

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 49

Calendar for Nov., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 3h. 14.5m. a. m.
First Quarter, 12th day, 1h. 28.1m. a. m.
Full Moon, 20th day, 6h. 12.1m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 31.2m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	High Water	Low Water
1	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	7.30	8.30
2	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	9.11	10.11
3	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	11.0	12.0
4	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	11.31	12.31
5	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	11.58	12.58
6	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	12.21	1.21
7	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	12.48	1.48
8	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	1.19	2.19
9	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	1.44	2.44
10	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	2.13	3.13
11	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	2.45	3.45
12	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	3.20	4.20
13	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	3.57	4.57
14	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	4.36	5.36
15	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	5.16	6.16
16	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	5.57	6.57
17	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	6.38	7.38
18	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	7.20	8.20
19	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	8.03	9.03
20	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	8.87	9.87
21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	9.72	10.72
22	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	10.58	11.58
23	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11.45	12.45
24	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	12.33	1.33
25	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	13.22	2.22
26	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	14.12	3.12
27	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	15.03	4.03
28	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	15.94	4.54
29	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	16.86	5.46
30	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	17.78	6.38
31	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	18.71	7.31

Epps's Cocoa.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA possesses the following distinctive DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY, GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC. Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quarter-pound Tins and Packets only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd. Homoeopathic Chemists, London; England. Oct. 7, 1896.

Watches, SPECTACLES, RINGS.

Leading Lines.

When you require anything in this line you will find it at

Lowest Prices

Consistent with quality and [service] at

E. W. Taylor's,

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN. JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY-PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN. Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN.

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

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS, FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC.,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN. PRICES AWAY DOWN.

PICTURE FRAMING At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place, McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Everybody Wants Money. We Want it in Cash or GOOD NOTES -AT THE-

City Hardware Store,

Wholesale and Retail. Hardware & Stoves

Celebrated "JEWEL" STOVES.

From now till the new year we want a PILE OF MONEY and have a BIG PILE OF GOODS to exchange for it. Sound money and sound business is what we after. Our stock is large and well assorted, and for the balance of 1896 we will give special inducements for Cash or Good Notes. Call or write for prices and you are sure to buy. Don't forget the old

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer. Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1866. Total Assets, 1891, \$50,022,727.

TERMS: 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.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. an. 21, 1896-17

G. G. JURY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, North Side Queen Square, opp. P. O. Ch'town.

Local and Special News

TOBACCO HEARTS.
Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc.; are sure symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring ready relief by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.
Mr. Selby Carter, Nashville, Tenn.: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured my system of scrofula."

CATARHUS MEANS DANGER.
Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarrh by outward applications or inhalants. The true way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier, cures catarrh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of Catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AS WELL AS EVER.
Dear Sirs.—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B.B.B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptics. Mrs. John White, Austin, Man.

Minard's Liniment is the best.
"Bilious complaints, constipation, and nausea, are relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills."

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.
Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN, Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. W. W. JOHNSON, White, Ont.

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures La grippe.
Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, and all summer complaints and cramps of the bowels in children and adults.

To destroy worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

IN REPLY TO OBT REPEATED QUESTIONS.
It may be well to state, Scott's Emulsion is building up the wasted tissues and restoring perfect health after wasting fever.

CONSTITUTION CURED.
GENTS.—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was consumption. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TROUD, Montreal, Que.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam.

ONE EVERY NIGHT.
One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, retarding headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

YOU CAN BE WELL.
When your blood is pure, rich, and nourishing, the doctor said it was cholera. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TROUD, Montreal, Que.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, healthiest, safest, sure, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

MORE CURATIVE POWER.
It is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber and is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure, and really cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Good Catholics, Poor Catholics, Bad Catholics

It is very sad to have to make such a distinction, but unfortunately, facts compel us. Catholics ought all to be good Catholics. They ought to be exemplary in every department and in every relation of life. Good Catholics are good husbands and fathers; good citizens and neighbors; exemplary business and professional men. It should be enough on inquiring into the character of a man to say, of course, he is a good, honest, reliable man—he is a Catholic. Indeed, worldly success somehow seem to expel it, and when they meet with a nominal Catholic in any department of life who is not up to the mark, who is defective in his moral character, they are disappointed. They may not be able to give an intelligent reason for it, but they have the impression that a member of the Catholic Church ought to be superior to all others. And they are right. The true Christian is the highest style of man and the true Catholic is the true Christian. The distinguishing characteristic of the good Catholic is that he is strictly conscientious and always acts from principle. His faith is a living faith and it pervades all his actions. It controls his conduct in every relation of life. He makes no show about it—he is not on exhibition—he is modest and retiring, but in all matters of principle he is firm as the everlasting hills. You always know where to find him—his word is as good as his bond. He is, of course, faithful in all his Christian duties, and is always ready for every good word and work. He commands, without seeking it, the universal respect of his fellow citizens, without regard to faith or profession. The poor Catholic is a very different person. He is not much troubled with conscientious scruples. He is a kind of milk-and-water, half-and-half sort of man. Like the Laodiceans mentioned in the Apocalypse, he is neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm. He has not always the courage of his convictions—he lacks backbone. He is too ready to compromise and even conceal his religion when he thinks it will increase his worldly prospects. He does not abandon his religion entirely. He goes to Mass pretty regularly, but is not unwilling to stay away when he can find any thing like a plausible excuse. He will "make the mission," of course—he cannot well help it—he is carried along by the prevailing enthusiasm. But, alas, when the mission is ended he falls back into the old ruts of tepidity and lax devotion. The world has a strong hold on his affections. He seems to be striving continually to belie the apostle when he says, "you cannot serve God and mammon." He is not respected by Protestants and his own brethren pity him for his weak, pusillanimous and truckling disposition.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

(Sacred Heart Review.)
COLLEGE-EDUCATED MINISTERS.

The assertion has frequently been made of late days—and this assertion has generally come in the shape of a complaint from the sectarian churches—that too many of the members of the Protestant ministry lack the education which their calling required; in other words, were not graduates of collegiate institutions. In the article which he contributes to the current North American Review on the "Influence of the College in American Life," President Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D., of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, seems to combat this statement. "Of all the professions," says he, "the ministry enrolls the largest proportion of college graduates. An examination of Doctor Sprague's 'Annals of the American Pulpit' shows that of the eleven hundred and seventy clergymen therein named, seventy-four per cent. of those who are Episcopalians, eighty per cent. of those who are Presbyterian, eighty per cent. of those who are Congregational, and ninety-seven per cent. of those who are Unitarian clergymen, are graduates."

