

THE HERALD

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

Montreal Gazette.—"Prince Edward Island's case illustrates the rule that wherever and whenever in the Dominion there is a Liberal Government in power, there is an increase in the taxes or the debt or expenditure, or in all of them together. There are no exceptions."

Montreal Gazette.—"Liberal journals were made at what they called the unconstitutional proposal of the Government to dissolve Parliament a year before its time was up. Now they appear to be as much annoyed that Parliament is not to be dissolved. They evidently have a little hope of profit in a session as they had of gain in a dissolution."

Ottawa Journal.—"Prince Edward Island shows a considerable deficit in her financial statement for the past year. So has every province in the Dominion save Ontario. They are all Liberal Governments, too, except one. How much more forcible would be the diatribes of Laurier, Cartwright, McMillen, Davies, Martin, etc., against extravagance at Ottawa if only their provincial allies would show a little economy."

Lord Salisbury spoke at Limehouse, England, the other day, on religious teaching in the schools, and his remarks are somewhat interesting at the present juncture in Canada. According to the London Spectator he held that "the sound system is that under which a man would pay his education to the school which he approves, and it is towards that we must gradually advance. The state will not be suffered to act like a Russian censor, and black out any religious opinions of which it does not approve."

The Patriot is not satisfied with our review of the Provincial finances. We hardly imagined it would be, yet we think we were not very far astray in our estimate of the Provincial debt. The editor of the Patriot, being, no doubt, "a financial expert" considers himself qualified to juggle with the records, and draw from them such statements as may best suit his party. If a farmer or a business man contracts, during the course of the year, a number of bills, and at the end of the year, finding himself without money to pay these bills, mortgages his farm or other property, to raise the necessary funds, does he by that means free himself from debt? Is there anyone who will not say the contrary is the fact; that he, not only does not free himself from debt, but converts a floating into a permanent debt. That is just the position of the Government. They find themselves in debt, and they issue debentures, and raise money in the form of loans, to meet these debts, pledging the credit of the Province for the payment of the money borrowed. If we erred at all, regarding the debt of the Province, it was because we put it at too low a figure. Sufficient has since come to light to warrant that belief. The report of the Public Works Department shows that the amount of \$11,292,100 due on contracts, was carried over to this Budget, and the Premier, in his Budget Speech stated that, up to the last of March, just past, almost \$80,000 had been raised in the form of loans. That makes over fifty thousand dollars more added to the debt of the Province than the Public Accounts for last year show. From this our readers will readily see that our estimate of the Provincial debt was not at all exaggerated.

As will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Legislature, Premier Peters delivered his budget speech, on Friday evening last. The effort was not one of extraordinary brilliancy, and consisted for the most part, of laudation of the present Government and condemnation of the previous Conservative administrations for their innumerable sins and negligences. He claimed that there was really no deficit last year, that the deficit which did appear in the public accounts was only apparent. For the future, according to the Premier's ideas of things, deficits are to be unknown quantities in the public affairs of this Province so long, at least as the present Liberal Government are permitted to rule. He painted matters in such rosy hues that a stranger listening to him, and knowing nothing of the actual state of affairs, would be led to imagine we had an ideal Government in this Province, and that the people were not groaning under any burdens. He did not tell the House the extent of the permanent debt, which his Government had saddled on the Province; he did not even condescend to state how much that debt was

