, the daughters of shabby frocks. All this should be changed. It ought to be a rule in all households that disagreeables are to be banished at meal time. If complaints must be made let them come at a proper time, but do not imperil your digestion by eating while you are in an irritated and discontented state of mind. Pleasant talk, relieved by an occasional laugh, will be more beneficial than pounds of pills. In the households there should not only be an avoidance of unpleasant topics but an attempt to find agreeable ones. Each member of the family should come to the table prepared to say something pleasant. Any bright little story or merry joke, or any bit of the news that will loosen the tongues and cause animated talk—how it will increase the brightness of the working day. There should be no profane discussion, it should be lively, touch and go talk.—Sacred Heart Review.

The following paragraph from a recent number of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, says the Casquet, tells the same story. Who will undertake to give an answer to the question with which it closes. "One often hears of the dangers of the oppression of the Protestant minority by the Catholic majority under a system of Home Rule. Down in County Clare they have just given a specimen of how the minority would be oppressed. The election of medical officer for the Crusheen Dispensary District took place on Monday. There were two candidates, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic—the resident medical officer of one of our largest Catholic hospitals and a young man of great promise. The choice lay with a committee of thirteen gentlemen, ten of whom were Catholics and three Protestants. The Protestant candidate was elected, seven of the Catholic members of the committee voting for him. When will Protestant Ulster give a sample of toleration like this!

## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

comes difficult for them to follow exactly the course of their games, and to feel satisfied at the end of them just who is the loser. Then disputes arise, quarrels ensue, and not infrequently some serious cutting is done; or, becoming exhilarated by the wine they drink, they grow impatient of the slow progress of ordinary games, and take to methods of gambling which give quicker results, but which infallibly end in misunderstandings. Evening comes on, and, though these people remain at their pleasure longer than the more peaceable ones, they, too, return at a convenient hour to the city. Still another kind of popular amusement is provided for those whose tastes do not run in either of the directions I have described. For children, and for grown folk with tastes of children, the showman pitches his tent in the squares and vacant places on the outskirts of the city. There Pantomimes are exhibited; gymnasts and acrobats display their feats; thrilling tragedies and side-splitting comedies are acted; singers whose voices have become too worn even for concert halls find still some "so poor to do them reverence;" a stray wild beast sometimes lends an attraction to the motley show within the mysterious canvas; jugglers and magicians make the crowd wonder open-mouthed; merry-go-rounds help the poor people to imagine almost anything their humor fits them for; and all is enlivened by the squeaking tones of dilapidated hand organs. If one goes on Sunday afternoon into the very poor parts of Italian cities, still other sights are to be seen, still other ways of passing the idle day. Here the shops are not closed. Wares of all kinds are exposed for sale—all kinds that the poor require, and of a quality suited to the condition of the buyers. Household goods, clothing, food, everything is bought and sold with greater compulsion than on any other day of the week. The population turns all out-of-doors; the streets are filled; hucksters congregate, and their cries, mingling with the loud talking of the people, help to make a bedlam. Push carts, laden with wretched candles and fruits, with nuts, and in the season, with villainous ice-cream, wind their way with difficulty through the crowds. Dark, dismal, dirty wine-shops are there in great numbers, and are kept perpetually filled with customers attracted by the pleads hung out before the entrances, telling of wine to be had within for five, six, seven or eight cents a half litre. The pleasure and rest enjoyed by these poor people are not of an elevated kind, to be sure; but it is the best they can provide for themselves. They cannot go to the parks and villas, for they cannot clothe themselves in a presentable manner, and "human respect" is perhaps strongest in the very poor. They cannot go out on the country roads to the taverns and wayside inns, because the distance is too great and they can't afford to ride. Such a crowd of course, cannot push and rub one against the other for hours without treading on one another's toes, literally and metaphorically, and good spirits grow tired in the course of a long afternoon. The result: hot words, quarrels, blows and sometimes homicides. With the coming of night even these people—at least as far as women and children are concerned—retire to their wretched indoor quarters. The night changes somewhat the form of Sunday amusement for all classes. Those who have peaceful, happy, contented homes stay in them or visit at those of their friends and intimates. The aristocracy hold receptions, reunions, and not infrequently give balls. For the great mass, who are unable to provide either social or family pleasures for themselves, public provision has to be made and is offered by the theatres, the wine shops and the cafes. The theatre is always open on Sunday night, and is well patronized. Friday night is the one on which it is traditional to close them, and on that night you will scarcely find one open. The wine shops and cafes do a thriving business till well into the night. The streets are not much frequented and little disturbance is seen. Before midnight all is quiet, except for the occasional singing through the streets of some groups of later and more boisterous revellers. Nature, tired of pleasure, has called for rest. The festa is over.

Lack of Ease in Conversation. There is one great reason for this lack in conversational power. In too many cases the art is never practised inside the home circle. No attempt at pleasant converse is ever made save when visitors are present. The various members of the family may gossip a little or discuss purely personal affairs, but they make no attempt at entertaining talk. In point of fact, the art of conversation is like a game of billiards and shuttlecock. One needs the quickness and dexterity of constant practice. In many busy households the only general gathering of the family is at meal-time—a time of all others when worry should be banished, if only for the sake of physical comfort. Yet this is the very time when the mother will complain of domestic worry, the father of business cares, the daughters of shabby frocks. All this should be changed. It ought to be a rule in all households that disagreeables are to be banished at meal time. If complaints must be made let them come at a proper time, but do not imperil your digestion by eating while you are in an irritated and discontented state of mind. Pleasant talk, relieved by an occasional laugh, will be more beneficial than pounds of pills. In the households there should not only be an avoidance of unpleasant topics but an attempt to find agreeable ones. Each member of the family should come to the table prepared to say something pleasant. Any bright little story or merry joke, or any bit of the news that will loosen the tongues and cause animated talk—how it will increase the brightness of the working day. There should be no profane discussion, it should be lively, touch and go talk.—Sacred Heart Review.

The following paragraph from a recent number of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, says the Casquet, tells the same story. Who will undertake to give an answer to the question with which it closes. "One often hears of the dangers of the oppression of the Protestant minority by the Catholic majority under a system of Home Rule. Down in County Clare they have just given a specimen of how the minority would be oppressed. The election of medical officer for the Crusheen Dispensary District took place on Monday. There were two candidates, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic—the resident medical officer of one of our largest Catholic hospitals and a young man of great promise. The choice lay with a committee of thirteen gentlemen, ten of whom were Catholics and three Protestants. The Protestant candidate was elected, seven of the Catholic members of the committee voting for him. When will Protestant Ulster give a sample of toleration like this!

Two Anglican clergymen of note, the Rev. H. F. Worth, M. A., of St. John's College Oxford, and the Rev. R. M. Phillips Treby, J. P., Rector of the parishes of Farrabury and Minster, Cornwall, Eng., have been received into the Catholic Church. The latter's sister, Miss Phillips Treby, has also become a Catholic. Another recent convert to the faith is Mr. George R. Davidson, formerly Brother Aloysius and director of the Episcopalian religious year founded in New York about a year ago.

With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

DON'T FOOL

PYNY-PECTORAL

BURDOCK'S PILLS

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

What's the Matter with it? If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. A few particles of dust will, in a week, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time. Any watch is well worth taking care of; the more you watch is worth, the better worth taking care of it is. Of that kind of thing, we make a specialty, and our charges are moderate. If you want a New Watch, we can from our large stock, supply to suit in time-keeping, style and price.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

Our Grandmothers As far back as can be remembered, used E. B. Eddy's Matches. Like the pioneers these are identified with the early history of Canada. A good thing always has imitations—beware of them.

Business Flourishing. WE HAVE HAD A SPLENDID SUMMER TRADE And we are feeling good over it. But we have some Goods left that we will sell very cheap. Good chance to get the

BEST CHEAP SUITS, Hats, Underclothing. Everything in our line in SUMMER GOODS marked down fine. John MacLeod & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS.



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Imperial Government has decided to call a conference to discuss the question of the Pacific cable. It is expected that Sanford Fleming will be one of the Canadian delegates.

The amount due to the Provincial Government, by the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island, on the 31st. October, was \$95,350. To the Merchant's Bank of Halifax was due under the same heading, the sum of \$143,616, almost \$110,000, in all. And this, notwithstanding all the taxes, the debentures and all that. How does that strike our people?

For the four months ended Oct. 31st, the trade returns of the Dominion of Canada show the total exports to be \$48,646,986, a decrease of half a million, as compared with the same period last year. This falling off was entirely last month, when the value of exports was \$830,000 less than in October, 1894. The imports however, increased by two million dollars last month and the duty collected by a quarter of a million. For the four months the imports are valued at \$39,813,073, an increase of \$513,000. The duty collected in four months amounted to \$6,910,261, an increase of \$975,000.

In a brief reference to Mr. Laurier's recent utterances in Ontario, the Kingston News very truly says: "A man who can speak for an hour in praise of honesty in public life, and close by a eulogy on Israel Tarte; who can speak by the day in praise of free trade, and close by asking his friends to send an avowed protectionist as their representative to Parliament, is just the kind of a man that Criticism might be expected to go into ecstasy over." The Liberal ecstasies are, however, hardly likely to continue after a sober second thought has been indulged in.