Accepting these figures as correct, which they probably are, it by no means follows, as Dr. Thwing appears to wish to have his readers conclude, that a large percentage, constituting much more than a mere majority, of the Protestant ministry are college-educated men. The four sects that he names possess less than one-sixth of the members of the American ministry. According to the last Government census that of 1895, the ministers of all religious denominations in this country number 130,682. The preachers of the sects mentioned by Doctor Thwing count, all told, but 21,936; and it is a noticeable fact that the Unitarians, whose percentage of college-bred ministers, according to Doctor Thwing's figures, is the highest of the four bodies he mentions, have but 519 preachers. These four sects, furthermore, constitute but a strong fractional part of what the national census calls the communicants of our American churches. Their united membership is but 2,753,789, out of a total communicating population of 24,646,584. Even granting, then, that Dr. Thwing's statements regarding the character of the ministry of these four sects be correct, it is plain that it by no means follows that the assertion which complains that too many members of the Protestant ministry lack college education is thereby contradicted.

THE METHODIST MINISTRY.

In fact, Doctor Thwing, in another portion of his interesting paper, virtually admits that this assertion is true. He acknowledges that only eleven per cent. of the Methodist clergymen named in Dr. Sprague's volumes are graduates. "Now, if we turn again to the Government's census, we will find that the Methodist ministry outnumbered that of any other sect in the United States, being more than three times as numerous as the ministry of the strongest of the four sects singled out by Dr. Thwing, and outnumbering the united ministry of all four of his denominations. The membership of the Methodist churches, moreover, is about twice as great as the united Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Unitarians; and yet, as Doctor Thwing admits, eighty-nine per cent. of the Methodist ministry lack a college education. Then there are the Baptists, another numerous Protestant sect, of whose ministry, outnumbering greatly that of the four denominations he has singled out, Doctor Thwing says nothing, but whose percentage of college-educated preachers he would undoubtedly have given if the figures favored his views. Let one take into consideration the one hundred and forty odd other Protestant sects in this country, the overwhelming majority of

whom he must have all the last Sacraments and blessings of the Church, just as if he had always been a faithful member. Luckily for him the Church is a tender mother. Luckily for him the priest is the representative of the divine compassion—the servant of a long suffering and forgiving Saviour. He may not have much evidence of the sincere repentance of the dying man, but he gives him the benefit of the doubt. He tries to awaken in his slumbering soul sentiments of true compunction and he dismisses him with a desperate hope that he may possibly be saved by the infinite mercy of a long-suffering and compassionate Saviour. Oh, it is much better in every way to be a good Catholic—better in life, better in death, and better for all eternity.—S. H. Review.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

whose preachers never enjoyed a college education, and it will be readily seen that Dr. Thwing makes altogether too broad and sweeping statements when he declares that "the influence of the minister in a community is, in a degree, the influence of the college," and when he asserts that "in all instances the college has trained in him qualities which greatly enlarge his field of usefulness and enrich his power of service." For it is the exception, not the rule, with the Protestant ministry that "in the rural parish as well as in the urban his influence is greater because he had four years in college."

Some Aspects of Female Suffrage.

The Episcopal Bishop Doane contributes an instructive paper to this same magazine on "Some Later Aspects of Woman Suffrage." The question of female suffrage, it may be here remarked, is one of the very few subjects upon which Doctor Doane writes sanely and well. His present paper presents some notable facts and figures taken from addresses delivered on the woman suffrage question by Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany, who opposes the giving of suffrage to women, and who, in one of her addresses, showed what a pitiful minority of her sex wants the ballot by saying: "I come from New York State, where there are only 1,630 enrolled suffragists out of nearly 7,000,000 people, or twenty-nine organized suffragists to every 100,000 of her population. I have also been asked to represent the home-loving women of Massachusetts, where there are but fifty-one organized suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; of Pennsylvania, where there are but thirty-three organized suffragists to every 100,000 of her population; of New Hampshire, where there are but five suffragists to every 100,000 of her inhabitants; of Connecticut, where there are but twenty-three suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; of South Carolina, where there are but three suffragists to every 100,000 of her people, of Arkansas, where there are but three suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; besides being asked to speak by women of prominence in California, where there are but thirty-three suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Illinois, where there are but thirteen suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Michigan, where there are but six suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Kentucky, where there are but thirteen suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Iowa, where there are but six suffragists to every 100,000 of her inhabitants; in Virginia, where there is but one suffragist to every 100,000 of her people; in Maryland where there are but six suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Maine, where there are but twelve suffragists to every 100,000 of her people; in Ohio, where there are but eleven suffragists to every 100,000 of her people, and in New Jersey, where there are but eight suffragists to every 100,000 of her people." Mrs. Crannell states that all the requests addressed to her from the afore-mentioned States to protest against the grant of suffrage to women, came to her unsolicited, and the percentages she gives—in which Massachusetts has an unenviable lead—show that the overwhelming majority of our American women do not want any active part in the politics of their country.

THE EFFECTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One of the most persistent claims advanced by woman suffragists is their contention that, if women were allowed to vote, the political atmosphere would be greatly purified and many abuses which now exist would be ended. Mrs. Crannell, as quoted by Bishop Doane, shows how fallacious such a claim is. She quotes the Christian Advocate as authority for the statement that before the high license law went into effect in Philadelphia, out of 8,4 saloon licenses, 491 were applied for by women. She holds up to public gaze the city of Cheyenne, the Wyoming capital, where, she says: "I am told there are twenty-five licensed gambling houses, and that saloons are as numerous as any other kind of stores," notwithstanding that women have voted there for the last quarter of a century. Of Wyoming she furthermore adds that it has been officially stated that not a

WHERE LEO XIII. WAS BISHOP.

Although the article which Mrs. Frank W. W. Topham contributes to the Leslie's Popular Monthly on "Perugia" teems with unwarranted flings at the Church and its administration of that old Italian city in the days when the Holy See held temporal power, the reader can find in her paper some interesting facts regarding the place which was for so long the residence of the present Pope in the days of his archiepiscopal career. Thus he learns that it was forty years before the Christian era that Perugia came into the hands of the Romans, having previously been one of the most important of the Etrurian cities; he reads of the great favor shown by its inhabitants when Franciscan friars from Assisi, in the Middle Ages, preached in its public places, and he becomes acquainted with the changes that have taken place there since Victor Emanuel seized the States of the Church. Even Mrs. Topham, bitterly prejudiced against the Church as she shows herself to be, can not help commiserating the hard lot of the monks who were then expelled by the Italian authorities from the monasteries attached to the Church of San Pietro dei Cassinesi, where only three or four of the brethren are now allowed to stay out of the large number who for eight hundred years, had dwelt there; though even in her commiseration she is unable to refrain from allusions to the "comfort and ease" which the monks enjoyed, and she shows her gross ignorance of monastic life by asserting that the greater part of the monastery's incomes never, throughout their life, had one day of hard work and were lazy and luxurious in the extreme.

