

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 11

Calendar for March, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 7th, 9h. 46m. p. m.
Full Moon, 16th, 0h. 23m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 23rd, 9h. 48m. p. m.
New Moon, 30th, 0h. 52m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water Ch't'n
1 Thursday	6 38	5 46	6 27	10 40
2 Friday	6 36	5 47	7 24	11 1
3 Saturday	6 34	5 49	8 24	11 36
4 Sunday	6 32	5 50	10 0	9
5 Monday	6 30	5 52	11 16	0 34
6 Tuesday	6 28	5 53	12 23	1 43
7 Wednesday	6 26	5 54	1 28	2 33
8 Thursday	6 24	5 56	2 22	3 46
9 Friday	6 22	5 57	3 7	5 1
10 Saturday	6 20	5 59	3 45	6 19
11 Sunday	6 18	6 0	4 15	7 24
12 Monday	6 16	6 1	4 40	8 16
13 Tuesday	6 14	6 3	5 7	8 54
14 Wednesday	6 12	6 4	5 29	9 35
15 Thursday	6 10	6 5	6 30	10 8
16 Friday	6 8	6 6	6 59	10 44
17 Saturday	6 6	6 7	7 53	11 13
18 Sunday	6 4	6 9	8 33	11 36
19 Monday	6 2	6 11	9 16	12 16
20 Tuesday	6 0	6 12	10 46	0 55
21 Wednesday	5 59	6 13	11 10	1 35
22 Thursday	5 57	6 14	11 56	2 16
23 Friday	5 55	6 15	12 57	3 15
24 Saturday	5 53	6 17	2 41	4 30
25 Sunday	5 51	6 19	3 19	5 28
26 Monday	5 49	6 20	3 44	6 20
27 Tuesday	5 47	6 21	4 23	7 0
28 Wednesday	5 45	6 22	4 43	7 24
29 Thursday	5 43	6 24	5 8	8 10
30 Friday	5 42	6 25	6 33	11 0
31 Saturday	5 40	6 27	7 31	11 20



Our Watches FOR LADIES
Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES

Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100
Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,
suitable for presents.

Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

E. W. Taylor,
Cameron Block, City.

HOW IS THIS?

Ladies' Hockey Boots with straps, warm lined, worth \$2.35; now \$1.25; now is your chance to secure a bargain; cost us far more money; want to clear them out. Headquarters for Ladies' Gaiters. We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

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THE SHOE MAN.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
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The Sun Fire office of London,
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,
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Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

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Importers of up-to-date Wall Papers.
CARD.
ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.
August 3, 1898—6m

Devoted to Men's Tailoring.
Spring and Summer, 1900.
Gentleman's High Grade Furnishings

Men will be better dressed during the last part of the nineteenth century than ever before, since they began to wear clothes. There has been a time when men had to pay more for their outer garments; but there never was a time when men wanted such high-class work as they do now.

We are prepared to do the high-class trade of the city. We employ only the best workmen.

THE FABRICS WHICH WE WILL SHOW FOR SPRING ARE THE FINEST EVER MADE, THE MOST VARIED AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN AND COLORING.

The style of garment that is fashionable this season is by far the most artistic of the century.

The fly front Overcoat and the street covert Overcoat will be more in demand than any other style of overcoat for spring wear.

More Sack Coats will be worn during the coming season than for many years. Almost everybody will wear a Sack coat of some kind. Three button sack, four button sack, straight front sack, and double-breasted sack.

GORDON & McLELLAN,
High-Class Tailors and Furnishers.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES

The Most DURABLE on the Market.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WE WANT Housekeepers

To come in and look over our Groceries. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary

For Housekeeping.

The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowness will surprise you.

Driscoll & Hornsby
Queen Street.

The Balance

—OF OUR—

Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings

At Very Fine Prices.

Some of the very best patterns and the very best quality of Cloth still on hand. Ladies' Sack-making is now an important department of our business.

John MacLeod & Co.,

Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"To Be or Not to Be."