increased last year, in order to bring about the "apparent deficit" in the financial statement. His speech from beginning to end, was a continuous boast of what he and his colleagues in the Government had accomplished, as compared with the "wicked Tories," when they held the reins of power. He claimed particular credit for the reduction in the expenditure for the administration of Justice, last year, this was his own special branch of the public services. After recounting to his own satisfaction what wonderful things had been done by his Government, the Premier proceeded to outline the ways and means by which revenue, sufficient to meet the expenditure of the current year, would be raised. So satisfactory did he find his calculation of revenue, to be derived from different sources, that he exulted in the anticipation of a small surplus at the end of the year. At this point he took occasion to tell the House that Liberal Governments do not want large surpluses. To those having much knowledge of the history of Liberal Governments, either Provincial or Federal, such information was altogether unnecessary. Referring to the surplus received by the Government under the temporary loan act, he told the House that, up to the last of March, just past, nearly \$90,000 had been thus raised. That is important information, as it shows that at least \$50,000 have been added to the debt of the Province since the 31st December last. The Premier estimated that \$300,000 would be received from the Loan Office. In order that this would be effected, he admitted that the delinquents would have to be compelled to come forward. From land tax he expects to receive \$32,500; from income tax, \$6,300; from commercial travellers, \$4,200; from succession tax \$700 or \$800. In addition to all those, a very large sum is expected from the seamer Florida. Perhaps so. The total revenue he figured out at \$282,000. But the crowning glory of the financial year, would be the advent of the Grits to power at Ottawa. The Premier expressed himself as most sanguine regarding their prospects in the next Dominion general election. If only they get the Federal Government, he feels satisfied, a large amount of money will be received from them, by the Government of this Province. We are very much afraid the Premier's hopes will be ruthlessly shattered.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, although at a great disadvantage, being obliged to reply, at once, to the Premier, with all his previous knowledge of what might contain, made an excellent, spirited speech. He said the Leader of the Government, special pleader as he was, had painted the Provincial affairs in very fine style. But he would quote from the records to show that things were not just as lovely as the Hon. Leader of the Government would have us believe. The Premier had severely criticised the late Government's financial management, but he (Mr. Gordon) showed that, for the thirteen years they had been in power, the average annual deficit amounted to only \$7,500. Look at the state of affairs now. We were in debt \$185,000 for debentures; over \$40,000 for loans; \$45,000 had been wrung from the people in taxes. This was what the poor people of this Province had to face, in a poor year. Notwithstanding the plausible story told by the Leader of the Government, the people were not satisfied, and this dissatisfaction would break out in a voice of thunder before long. The Premier had brought up the Registry Office once more. In 1893 the Leader of the Government had told the House, he thought that this matter had come to an end, and that everything was lovely in the Registry Office; but it appears it has not been dragged in once more. He pointed out that the Leader of the Government was wrong in his comparison of the amounts paid for education by the respective governments. In 1890 the late Government spent \$113,000 for education. The Leader of the Government, he said, boasted of the correctness of his estimates, but what about the estimated receipts from poll tax? He considered the claim against the steamer Florida a most extraordinary item to put in a capital account. The road machines, he said, had improved the roads where improvements were not wanted; but, in the swamps, where there was the greatest need of improvement, they were of no use. Notwithstanding the Premier's predictions when he assumed power, the era of deficits had not yet ended; the golden age had not yet arrived, and he had not much more confidence in what had been said now by the Premier than when he came into power. \$25,000 was too large a sum to be spent in operating the ferries. Good Government and care and economy in the expenditure of the public money was what he desired. The speech of the Leader of the Opposition, couched in graceful and courteous language, was well received and heartily applauded.

Sessional Notes.

During his speech on the budget, in reply to the Leader of the Government, on Friday evening last, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, showed his keen sense of humor by unearthing a rather amusing passage from the budget speech of Premier Peters in 1891. Mr. Peters was referring to the deficit which, he claimed, had occurred in the year previous to his taking office, and is thus reported in the "Debates" of that year: "I will lay the flattering unction to my soul, and the souls of the members of my Government—if they have any—that we will not be that much astray, at all events." It must be admitted that this adaptation of the words of the immortal dramatist, was by no means "flattering" to the "members of my Government."

When the bill taking the appointment of the Sheriffs out of the hands of the Judges, and relegating it to the Leader of the Government, was before the House, the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues fought it from stage to stage. When it was reported from committee, and again on the motion for the third reading, the Leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moved the "three months hoist." But the only argument used in reply was to vote down the motion and pass the bill. This is the mode of action of what our morning contemporary would call the "Brute Majority."

The other day when the legal points of a bill before the House were under discussion, Mr. McKinnon, junior member of the House, undertook to express his view of the matter. But his views did not agree with those of the Premier, and the latter took his follower rather severely to task, as much as telling him he did not know where he spoke. This roused McKinnon's Highland blood and for a moment, it looked as though there might be "wigs" on the floor of the House; but the Premier did not then further provoke his stalwart antagonist, biding his time to whip him into line. "Thus freedom now so seldom waxes,"

In view of the fact, that the Opposition are small in numbers, and the Government have such a large following in the Legislature, one would suppose that, when a member on the Government side addresses the House, no matter how briefly, it would be quite unnecessary to make a great hub-bub over it. Nor is this applause which usually follows a speech from the Government side confined to the members; but it is usually most vehemently participated by the numerous Government officials planted in every corner. Even the coal-heavers taking a leading part. A worthy cause should scarcely need encouragement of that kind.

Bishop McDonald sets out for Rome.

After the high Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last, His Lordship Bishop McDonald, approached the sanctuary railing and addressed the congregation. He told them of his approaching departure for Rome on his visit ad limina Apostolorum, to lay before the Vicar of Christ, the success of the Prince of Apostles, an account of his stewardship. It would be a pleasure to him, he said, to be able to tell the Pope of the faith and devotion of the Catholics of this diocese. He then referred to the new Cathedral, the success of the people to contribute as generously as possible towards this much needed undertaking. He expressed the hope that about a year from now work would be commenced on the building. The intention was to finish the basement and use it for services till the main building was finished. It was the hope, if possible, to lay the corner stone on the 24th of June, 1897, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Island. In conclusion he recommended himself to the prayers of his faithful people, during his absence and bestowed upon them his blessing. Since then great numbers have called on His Lordship, at the Palace to bid him good-bye and wish him a safe journey; and he has been the recipient in many ways, of tokens of esteem from his dioceses. On Tuesday he was waited on by Senator McDonald and Thomas Handrahan Esq., who, on behalf of the Cathedral congregation, presented him with a purse of gold, to defray his expenses on the journey. His Lordship was completely taken by surprise, and expressed his heart-felt thanks and gratification for the valuable gift. His Lordship, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Walker of Rollo Bay who accompanies him to Rome, leaves this afternoon for Georgetown, so as to cross to Pictou to-morrow, en route for Halifax whence they sail on Saturday on board the Allan line Steamer Parisian. At Halifax they will be joined by Bishop Sweeney of St. John and Bishop Cameron of Antigonish who are also going to Rome. His Lordship expects to be absent about three months. Bon Voyage.