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation. More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself. More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other. More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other. More and more, across the year by year, are reported by druggists. More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before. More and still more reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 61 per bottle. Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills and Hood's Pills Cure Headaches. 25 cents.

NORWAY LIFE SYRUP cures

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Unnecessary Alarm.

DURING the past week, the local Morning Organ has worked itself up to a very high pitch of excitement over what is pleased to call a "deep-laid" plot that has been urged on the attention of the City School Board.

It would be natural to expect that those who have thought proper to obtrude this question on the public would discuss it on its merits. But the manner of treatment it has received in the Morning Organ is the amount of irrelevant matter that has been introduced, the false alarm that has been sounded, and the appeals that have been made to the lower instincts and baser passions of humanity too plainly indicate that this onslaught has been inspired by no other motive than hellish malice.

We are exceedingly obliged to those of our friends who have remitted the amounts of their respective subscriptions. At the same time we beg to remind those who have not yet done so, that delays are dangerous. Now is the acceptable time. Do not put off till tomorrow what can be accomplished today.

WHAT Conservative rule has done for Quebec's finances is well enough illustrated in the prices obtained for the last Liberal Government's loan and the last Conservative Government's loan. In 1891 Messrs. Mercier and Sheehy went to Europe and made an attempt to float the famous ten million dollar loan. They did not succeed, but got a temporary advance for two years by giving \$3,840,000 of bonds for \$3,677,800.

time we have steadily maintained the cause of the minority in Manitoba. We have gone further and said time and again, with reference to the separate schools in Ontario, that we are totally opposed to any forced uniformity such as fanatic adherents of the public schools desire. Common schools we consider good.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Two young lads named Clarke and Poirer, were drowned in the Rideau canal, Ottawa, on Monday, while skating. A NUMBER of temporary employes in the railway, post office and agricultural department, Ottawa, were discharged on Monday.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in

OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits,

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Usters worth \$5.50 for \$3.95, Usters \$7.50 for \$5.00, Usters worth \$9.00 for \$6.75, and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you don't blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

Now for Prowse Bros. find all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy.

PROWSE BROS., The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

HALF PRICE.

A grand chance to buy Ladies' Jackets

CLOAKS

Cheap at Stanley Bros. 30 Last Years' Jackets AT HALF PRICE.

Easy to cut a piece off the bottom and make them in the top notch of style.

LOOK AT THE PRICES. A Jacket worth \$2.50 for \$1.25 A Jacket worth \$4.00 for \$2.00 A Jacket worth \$6.00 for \$3.00 A Jacket worth \$8.00 for \$4.00

HALF PRICE AGAIN. 20 Heavy All-wool Cloaks, Suitable for middle-aged Ladies at Half Price.

A Chance of a Life-time. See them!

STANLEY BROS. FARMERS, Before buying see our stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS FOR FALL. PRICES LOW, BEST GOODS. W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building. July 29, 1896-y

STOVES, ALL KINDS, Best Quality, Lowest Prices AT FENNEL & CHANDLER'S

Constipation Hood's Pills Cause fully half the sickness in the world. It relieves the distressed food too long in the bowels and produces indigestion, torpid liver, flat gas, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all the troubles that attend it. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE HERALD

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FUR SALE. 35 Fine Black Fur Jackets, 50 Fine Fur Capes, 20 Men's Fur Coats, 50 Fur Robes, 100 Fur Caps, 25 Fur Collars, 20 Fur Sets. Call and inspect this lot of fine Furs. Special prices. JAS. PATON & CO.

SELLING FAST. So they ought to. \$5.00 is not the price of the Cloth. There is merit in this offer. They won't last till the end of this week, but will give the buyer two season's good wear. Come at once and inspect this grand offer in Ladies' Jackets. JAS. PATON & CO.

REEFERS, REEFERS, REEFERS. OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. ULSTERS, ULSTERS, ULSTERS. 50 Ulsters at \$3.95, 150 Reefers, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, 50 Overcoats half price. JAS. PATON & CO.

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The Constitution Altered.

(Ottawa Citizen) As an outcome of the conflict over the Manitoba school question, a provision of the constitution has been virtually annulled.

reference. If Manitoba can thus override the Dominion how much more easily could Ontario do it. Nor is there anything to prevent the Quebec legislature from proceeding on precisely similar lines.

The Cattle Trade.

The season's cattle export trade from the St. Lawrence has not been as successful as could have been wished. The number sent out, 100,380 head, was in excess of last year, and among the largest in the history of the trade.

Montreal Gazette

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

YESTERDAY twelve Canadian banks declared dividends amounting to \$1,302,000.

LONDON advices say that owing to illness Dr. Jameson will likely be released from prison immediately.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. B. McDonald, dry goods merchant of this city has assigned.

ACCORDING to recent reports from Chicago, the destitute in that city are estimated at 15,000 families or 70,000 people.

HONORABLE YOUNG of Shelburne, Connecticut, sent President Cleveland a thirty-two pound turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner.

The hearing of the election petition for West Prince County commences at Alberton on the 8th inst. before the Chief Justice and Judge Fitzgerald.

The steamer Petrol, intended for the Cape route, left Quebec on the 27th ult. for Pictou, where she goes on the slip in preparation for her winter's work.

The annual St. Andrew's dinner, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, took place at the Hotel Duquesne on Monday evening last.

The Newfoundland papers report that upon the close of St. Lawrence navigation, the Dominion Coal Company will run their steamers between Boston and St. John's, Nfld.

JAMES E. McDONALD, M. L. A. of Carleton Place has sold his brigantine, James E. to parties in St. Pierre, Mig. It is said the price obtained is in the vicinity of \$8,000.

The hearing of the election petition against A. C. McDonald, M. P. for King's, has been set down for the 17th inst. before Mr. Justice Hodgson and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, at Georgetown.

The London Times, referring to the situation in Cuba says: "There is no prospect of Cuba winning the struggle. We can't exclude the probability of intervention by the United States."

ALFRED AUSTIN, post laureate, was upset in the Tweed rapids the other day. He was almost drowned. He was alone in the water for a considerable time and, when rescued, was completely exhausted.

OWING to the heavy fog on Friday last, the steamer Northumberland did not reach Point de Chene. She left Summerville at the usual time in the morning, but lay in the straits all night, reaching the Point on Saturday morning.

The students of St. Dunstan's College had a holiday on Monday, St. Andrew's day, and thoroughly enjoyed the day. In the evening they had an entertainment at which a splendid programme was capitally carried out.

The Grit press say that certain officials of the Quebec post-office are to be dismissed for allowing copies of the Courier de Canada, a Conservative paper, to pass through the mails free of postage during the June election campaign.