That is the question that concerns every mortal whether it is better to be half ill, nervous, worn out, or to be well, strong, cheerful and useful. The latter condition will be yours if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Blood Medicine, there is nothing equal to it.

After a Cold—"I was completely run down by a cold. My son persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the use of two bottles I found I was getting an appetite. When I had taken three bottles I was cured." L. P. Verrot, 117 Champlain Street, Montreal, Can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

PASTORAL LETTER.

The Archbishop of Halifax.

Cornelius, by the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Halifax:

To the Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity of the Diocese: Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED:

We are nearing the close of a century which may well be called an era of mechanical and material progress. The great principles of knowledge which great minds in other ages of more profound research discovered and taught for the development of man's intellectual faculties, have been adapted and applied to minister to his material comforts. It is in this deftness in the adaptation of knowledge, not in its discovery, that our age is pre-eminent. Hence its progress has been material, rather than intellectual. Changes important in themselves, and far-reaching in their effects, have taken place in the social and political orders during the present century. Old-time customs and methods have been discarded, and new standards of action have been introduced, new axioms in business and in government are heard in busy marts, and in legislative halls. The recognition of an overruling providence in human affairs, when not openly avowed, is politely discouraged. The words of the Psalmist: "In the beginning, O Lord, thou foundedst the earth; and the heavens are the work of thy hands," (Pal. ci-26) are taken as a poetic figure of speech, not as an enunciation of a fact demonstrable by reason. With all our advantages it is painfully evident that the sense of the supernatural is less keen than in past ages. There is a ceaseless warfare between the spirit and the flesh, as St. Paul points out, (Gal. v 17). "For the flesh lusteth against the spirit; and the spirit contrary to the flesh; so that you do not the things that you would." If we cling to natural and material comforts, our spiritual sense will be gradually deadened, and we will cease to look behind the veil of earthly things to the great Maker of all.

It is scarcely necessary to say that superstition is undesirable; yet, it is surely preferable to, and more rational than, scepticism. Even at the worst it is but an excrescence on Faith, and can be readily amputated; but scepticism betokens an absence of Faith, as well as a mental malady. Moreover, many things are lightly and thoughtlessly labelled superstition which in truth are evidences of an enlightened knowledge of God's power, and of a keen realization of His intimate relation to His creatures. The man who earnestly believes that God governs by His providence what he has created by His power, cannot admit that chance, or blind fate, has any part or place in the general scheme of creation. True, the will of man has been left free; good and evil are before it, and it may choose whichever it will. Life and death are within its reach, and it may elude the one and reject the other. Thus will man freely work out his individual destiny, aided, if he so will, by God's grace to tread the path of duty, but never forced from evil ways, should he decide to follow them. Yet there is a divine overshadowing of all lives which so moulds and fashions events as to secure the final end of creation, despite the perverse use often made of free will, and the shipwreck of individual souls. Man may deprive himself of eternal happiness, but he cannot rob God of everlasting glory; he may break the laws of justice and morality, but

he cannot escape the "just judgment." This is true of Nations as well as of individuals. The man of Faith, the man to whom God is a reality, and not an empty name, recognizes the hand of the Omnipotent not only in the creation of the universe, but also in the events which shape the lives of men and Nations. He believes with the Psalmist: "Great is our Lord, and great is his power, and of his wisdom there is no number. The Lord lifteth up the meek; and bringeth the wicked down even to the ground" (Pal. cxlvii, 5, 6). Right reason, too, as well as Revelation, is on the side of the man who believes in God's governing care over his creatures, and his overruling power by which he causes the free acts of man to conspire to the intended end. "All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made" (John 13), is the expression of a truth which no theory of Cosmogony can destroy. In no previous age, perhaps, was such a general and systematic attack made on the Supernatural as in our own. Matter and its properties were held to be sufficient to explain not only the existence of the world, but also of man, his ethical sense, and his intellectual faculties. The collapse of this attack is now almost complete. Here and there a belated gatherer-up of the husks of bankrupt teaching, or a fellow who eager to attract notice, or a socialist consumed with the desire of posing as a "man of science," constitute its champions. Reason proves the necessity of a first self-existent Cause, the Creator of matter and force; an intelligent first Cause that planned and worked out, through secondary causes, the wonderful order of the universe, created the souls of men and prefixed to them an end worthy of his own greatness, and of their dignity. Reason, also, proves that created objects exist simply because the Creator willed their existence; and they possess such qualities as it pleased him to bestow. The human mind being limited in its capacity, should recognize that innumerable truths must be beyond its ken; that the causes of many of its most frequently unknown, or only partially understood; that the entire plan of action, the relation of parts to the whole scheme and end of creation, cannot be fully grasped in our present state. Despite our most profound research we shall live in an atmosphere of mysteries, knowing a few facts clearly, having considerable knowledge of many others, but seeing innumerable others only darkly and as in a glass.