Read the advertisement of the Steamer "Sunrise" in another column of this days Herald.

In consequence of His Lordship's absence from the Cathedral on Holy Thursday, he will bless the oils in St. James's Church, Georgetown, early in the morning.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

John F. Muncey, one of Halifax's oldest and most highly respected citizens, died last Thursday, aged 95. It is stated on good authority that no insolvency bill will be introduced during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

A bucket shop kept by Philipus Bros., St. John N. B., was raided by the police on Friday last who seized their apparatus. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made a contract with the Province for a two years' supply of coal for its Atlantic division.

The Dominion Government has been informed that New Zealand is willing to negotiate a trade agreement with Canada. The schooner Mildred A. Lee, of Gloucester, Mass., with her crew of sixteen, has been given up as lost. The crew were all Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders.

Henry McKinley, of Albert County N. B., was found dead in a snowbank at Penequis, on Friday last. Liquor and exposure to the cold were the causes of death.

Oscar Wilde was arrested on Friday last, in London, and taken to Collier Row street station. When the charge indicated by his testimony in court was read to him, he stood with his hands in his pockets, silent and apparently unconcerned.

This week the organization of the Colonial Iron and Coal Company will take place at St. John N. B. It is stated that English and American capitalists are interested with Mr. Leckie, and that blast furnaces producing one hundred tons of pig iron per day will be in operation in Carleton by this time next year.

The London Chronicle of April 6th, commenting upon the conference between the representatives of Canada and Newfoundland for the admission of Nfld into the Dominion says: "The fact that the Canadians persist in their inviolation when the new term is finally embraced, proves the strength of their desire to create one strong compact nationality from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The big profits of the Alaska company which have carried on the sealing business up there are revealed in a lawsuit now brought by a discontented stockholder. For 20 years the company paid dividends of from 20 to 15 per cent on the capital stock invested. The banner year was 1890, in which there were three dividends, aggregating 115 per cent. One was 50 per cent, or \$2,000,000. Small wonder the sealers don't like to be disturbed.—Boston Herald.

Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, was interviewed by the Press despatch from Washington, on the 5th inst., denying that pleuropneumonia existed among cattle in the western States. Mr. Angers said that his information was received from a reliable correspondent in Pueblo, Colorado, who reported that the Veterinarian of Kansas, State Agricultural College, reports that the disease has found footing in Kansas. Eight cattle have died with it, and about fifty head are now suffering from the disease. Mr. Angers said he thought it his duty to call the attention of quarantine officers to this report.

The cyclone of a fortnight ago, which swept diagonally across the middle and the south of England, is said to have done more damage than any previous hurricane in the memory of living men. Some of its destruction is irreparable. All the great cathedrals of the country, the Westminster Abbey, which were almost prostrated, and had been familiar to tourists and writers for centuries, were blown down. Sandringham and the adjoining estate lost together over five hundred trees in Huntingdonshire, the finest in England, and probably in the world, was wholly wiped out. The Peterborough Cathedral lost unique spires, and the newspapers are filled with appeals from country rectors for subscriptions to rebuild ancient churches smashed by the gale.

The Newfoundland delegates arrived in Ottawa on Wednesday last and were cordially received. Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Haggart met them and the delegates were formally notified that a sub-committee of the council had been appointed to meet with them to discuss terms of union. The first conference was held on Thursday morning in the Premier's office. It was decided that the meetings should be private and the visitors stipulated that nothing should be divulged until they had had an opportunity of presenting to their legislature such conclusions as might be arrived at. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. John Haggart, and Hon. Geo. Foster were present, representing the dominion. Four delegates, Messrs. Morris, Emerson, and Harwood, were in attendance for Newfoundland. The business transacted was purely of a formal character. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, appointed president of the conference, and John L. Payne, the Premier's private secretary, was made secretary. The hours for holding the meetings were thus arranged. It was decided to meet from 10 a. m. to 12 30 a. m. in the forenoon, and from 5 to 5 15 in the afternoon. A statement of the affairs of the colony was then asked for, particularly as regards the financial obligations of Newfoundland. This was presented at a meeting held Friday forenoon.

This solemn office of Holy Week commences in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at seven o'clock this evening with Te Deum, which will be said at the same hour on Thursday and Friday evenings. The solemn morning services, tomorrow and Friday will begin at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday morning at 7 30. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there will be the devotion of the Way of the Cross.

Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, April 1. House met at 8 30. Hon. Mr. McLean submitted the report of the Commissioner of Public Works on Mr. Peters the Public Schools Report.