SENATOR MCKENNA is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in succession to the late Lieutenant-Governor Fraser. He will be succeeded in the Senate by Mr. King, who resigned his seat in the Commons to make room for Blair.

As the Newfoundland railway is nearing completion Contractor Reid is about taking his departure for the Clyde for the purpose of having built a first class steamer to ply between Port au Basque, the western terminus of the railway, and a near point in Cape Breton.

The people of St. John, N. B., had the privilege, on Thursday evening last, of hearing the Canadian prima donna, Madame Albani. The opera house was crowded, even to standing room, although most of the seats were \$2.50, and admission was a dollar. Nevertheless, the audience was more than delighted.

A WHOLE family perished in the flames at Perry, N. Y., on Sunday last, in a tenement house on the Irving Thompson farm, about four miles southeast of the village. The family comprised Luther Greenman, aged 40, Mrs. Greenman, aged 37, Annie and Lottie, aged 3, and Arthur, 11 months old.

PERMITS to mail service over the Brooklyn Bridge and linking the New York and Brooklyn post offices, and in Philadelphia, connecting the main post office and the depots of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, is provided for in a contract signed at the post office department, Washington the other day. Work on the tubes will begin at once.

CHEESE and butter show a substantial decline in value in the Montreal market, and it must come those who sold them cheese when it was worth over 10c, a feeling of relief when they see it quoted around 6c at present. Creamery butter is in full sympathy, having gone as low as 12c in some instances, 10c being the full set quotation.

THE competition between different ports in the United Kingdom for the terminals of the Canadian East Atlantic may be called keen at England, Ireland and Wales have each one port or more putting in a claim. For a Fast Service, with London as the chief objective point, we think that Millford Haven has, so far, made out the best case.—Halifax Herald.

THE people of Bristol are said to be taking active measures for the worthy celebration of the Cabot anniversary. They propose to spend some \$5,000 on a memorial. The Marquis of Lorne has been asked to accept the Chairmanship of the Bristol committee, an invitation said to have been prompted by a recognition of Canada's interest in the Cabot celebration and Lord Lorne's connection with Canada.

THE Red House Dairying Company concluded a very satisfactory season's business of cheese manufacturing on Saturday evening by distributing amongst their patrons over thirteen hundred dollars. The patrons received 75 cents per 100 lbs. for their September and October milk and the shareholders a handsome dividend on their stock. The company is now manufacturing a very superior quality of butter averaging about 300 lbs each day's churning.—Ex.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A man supposed to be Nicholas Cody, a native of New Brunswick, was drowned on Sunday night off the Lyden line docks at East Boston.

A big meeting will be held in Montreal this evening when the first gun of the anti-school settlement campaign will be fired. The rally will be held under the auspices of the Club Cartier and the chief speakers will be Sir A. P. Caron, Messrs Bergeron, Monk Dupont, M. P. Hon. Jos. Royal and others. Similar meetings will be held all over the Province.

The market in England has developed no new features since the past week, but is more cheerful since news was received of the break in the Indian drought. The market seems to have plenty of orders, but at unworkable limits, which is trying to weavers and doubtless will result in a short time working. Yarns continue in better shape relatively, but spinners in many directions would gladly see more business.

Winnipeg advices of the 27th say: The blizzard last night extended over most of the North-west, and was one of the severest storms experienced by the country in many years. The gale was furious last night, but this morning it moderated, and this evening is quite spent out. Trains on all lines were considerably delayed, but the tracks are now clear, and everything will soon be straightened out. Fortunately, throughout the storm the temperature was quite mild, and consequently there was no fatalities, and inconvenience was the worst of the result.

The colonial office, London, has sent a communication to the government stating that the republic of Guatemala has modified its tariff in several articles of which Canada is able to do a good trade. From an early start to June 30th, during the time of holding the Central American exhibition, a large number of commodities are placed on the free list, but must be imported through the port of San Francisco.

According to the recent San Francisco advices the North China Daily News announces that news has been received from Peking that it is the intention of the emperor to appoint Li Hung Chang to the post of re-organizer of the railroads and express lines. The programme is to build within five years time six large battleships, twelve first-class armored cruisers and twenty second and third-class fast cruisers. Further, that Li was greatly struck with the imperial navy, and all kinds of ships, either canned, dried, salted or smoked; all classes of cereals, pickles, confectionery, condensed milk, biscuits, meats, salted or smoked, dried fruits, bacon, butter, oranges and lemons, matches, kitchen ranges and other articles manufactured in iron.

Manager John Black, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, started last Thursday morning for St. Andrew's, N. B., to attend to the affairs of the bank, and by his bank on one day of each week. At the lower steambot wharf in Calais he had to descend a flight of slippery stairs in order to reach the vessel, and while doing so he slipped and lost his hat of a fine material. Nothing was found and a diver was employed. He arrived on Saturday, but his services were not needed, for the valise was found that morning by Wm. Grant, mate of the Rose Starfish. It had struck the steamer and rebounded inside of the outer logs of the wharf.

In the exchequer court at Ottawa on Friday last the Queen vs. St. Louis came up. R. B. Osler, Q. C., Mr. Hogg, Q. C., and Solicitor General Fitzpatrick appeared for the crown, and Hon. A. U. Geoffrion and Mr. Mansard for St. Louis. The crown says that the bank, which was alleged to be overpaid in connection with the Curran bridge contract, St. Louis has already sued for \$3,000, which was due him on the contract, and recovered it by the amount by a judgment in the exchequer court. Mr. Geoffrion, for St. Louis, now holds that under the law of Quebec, which the case must be tried under, the crown cannot sue the bank, as it is a judgment in the exchequer court. From the remarks of Justice Barbridge it looked as if the court was likely to decide in that way. Mr. Osler, however, contended that the case did not come under the Quebec law, as it arose in Ontario, and that the law of the province of Ontario applied. He contended that there was no estoppel against the crown as between subjects and subjects.

In the lower house of the Hungarian diet on the 25th ult., the presiding officer referred briefly to the millennial celebrations and expressed the loyalty of the house to the crown. Baron Barffy, the premier, announced that Emperor Francis Joseph would formally open the diet on Thursday next at the palace, when the Deputy Komathy, Kossuthist, stated that he and his friends could not attend the ceremony, adding that the king ought to open the diet in the parliament house, and not in the palace, over which the black and yellow flag of Austria waved. In reply Baron Barffy said there was no warrant for these objections, as no law obliged the king to open the diet in the parliament house, and, therefore, he would open the session in the palace surrounded by the dignitaries of Hungary, and over the king's residence would be displayed the national and Croatian tricolor and the standard of the reigning house. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

A despatch dated the 29th ult., from Baroda, the capital of the state of that name, to Bombay, says: "The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda, this evening on a visit to the Gaikwar, or native ruler of the state. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the viceroy and see the display of fireworks in his honor. The display was given in the park of Gaikwar, which was open to the public. Everything passed off without incident

of note until the end of the ceremonies. Then the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrific, and a number of persons were squeezed to death. Others, who lost their footing in the surging mass of humanity, had the life trampled out of them or died from suffocation. When the crowd was cleared away it was found that 29 persons were killed and thirty-five more or less seriously injured.