An incident occurred in the court at Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., which shows how far they sometimes go in tampering with justice, in the United States. When the court met for the purpose of hearing argument for a new trial in the case of the murderer Holmes. Mr. Shoemaker, of counsel for Holmes, produced an affidavit to show that Pictel, Holmes' victim, had contemplated suicide. The greatest amazement was caused when District Attorney, Graham, showed the affidavit was false. He put a woman on the stand, who proved that Shoemaker had given her \$20, to swear to the affidavit, which he had prepared before he ever saw the woman. Shoemaker was completely overcome by the exposure. He was held in \$1,500 bail by the court, to answer to the charge of subornation of perjury.

CABLE advices received by the Dominion Government, on the 19th inst., announce that the Imperial government has decided to support the project of a fast mail service between Great Britain and Canada to the extent of \$375,000 annually for a class of twenty knot vessels similar to the Teutonic. The home government requires the Dominion to invite new tenders for the service, so that the different syndicates which have been asking permission to submit tenders since the matter was placed in Mr. Hardt's hands will have an opportunity of submitting offers. With this Imperial aid, little doubt remains regarding the establishment of the line. It will be remembered that the sum suggested for the service, at the Colonial Conference held in Ottawa, in 1893, was £225,000; so that the £75,000, the Secretary for the Colonies has promised to ask the British Parliament for, amounts to one-third of the total subsidy; the Canadian Government to grant the remaining £150,000. It is possible the required service may be obtained for a smaller subsidy, in which case the proportions between the Dominion and Imperial subsidies will remain the same; viz. two-thirds to one-third. The Australian link of the through service has not yet come before Mr. Chamberlain, as no Imperial subsidy has been asked. The Canadian Parliament has voted £25,000 towards it, and Australasia has been asked for £50,000. This would complete the sum of £300,000 for Atlantic and Pacific services together. New South Wales has granted £10,000, and New Zealand's proposed grant is still pending; consequently the improved Pacific link must await further Australian subsidies. It is not impossible the realization of the Atlantic link of the service will have a stimulating effect on the Australians, and that the through fast service may be an accomplished fact in the near future.

An "Unrespectable" Answered.

The Examiner of the 19th inst., contains a communication in reference to our article of the 18th, "A Mischief-making Adventurer." The writer signs himself "One of the unrespectable Protestants." Being his own judge, we must congratulate him on the accuracy and candor with which he describes himself; for certainly, no respectable man could be guilty of producing such a foul screed. The "Unrespectable" as we shall call him for the sake of brevity, fires right and left, and abuses everything Catholic. We have no intention of adopting his style of remarks. We will confine our discussion to such questions as bear upon the lecture, which formed the subject of our article of the 18th. The "Unrespectable" refers to one "Achille" (sic), who brought a libel suit against the late Cardinal Newman, when the latter was "condemned to pay damages and costs to the amount of \$46,000." The words above quoted from the "Unrespectable's" letter, indicate how defective and erroneous his information is regarding this case. His knowledge seems to be confined to what was told him, by some one knowing no more than himself, about the matter.

The "Unrespectable's" hero was a profigate Italian monk, named Achilli, who had repeatedly broken his vows, and in consequence of being driven from the fold came to England and began assailing the religion that cast him out. Dr. Newman made known to the world the unsavory character of the man; his impure life and the numerous revolting crimes with which he stood branded. The miserable renegade, winning under this dreadful exposure, had recourse to the law, and brought an action for libel against Newman. The charges on which the libel was based, were twenty-three in number, and covered the blackest and most repulsive crimes in the calendar. The case was tried before Lord Campbell and a jury; witnesses were brought from Italy, Malta, and other places and, out of the twenty-three charges, sufficient was proved to damn the character of ten men; yet, against the weight of evidence; on a mere technicality, and because every scintilla of the twenty-three charges had not been positively proved, a verdict was given against Father Newman. So patently erroneous was this decision, that even the London Times, which certainly could not be accused of partiality to Catholics, declared that there had been a miscarriage of justice, and that Achilli went out of court with a verdict, but with a ruined character as well. Newman was fined £100; but the costs amounted to the enormous sum of £12,000. This was on January 26, 1853. Achilli was never heard of again. Some twenty-four years later Dr. Newman was elevated to the purple, to the universal joy of his countrymen, and some years subsequently, when the saintly Cardinal passed to his reward, the whole Christian world paid tributes of respect and admiration to the memory of him, who is justly regarded as one of the greatest minds the century has produced. So much for the Achilli business. The "Unrespectable," the lecturer, and any of their friends are welcome to whatever glory they may win from this case. One thing is certain, their patting on the back such moral lepers as Achilli and Gavazzi cannot fail to arouse suspicions in the minds of clean men.

The "Unrespectable" says we were asked to speak at the lecture. In this connection there is a little incident to which we did not intend to refer; but since it has been employed for purposes of misrepresentation, we will lay the facts before our readers and let them be the judges. It so happened that in the hall, on the occasion of the lecture, Mr. R. K. Braze was seated directly in front of us. Before the lecture commenced, he turned round to us and asked (in jest, of course, as we supposed), whether we would answer that we certainly would. This conversation was not heard by anyone in the hall except ourselves two, and nothing more was said about our speaking. Judging from this evidence, two things must be quite clear to the public: 1st, that "Unrespectable's" letter bears the earmarks of Mr. R. K. Braze; and 2ndly, that one cannot speak to such a man, even in jest, without running the risk of being misrepresented. The "Unrespectable" says the lecturer never said a word to hurt the feelings of any Roman Catholic. "Did he not, indeed!" How about this unfounded, scandalous and insulting statement; "A Roman Catholic was able to obtain permission to break any law, human or divine?" We referred to this in our article of the 13th; but we observe that the "Unrespectable" gives it a wide berth in his screed. How about that other most shocking statement, that "the oath and the Eucharist of the Church of Rome was administered to the conspirators by a Jesuit priest?" We did not refer to this latter statement, in our

article of the 13th, because of its blasphemous character. But, as the "Unrespectable" has sufficient tonerity to bring it up again, the interests of truth demand its refutation. The statement made by us, in our article of the 13th, that the conspirators bound themselves by an oath, was correct. The facts of the case are these, as brought out at their trial: When the conspirators numbered five; viz. Catesby, Winter, Percy, Wright and Faukes, they administered an oath of secrecy to each other, and afterwards went to Father Gerard, and received the Sacrament from his hand. But he knew nothing of what they had bound themselves to do; for, it must be plain to any one that those capable of conspiring to execute anything so horrible as the gun powder plot, would be easily competent to deceive any priest; and in the confessions of Winter and Faukes, they both admit Gerard of having any knowledge of their secret. Winter says, that "they five administered the oath to each other, in a chamber, in which no other body was," and then went into another room to receive the Sacrament. This will be found on page 50 of the original document containing Winter's Confession. Faukes says that "the five did meet at a house in the fields beyond St. Clement's Inn, where they did confer and agree upon the plot, and there they took a solemn oath and vows by all their force and power to execute the same, and of secrecy not to reveal it to any of their fellows, but to such as should be thought fit persons to enter into that action; and in the same house they did receive the Sacrament of Gerard the Jesuit, to perform their vow and oath of secrecy afore-said. But that Gerard was not acquainted with their purpose." This was subscribed by Faukes on the 10th of November. These documents are to be found in the State Paper Office, London. A remarkable circumstance in connection with this confession is, that Sir Edward Coke, the Attorney General conducting the prosecution, while permitting it to be read at the trial, excipied the latter part excipiating Father Gerard. Before the lines referring to the priest, were written in Sir Edward's handwriting, the words *usque*, "thus far," thus showing his unwillingness to publish to the world a passage which might serve for the justification of one whom he meant to accuse. This ought to be sufficient evidence for any one desirous of knowing the truth. Not only in the matters just referred to, were the Catholics insulted by the lecturer; but in the whole discourse, which was a tissue of insults from beginning to end. The lecturer would appear to think that Catholics have no rights here; that they are here on mere sufferance. The splendor of truth seems to have no attractions for him and the "Unrespectable." Placing the facts of history before them is about the same as casting pearls before swine. We do not believe the members of the lecturer's congregation approve of his going to hole and corner gatherings and making use of such language as that to which we have called attention. So far as we could judge not one member of his congregation was present on the occasion in question.