On motion of Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) the House went into committee on the bill amending the Seduction Act, with Mr. Forbes in the chair. Mr. Rogers explained that the object of the bill was to provide that no person against whom a judgment has been recovered under the Seduction Act of 1870, shall be entitled to obtain relief under the provisions of the "Indigent Debtors Act," or the "Act respecting Arrests and Imprisonment for Debt."

Hon. Mr. Peters explained the provisions of the Seduction Act as it existed at present, and showed under what circumstances the offence came within the criminal code. He pointed out that if the proposed change was made a person who was fined \$200 could be kept in prison for three years and six months. He thought this was altogether too long a term of imprisonment. He did not think the measure should pass, but he would have no objection on to the passing of a section which would provide that the term of imprisonment should not exceed six months. Under the law as it exists no person can "swear out" who is able to pay. He thought it was altogether too long a term of imprisonment. He did not think the measure should pass, but he would have no objection on to the passing of a section which would provide that the term of imprisonment should not exceed six months.

Hon. Mr. Gordon said that young men were being recruited under the law when they were innocent, and in his opinion it would be a retrograde movement to pass measures such as the case under consideration. Education rather than legislative enactment was the way to elevate the morals of the people.

Mr. McKinnon did not agree with the Attorney-General respecting the duration of the term of imprisonment. He thought that a person imprisoned under the act could be kept out under the provisions of the "Indigent Debtors Act" for the making of this change in the act otherwise it would now be brought before the House. He suggested that the term of imprisonment should be limited to six months.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) did not think that the mere fact of a man paying (say) \$300 under the civil law prevented him from being prosecuted under the criminal law. He argued in favor of better protection for women in respect to the matter under consideration, and thought that the proposed change was a step in that direction. He thought, however, that the term of imprisonment was too great; that it should not be more than twelve months.

Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that under the proposed bill a man could be imprisoned for three years and six months, whilst he could not be imprisoned for more than two years, when the offence was committed by a criminal. He thought the passing of the proposed law would therefore tend to make the Legislature ridiculous. He suggested that the term of imprisonment be made shorter, and expressed the opinion that one year was too long.

House resumed committee on the bill relating to the appointment of sheriffs, with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the bill be reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Gordon moved that the report of the committee be received three months hence. In so doing he put in a strong plea against making any change in the manner of appointing sheriffs, and said they should be selected by the Judges as at present. He thought the present mode of appointing them was the best, and that they should be discharged their duties well, and were competent for the positions they held.

Mr. Shaw, in seconding the motion, also spoke highly of the manner in which the sheriffs discharged their duties, and said he was decidedly opposed to the proposed change in the manner of appointing them.

The House divided on the amendment as follows: Aye—Gordon, Shaw, A. J. McDonald, J. A. McDonald, Blanchard. Nays—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Sinclair, Forbes, H. O. McDonald, Robertson, Rogers (Charlottetown), Gaskin, McWilliams, Robertson, Rogers (Alberton), Prowse. The original motion was then carried on the same division with the ayes and nays reversed.

Committee on the bill respecting the incorporation of butter and cheese factories was then resumed. Mr. Robertson in the chair. Hon. Mr. Farquharson moved an amendment to the effect that section 3 be changed by providing that the value of the shares be left to the discretion of the companies seeking incorporation under the Act.

The amendment after being discussed by Messrs. Peters, Sinclair, Farquharson, Rogers (Alberton), A. Peters, Shaw, Bell and others, was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the bye-laws, rules and regulations, which may be altered to suit the local or peculiar circumstances of the different factories, were discussed, reported agreed to, and the House adjourned until next day.

TUESDAY, April 2. House met at 4 p. m. Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works if a petition had been received by the Government asking that Brudenell (North) Wharf be repaired for shipping purposes for the ensuing year, and if so, what action the Government intended to take in relation thereto.

Hon. Mr. McLean said such a petition had been received and would be presented to the House. The Act respecting the reclamation of marshes, and the bill of amending the Act incorporating the Crapaud Drying Company, were each read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Gordon moved that the Act respecting the office of Sheriff be read a third time. Hon. Mr. Gordon moved in amendment that the bill be read a third time three months hence.

The House divided on the amendment as follows: Aye—Gordon, Shaw, A. J. McDonald, J. A. McDonald, Blanchard, Farquharson, Sinclair, Forbes, H. O. McDonald, Robertson, Rogers (Charlottetown), Gaskin, McWilliams, Robertson, Rogers (Alberton), Prowse. The amendment was lost, and the motion that the bill be read a third time and passed, carried on the same division with the ayes and nays being reversed. Mr. Warburton introduced a bill to amend the procedure for the collection



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of promissory notes and bills of exchange, which was ordered to be read a second time to-day.

O motion of Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) the House resumed committee on the Seduction Bill, with Mr. Forbes in the chair. Mr. Rogers moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the bill be amended by providing that no person against whom a judgment has been, or hereafter may be recovered under the provisions of the "Indigent Debtors Act," shall be entitled to obtain any benefit or relief under the provisions of "The Indigent Debtors Act," the act respecting arrest and imprisonment for debt or "An act to incorporate and amend the laws now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors or any amendments thereof; and no person shall be deemed a debtor for the purposes of the "Indigent Debtors Act," the act respecting arrest and imprisonment for debt or "An act to consolidate and amend the laws now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors or any amendments thereof; provided, however, that no such person shall be deprived of the benefits of such acts after being confined in jail for a longer period than twelve months."