On all sides the thoughtful man will find evidences of the action and disposition of an Almighty power, and of an infinite wisdom, whether he considers the fruitfulness and seasons of the earth, the order and regularity of the planets, or the history and vicissitudes of the human race. He will find that whilst to the eyes of the flesh only material objects and the action of natural forces are presented, the supernatural encompasses him round about, and is more in evidence to the intelligence than the natural. In fact, it alone can give an adequate explanation of, or reason for, the simplest experiences of our daily lives. It so permeates the world, and is such a constant factor in its government, that we look upon it as purely natural. A perpetual miracle is before our eyes, yet we recognize it not. The multiplication of the loaves and fishes is being continually repeated in our harvests, and it excites no wonder. Was it really any greater exhibition of power, and of command over the elements of nature, to feed five thousand with a few loaves, than to feed many millions from some grains of wheat? Yet, because of the former the people sought to make our Lord king, whilst for the latter very many are not even thankful. I will, of course, be said the harvest is the product of the soil and the fruit of man's labour. It is quite true the soil and man's labour co-operate as secondary causes in multiplying the seed, but the primary cause, the real giver of the increase, is the same God who multiplied the loaves, though working through another agency. It is a more signal evidence of power to produce a like effect mediately than immediately. What we call the natural order is really the mystery and miracle, rather than those extraordinary manifestations of the Creator's action which are called by that name. No miracle destroys or suspends, or contradicts any natural law, although its effect is infinitely superior to theirs. The intelligence of God, although infinitely superior to ours, does not derogate from it; neither does his infinite power run counter to the finite. Hence not only are miracles possible, they are, viewing the present order of things, to be expected. The only question to be investigated regarding an

alleged miraculous event is the same as that regarding an unusual natural one, viz., the evidence on which it rests. The one real difference between the two is that in the former we are vouchsafed a glimpse of God's direct action, whilst in the latter we only see that action indirectly.