The "Unrespectable" says he "would like to ask why it is that ladies and gentlemen who join the Roman Catholic Church are not insulted like Roman Catholics who see fit to become Protestants?" The answer in brief is, that "ladies and gentlemen" are never insulted by Catholics on account of their religion. In considering this question, account must be taken of the difference which usually exists between the character of those persons who become Catholics and those who fall away from the Church. Those who become converts from Protestantism to Catholicism, do so from conviction, and, as a rule, their conduct is such as entitles them to the respect of those from whom they have separated. They bear no enmity towards those they have left behind. On the contrary, they have the deepest sympathy for them; for they sincerely wish their former co-religionists may be withdrawn from the spiritual husks into which they are feeding, to the fruition of the land of milk and honey which they themselves enjoy. They sincerely desire the deliverance of their quondam friends from the house of bondage to the light and splendor of the true land of promise. The conversions to the Catholic Church, that are constantly going on, embrace men of the highest intellectual and moral character; men who command the respect and admiration of all with whom they come in contact. We need name but a few: Manning, Newman, Brownson, Faber, the Marquis of Dute, the Marquis of Rippon, Sir John Thompson, Rivington, and hundreds of others. On the other hand, those who leave the Catholic Church, and become Protestants, seldom or never do so from conscientious convictions; but either

from motives of self-interest, or because they are forced out in consequence of their immoral conduct and scandalous lives. Many of them are no credit to any portion of society, or to any religious body. They themselves are fully conscious of these facts, and in order to pose as martyrs to the cause they have espoused, they never lose an opportunity of rendering themselves obnoxious to those who have cast them out. Humane nature is human nature, and there are certain members of the church militant, that cannot for ever endure the insults of these renegades. The consequence very often is that the presence in a locality of such itinerants, is the signal for an advance in the price of stale hen fruit. We trust the "Unrespectable" will be quite satisfied with this answer to his question.

We have not received as many reiterations, during the past week we might expect. We are sorry for this as it prevents us from giving praise to our subscribers, for promptitude, as we desire. Those who did pay, of course, have our sincere thanks. Next week will be our week for publication of names; let us see what a good showing will be made between now and then.

Ottawa Catholic Truth Society.

The Ottawa Evening Journal of the 18th inst., contains an account of the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, which we here reproduce. It will be noticed that among the officers are Island friends and, as usual, well to the front. This is the Journal's account: The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa was held yesterday afternoon in the Academic Hall of the University, Mr. Joseph Pope president, in the chair. The first item of business was the presentation of the secretary's report, showing that during the past year 245 homes were given Ottawa a wide berth since the establishment of the society, while it was regretted that a lot of bad literature was circulating principally among young people, reeking with falsehood and mockery of the Catholic religion. The secretary said: "We must acknowledge the spirit of fair play exhibited by the Ottawa papers which in places of highly injurious and intemperate attack upon our religion, and cheerfully give publication to the society's correspondence." The treasurer's report disclosed a healthy financial condition, yet one which a number of those present thought might be improved by a large membership, and a good deal was said on that score.

After the official reports had been adopted, the president addressed the meeting. Referring to Sir John Thompson he spoke in the highest terms of the power of Catholicity; Mr. Pope then related an incident which has not heretofore been mentioned. On the afternoon, ten years ago, that Sir John Thompson was sworn in a minister of the Crown, when he left the council chamber, he went immediately to confession; the next morning he received the Holy Communion, and the priest he approached the duties of his high office. It is known that on the last Sunday he spent in Ottawa, he and his two sons received Holy Communion, so that both on the threshold of his official career, as well as at its close, he showed how clearly he recognized the reality of things unseen. "Quietly and unobtrusively were these acts performed; little did I think they would ever be disclosed to the world. Yet his eminence has made them known and they speak to us trumpet-tongued of the power, and the fullness, and the beauty of that religion which could so regulate a life absorbed in no ordinary degree with the affairs of this world." Mr. Pope spoke of the signs of the times as presaging a great Catholic reaction: He referred to the growing influence of the Pope in the high politics of Europe, to the intolerable condition of affairs in Italy, where the government is crushed with debt, and undermined by secret societies, to the crash which is inevitable, and to the restoration to the Pope of that sovereignty which is his by the prescription of 1,000. He based his hopes of a Catholic reaction mainly on the manifest change of sentiment nearer home, and he cited the deference and respect with which the Pope's recent appeal to the English people had been received. Not only in what is conventionally known as orthodox Protestant circles were signs of returning consciousness perceptible, in the region of "advanced thought" light was breaking. Some of the leaders of this school appear to be visited by misgivings, more or less pronounced, as to whether there may not be something in revelation. As men of trained and cultivated minds, we cannot doubt their ability, once they are convinced of the existence of revelation to discern where such a revelation is to be found. They must argue that if God has revealed Himself to men, if He has con-

ferred His revelation to a visible church, that church must possess certain credentials by which it may be known. One note, above all others, which these men will look for, will be that of authority with corresponding unity of doctrine and continuity of belief. Where, asked Mr. Pope, are such tokens of a supernatural origin to be found save in the bosom of that mighty institution which has existed for nearly 2,000 years? Changeless amid a changing world, she teaches always and everywhere the same doctrines, professes the same faith and administers the same sacraments. Her voice has penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth, proclaiming her mission to mankind. Far from depending upon the kindness of the world, she is so serene a conscious of her divine origin and support, that she accepts all its decrees of all her Pontiffs from Peter to Leo, and declares, in the face of heaven and earth, that they are all infallible. What possible danger can there be of confounding a church such as this with the pale and feeble counterfeit by which she is surrounded? Senator Scott moved, seconded by Const. Gen. Earl Riley, a resolution expressive of the loss sustained by the cause of Catholic Truth through the death of Sir John Thompson. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. M. J. Whelan; vice president, Rev. Father Constantine; secretary, William C. DeBruyn (re-elected); treasurer, Dr. MacCabe (re-elected). Committee, Messrs. F. B. Hayes, Joseph Pope, W. L. Scott, John Gorman, J. A. J. McKenna, Wm. Kaganis, D. Burke and J. Mundy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Capt. Henry W. Hovate, the ex-discharging officer of the signal service, Washington, (now weather bureau), who was sentenced to eight years imprisonment for forgery and falsification of accounts, was on Friday last taken to the Albany (New York) penitentiary. The New York Sun says the fastest ship in the world is now the Buenos Ayres, a cruiser recently built for the Argentine government by the Armstrong company at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This ship, which has a displacement of 4,740 tons, has 17,000 horse-power. On her trial trip, with less than normal pressure, she made a speed of over 23 knots for a full six hour run.

The London Standard of Saturday says that Sir Charles Tupper, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday, defended the fiscal policy adopted by Canada in her relation with England. He contended that Canada's system of incidental protection is immensely increasing instead of decreasing her trade with Great Britain. England, he said, was the only country which, in respect to trade, treated her colonies as foreigners, and he thought the time had arrived when this subject should be dealt with in a manner likely to prove to the advantage of both England and her colonies.

On Friday morning last, the residents of Kool Kiln corners, Portland, Maine, saw smoke issuing from the barn of Lewis Knight and on examination soon found a man dressed in a queer coat and with long black hair and a beard of several years' growth, sitting over a built in the centre of the barn floor cooking the carcass of a cat. He was brought to the city, but proved a mystery to the police. In the bag he carried were found two cats, on which the man has been living for some time. He is thought to be the wild man of Scarborough of whom so much has been heard during the past two years. The fellow looks like an Arab, but will not talk.

Ottawa advices of Saturday say that Imperial assistance has come to the Canadian fast line, the interest in the question there is very great. The Ottawa says they will tender for the service of the Atlantic coast, and in speaking of the proposed service being made up of vessels withdrawn from the service in place of building the great tonnage to order, it was said that the project was altogether unlikely. Running now in the transatlantic service are five vessels of 1,000 tons each, and eight steamships which are capable and do make better than twenty knots. This ship which has a displacement of 8,000 tons, and is capable of making a tonnage of 10,000, the Cunard Line; New York and Paris, the Atlantic Line; the British and Louis, Lloyd classes are twenty knots or better which at the outside will make a tonnage of 10,000, and able of taking up the business. It would take at least three ships at a cost of \$1,750,000 each to establish the service proposed. In regard to the possibility of bringing such ships to Montreal, the shipping men thought it was not practicable. In regard to the project that could be made under the existing circumstances would be Quebec.

Constantinople advices of the 15th say that November 12th the United States consul at Sivas telegraphed United States Minister Terrell informing him that a massacre of Christians by Moslems had begun at that place. As soon as he received the despatch Minister Terrell hastened to the Foreign Office where he at once saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and determined that adequate protection be afforded the United States Consul at Sivas, at the same time warning the Pasha, in the name of the United States that Turkey would be held responsible for any harm done to the heads of any American subject on touched. On the 15th Consul Jewett advised Minister Terrell that there had been a terrible massacre of Christians at Sivas. The foreigners have been afforded full protection by the authorities and order has been partially restored. The massacre at Marash was in progress the foreign missionaries were guarded by troops in pursuance of an order from the Porte. A horrible state of affairs is existing in Armenia. It is the topic of conversation in all circles, and disgust and indignation are everywhere expressed. A feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty prevails throughout the city. The Porte is said to have the powers may intervene in a movement which would inevitably lead to the extinction of the Turkish empire in Europe.

Eastern Notes.