The Halifax Herald says the str. Tiber, Captain Delisle, arrived Friday from Montreal, and sailed that evening to return via Charlottetown. Captain Delisle left for Montreal by rail that morning to be present in court on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear the decision in the Tiber collision case examination. The first mate was left in charge of the Tiber. The vessel is largely owned by the captain, who does not insure his share, while he sails the steamer himself. He is an old and careful navigator. He was under bonds of \$20,000 to be present Monday when the decision was delivered. Captain Delisle expected it would be in his favor, and that he will not have to go to St. John's to stand trial for manslaughter. There is a strong feeling running in St. John's against the captain, and if he should be committed for trial on Monday his counsel will move for change of venue on the ground that no one in Newfoundland could be found to give an unprejudiced verdict.

CHATTOWN PRICES, DECEMBER 1. Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.06 to \$0.08. Butter (milk) per lb. 0.12 to 0.13. Butter (salt) per lb. 0.10 to 0.11. Eggs per dozen 0.18 to 0.19. Chickens per pair 0.65 to 0.70. Calf skins (trimmed) 0.20 to 0.25. Ducks, per pair 0.16 to 0.18. Flour, per cwt. 0.90 to 0.92. Fowls, per pair 0.40 to 0.45. Ham, per lb. 0.12 to 0.13. Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.06 to 0.07. Lard 0.10 to 0.12. Lamb skins 0.06 to 0.07. Mutton, carcass 0.05 to 0.06. Mangles 2.75 to 2.45. Oatmeal (black outer) 2.00 to 2.20. Oatmeal (white outer) 2.00 to 2.20. Oats 0.04 to 0.05. Potatoes 0.20 to 0.25. Sheep pelts 0.25 to 0.40. Straw (loose) 1.50 to 2.00. Turkeys 0.10 to 0.12. Turkeys 0.10 to 0.12.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office. Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Send in your orders at once. Address all communications to the HERALD. Satisfaction Guaranteed

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a religious body to be called and known as "The Holiness Movement (or Church)" and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Church and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyance of such lands, money, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools, or other educational purposes connected with the said Church, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Church, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses, and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive benefits of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or to receive power connected therewith. Dated at Ottawa this 15th day of November, A. D. 1896.

BRADLEY & WYLD, Solicitors for Applicants. Nov. 25—91. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagedyars' Pectoral Balsam.



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WEEDS & CO. are selling New Dry Goods at smaller profits than any house in Charlottetown. Weeks & Co. is the oldest Dry Goods house in Charlottetown. Weeks & Co. do a large wholesale business, which enables them to buy large quantities of Dry Goods, and which places Weeks & Co. in a position to offer their retail customers Dry Goods of every description at Rock Bottom Prices. Our trade in

Ladies' Mantles, Ladies' Jackets, Millinery and Fine Furs.

Increased so rapidly that we were obliged to add a new brick building to the rear of our already large store. We are now fully stocked with extraordinary values, and want your trade. Note these bargains and drop in first time in the city as our bargains are genuine, and are quickly picked up by our many customers.



GREY FLANNELS. SUPERIOR VALUE. 16c quality.....1.25. 25c all wool.....1.90. 30c finest.....2.00.

LADIES UNDERCLOTHING. 25c Linters.....200. 32c heavy.....250. 68c fine.....550. \$1.00 Unshrinkable.....820. 40c Ladies' Pants.....320. 45c quality.....380. 42c Ladies' seamless hose 300.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC. 50 Union Ribbed.....390. \$1.30 quality per suit.....950. \$1.80 best rib per suit.....1.40. \$2.00 plain Shetland.....1.20. 75c Top Shirt, job, for.....500. \$1.00 Grey Flannel, job.....650. 25c best Collars, 4 ply.....450. 30c best Cuffs, 4 ply.....220. 30c all wool Hose.....220. \$1.45 Men's Cardigans.....1.15. \$1.60 O size Cardigans \$1.25.

A big purchase of heavy feather ticking, sold always from 22 to 25c. Call early and get same for only 15c yd.

A big job line of very wide and very heavy flannellette, always sold at 10 and 12c. You can buy them at Weeks' for nearly half that price.

\$1.00 a yard will buy \$1.45 Cravette in black, grey or fawn. Save 45c on every yard you buy.

Empress Corsets, 85c. formerly \$1.05. Lorraine for 50c, we should get 65c for them.

Black Bengaline Silk for Wedding Dresses, \$1.65 for \$1.25 yard.

Nearly 100 pairs of odd lines of Kid Gloves, black and colored, dressed and undressed, laced and buttoned. We sold them at 90c to \$1.40. While they last all for 60c a pair.

Fur sets, cheap, black Cooney Collars, satin lined, \$2.25 for \$1.65; Muffs to match, \$1.90 for \$1.25 (the set for \$2.90). Opposum Collars, \$3.45 for \$2.65, Muffs \$2.75 for \$2.25 (the set for \$4.90).

Reversible double width Curtain Damask for 40c a yd., should get 50c.

Spanish all Linen Towels 14c. should sell for 18c.

Furs, Furs. Now is the time to buy Ladies' Fur Jackets, Capes, Men's Fur Coats, Collars, Cuffs, and everything in the fur line. Everything depends in the way the skins are cured, and as our furs are all guaranteed to give satisfaction our customers run no risk. We buy direct from the makers, and you can rely on getting the very best furs in Charlottetown at