The conduct of man and the ordering of his life, is evidently a higher and more noble object than the order of the physical universe. Therefore the action of the Creator should be more apparent in its regulation. But man being rational and endowed with free will, the nature of God's intervention is directive, not compelling. A law of right and wrong is innate in his soul; it was confirmed and expanded on Mount Sinai, received its completion and perfection by the teaching of Christ, and its preservation and promulgation were assured for all time by the establishment of the Church. This last is an embodied miracle and a standing witness to God's intervention to regulate the conduct of man in a manner consonant with his nature. It has a mission to teach, with guaranteed authority, truths of the supernatural order, and to dispense the rich treasures of divine grace. The fruits of the earth may fail, the granary of the Empire may be empty, famine may consume the people; but the bread of life ever abounds in the Church, her storehouse is never exhausted; and spiritual starvation can never afflict her obedient children. She teaches truths difficult of understanding, and hard to the proud of intellect; yes, trying even to the humble; but does she not supply invincible motives of credibility? Is not her own rise, and spread, and continued existence as difficult of explanation as any of her dogmas? Only in God can be found the reason for the one, or the other. Thus whilst her history bears irrefragable testimony to her divine institution and guidance, it confirms likewise the truth of her message. When our Lord's words were disbelieved by the crowd, he pointed to his works and said: "For the works which the Father hath given me to perfect; the works themselves which I do, give testimony of me," (John v 36). So the Church, when her teaching is contested, can refer men to the story of her career. For nineteen hundred years she has been the nursery, the school, the hospital, the slim-bosom of souls, generating children to God, instructing them in his commandments, healing their spiritual wounds by her ministry, and nourishing them unto eternal life by her Sacraments. For which of these works is she to be stoned? On account of which of these shall the divinity of her mission be assailed? And if, like her Founder, her mission be divine, divine too, like his, must be her message, whether we fully understand it or not. By what law of logic, or ethics, are we to reject all conclusions which we are unable to reason out? Being convinced of the divine mission of the Church, we are most logical in accepting her teachings. As the most bald statement of a fact is a truth, its acceptance is commanded by ethical law, or intellectual honesty. The dignity of our intelligence is best consulted, and its perfection promoted, by assenting to what we know must be a true conclusion; and by holding it firmly. Faith, therefore, simple, childlike Faith, by which one unhesitatingly accepts, and undoubtingly holds revealed truths, is the most reasonable and noblest intellectual act. It is quite permissible to reverently seek a fuller knowledge, both of their inter-relation, and their harmony with truths of the natural order. But we should always bear in mind, that owing to the limitation of our intelligence, it is impossible, in our present state, to solve all difficulties. Right reason can demonstrate this; consequently, it pretains that we must rest content with the full knowledge we have of certain broad acts, until

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

freed from the bonds of the flesh, we can contemplate creation from the inside. Then will all God's ways be vindicated and the immensity of his unending love for us be made manifest. In the meantime he asks us to trust him; to give him the homage of our intelligence and our free will, by believing his teachings, and observing his commandments. One of his commands is "to hear the Church;" to accept her doctrine as his own—"who hears you hears me," is our Lord's own testimony to the divine authority of his Church. The right of the Church to teach with binding authority may be disregarded, it cannot be confuted. The Church may be derided, she cannot be ignored; she may be persecuted, but she cannot be conquered. Weak children may give scandal; vain worldly children may forget her teachings; idle children, in the pride of intellect, may seek to minimize or explain away her dogmas,—all this has happened in every age,—yet she, more unchanging than any natural law and more untrusting, keeps on her way, exhorting, reproving, rebuking; a stumbling block, indeed, to the self-sufficient and worldly wise, but life and resurrection to men of "good will."

Not only is the Church a witness to God's intervention in the moral order, and a continual reminder of his loving care for our souls, she is also set as a testimony against the overweening pride of material strength. No kingdom is so widespread as she; none has lived her years, or equalled her achievements, or surpassed her conquests. She has seen, and will see again, mighty empires that rejoined and confided in horsemen, and chariots, and armed battalions, shattered and destroyed, whilst she, deprived of all these, and confiding in the strength of the Lord, has gone on, and will go on, conquering an empire.

Whether men realize it or not, she is a living testimony to the truth that mere brute force, mere superiority of numbers, in men, and ships, and guns, and money, cannot avert national disaster, or ensure the perpetuity of a nation. The world has not been given over to the rule of the strongest; they may triumph for a time, but defeat inevitably overtakes them. All through the history of mankind can be traced the decadence and overthrow, in God's own time, of material strength. On you, Dearly Beloved, to whom it "has been given to know the kingdom of God," to whom has been given through Faith an understanding and intelligence of many mysteries, rests a responsibility proportional to your knowledge. If you are singularly blessed in the calm assurance of your Faith, and enabled to appreciate at its true value that which is merely natural; if for you the Supernatural enters into, and gives tone and purpose to, your daily actions, you should be mindful of those who are buffeted by every wave of false teaching. Help them by your prayers, help them by your example. Think of your noble heritage as children of the Church, and let supernatural motives mould your lives, and regulate your external as well as internal conduct. Thus will your "light shine before men," and help to dispel some at least of the surrounding darkness. You are of the Church through which mankind is to be taught and sanctified in this age, and in future ones, as it was in those long past.