(Intended for last week's issue.) Produce is moving slowly towards the village, owing to the low prices ruling. Appearance would seem to indicate that the juvenile portion of the people in and round Souris were on the rampage on All-Hallowe'en's eve. "Signs" changed positions, and the celebrated road-machine was taken from its Grid headquarters to the front of the store of a "stiff and unbending" man. A plank sidewalk has been laid on Chapel St. from the Catholic Church to the railway crossing, which will be much appreciated by pedestrians in that direction. Mr. McCarthy, who conducted a B. S. shop on Souris Road for several years, was among the exodians for Boston last week. This will be an inconvenience to the farmers roundabout, as there was no "smelly" other than he, within a radius of several miles. The premises are now occupied by Messrs. Piaros. These institutions known as "summer residences for swine" are now as silent as the grave. But it was not always so. We had in 1870 a very goodly company, who had in mind to look more closely at these performances at a time when several of them were being erected, to point out the peculiarities of construction, and if possible to classify them with regard to their architectural order; but we refrained it would be a difficult task, and we hope, however, that the government will see the necessity of having an Act passed for the prevention of persons erecting unsightly structures on the public highways. Two young men east of Souris who had been manufacturing a rapid brand of "peculiar fluid" left their domicile rather suddenly last week. We understand it was a raid by a brand of the "peculiar fluid" they had not time to call on their customers or take the worm. Meantime the country is well rid of citizens such as these.

Local and Special News.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels act promptly, easily and effectively. For croupy children—Minard's Honey Balsam.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Byrd McMullen, Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Waltham, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. H. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure constipation and sick headache.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs. Norway Pine Syrup cures bronchitis.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE. To properly fill the office and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition, the body is almost sure to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in some of the various formations of the blood, such as the skin, the liver, the lungs, the bowels, the stomach, etc.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood-purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon having Hood's and Hood's only.

For spasmodic coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

Dyspepsia, the root of innumerable evils, is readily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For worms in children—Cherokee Vermifuge.

"Pat," said a joker, "why don't you get more cropped, they are much too long for a man." "And yours," replied Pat, "wan't lengthened, they are too short for an ass."

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood-purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon having Hood's and Hood's only.

Yellow bile used internally and externally cures asthma, croup, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Extends it cures rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, cuts, chilblains, frost bites and scalds and aches of every kind.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

IN SPRING AND FALL. Gent.—I have taken Burdock Blood Bitter every year, and had a blue purifier for several years and find it does great good to me. It cures indigestion, constipation, biliousness, cuts, chilblains, frost bites and scalds and aches of every kind.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphite, is the most powerful and effective of all cod liver oils. It is the best for all cases of scrofula, bronchitis, and asthma. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from Children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

TWO STARTLING BARGAINS.

Ladies' Ulsters At half to one-third of the regular price.

LOT 1.—15 good heavy Ulsters, with and without Capes, marked \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.50, you can have them for less than the cloth alone is worth, \$2.50 each. LOT 2.—25 heavy Cloth Ulsters, marked from \$8.50 to \$16.00, you can have your choice of the lot for less than the making and trimming would cost, viz., \$4.90 each. These are two of the Greatest Bargains ever offered the public. STANLEY BROS.,

It's no Secret An All-Important Question. GIVEN: Pretty Maid And ardent youth—Both afraid. To learn the truth. ADDED: Falls soft glow From fire cosy—Maid has won. Makes checks rosy. RESULT: Story's done—The lover keen Maid has won. A pretty scene. With the leading question disposed of, later on the other important question must be decided. None more so than FURNITURE. Without QUESTION we can serve you better than anyone anywhere. Any way try us.

We have the largest outlet, and make and handle more goods than any in the business. How much cheaper we sell is forcibly demonstrated in the large sales we make—the many customers who buy from us. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices Who sell at Selling Prices.

SEVENTY-FIVE American Ranges SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR. Every One Giving Satisfaction. Highland Ranges Fully Warranted. FENNEL & CHANDLER. Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

Paton & Co's Low Prices Knock the rest all Out.

REEFERS, Heavy and Warm, only \$3.00. Reefers, a little better, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Extra Value at \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00. SUITS—Men's All Wool Suits, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. Heavy Ulster Serge Suits, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Boys' and Youths' Suits, lowest in Charlottetown. MEN'S PANTS, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35. JAMES PATON & CO. ULSTERS—Storm Ulsters, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50. A few of last years' about one-third off regular prices. Remember, our price to all at the One Price Store. LADIES' JACKET, the best goods in this city for the money. JAMES PATON & CO.



LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Boys boots the real ding dong cheap at Goff Bros.

Girls boots the real ding dong cheap at Goff Bros.

In the fifth and final heat of the sculling match at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday last, between Hanlan and Bubar, Hanlan was the winner.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes of advertisements must be sent in to this office by Monday noon of each week. Otherwise they cannot be attended to.

MR. McLEOD'S sale of stock and implements takes place at Colville Station, Lot 31, on Wednesday, December 4th, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

MAX RACHMAN has been arrested in Montreal, charged with arson. It is alleged that he has been renting houses on a large scale, setting fire to them and collecting the insurance.

A LATE despatch from Winnipeg says: Oats are selling in Crystal City, Manitoba, for from 14 to 16 cents a bushel, while the American farmers in a town across the border, only a mile away, cannot get more than 9 cents.

THEOPHILUS EUGENE DOUCETTE and family, with his mother, 87 years of age, left Bastion, P. E. Island, for Rogersville, New Brunswick. They number twenty-three in all and have taken up a farm of one hundred acres in Rogersville—Moncton Times.

The London Daily News publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent in which he dilates upon the horrors of the latest massacres. The massacres that occurred during the last three weeks put those which occurred some time ago at Basian and Moosh entirely in the background. More persons were killed than were murdered during the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876.

A NORTH SYDNEY despatch of the 22nd says: The steamship Thames, Conillard, master, from St. John's here, got ashore during last night on Petrie ledges. She appears to be well ashore, and it is wind changes to the northeast, she will receive very serious damage. She has gone to her assistance. Two tugs will be very difficult to get her off, if even at all possible to do so.

The balance of the Prince Edward Island and lower province cheese was received this week, says Friday's Montreal Trade Bulletin, amounting to about 8,000 boxes, making in all about 24,000 boxes. Professor Robertson, who has the selling of these cheeses, has offered them to the trade at 9c. for the June and 10c. for the August, September and October. Those who have seen the cheese say that the quality is good, but they are not prepared to give those prices just yet for such a big block.

A BIG BID FOR BUSINESS.

Read all about it.

BECAUSE we succeeded securing thousands of dollars worth of Goods at a price far below present value, and BECAUSE we want YOUR Trade. Here's the result.

BEER BROS. Charlottetown's Popular Store.

Ladies' Felt Hats.

Dozens and dozens to select from, shapes to suit all faces, prices to suit all pockets.

Felt Walking Hats.

A large variety of styles, ready trimmed, black, brown, and navy, reduced to 39c.

Girls' Felt Hats.

Quality, reduced to 25c.

Dress Trimmings.

A large variety of color and patterns, reduced to 3c. yd. Hundreds of yards, many worth double, reduced to 10c. yd.

Absurd Prices on Cotton Goods.

Enormous is the only word that begins to express the size of our recent purchases. We cleared large lines at OUR OWN PRICE. These goods were bought to attract trade, and here are the prices that will do it:

Art Muslin.

Wide width, good patterns, buy quickly, only 3c.

Flannelette.

7000 yds. of one line, bought at a remarkable price, lovely patterns, only 6c.

White Cotton.

Nearly a yard wide, heavy, strong and good, 5c. These are only samples. We have a dozen other lines equally as good.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Notre Dame Scholastic contains the following reference to Rev. Father O'Neill's lecture on John Boyle O'Reilly: On Monday afternoon the Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., delivered the long expected lecture on John Boyle O'Reilly. There were many reasons why this event should be looked forward to by all with pleasurable anticipations. The well-known charm of the reverend lecturer's literary work, his intense, inspiring love for the poet whose life and labors he sketched, and the interest and attractiveness which go to make up the story of O'Reilly's life all these were circumstances to raise expectation to its highest pitch, and to whet the appetite of the critics. And indeed, were anticipations more perfectly realized. From the time when the lecturer began by deprecating his own ability to do justice to his theme, until the moment when he closed amid enthusiastic plaudits, the interest of the audience never for a single instant flagged. The Rev. gentleman delivers this lecture in the Lyceum tomorrow evening.

On Wednesday last, the 20th inst., Rev. Alexander McIsaac of Halifax, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, the Rev. Jubilarian being the celebrant. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien occupied his throne, and a most eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Fr. Doherty, S. J. His Lordship, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, was also present, as were all the priests of Halifax and Dartmouth, and several from other parts of the country. After the religious celebration, the archbishop and clergy repaired to St. Mary's Glebe, where they were entertained to luncheon by Rev. Dr. Murphy. Here the Rev. Jubilarian was presented with a gold watch and chain. On the case of the watch was this inscription: "From the Archbishop and priests of the City and Dartmouth." In the afternoon a grand musical entertainment and banquet in his honor, were held at the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, of which he is chaplain. In addition to the Archbishop, Bishop Rogers and the clergy, there were present at the banquet and entertainment, Lieut. Governor Daly, and several other distinguished visitors. The Rev. Jubilarian was presented with congratulatory addresses in English, Latin and French, and was also with a handsome gold chalice. Rev. Canon McIsaac was born in Inverness county twenty-five years ago, and was ordained at Halifax by Archbishop Walsh in 1845. In 1866, the ship "England" arrived at Halifax with about 1200 passengers aboard. Colera had broken out on the passage, and a great many of the passengers had died and were still dying by the hundred. Some of the patients were landed on McNabb's Island; others were moved into another ship alongside. Father McIsaac volunteered his services to attend to the spiritual wants of the stricken passengers. During all the time the quarantine lasted he labored in the midst of the plague. Since 1882 he has been chaplain of Mount St. Vincent Convent.