Mr. Arthur Peters thought that the term of imprisonment was too long, and moved in amendment that the word "twelve" be struck out and "six" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought the limit of imprisonment less than twelve months of the civil law, and the opinion that some provision should be made for the payment of the money.

Hon. Mr. Peters thought the bill was worthy of the most serious consideration. He was willing to vote for a measure that would provide for a term of imprisonment not exceeding nine months. He thought that if the change he suggested were made there would be very little opposition to the bill. He moved in amendment that the word "twelve" be struck out and "nine" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Bell thought that the Stipendiary Magistrates should have jurisdiction in these cases.

Hon. Mr. Peters advised the House to be careful not to pass a criminal law under the guise of a civil law, and thus change the character of appointing sheriffs, and said they should be selected by the Judges as at present. He thought the present mode of appointing them was the best, and that they should be discharged their duties well, and were competent for the positions they held.

After some further discussion the bill was reported agreed to as amended, and was ordered to be read a third time next day.

House adjourned until 10 a. m. next day.

WEDNESDAY, April 3. House met at 3 p. m. Mr. Warburton presented a petition from Daniel Ross, John Simpson and others asking for incorporation of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Stanley Bridge." It was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) moved the third reading of the Seduction Act. Mr. A. Peters moved that the order for the bill be discharged and that the bill be referred back to the committee for re-consideration.

Mr. A. Peters moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the word "has been" be struck out in order that the Act shall not apply to any judgments heretofore given. The motion carried. The bill was then reported agreed to and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lot 48 and 49 praying for the passing of an act to confirm the title to lands in a certain lease made between Alexander A. Moore, of Power, Lot 48, of the one part, and Alfred Edward Dewar, of Lot 48, of the other part, acting for a company to be called "The Hazel Brook Dairying Company." The petition was read and a bill in accordance therewith was submitted and referred to the Private Bills Committee. Mr. Warburton moved the second reading of the bill intituled "The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1885." In so doing he pointed out that the difficulty which they sought to get over was one of frequent occurrence here and also in England, where several years ago they took steps in the direction of a remedy. The bill which he introduced was a transcript of that Imperial measure. In cases of the kind to which the act had reference there is a delay which is injurious alike to the plaintiff and the defendant. In the case of a promissory note or a bill of exchange a man must know if he is a debtor. The gist of the bill is contained in the first clause, which prevents a man putting a creditor to further expense and delay if he has no defence. The bill gives a man time to show if he has a defence. The law as it exists at present is unjust to the man who is owing. In the bill before the House twelve days are given after the service of the writ for a man to come in and show defence.

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Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.

By N. P. WILLES.

He sat upon the ass's colt and rode
Toward Jerusalem Beside him walked
Closely and silently the faithful twelve,
And on before him went the faithful throng,
Shouting hosannas, and with eager hands
Strawing their garments thickly in the way.

Th' unbroken foal beneath him gently
stepped,
Tame as his patient dam; and as the song
Of "Welcome to the Son of David" burst
Forth from a thousand throats, and the leaves
Of the waving branches touched its silken
ears.

It turned its wild eye for a moment back;
And then, subdued by an invisible hand,
Meekly trod onward with its slender
feet.

The dew-lark sparkle from the grass had
gone,
As he rode up Mount Olivet. The woods
Threw their cool shadows directly to the
west;

And the light foal, with quick and toiling
step,
And head bent low, kept up its unslacken-
ed way,
Till its soft mane was lifted by the wind
Swept over the mount from Jordan.

As he reached
The summit's breezy pitch, the Saviour
raised
His calm blue eyes—there stood Jerusalem!
Eagerly he bent forward, and beneath
His mantle's positive folds a bolder line
Than the wondrous slowness of His perfect
limbs.

Betwixt the swelling fulness of his breast
There stood Jerusalem—How fair she
looked—
The silver sun on all her palaces,
And her fair daughters mid the golden
spires.

Tending their terrace flowers; and
Keaton's stream
Lining the meadows with its silver band,
And wreathing its mist-mantle on the sky
With the murmur's exhalations. There
stood,
Jerusalem, the city of his love,
Chosen from all the earth! Jerusalem
That knew Him first, that had rejected
Him!

Jerusalem for whom he came to die!
The shouts redoubled from a thousand
lips.
At the fair sight, the children laughed and
sang
Loud hosannas; the clear air was filled
With odor from the trampled olive
leaves—
But "Jehus weep!" The loved disciple
saw
His Master's tears and closer to His side
He came with yearning looks and on his
neck.

The Saviour leaned with heavenly tenden-
ness,
And murmured: "How oft, Jerusalem
would I
Have gathered you as gathered a hen
Her brood beneath her wings—but ye
would not!"

He thought not of the death that He
should die—
He thought not of the thorns He knew
most pierce
His forehead—the buffet on the cheek—
The scourge, the mocking homage, the
four scourges!