WEEKS' The People's Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

At the sitting of the Behring Sea claim commission at Victoria B. C. on Friday last the council for the United States moved to strike out two of the claims filed the British side. One of these was that on behalf of the schooner Black Diamond for \$7,500 for a loss arising from her being ordered out of Behring Sea in 1886; the other was a personal claim of Captain James Gaudin for \$3,000 in connection with the seizure of the schooner Ada. Hon. Mr. Dickinson said, on making the motion to strike out the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond, that on the question raised might depend a precedent which might form before the commission in various forms, as they went to the fundamental laws which the Paris tribunal laid down and if the United States were correct in their contention the two claims did not come within the terms of the convention, which had resulted in the formation of the present commission. It would be noticed that the two claims had been filed on behalf of the Black Diamond. One of these was \$2,500 by reason of the schooner leaving Behring Sea in 1885, as a result of the verbal orders of the United States collector of customs at Ounaslaska. The second claim was for \$5,000, by reason of the seizure of the schooner by the Rush in 1888. The case of the Black Diamond, as far as the claim of 1886 was concerned, was not on the list of claims that came before the Paris tribunal, and in the summary of claims referred to in article 1 of the convention only the 1888 case of that schooner was mentioned. He maintained that unless the claims were in the schedule referred to in article 1 of the convention they could not be considered by the convention. It needed no argument to show that the case of the schooner in 1886 was independent of the claim for 1888, but aside from that the convention had taken extra pains to say just what should come before the commission. By the terms of the convention he argued that only the claims submitted to the tribunal were to be dealt with by the commission, with the exception of the different claims of the vessel in which list the Black Diamond did not appear therefore her claim for 1886 could not be considered. Hon. Mr. Peters for the British side said his understanding of Mr. Dickinson's argument was that the objection taken to the claim of the Black Diamond for 1886 was that the vessel's name did not appear twice on the list of claims and that, therefore, the date was a material point to be considered. The British side, on the contrary, maintained that the date was merely stated in the schedule for information and convenience and was not a vital point. The claim of the Black Diamond was really an extra to the other claim of the same schooner and was so mentioned by Sir Julian Pauncefote in his correspondence with Mr. Gresham in 1894. This letter from the British ambassador distinctly showed it was contemplated to include the 1886 claim of the Black Diamond among those to be dealt with; and, furthermore there never was any objection raised in the United States as far as correspondence went to include that claim. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Beigne continued the argument at some length, and the decision of the commission was reserved.

MARRIED. At St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, on October 26, by the Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. L. Michael Dwyer, of Fort Arthur, Ont., to Elizabeth Annie, daughter of Mr. Wm. Leslie, of Charwood, Prince Edward Island.

DIED. At Bathurst, N. B., on the 19th Nov. Mary Trainor, relict of the late William McKenna, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., passed quiet away to her eternal rest. Mrs. McKenna was 66 years of age, and a native of County Monaghan, Parish of Arragal, Ireland. She was a fervent Catholic, and was perfectly resigned to the will of God. She died as she had lived, trusting in the goodness of mankind, fortified and comforted by the last rites of Mother Church. Her funeral took place on Sunday, the 22nd November, at 10 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of people followed the remains to their last resting place. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. (American papers please copy.)

At Dromore, Nov. 30th, after a brief illness, which he bore with christian patience, Francis McKenna, at the age of 68 years, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace. (Examiner please copy.)

At Millville, Lot 49, on Saturday, Nov. 14th ult., of paralysis, Amelia Drake, beloved wife of John T. Hooper, Esq., aged 69 years, leaving a husband and one daughter to mourn their loss. (Examiner please copy.)

At Savage Harbor, on Nov. 5th, Allan Augustine, aged 16 days, dearly beloved child of Allan and Minnie Morrison.

At Head of Hillsborough on the 30th. ult., Catherine McMillan, aged 83 years, leaving a husband and one daughter to mourn their loss. (Examiner please copy.)

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., dated the 27th ult., say: The storm which has been raging throughout the Northwest for the past 48 hours is the greatest that has visited this section since the blizzard of January 13, 1888, in which 107 lives were lost. No lives are reported lost in this, but there is a complete blockade of traffic in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and portions of South Dakota. Trains in St. Paul from the west are five to ten hours late or abandoned altogether. It is four degrees below zero here to-night, with a terrific north wind blowing. At Moorehead, Minnesota, the blizzard has been on 34 hours. There is no prospect of its abatement. Traffic in the streets and all business is suspended. Nearly all the passenger and freight trains are snowed in. The Northern Pacific managed to move one passenger train to-day.

Catholic Prayer Books. A large stock just opened. Our prices range from 10 cts. to \$2.50 each.

Fancy Goods. We are opening an immense display of Pretty Things For the Xmas Trade. Come and see, and note Low Prices.

The Holidays. We are opening an immense display of Pretty Things For the Xmas Trade. Come and see, and note Low Prices.

DR. CLIFT, Graduate of N. Y. University, and N. Y. Hospital. 20 years practice in N. Y. city. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada. Address—Charlottetown P. E. I. Office—Victoria Row, Telephone Call.

A HOME TREATMENT persevering from month to month. ACCOMMODATIONS reserved for patients. REFERENCE on application. Dec. 2, '96.

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To Shop With Us. Means to you an assured saving of money—for here you find the kernel of low prices and high qualities—a continual line of desirable merchandise—and pretty wearable things for holiday purposes—flowing into our establishment. What can you find more acceptable for a Xmas gift than a nice piece of FURNITURE—you'll find a fine assortment in our big Furniture Store.

Of Wire Back Armchairs upholstered in different goods, soft as a feather, but wear like steel. Come and rest in one for five minutes and you'll buy it.

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IMPORTANT STORE NEWS.

You Want to and Ought to Know What's Here.

When you cease hearing of alterations in our store you will know we have stopped growing. But we are still growing, and this store is too lively a place to stay still for long.

OUR NEW FUR ROOM Is the last big change we have made. You've probably never seen so big a stock or so handsome a variety of Furs for men, women and children. On one rod alone there are over a thousand dollars' worth of Women's Stylish Capes, Jackets, etc.

THE PRICES MARK THEM Men's Fur Coats, guaranteed quality, \$15.00 Ladies' Fur Jackets, guaranteed quality, \$20.00 Ladies' Fur Capes, stylish, serviceable, \$7.00 Black Cloth Jackets, new style, warm and pretty, \$2.50

WE'VE WHAT YOU WANT AT WHAT YOU WANT IT. 1,500 yards Flannelette, worth 16c., very handsome for dresses, etc., 12c. 2,000 yards Flannelette, worth 12c., very wide, strong and pretty, 9c. Cream Flannelette, the usual 6c quality. How is it made for the price? 4c Stylish double width flaky Dress Stuffs, 20c Pretty Dress Trimmings in a great variety of colors, 5c Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats, black and colors, 40c Children's Wool Tams, worth up to 40c each, 20c Silk Veiling in a large variety of patterns, 10c

MORE PRICES MARK THEM Ladies' Feather Boas, only about 20 dozen left, 15c Men's Heavy Braces, many worth up to 50c., 19c Men's very heavy Linters and Drawers, marvellous value, 50c Ladies' stylish Jerseys, black, Cardinal and navy, \$1.00 Children's heavy Ulsters, just the thing for little ones, \$1.00 A marvellous bargain in Grey Flannel, don't miss it, 15c Ladies' All Wool new black Cashmere Gloves, 13c Large size Blankets. This is our third case of them, 98c Our wonderful All Wool French Black Cashmere. Don't miss this, it is a wonder, 50c

LOOK HERE White Warp, Blue Warp. We don't guarantee that the price may not go up. Buy now.