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald left for Quebec yesterday morning.

It has been decided to commence the new Cathedral as early as possible next spring.

A DRYSDALE, M. P. P., (Halifax, Edwin Ruggles, "Bridgetown, and C. Chisholm, Sydney, have been gazetted Q. C.'s.

REV. FATHER McLAULY has recently had hot air heating apparatus placed in his church, at Morrell, as well as in the parochial house attached.

In a fire in a large wholesale house in Chicago, on Friday last, several firemen and two or three working girls lost their lives. The property loss was \$500,000.

GENERAL The Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, for many years keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to the Queen, died at Osborne cottage, Cowes, on Thursday morning last.

An Edinburgh despatch of the 23rd says: John Morley has accepted a candidacy for the seat in the House of Commons for Montrose, made vacant by the resignation of John S. Will, Liberal.

The Imperial Government proposes that Parliament, in view of his long and valuable services, shall grant to the Duke of Cambridge a moderate addition to the pay attaching to his Colonelcy of the Guards which he holds in life.

The marriage of John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, to Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, took place in London on Thursday last.

BOSTON advices of the 23rd state that a cablegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father William H. O'Connell, of Boston, Curate of St. Joseph's Church, has been chosen by the Propaganda to be the new rector of the American College in Rome.

An Ottawa despatch of Saturday last says: The Marine Department has under consideration certain proposals with reference to changes in the winter service in P. E. Island. The route between Capes Tormentine and Traverser, only eight miles would be the most economical one. But unfortunately there is no deep water wharf at Cape Traverser, and therefore the steamer Stanley could not land her passengers or freight. The Summerside people are anxious that the Stanley should run between that place and Cape Tormentine, the distance being 18 miles.

THURSDAY evening 23rd inst., Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., gives his lecture on "John Boyle O'Reilly," in the Lyceum, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Institute. Father O'Neill is well-known to the literary public of the United States and Canada as a writer and lecturer, being a contributor to some of the principal American magazines, and having frequently been called on to deliver lectures both in Canadian and American cities. Every one who can possibly do so should avail themselves of this fine opportunity to hear a good subject treated in a masterly manner. Tickets at fifteen cents are now on sale at Reddin Bros., and at A. W. Reddin's, Source one at once.

A LONDON despatch of the 21st inst., says: Consignments of apples brought by the steamer Lucania from New York, Columbian from Boston and Lake Superior from Montreal, comprising 3,442 barrels, sold at Liverpool yesterday. New York balddwins brought from 11s 3/4 to 15s 6/4; Newton Pippins, 9s to 20s; Boston balddwins from 11s to 11s 3/4; Canadian balddwins, 11s to 13s 6d; greenings and blisst, 11s to 13s; northern spy, 12s 2d to 15s. Seven thousand barrels per steamer Halifax City from St. John, Halifax and Berlin from New York were received here and part sold the same day. Canadian greenings sold at 13s, russets, 22s, balddwin, 12s to 15s, Nova Scotia ribbons, 13s, Kings, 17s. Various other sorts 10s.

SHORTLY after noon on Tuesday of last week, says the Agriculturalist, while the western accommodation train was making up at Summerside, Mr. Frank McDonald, who has been assistant yard master there for the past few weeks, was caught between the shunting engine and a passenger car which he was coupling, and was considerably crushed about the chest and back. So severe was the pain that he fainted and fell over the abutment into the water. Arthur, driver of the shunting engine, and other. He was removed to Messrs. Jos. Read & Co.'s warehouse, and attended to by Dr. McPhail, who was fortunately near at the time of the accident. He was then taken to his boarding house, Mrs. Lacey's, where he is reported as doing well. Mr. McDonald is a nephew of Superintendent McDonald, and belongs to Vernon River.

A TERRIFIC southwest gale prevailed all day Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, and increased towards night. In the evening the high wind was accompanied by flurries of snow and it looked extremely ugly. In this city shutters were blown off some buildings, chimneys were shattered, trees were torn by the roots and several fences were blown down, including a portion of the high board fence around the jail. The ferry boats were unable to make their usual trips after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The waves were dashing high over the wharves. The St. Lawrence left for Pictou in the morning and reached her destination all right, but did not return till the following evening. The Northumberland made her round trip as usual, but between Summerside and Point du Chene; but had considerable difficulty getting to the wharf at Summerside on her return in the evening, the wind striking her broadside. In the effort to reach her dock she broke her bowsprit, and the steamer Fastnet left here for Summerside and reached there after a hard passage. After reaching there she dragged her anchor and struck against the railway wharf, sustaining some damage. The steam launch Alice Peck broke loose from her fastenings at the railway wharf here and quickly sank. Mr. Pasterson, her owner, made every effort to save her and had only just left her when she went to the bottom. Mr. Pasterson's boat, coming from West River, swamped at Connelly's wharf and her occupants narrowly escaped being drowned. The schooner Lily, Captain Rivers, went ashore off Victoria Park. She was loaded out much difficulty. Other vessels were driven ashore along different portions of the Island coast. The velocity of the wind is estimated to have been from forty to sixty miles an hour.

Wonderful Value in Fur Capes!

CREAM SHAKER FLANNELLETTE, about 1000 yds. 3/4c. GREY FLANNEL, often sold at 22c., 16c.

Remarkable Prices in Furs.

Ladies' Storm Collars, \$1.00. Pe-sian Lamb Muffs, wonderful value, \$4.00. Fur Sacques, wear and quality \$20.00. Sligh R. B. \$4.50. Men's Fur Coat, wear & guaranteed, \$12.00. Childrens Undervests, only 11c. Ladies' Undervests, only 14c. Heavy Woven Vests, reduced from 80c. to 60c.

BEER BROS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald left for Quebec yesterday morning.

It has been decided to commence the new Cathedral as early as possible next spring.

A DRYSDALE, M. P. P., (Halifax, Edwin Ruggles, "Bridgetown, and C. Chisholm, Sydney, have been gazetted Q. C.'s.

REV. FATHER McLAULY has recently had hot air heating apparatus placed in his church, at Morrell, as well as in the parochial house attached.

In a fire in a large wholesale house in Chicago, on Friday last, several firemen and two or three working girls lost their lives. The property loss was \$500,000.

GENERAL The Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, for many years keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to the Queen, died at Osborne cottage, Cowes, on Thursday morning last.

An Edinburgh despatch of the 23rd says: John Morley has accepted a candidacy for the seat in the House of Commons for Montrose, made vacant by the resignation of John S. Will, Liberal.

The Imperial Government proposes that Parliament, in view of his long and valuable services, shall grant to the Duke of Cambridge a moderate addition to the pay attaching to his Colonelcy of the Guards which he holds in life.

The marriage of John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, to Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, took place in London on Thursday last.

BOSTON advices of the 23rd state that a cablegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father William H. O'Connell, of Boston, Curate of St. Joseph's Church, has been chosen by the Propaganda to be the new rector of the American College in Rome.

An Ottawa despatch of Saturday last says: The Marine Department has under consideration certain proposals with reference to changes in the winter service in P. E. Island. The route between Capes Tormentine and Traverser, only eight miles would be the most economical one. But unfortunately there is no deep water wharf at Cape Traverser, and therefore the steamer Stanley could not land her passengers or freight. The Summerside people are anxious that the Stanley should run between that place and Cape Tormentine, the distance being 18 miles.

THURSDAY evening 23rd inst., Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., gives his lecture on "John Boyle O'Reilly," in the Lyceum, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Institute. Father O'Neill is well-known to the literary public of the United States and Canada as a writer and lecturer, being a contributor to some of the principal American magazines, and having frequently been called on to deliver lectures both in Canadian and American cities. Every one who can possibly do so should avail themselves of this fine opportunity to hear a good subject treated in a masterly manner. Tickets at fifteen cents are now on sale at Reddin Bros., and at A. W. Reddin's, Source one at once.

A LONDON despatch of the 21st inst., says: Consignments of apples brought by the steamer Lucania from New York, Columbian from Boston and Lake Superior from Montreal, comprising 3,442 barrels, sold at Liverpool yesterday. New York balddwins brought from 11s 3/4 to 15s 6/4; Newton Pippins, 9s to 20s; Boston balddwins from 11s to 11s 3/4; Canadian balddwins, 11s to 13s 6d; greenings and blisst, 11s to 13s; northern spy, 12s 2d to 15s. Seven thousand barrels per steamer Halifax City from St. John, Halifax and Berlin from New York were received here and part sold the same day. Canadian greenings sold at 13s, russets, 22s, balddwin, 12s to 15s, Nova Scotia ribbons, 13s, Kings, 17s. Various other sorts 10s.

SHORTLY after noon on Tuesday of last week, says the Agriculturalist, while the western accommodation train was making up at Summerside, Mr. Frank McDonald, who has been assistant yard master there for the past few weeks, was caught between the shunting engine and a passenger car which he was coupling, and was considerably crushed about the chest and back. So severe was the pain that he fainted and fell over the abutment into the water. Arthur, driver of the shunting engine, and other. He was removed to Messrs. Jos. Read & Co.'s warehouse, and attended to by Dr. McPhail, who was fortunately near at the time of the accident. He was then taken to his boarding house, Mrs. Lacey's, where he is reported as doing well. Mr. McDonald is a nephew of Superintendent McDonald, and belongs to Vernon River.