Gethsemane stood beneath his eye
Clear in the morning sun; and there he
knew,
While they who "could not watch with
Him one hour"
Were sleeping. He should sweat great
drops of blood,
Praying the cup might pass: And Gol-
gotha
Should bare and desert by the city walls,
And in its midst, to the Prophet eye
Rose the rough cross, and his keen agonies
Were numbered all—the nails were in His
feet—
Th' insalting sponge was pressing on his
lips.

The blood and water gushed from his
side—
The dizzy faintness swarming in his
brain—
And, while His own disciples fled in fear,
A world's death agonies! Jerusalem! In
His Ah!—He forgot all this. He only saw
Jerusalem—the chosen—the loved—the
lost!

He only felt that for her sake His life
Was vainly given, and in His playing love
The sufferings that would clothe the
Heaven in black
Were quite forgotten.

Was there ever love,
In earth or heaven, equal unto this!

The Glorious City of God.

SOMETHING ON DEVOTION TO THE
FOSTER-FATHER OF OUR LORD.

By the wise and timely action of
Pius IX., devotion to St. Joseph has
been greatly augmented in our
day. As patron of the Universal
Church, extraordinary devotion has
sprung up for him on all sides. It
was peculiarly fitting that the saintly
Pius IX. should have been instru-
mental, in the hands of God, in bring-
ing about this happy condition of
things. Having placed upon the
virgin brow of the Mother of Christ
her most endearing title, the One by
which she likes best to be known and
honored—"The Immaculate Concep-
tion"—as declared by her own lips,
it was most appropriate that the same
Pontiff should crown St. Joseph with
an aureole whose splendor and beauty
is second only to that of his virgin
spouse. Among his many glorious
deeds these two great acts will ever
endear to the hearts of devout Catho-
lics the memory of Pius IX.

No saint is so worthy of our homage
as St. Joseph. He occupies the most
intimate relations with God, and
stands in the closest proximity to
Him. In the great work of the redem-
ption, he performed a necessary
part in the designs of Providence.
As the Foster-Father of Jesus and
the guardian of Mary, he had intrust-
ed to his care the most precious
treasure that has ever been confided
to mortal keeping. His virtues cor-
responded to the dignity of his office,
for the Scriptures declare "He was a
just man in all his ways." He was a
man of a plenitude of grace; and
for immediate relief after eat-
ing, use K. D. C.

every virtue in its highest and most
perfect degree. Inspired in his very
act by a spirit of gentleness and love,
he sought only the comfort and hap-
piness of the cherished objects of his
solitude. No unkind word ever
escaped his lips, no look of reproach
went forth from his eyes. Meekness
was in his countenance and charity
in his looks. Though obliged to toil
for the support of the household, he did
not grow weary of the task or become
dissatisfied with his lot in life. He
rather loved the more his lowly
station, since God so willed it; and
his faith in Providence told him that
what was the best of infinite wisdom
was for the best.

Though descended from the house
of David, yet he did not disdain to
work as a humble artisan. St. Joseph
carried nothing for either riches or
worldly fame. He was contented and
happy in the position which he occu-
pied. He knew that God regards
persons for what they are in His sight
and no more. Judged according to
that standard, St. Joseph was rich in-
deed; for having co-operated with the
designs of heaven, grace constantly
increased and multiplied in his soul.

It will be seen that St. Joseph has
great influence and power in heaven.
Hence, pious Christians are accus-
tomed to invoke his aid, confidently
relying upon its assistance. The
great St. Teresa de Jesus—the great
mother of Carmel—has said that she
never asked St. Joseph for a spiritual
favor without receiving it. "To other
saints," she says, "God seems to grant
spontaneous favors, but to St. Joseph
He accords a favor that he asks." "If any
one should doubt the truth of my say-
ing," St. Teresa continues, "I beg of
him to make the trial for himself." The
development and progress of the
devotion to Joseph are largely due to
the writings and untiring efforts of St.
Teresa, who never ceased to proclaim
his praises.

Many reasons then suggest them-
selves to pious Christians for honoring
St. Joseph. The sceptre symbolizes
his mission and his characteristic
virtue. The lily is the type of his
stainless purity. He is father of a
new and spiritual generation, extolled
in Holy Writ, "the only one whose
is immortal, because they are known
both to God and to men."
Go to Joseph, then, poor hearts,
broken by the forgetfulness of friends,
neglected by the world, and kindly
sensitive to rebuffs, and kindly
whom, together with the Virgin
Mother, the doors of Bethlehem were
shut most unkindly, will heal your
heartache and dry your tears, and
make you see in what seems most
hard the loving Providence of God.

Go to Joseph, poor mother, whose
heart aches for an only son, astray from
Church and home; and he will bid
you not weep as they who have no
hope, but mingle prayers with tears,
and thus win back your boy as Monica
did her Augustine.