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There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone.

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Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.)

Lines presented to M. J. Roche on his departure for Ireland, Aug. 22, 1896.

God speed the ship that bears thee, Roche, across the swelling sea, And may the winds and waves unite to make it sweet for thee.

May sun and moon smile brightly down upon thee night and day, Till thou shalt feast these eyes again upon thy native bay.

Oh! what a joy and pride will fill the heart of Innisfail As to her breast she presses thee and fondly bids thee "hail!"

How Millstreet's soul will thrill with joy to see the loved one come, And Clara wave her heather flag to bid thee welcome home.

Though years sixteen have rolled adown the current of the past Since to the hills of Innisfail a ling'ring look you cast,

Your absent love for motherland has but the stronger grown, As, through the days and months and years, your burning pen has shown.

God speed the ship that bears thee, Roche, across the heaving sea, And may the angels night and day keep watch and guard o'er thee.

May rosy hours around thee smile and sorrow ne'er intrude, And mayst thou come to us again with health and strength renewed.

But we will miss you, gentle Roche; ah! we will miss you here, While yet we envy you the joy of treading Innisfail, dear.

We'll miss you in the meeting hall, we'll miss your tireless pen— "God keep you safe" is prayer of all, till you come back again.

The above beautiful poem incribed by the writer of "Our Irish Letter" was presented to him on the 22nd of August, as he ascended the cabin gangway of the Gunard steamship "Pavonia" for the purpose of revisiting dear old Ireland after an absence of more than sixteen long and weary years.

What tongue can tell or what pen can describe my feelings as the steatally vessel, tossed and tossed, steamed into the channel and turned her bow eastward bound for the Emerald Isle? All through the sixteen years of my exile on Massachusetta soil it had been the fondly cherished dream of my life to revisit once again the loved scenes of my boyhood amid the encircling hills of rebel Cork.

Early on the morning of the 21st, I served as an altar boy, and to see all who were near and dear to me from childhood to youth. Soon the "Pavonia" with its living canopy, as it were, of white and red, and on the waters of the Atlantic, when darkness at length settled down on the deep blue sea, the much dreaded seasickness put in its appearance and the ship's motion was in great demand.

Morning only revealed to us a cloudy sky and an expanse of black gloomy waves. The record of one day was that sometimes the turbulent ocean was less restless, and sometimes wilder and more angry, dashing its mountainous waves over our good ship as if it desired to bury it and its precious freight in its depths.

Early in the afternoon of Aug. 31, the seamen informed us that land was visible, and it was not long before the dim outline of the great and joyously exclaimed: "This one brief hour pays lavishly back for many a year of mourning. I would almost venture another flight, there is so much joy in returning. Watching one for the hallowed shore, all other attractions seeming; Oh! Ireland, don't you hear me about I bid you the 'top of the morning'!

Shortly the sails of the fishermen were in sight, the waters of the ocean gradually changed from their dark color into the most beautiful green, we sweep past the Pasture Light, the old Head of Kinsale and Gaiety Head, while the coast became more settled and cultivated. We could see houses and trees and hedge rows and soon green fields, which up to the present had appeared brown to the naked eye.

Our steamer gradually slackened speed, then came to a stop as the tender, which would convey us to the shore, here in sight. We were now in Queenstown harbor, one of the finest and most picturesque harbors to be found anywhere, and as the tender, appropriately named "Ireland," with its cargo of Erin's sons and daughters, parted with the "Pavonia," we gave three hearty

observers for the gallant captain, John A. Kings, his good ship and crew of hardy tars, that brought us safely across the Atlantic within sight of the Promised Land. A fond adieu to our fellow voyagers who continued on the line to Liverpool, and instantaneously, as it were, everything about us is Irish. We drink in with eagerness the invigorating Irish breeze; the voices, the merry laughter, the comely countenances and the scenes were all Irish to the backbone, and never, perhaps, during our existence did we, the homeward bound exiles of Erin, more thoroughly enjoy the sights and our surroundings. The custom house quay is soon reached; we cross the gangway and once again tread the shores of dear old Motherland, the custom officers examine our baggage for dutiable articles, a sub-constable of the Irish constabulary, colloquially known as a "peeler," registers the names of the returning Irish-Americans and we are free to roam at will through Ireland—our home. Here again there was another scene of adieu and partings, for in the assembling of returning Gaels every county of Ireland was represented, and as the crowd had to disband and organize into small parties according to the routes to be taken the final good-bye and God-speed you, were said again and again.

It was now past midnight, in fact early morn, Sept. 1st, and as the vessel lay at anchor, an inquiry that there was no train leaving Queenstown for Cork before 5 a. m., in company with his friends he mounted a jaunting car and proceeded to the residence of Mr. J. J. McDonnell, who keeps a most respectable rendezvous for Atlantic voyagers at 31 Harbor row. A first-class repeat served by general Mrs. McDonnell, in true Irish style, a full hours of much-needed repose, then breakfast, and I started out for my Irish home by the heath-clad hill of dear old Erin.

A journey of twenty-eight minutes by rail and I was once again in Cork—dear old Cork; no place like it with all its faults—it was a fine day and Cork was its best. A few minutes have elapsed and I am once more enjoying the entrancing pleasure of that magical contrivance, a jaunting car, to see the sights of the rebel City by the Lee. Corkonians are good specimens of the Celt, in fact, no better can be found in all Ireland, and the people were well dressed and respectable looking, with happiness and contentment depicted on their countenances. Cork is thoroughly Irish, and to realize that we were in an Irish city, if any further evidence than the visible on which we saw was needed, we had only to read the signs on the different business houses. The smallest shop as well as the largest establishment had on its name of an Irishman, a fact which forcibly demonstrated that all around us, the worst and the best, the poorest and the richest, the most humble and highest of the land, were Irish. The itinerary of our drive included King street, Patrick street, the Grand Parade, Great George's street, the corner of Queen's College, the Mar-lyke, Mercy and Ophalmite hospitals, Sunday's Well Road, Shandon church—with its world-famed Bells of Shandon.