A TERRIFIC southwest gale prevailed all day Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, and increased towards night. In the evening the high wind was accompanied by flurries of snow and it looked extremely ugly. In this city shutters were blown off some buildings, chimneys were shattered, trees were torn by the roots and several fences were blown down, including a portion of the high board fence around the jail. The ferry boats were unable to make their usual trips after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The waves were dashing high over the wharves. The St. Lawrence left for Pictou in the morning and reached her destination all right, but did not return till the following evening. The Northumberland made her round trip as usual, but between Summerside and Point du Chene; but had considerable difficulty getting to the wharf at Summerside on her return in the evening, the wind striking her broadside. In the effort to reach her dock she broke her bowsprit, and the steamer Fastnet left here for Summerside and reached there after a hard passage. After reaching there she dragged her anchor and struck against the railway wharf, sustaining some damage. The steam launch Alice Peck broke loose from her fastenings at the railway wharf here and quickly sank. Mr. Pasterson, her owner, made every effort to save her and had only just left her when she went to the bottom. Mr. Pasterson's boat, coming from West River, swamped at Connelly's wharf and her occupants narrowly escaped being drowned. The schooner Lily, Captain Rivers, went ashore off Victoria Park. She was loaded out much difficulty. Other vessels were driven ashore along different portions of the Island coast. The velocity of the wind is estimated to have been from forty to sixty miles an hour.

Wonderful Value in Fur Capes!

CREAM SHAKER FLANNELLETTE, about 1000 yds. 3/4c. GREY FLANNEL, often sold at 22c., 16c.

Remarkable Prices in Furs.

Ladies' Storm Collars, \$1.00. Pe-sian Lamb Muffs, wonderful value, \$4.00. Fur Sacques, wear and quality \$20.00. Sligh R. B. \$4.50. Men's Fur Coat, wear & guaranteed, \$12.00. Childrens Undervests, only 11c. Ladies' Undervests, only 14c. Heavy Woven Vests, reduced from 80c. to 60c.

BEER BROS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald left for Quebec yesterday morning.

It has been decided to commence the new Cathedral as early as possible next spring.

A DRYSDALE, M. P. P., (Halifax, Edwin Ruggles, "Bridgetown, and C. Chisholm, Sydney, have been gazetted Q. C.'s.

REV. FATHER McLAULY has recently had hot air heating apparatus placed in his church, at Morrell, as well as in the parochial house attached.

In a fire in a large wholesale house in Chicago, on Friday last, several firemen and two or three working girls lost their lives. The property loss was \$500,000.

GENERAL The Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, for many years keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to the Queen, died at Osborne cottage, Cowes, on Thursday morning last.

An Edinburgh despatch of the 23rd says: John Morley has accepted a candidacy for the seat in the House of Commons for Montrose, made vacant by the resignation of John S. Will, Liberal.

The Imperial Government proposes that Parliament, in view of his long and valuable services, shall grant to the Duke of Cambridge a moderate addition to the pay attaching to his Colonelcy of the Guards which he holds in life.

The marriage of John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, to Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, took place in London on Thursday last.

BOSTON advices of the 23rd state that a cablegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father William H. O'Connell, of Boston, Curate of St. Joseph's Church, has been chosen by the Propaganda to be the new rector of the American College in Rome.

An Ottawa despatch of Saturday last says: The Marine Department has under consideration certain proposals with reference to changes in the winter service in P. E. Island. The route between Capes Tormentine and Traverser, only eight miles would be the most economical one. But unfortunately there is no deep water wharf at Cape Traverser, and therefore the steamer Stanley could not land her passengers or freight. The Summerside people are anxious that the Stanley should run between that place and Cape Tormentine, the distance being 18 miles.

THURSDAY evening 23rd inst., Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., gives his lecture on "John Boyle O'Reilly," in the Lyceum, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Institute. Father O'Neill is well-known to the literary public of the United States and Canada as a writer and lecturer, being a contributor to some of the principal American magazines, and having frequently been called on to deliver lectures both in Canadian and American cities. Every one who can possibly do so should avail themselves of this fine opportunity to hear a good subject treated in a masterly manner. Tickets at fifteen cents are now on sale at Reddin Bros., and at A. W. Reddin's, Source one at once.

A LONDON despatch of the 21st inst., says: Consignments of apples brought by the steamer Lucania from New York, Columbian from Boston and Lake Superior from Montreal, comprising 3,442 barrels, sold at Liverpool yesterday. New York balddwins brought from 11s 3/4 to 15s 6/4; Newton Pippins, 9s to 20s; Boston balddwins from 11s to 11s 3/4; Canadian balddwins, 11s to 13s 6d; greenings and blisst, 11s to 13s; northern spy, 12s 2d to 15s. Seven thousand barrels per steamer Halifax City from St. John, Halifax and Berlin from New York were received here and part sold the same day. Canadian greenings sold at 13s, russets, 22s, balddwin, 12s to 15s, Nova Scotia ribbons, 13s, Kings, 17s. Various other sorts 10s.

SHORTLY after noon on Tuesday of last week, says the Agriculturalist, while the western accommodation train was making up at Summerside, Mr. Frank McDonald, who has been assistant yard master there for the past few weeks, was caught between the shunting engine and a passenger car which he was coupling, and was considerably crushed about the chest and back. So severe was the pain that he fainted and fell over the abutment into the water. Arthur, driver of the shunting engine, and other. He was removed to Messrs. Jos. Read & Co.'s warehouse, and attended to by Dr. McPhail, who was fortunately near at the time of the accident. He was then taken to his boarding house, Mrs. Lacey's, where he is reported as doing well. Mr. McDonald is a nephew of Superintendent McDonald, and belongs to Vernon River.

A TERRIFIC southwest gale prevailed all day Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, and increased towards night. In the evening the high wind was accompanied by flurries of snow and it looked extremely ugly. In this city shutters were blown off some buildings, chimneys were shattered, trees were torn by the roots and several fences were blown down, including a portion of the high board fence around the jail. The ferry boats were unable to make their usual trips after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The waves were dashing high over the wharves. The St. Lawrence left for Pictou in the morning and reached her destination all right, but did not return till the following evening. The Northumberland made her round trip as usual, but between Summerside and Point du Chene; but had considerable difficulty getting to the wharf at Summerside on her return in the evening, the wind striking her broadside. In the effort to reach her dock she broke her bowsprit, and the steamer Fastnet left here for Summerside and reached there after a hard passage. After reaching there she dragged her anchor and struck against the railway wharf, sustaining some damage. The steam launch Alice Peck broke loose from her fastenings at the railway wharf here and quickly sank. Mr. Pasterson, her owner, made every effort to save her and had only just left her when she went to the bottom. Mr. Pasterson's boat, coming from West River, swamped at Connelly's wharf and her occupants narrowly escaped being drowned. The schooner Lily, Captain Rivers, went ashore off Victoria Park. She was loaded out much difficulty. Other vessels were driven ashore along different portions of the Island coast. The velocity of the wind is estimated to have been from forty to sixty miles an hour.

Wonderful Value in Fur Capes!

CREAM SHAKER FLANNELLETTE, about 1000 yds. 3/4c. GREY FLANNEL, often sold at 22c., 16c.

Remarkable Prices in Furs.

Ladies' Storm Collars, \$1.00. Pe-sian Lamb Muffs, wonderful value, \$4.00. Fur Sacques, wear and quality \$20.00. Sligh R. B. \$4.50. Men's Fur Coat, wear & guaranteed, \$12.00. Childrens Undervests, only 11c. Ladies' Undervests, only 14c. Heavy Woven Vests, reduced from 80c. to 60c.

BEER BROS.

We Want Your Cash WE WANT YOUR TRADE WEEKS'

IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF Mantles and Jackets, High Class Furs, Dress Goods and Cashmeres, Fashionable Millinery.

Selected by our buyer in England, Ireland and Scotland during the past seven weeks.

The very newest and heavy cloth and prettily trimmed.

Our 2.40 Jackets are worth 3.25. Our 3.70 " " " 4.75. Our 4.25 " " " 5.50.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The leading High Class Fur House in Charlottetown, 12 large cases already opened.

CAPE, ALL LENGTHS, ALL KINDS, MUFFS, ALL KINDS, ALL QUALITIES COLLARS, RUFFS, JACKETS.

Best 50 cent Black Cashmere, worth 75 cents. Best 50 cent Outside Skirts, " 75 cents. Best Black Cravenette, 60 inches wide for 1.00, sold everywhere, 1.45.

Call and see us, we will treat you well.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

UNTIL THEN.

When sand's as good as sugar, And chalk's as good as milk; When thirty inches make a yard, And cotton equals silk; When fourteen ounces make a pound, And that you'll not allow, Then other suits may be as good As Bruce's suits are now.

There's only one best place to have your clothing made, and that's at

D. A. BRUCE'S,

Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

FROM Dominion Coal Co's Mines in C. B.,

Now Landing and to Arrive per

Table with 3 columns: Steamship/Schooner, Tons, and Sydney Slack. Includes entries for Schooner Maggie Bell, R. W. Smith, Lizzie C., Carmena, J. B. Fay, Telephone, Albert P., and Ellen May.