It is remarkable that the two great-
est and most salutary social revolu-
tions which have taken place in Eng-
land, and that revolution which, in the
thirteenth century, put an end to the
tyranny of nation over nation, and
that revolution which, a few genera-
tions later, put an end to the prop-
erty of man in man, were silently and
imperceptibly effected. They struck
contemporary observers with no more
surprise, and have received from histo-
rians a very scanty measure of atten-
tion. They were brought about not
by legislative regulations nor by
physical force—moral causes
noislessly effected first the distinction
between Norman and Saxon, and
then the distinction between master
and slave.

B.B.B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

spring from the noblest houses of
Normandy. It was a national as well
as religious feeling that drew great
multitudes to the shrine of Becket,
whom they regarded as the enemy of
Norman or Saxon may be doubted;
but there is no doubt that he perished
by Norman hands, and that the Sax-
ons cherished his memory with pecu-
liar tenderness and veneration, and
in their popular poetry represented
him as one of their own race. A
successor of Becket was foremost
among the refractory magnates who
obtained that charter which secured
the privileges both of the Norman
barons and of the Saxon yeomanry.
How great a part the House of Becket
played in the history of the English
ecclesiastical polity, we learn from the
unexceptionable testimony of Sir
Thomas Smith, one of the ablest
counsellors of Elizabeth. When the
dying slaveholder asked for the last
sacraments, his spiritual father, the
regularly adjusted him, and he loved
regularly adjusted him, and he loved
for whom Christ had died. So success-
fully had the Church used her
formidable machinery that, before
the Reformation came, she had en-
franchised almost all the bondmen in
the kingdom except the few who had
to do her justice, seem to have been
very tenderly treated.

Catholic Truth Society.

(Northwest Catholic Review.)
We are asked to publish the follow-
ing report of the Catholic Truth Society
held in this city a few days ago.

That we, the members of the Catho-
lic Truth Society of Western Can-
ada, have read with the very greatest
regret and indignation the mislead-
ing and one-sided report of the Mani-
toba issue of the Catholic of the 9th
March and as we give to understand
that this paper circulates among a
number of the English-speaking Catho-
lics of Ontario, and others, we deem it
our duty to set the Catholic press of
the province an expression of our
views regarding the said report, hop-
ing thereby to counteract to some ex-
tent the great evil which it seems to
us might be done to the sacred cause
of Catholic education in Manitoba.

1st. That particular and undue
prominence is given to the so-called
"Manitoba issue" of the Catholic of
O'Donoghue's report, whereas the
proceedings as given in United Canada
on the following points:
2nd. That the statement of United
Canada that Mr. O'Donoghue's report
was a revelation, is calculated to
excite in the minds of the people a
false impression that there is some
truth in the scandalous asser-
tions he made regarding the Catholic
schools in Manitoba.
3rd. That the whole tendency of
United Canada's report seems to be
in the direction of elevating Mr.
O'Donoghue into the position of a
representative Catholic, and of sup-
pressing everything that was said and
done to show he has no claim to that
character.

4th. That as a Catholic paper it
should surely have been the duty of
United Canada, if it felt it desirable
to publish Mr. O'Donoghue's false
assertions as to the language used by
Archbishop Langevin in the pulpit of
St. Mary's church, to have at least in
the same issue published the facts
that the resolutions of the mass meet-
ing of Catholics read by Mr. Ewart
showed there was not one word of
truth in the statements.
5th. That in furthering publishing an
interview with Mr. O'Donoghue and
giving what it calls "this version of
the facts," United Canada seems to us
to have gone out of its way to present
to its readers the impression that
there is a difference of opinion be-
tween the clergy and the laity, the
French and the Irish, on this question,
when as a matter of fact nothing has
been left undone that the Catholic
people of all degrees and national-
ities could do to show their absolute
unanimity.

6th. That in asking the question—
"How is it in any prominent Catho-
lic paper are opposed to your view?"
United Canada plainly showed that
the resolutions we have referred to
had come under its notice, and we
find it difficult to understand what
can have led a Catholic paper to
publish Mr. O'Donoghue's state-
ments without one word of reference to
said resolutions.

Lastly—That we desire again to
inform the Catholic people of Ontario
and the east, and all who have read
United Canada's report of the school
case that Mr. O'Donoghue represents
no one but himself; that if his testi-
mony was a revelation it could only
have been because of the astounding
audacity of the man, and the length
to which he is evidently prepared to
go in his crusade against the most

THE SECRET
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power over every organ of the body.
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Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the
Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human
system are regulated, purified, and
restored to perfect natural action by
this medicine. Thus it CURES all
diseases affecting these or other parts
of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipa-
tion, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Head-
ache, Kidney and Liver Complaint,
Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Nervous or General
Debility, and all irregularities of the
system, caused by Bad Blood or dis-
ordered action of the Stomach, Bowels,
Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testi-
monials warrant the assertion that
Burdock is the BEST SPRING
MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR
OLD.

cherished rights of the Catholic peo-
ple of this country; and we regret
that a Catholic paper should have
lent its columns to assist him by
giving him that publicity and promi-
nence which neither his ability nor
his place in the estimation of the peo-
ple of this country entitle him to.

Bishop Weathers.