"That sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the river Lee," Parnell Bridge, South Mall, Model School, Cornmarket, North and South infirmaries, and the never-to-be-forgotten coal quay. We had not as yet seen the mournful sights of ruined houses, empty cabins and towns falling into decay as the sequences to the cruel evictions during the past score of years. Soon, however, we were confronted with the ruins wrought by the nefarious crowbar brigade as the locomotive which bore us from Cork to Malrow sped over the rails. The engine and its train emerged from the tunnel than the sight of a house in ruins, with wall crumbling and roof gone, meets our vision, and sometimes only a few piles of stones mark the site of a once happy and hospitable Irish home to which a family love of centuries clings. Ask where are the people that inhabited those ruined homes and the variable reply is "Gone to America," which only brings additional sadness to our exiles of Erin. Passing by meadows and groves a solid, romantic ruin, built by Cormac McCarthy in the fifteenth century, attracts our attention. It is the world-famed Blarney Castle in the walls of which lies imbedded—

"The Blarney stone, whoever kisses Never misses to become eloquent." An hour's drive from Cork and the train has arrived at Malrow, and as the writer's destination was "Mill street on the borders of Cork and Kerry, it was necessary for him to change trains here, Malrow being the junction. A stop-over at Malrow for twenty minutes and the Kerry train comes puffing into the station. I heard it gladly, the guard signals, and it glides out of the station; fast and faster grows its speed, as it bears me onward to home, sweet home. Another hour flies by with the never-varying flight of time, and I can discern the outlines of the loved hill of Clara, at the base of which lies the home of my boyhood—dear old Millstreet. I had longed to be home from Cork informing my father and friends the train on which I was to arrive, and as the locomotive approached the platform my cup of joy was filled to overflow. For there before my vision was my dear old father, my tutor, and the comrades of my boyhood, eagerly awaiting to give me the Irish middle finger home. A few brief seconds elapse; the train stops, I emerge from the railway carriage; my tutor springs to me with a hand to grasp the hand of his old pupil and to give him the kindly welcome which my father's loving arms around me in a tender embrace; my old schoolmates and comrades surround me, each vying with the other to do honor to the exile and in their own way to recompense me for all the long years that I had been away, far from home and friends, and to escort me to the old house on the bridge of Millstreet in triumph.

A ten minutes' drive on a jaunting-car and we arrive in the town of Millstreet and I enter the old house where I passed the happy days of my boyhood, the old cot which I have never forgotten for a moment during the long years absent in a foreign land. The reception home and the kindly greetings of the dear friends of olden days have left an indelible mark on my memory which time can never efface. Next week I shall describe my visit to the island of Gough Barra, where St. Finbar, founder of Cork, lived and labored for many years, and my other visits to historic places in the green Isle will form the subject matter of future Irish Letters.

—M. J. Roche, in S. H. Review

Special services, in which it was easy to discern imitation of Catholic ones, were held on All Souls' Day in Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and a notable course was delivered by Rev. G. H. Moffet, the rector of St. Clement's, another Protestant church of the Quaker City. We give the subjoined summary of his sermon, and indicate how Protestant Episcopalianism in part at least, is returning to Catholic ideas and teachings. Dr. Moffet said that those who have gone before us have advanced somewhat in the way of perfection, and others are waiting in the place of expiation, going through pains, trials and punishments after death. He spoke of the three great provinces of Almighty God—namely, the earth, and the abode of the dead who have not yet reached heaven. This middle abode is a place where we are all interested in. Those who enter into this place of waiting, of pain, punishment and sorrow are able to complete their atonement or expiation. It does not matter what you call this place; you might call it purgatory—perhaps that is the best name for it. It is not heaven, it is not earth, but a place whose occupants are deprived of the beatific vision.

We should strive to be worthy to enter the first place by the way of Christ, and in his justice and mercy are sent to the place of expiation to stay until they expiate the stains of sin that remain, or until God in his justice and mercy, punishing and pardoning, giving us pain and giving us joy.

Here the preacher spoke of the classes that would go to purgatory. First, those who had attended Communion regularly, but had not sufficiently prepared themselves, who made self-examinations carefully, who pray and fast, but who are not bad. They are not entirely out of grace, but they are not completely in it. They are indifferent about religion and care less about their souls. They are not living entirely for the devil, but they are not given over to the devil. Suppose such a one is taken away to-day and has time to make one perfect act of contrition, then he appears before Jesus Christ he will be in a state of grace, but he must expiate his sins. This sense of justice within his own soul will prepare him to seek the grace of God in purgatory. That indifference, that his soul may be tried by pain and the loss of the beatific vision. Then there are those who have had all the joys of life and none of its sorrows, and the soul needs to suffer as well as to rejoice. If you and I, said he, do not fill up the measure of suffering for our sins here, it must in justice be filled up by ourselves there. There must be a place of condition of this kind. At the time of particular judgment God's justice and mercy are manifested in us. Then there will be no sinning, no uncertainty regarding our future state. We will have consolation of the love of God and the yearning for the company of the saints of God. There are two things we must believe—first, that there is such a place, second, that the souls detained there are helped by our prayers and the offering of the Holy Sacrifice. Do you pray for your dead? Do you remember the days of your life? Or do you let them drop out of your lives or pray for them in a half-hearted manner? Or do you go on like a raving maniac for a while when some loved one is taken away and then forget them, find other cares and other sympathies to fill up your life? That is the way of the world. Your sorrow has not helped them. It has not done them any good. You rebelled because you did not love God, and you really did not love them. Real love is of a different kind. It does not go on that way. If we loved them it is not to our own gain, but on the day of their burial and offer the Holy Sacrifice for them; to come and pray before God's altar for them? That is the sign that you really love them. Day by day at your own altar. Rise up to God's justice and unite with God's mercy. We have to die, and we will need prayers and the offering of the Holy Sacrifice. We know by those who have studied the subject, by the church and by faith, that our prayers do avail. Have you ever thought what a happy death means? What it means to receive the last Sacraments, or do you prefer to put yourselves under the command of this material rather than the spiritual? It is the unhappy practice and custom to do dull the life and energy of dying people that they don't know they are going to die. The knowledge is kept from them altogether, and they are let die like dogs. Here the speaker pictured a happy death. Speaking of funeral customs, he urged his hearers when they go into a house of mourning to say a prayer for the one that is dead, instead of devoting all their attention to the appearance of the remains. Instead of a wreath of flowers that will wither and decay, the best tribute of affection is to have their names remembered at the altar. —S. H. Review.

What Canterbury Was Once. The present is a fitting opportunity of reminding our Protestant friends of a few historical facts in connection with the See of Canterbury. It appears to have forgotten that the chair of Canterbury was founded by the Pope, who placed St. Augustine on it as its first Archbishop, and that in olden times the Archbishop of Canterbury was a most influential and most powerful prelate. He was Papal Legate in virtue of his office, and from the year 1049 took rank in Rome immediately after the seven Cardinal Bishops; he was occupant of a chair more ancient than the throne of England, while his authority stretched far wider than the boundaries of the realm. In England no great was this authority that in the absence of the King belonged to him to rule the kingdom, while he only could presume to crown a King of England. This last privilege the post-Reformation Primates still possess, but they have no authority outside the Church of England. The ancient is robbery of all its glory. Gone, too, is all its prestige. No Protestant occupant of the chair of Canterbury can ever have a tithe of the power, the influence, the rank of the old Catholic Archbishops.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

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