Which will be sold at very lowest rates whilst landing.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

Agents Dominion Coal Company, Ltd. Charlottetown, October 30, 1895.

John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. HARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building.

THE EXCELSIOR TAILORS

Are making GOOD FITS in gentlemen's garments. Bring your cloth and get it made up well, stylish and cheap at J. Calders & Sons, right above the Dominion Boot Store, Queen Street. Be sure and give the old Country tailors a chance.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. mar 1-26. Nov. 6, 1895.-41.

C. LYONS & Co.

Oct. 23.



The Times are Hard,

And money is scarce; and in view of this fact we have placed within the reach of all. No matter how little money a man has, he should not do without a good warm Ulster or Overcoat, as the prices we are offering Clothing at no one should be without.

Boys' Overcoats, Men's Ulsters, Men's Reefers, Boys' Reefers, Men's Overcoats, Men's Suits.

You can buy a good pair Pants of us for \$1.00. Lot of Underclothing at the lowest prices in town. Don't fail to come if you decide to buy. We are the people to buy from in order to save your money.

J. B. McDONALD & Co.

132 Queen Street and Market Square.

Young Men & Women,

LEARN SHORTHAND and GOOD WRITING.

By Mail. Photograph is so simple as to be readily learned by any one of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable.—John B. Storer, M. P.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED, AND TERMS LOW.

Address, W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer. Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1895.

A Never

Failing Friend

OVERCOAT,

Ulster or Reefer.

For this season of the year is a good heavy

We keep the Largest Stock of these for Boys and Men on Prince Edward Island, and acknowledged by all who have inspected it to be the finest selection and most reasonable priced lot of goods yet shown in Charlottetown. We are the largest buyers on the Island, consequently we are not throwing out baits to secure your order, and it goes without saying that no one can buy cheaper, and of course no



**SCALDS**  
and Burns are soothed at once with  
**Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.**

It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

THE PERPETUAL MASS.

[In the city of Cracow, in one of the chapels of the cathedral, a Mass is perpetually saying for the souls of the kings of Poland. This has now continued for some centuries, and a foundation exists to insure its continuance for ever.]

A hallowed fane  
Adorns the plain  
Where Cracow's towers arise,  
Beneath whose dome,  
In his narrow tomb,  
Each crowned Jagiellian lies.

Within those walls  
The dim lights fall  
On an aged churchman's head,  
Who recites alone,  
In hollow tone,  
The Hymns of the dead.  
'Neath the burning ray  
Of the Summer's day  
Which the longest sees the sun,  
By the cold moonlight  
Of the cold winter's night  
Still glides that requiem on.

The ceaseless stave  
Sounds through the nave,  
As the wry chanter sings  
For the kings whose bones  
Lie beneath the stone—  
For the ancient Polish kings.  
Ages have fled  
Since among the dead  
Those monarchs' heads were laid,  
Yet, of Masses to save  
Their souls in the grave,  
The debt is still unpaid!

Sarmata's sway  
Hath passed away,  
Her star hath set in night;  
Of her long-passed reigns  
No trace remains,  
Save this solitary rite.

And still though all  
In this world must fall,  
And nations be no more,  
Shall that solemn chime,  
To the end of time,  
Be for ever chanted.

A RUINED ALTAR.

By ROBERT M. MARSHALL WATSON.  
"The hare shall kittle on thy old heart-strings."  
—Thomas the Rhymer.

Green is the valley and fair the slopes  
around it,  
Wide waves of barley shining to the sun;  
Softly the stockdoves murrain in the pine  
trees,  
Deep through the hollow the happy  
waters run,  
Roofless and ruinous lies the little home-  
stead,  
All the gray walls of it crumbling to the  
ground;  
Only the hearth place steadfast and un-  
shaken,  
Stands like a tomb 'mid the lustrous leaf-  
age round.  
Foxglove and hemlock blossom in the  
garden,  
Where the bright ragwort tramples on  
the rose;  
Gone to the gate and lost the little pathway,  
High on the threshold the gaunt nettles  
glow.

Here long ago, were toll and thought and  
laughter,  
Poor schemes for pleasure, pious plans  
for gain,  
Love, fear, and strife—for men were born  
and died here—  
Strange human passion, bitter human  
pain.

Now the square hearth place, shrouded  
deep in shadow,  
Holds in its hollow wild things of the  
wood;  
Here comes the hawk, and here the va-  
grating swallow  
Nests in the niche where up and trencher  
stood.  
Shy furry forms, that hide in brake and  
covey,  
Leap on the stone where leapt the yel-  
low flame;  
Up the wide chimney, black with vanished  
smoke-wreaths,  
Clambers the weed that wreathes the  
mantel-frame.  
Not when cometh winter and all the weeds  
are withered  
In these bare chambers open to the rain,  
Then when the wind moans in the broken  
chimney  
And the bare shivers in the sudden rain,  
Then the old hearth-stool mourns the folk  
that filled it,  
Mourns for the cheer of the red and gold  
and blue;  
Heaped with the snowdrifts, standing  
bleak and lonely,  
Dreams of the dead and their long-for-  
gotten days.

Strange, but True

The child that cannot digest milk can digest Cod-liver Oil as it is prepared in Scott's Emulsion. Careful scientific tests have proven it to be more easily digested than milk, butter, or any other fat. That is the reason why puny, sickly children, and thin, emaciated and anæmic persons grow fleshy so rapidly on Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites when their ordinary food does not nourish them.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

**IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK**

**NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

CURES BRONCHITIS, COLIC, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Just send his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Scurvy, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

him a full member of the Sacred College. This is the most important and interesting of the ceremonies. The day preceding the hour appointed for the public consistory of the College of the Apostolic Curators, in full official costume, repairs to the respective residences of the newly created Cardinals and notifies them in a regular Latin formula of the public consistory. This is one of the most brilliant scenes of the Sacred College.

But education is the only means by which man can be brought to the stature of his real being. And education for all, with every opportunity offered to all men to embrace it, the surest safeguard of our institutions is to be found. (Applause.) It would be an infinite evil for us Americans that would require all children to be educated in the same manner. No American would accept the dictation which would say that kind of a school his child should be sent to any more than he would be dictated to as to what church he should send him to.

In the eleventh century these Sees were reduced to six, St. Rufinus having been united to Fortius. At the Council held in Rome in 1059, under Nicholas II, it was decreed that Popes should henceforth be elected by the six Cardinal Bishops, who should be the Bishops of the Sees named. The number of Cardinals in the name of the Holy Spirit, ordered that the number of Cardinals should never exceed seventy, and the Sacred College remains at that number to-day. The Cardinals owe their appointment solely to the Pope. The Pope as a rule announces the names of those he has appointed to a secret consistory of the Cardinals, usually at the consistory following the names are made public. In the case of a new Cardinal residing near Rome, he is summoned before the Pope, who, kneeling upon him the beretta, and at the same time appoints the red hat is given him. In the case of a Cardinal living any distance from Rome, a member of the Pope's household, usually a Monsignor, is designated as an Ablegate, and, together with a member of the Papal Guard, is sent to the new Cardinal with the skull-cap, the red beretta and the documents authorizing the investiture of the new Prince of the Church with the beretta. As soon as the messengers arrive at the house of the new Cardinal, the member of the Papal Guard presents him with the skull-cap, the Ablegate is introduced, and, after a short speech asks the Cardinal to fix a date for the bestowing of the beretta. Mgr. Cesare Roncetti was the Ablegate and Count Marefoschi, the member of the Papal Guard who came to this country with the elevation of the late Cardinal McCloskey. The beretta was imposed by Archbishop Bayley, then Archbishop of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, on April 22, 1875, being preceded by St. Stanislaus, Cardinal, celebrated by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. Although Cardinal McCloskey was made a member of the College of Cardinals by Pope Pius XI., he received the red hat from Leo XIII. He was summoned to Rome at the death of Pius IX., but did not reach there until after the election of Leo, from whom he received his hat and his title of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva. In the case of Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Straniero and Count Mucicella were the messengers from Rome. Mgr. Kenrick of St. Louis, Mo., imposed the beretta in the Cathedral in Baltimore on June 30, 1856, after a Mass celebrated by Archbishop Williams, of Boston. The Cardinal went to Rome and was vested with the red hat and the title of Santa Maria in Trastevere.

Bishop Spalding on Education.

At a dinner given by the Columbus Club, Chicago, on the 11th inst., St. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., spoke as follows in response to the toast, "Education." "I doubt if yet the American people are true believers in education. The free institutions of any government rest far more on the moral character of the people of that government than on their material acquisitions. (Applause.) It is for us to aim to keep our people, by our educational systems, honest, pure, and haters of iniquity if we desire to have them always lovers of liberty. I say, and I say it to the people of this country, that it exists for the divinity of man, it is the means and not the end. We in America have not yet risen to this view, although we have free universal education here. An educational authority of Edinburgh, Prof. Lowy, asserts, though the responsibility of parents, of the home, and if that be true then I have only to say that the home above all things must remain paramount in its influence if we are to remain a free people and maintain free institutions.