The Right Rev. William Weathers,
one of the auxiliary Bishops of West-
minster, died at Nazareth House,
Isleworth, on Monday, March 4.
The venerable prelate, who was in his
eighty-first year, had received the last
Sacraments. His loss is mourned by
many priests and nuns in Westmin-
ster and Southwark with acute grief,
for a large number of priests in both
dioceses were brought into affectionate
relationship with him as pupil on the
one side and tutor or principal of his
college on the other, while he ordain-
ed many clergy and professed a con-
siderable number of nuns. Catholics
generally, though prepared for his
death, will learn of it with sorrow.
He was until a few years ago a pre-
minent figure in the Catholic world,
and there was something so personally
attractive about the man as to leave
an impression of the kindest descrip-
tion upon all whom he met. He
was born in London in 1814 and
with his mother, a sister and a brother,
was received into the Church after his
father's death, both his parents having
been members of the Church of Eng-
land. In 1823 he was with his
brother, sent to a school in Badesley,
Warwickshire, under the direction of
Franciscans. In 1828 he and his
brother became students at St. Ed-
mund's College, Old Hall, Ware, and
he was ordained priest in 1838. He
remained at the college, holding vari-
ous offices, until he became president
in 1851, succeeding the Very Rev.
Dr. Cox. He held this position for
seventeen years, receiving the title of
doctor in the meantime, during his
term as president several additions
were made to the college.

In July, 1869, Dr. Weathers took
charge of the new Seminary of St.
Thomas, Hammersmith, and in that
year received the title of Missioner.
Subsequently he was appointed, and
was appointed Domestic Prelate to
his Holiness. In 1872 he was con-
secrated a Bishop Auxiliary, receiving
the title of Bishop of Amelya. When
St. Thomas' Seminary was closed
very long ago, the Bishop of Amelya
decided to spend the remainder of his
days with the Sisters of Nazareth at
Isleworth, near London. A friend-
ship extending over forty years had
existed between him and the Sisters,
and for the last two years he had re-
sided at the Nazareth House as chap-
lain. Here he has been attended in
his last illness with the most assiduous
care. One of the good Sisters
tells us that "the Bishop's end was
full of faith, piety, humility and self-
denial. Indeed, the Sisters had often
reminded him on the extent to which
he had practised mortification, but
he never complained, and his usual
humility he yielded to their recom-
mendations after a struggle, remark-
ing: 'Must I obey, too?'"

Reginald Mass was sung at
the Cathedral Kensington, on
Tuesday morning, March 12th.
The funeral took place at St. Edmund's
College, Old Hall, on Wednesday.—
Liverpool Catholic Times.



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Know and get the best. Cottolene,
the new vegetable shortening, has
won a wide and wonderful popu-
larity. At its introduction it was
submitted to expert chemists, promi-
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a matter of history. Will you share
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for which it stands, by using it in
your home?
Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5
pound pails by all grocers.

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edy.

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We will give 2 prizes, one for country and one for city. Competition open to all till April 15, 1895.

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Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tues-
day, the twenty-third day of April,
A. D. 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock,
noon, in front of the Law Courts Building
in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of
a power of sale contained in an Indenture
of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day
of January, A. D. 1889, and made between
Joseph J. Melnis, of Lot or township
number Thirty-six, in Queen's County,
farmer, of the one part and Credit Foncier
Franco-Canadian of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land sit-
uate lying, and being on Lot or Township
number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in
the Parish of Island, bounded and
described as follows, that is to say: By a
line commencing at a stake fixed on the
shore of Bedford Bay and running from
thence south seventy-one degrees east for
the distance of one hundred and one chains,
thence north nineteen degrees east five
chains, thence north seventy-one degrees
west to the shore, and from thence follow-
ing the contour of the shore to the place
of commencement, containing, by estima-
tion fifty acres of land, a little more or
less, as shown on a plan on the margin of
a deed from the Commissionaire of Public
Lands to the said Joseph J. Melnis,
bearing date the tenth day of November,
A. D. 1885, and is bounded on the north
by the farm of Peter Melnis, and on the
east by the farm of Matthew Melnis, on
the west by the shore of Tracadie Bay and
on the east by the rear line of farms
fronting on the Affon Road. And is also
thus described in a deed from Patrick
Morris, of Black River, in Queen's County,
Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary
Morris, his wife to the said Joseph J. Mel-
nis, bearing date the seventh day of
January, A. D. 1889.

For further particulars apply at the
office of James A. McDonald, Solicitor,
Charlottetown.
Dated this nineteenth day of March,
A. D. 1895.
CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN,
Mortgagees.
March 20, 1895.—51.

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ALSO—150 Tubs Butter, Smoked Hams, Rolled and Breakfast Bacon, Pork, Lard, etc. GROCERIES of all kinds at lowest prices.
J. H. MYRICK & CO.
Charlottetown, March 13, 1895—21m

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Mill, Lot 48, 80 acres are cleared, and
the remainder is covered with wood and
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Apply to
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JAMES WISE,
Winger's Mill, P. E. I.
March 27, 895.—2m