**THE ART OF CURING**

SCIENTIFIC RHEUMATISM  
NEURALGIA  
PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE  
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAIN  
LIES IN USING  
**MENTHOL PLASTER**

The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, when Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, one of the leading Grit Organs in Ontario, is advocating a change of name for its party. It has grown sick of the name "liberal" and thinks that "reform" is no longer appropriate, while "grit" regards as a nickname. It proposes that henceforth the party assume the name of "national," and call themselves "Nationalists." It is thought that the new name will be especially pleasing in the ears of Quebec electors, whereas the term "liberal" has an unpleasant meaning to French Catholics. But our Woodstock contemporary fails to note the very important fact that there is already a party in Canada that calls itself "National," namely, the party that followed the late Count Mercier, and that now votes for Israel Tarte and Jimmy McShane. This party, a very important section of Mr. Laurier's following in the province of Quebec, may object to having their name appropriated by the whole collection of factions which constitute the grit party. And, again, there are people who might object to a name that already represents such a multitude of sins.—Halifax Evening Mail.

All members of the government are resigning their company directorships. Gen. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland has resigned from the board of the West Indian and Panama telegraph company; and A. Akers Douglas, first commissioner of works, has withdrawn from the Exchange and hop warehouses. When the new government took office, its members had directorships in sixty-four different corporations, including life, fire and marine insurance companies, breweries, railroads, banks, telegraph, shipping, mining and commercial and manufacturing corporations. Gen. Balfour was a director in seven companies. The fact that so many of the ministers and other members of the government were connected with corporations as directors led to the characterization of the cabinet by certain of its radical opponents as a "ministry of directors." And there is a widespread feeling of satisfaction in conservative and liberal unionist circles that the members of the government display their willingness to retire from outside business. When private legislation affecting some of such major companies which they were connected with before the house, their motives cannot be impugned.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back  
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Lesson From Anarchy.

An English Anarchist by the name of Mowbray is on a lecture tour in this country. He spoke in St. Louis last Sunday and he delivered the usual tirade against everything in heaven or on earth. What is to be especially noted in his declaration that to overthrow the existing condition of things the blow must be first struck at religion and the young idea taught to shoot in anarchistic fields. Religion, he said, had tried 1800 years to reform the world and had proved a miserable failure. Preachers and priests were puppets of the rulers and with them share in the plunder of the people. Here, out of the mouth of the arch enemy of all society, human and divine, comes unwitting testimony to the prime value and necessity of religion as the foundation stone of all order and stability in human affairs. We must first destroy religion, cries the Anarchist, before we can disrupt governments and society; we must first teach the young idea how to shoot in anarchistic fields, we must educate the young without religion; for (thus runs the implication in the argument) it is only in the religionless mind that the anarchistic idea will take root and shoot up. Let us put the anarchistic argument in bolder shape. Anarchy would destroy all government of any kind whatsoever: But how? First, religion must be destroyed. The only radical way to destroy religion is to wipe it out of the minds of the young; to do this you must educate the children without religion. Education without religion, the mind is united to receive and cherish the

**HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES**

ALL GRAVE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD

anarchistic idea, i. e., the Satanic notion that law and order are superfluous, that all government is tyranny and should be destroyed absolutely. In this declaration we see the insinuation by the enemy of society of two notable facts: first, the fact that religion is the foundation of society; second, that it is in the minds of the young that religion strikes its firmest permanent roots; and the corollary, that the result of educating the child without religion is anarchy.

But education is the only means by which man can be brought to the stature of his real being. And education for all, with every opportunity offered to all men to embrace it, the surest safeguard of our institutions is to be found. (Applause.) It would be an infinite evil for us Americans that would require all children to be educated in the same manner. No American would accept the dictation which would say that kind of a school his child should be sent to any more than he would be dictated to as to what church he should send him to.

All members of the government are resigning their company directorships. Gen. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland has resigned from the board of the West Indian and Panama telegraph company; and A. Akers Douglas, first commissioner of works, has withdrawn from the Exchange and hop warehouses. When the new government took office, its members had directorships in sixty-four different corporations, including life, fire and marine insurance companies, breweries, railroads, banks, telegraph, shipping, mining and commercial and manufacturing corporations. Gen. Balfour was a director in seven companies. The fact that so many of the ministers and other members of the government were connected with corporations as directors led to the characterization of the cabinet by certain of its radical opponents as a "ministry of directors." And there is a widespread feeling of satisfaction in conservative and liberal unionist circles that the members of the government display their willingness to retire from outside business. When private legislation affecting some of such major companies which they were connected with before the house, their motives cannot be impugned.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back  
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Lesson From Anarchy.

An English Anarchist by the name of Mowbray is on a lecture tour in this country. He spoke in St. Louis last Sunday and he delivered the usual tirade against everything in heaven or on earth. What is to be especially noted in his declaration that to overthrow the existing condition of things the blow must be first struck at religion and the young idea taught to shoot in anarchistic fields. Religion, he said, had tried 1800 years to reform the world and had proved a miserable failure. Preachers and priests were puppets of the rulers and with them share in the plunder of the people. Here, out of the mouth of the arch enemy of all society, human and divine, comes unwitting testimony to the prime value and necessity of religion as the foundation stone of all order and stability in human affairs. We must first destroy religion, cries the Anarchist, before we can disrupt governments and society; we must first teach the young idea how to shoot in anarchistic fields, we must educate the young without religion; for (thus runs the implication in the argument) it is only in the religionless mind that the anarchistic idea will take root and shoot up. Let us put the anarchistic argument in bolder shape. Anarchy would destroy all government of any kind whatsoever: But how? First, religion must be destroyed. The only radical way to destroy religion is to wipe it out of the minds of the young; to do this you must educate the children without religion. Education without religion, the mind is united to receive and cherish the

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back  
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Lesson From Anarchy.

An English Anarchist by the name of Mowbray is on a lecture tour in this country. He spoke in St. Louis last Sunday and he delivered the usual tirade against everything in heaven or on earth. What is to be especially noted in his declaration that to overthrow the existing condition of things the blow must be first struck at religion and the young idea taught to shoot in anarchistic fields. Religion, he said, had tried 1800 years to reform the world and had proved a miserable failure. Preachers and priests were puppets of the rulers and with them share in the plunder of the people. Here, out of the mouth of the arch enemy of all society, human and divine, comes unwitting testimony to the prime value and necessity of religion as the foundation stone of all order and stability in human affairs. We must first destroy religion, cries the Anarchist, before we can disrupt governments and society; we must first teach the young idea how to shoot in anarchistic fields, we must educate the young without religion; for (thus runs the implication in the argument) it is only in the religionless mind that the anarchistic idea will take root and shoot up. Let us put the anarchistic argument in bolder shape. Anarchy would destroy all government of any kind whatsoever: But how? First, religion must be destroyed. The only radical way to destroy religion is to wipe it out of the minds of the young; to do this you must educate the children without religion. Education without religion, the mind is united to receive and cherish the

**Real Ding Dong.**

**GOFF BROTHERS**

**FELT BOOTS, Watertight**

**New Goods**  
**Our New Goods**  
Are pouring in from Germany, Austria, France, England, Canada and the United States. More than ever our store this year will be "Santa Claus Headquarters."

**Never Mind**  
What other people say,  
We say that the  
**CITY HARDWARE STORE**  
is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.  
**Jewel Stoves,**  
**General Hardware,**  
**Lobster Packers Supplies.**  
Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.  
**R. B. NORTON & CO.**

**GEO. CARTER & CO.,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Chinaware,  
TOYS AND WALL PAPERS.

**CLOTHING!**  
**Clothing! Clothing!**

**If You**  
**Can Read**  
**And Write**

Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in  
**OVERCOATS,**  
**Suits, Reefers,**  
**Pants & Vests.**

Then write us at once for quotations on all kinds of  
**Furniture!**  
We can furnish you from garret to cellar for **Less Money than any other firm in the trade on P. E. Island.**

**Think of it and Rejoice.**  
Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.  
We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.  
1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.  
You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys  
**PROWSE BROS:**  
The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys.

**JOHN NEWSON**  
June 12, 1895—6m

**MACHINE REPAIRS,**  
**Sections, Knives,**  
**Rivets, etc.**  
Also, New Model Buckeye Mowers, Easy-dump Ethica Rake, Potato Sufferers, Hay Carriers, etc.  
**D. W. FINLAYSON,**  
H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 17, 1895.

**Boots & Shoes**  
REMEMBER THE  
**OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE**  
when you want a pair of Shoes.  
Our Prices are the lowest in town.  
**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN,  
Queen Street.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
I Feel Like a New Man  
I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHARLES STEVENS, with Eric Prentice Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**D'FOWLER'S**  
EXT. OF  
**WILD STRAWBERRY**  
COLIC  
**CHOLERA**  
**CHOLERA-MORBUS**  
**DIARRHOEA**  
**DYSENTERY**  
AND ALL  
**SUMMER COMPLAINTS**  
OF  
**CHILDREN OR ADULTS**  
Price 35cts  
Beware of Imitations

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

**THE ART OF CURING**  
SCIENTIFIC RHEUMATISM  
NEURALGIA  
PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE  
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAIN  
LIES IN USING  
**MENTHOL PLASTER**