Never forget this. Hence you are to set the example of right living and correct belief, not to take it from others. This has been proclaimed a Holy Year by the Sovereign Pontiff. Let each of you endeavour to make it such, so that the coming century may begin under happy auspices, and God's kingdom on earth be established in the hearts of all. During the Lenten season, remember the purposes of its institution, and enter into yourselves by recollection, fervent prayer, and works of mortification. Deny yourselves some lawful pleasure to strengthen your will; for be assured, the one who never denies himself occasionally in lawful things will soon indulge in unlawful ones. This of itself is sufficient answer to that class of amateur moralists who seek to deride the Lenten season.

We confide in your pastoral zeal, dear Brethren of the Clergy, to seek out and bring back to repentance the erring who have strayed into "hard paths," into the ways of death. Whilst thus acting the part of the Good Shepherd you will also be helping to make this a Holy Year. The Regulations for Lent are the same as last year. This Pastoral shall be read in every Church of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception, the Pastor shall officiate therein. The grace of our Lord Jesus be with you all, dear Brethren.
C. O'BRIEN,
Archbishop of Halifax,
Halifax, F. B. 24th, 1900.
C. A. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

He cannot escape the "just judgment." This is true of Nations as well as of individuals. The man of Faith, the man to whom God is a reality, and not an empty name, recognizes the hand of the Omnipotent not only in the creation of the universe, but also in the events which shape the lives of men and Nations. He believes with the Psalmist: "Great is our Lord, and great is his power, and of his wisdom there is no number. The Lord lifteth up the meek; and bringeth the wicked down even to the ground" (Pal. cxlvii, 5, 6). Right reason, too, as well as Revelation, is on the side of the man who believes in God's governing care over his creatures, and his overruling power by which he causes the free acts of man to conspire to the intended end. "All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made" (John 13), is the expression of a truth which no theory of Cosmogony can destroy. In no previous age, perhaps, was such a general and systematic attack made on the Supernatural as in our own. Matter and its properties were held to be sufficient to explain not only the existence of the world, but also of man, his ethical sense, and his intellectual faculties. The collapse of this attack is now almost complete. Here and there a belated gatherer-up of the husks of bankrupt teaching, or a fellow who eager to attract notice, or a socialist consumed with the desire of posing as a "man of science," constitute its champions. Reason proves the necessity of a first self-existent Cause, the Creator of matter and force; an intelligent first Cause that planned and worked out, through secondary causes, the wonderful order of the universe, created the souls of men and prefixed to them an end worthy of his own greatness, and of their dignity. Reason, also, proves that created objects exist simply because the Creator willed their existence; and they possess such qualities as it pleased him to bestow. The human mind being limited in its capacity, should recognize that innumerable truths must be beyond its ken; that the causes of many of its most frequently unknown, or only partially understood; that the entire plan of action, the relation of parts to the whole scheme and end of creation, cannot be fully grasped in our present state. Despite our most profound research we shall live in an atmosphere of mysteries, knowing a few facts clearly, having considerable knowledge of many others, but seeing innumerable others only darkly and as in a glass.

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freed from the bonds of the flesh, we can contemplate creation from the inside. Then will all God's ways be vindicated and the immensity of his unending love for us be made manifest. In the meantime he asks us to trust him; to give him the homage of our intelligence and our free will, by believing his teachings, and observing his commandments. One of his commands is "to hear the Church;" to accept her doctrine as his own—"who hears you hears me," is our Lord's own testimony to the divine authority of his Church. The right of the Church to teach with binding authority may be disregarded, it cannot be confuted. The Church may be derided, she cannot be ignored; she may be persecuted, but she cannot be conquered. Weak children may give scandal; vain worldly children may forget her teachings; idle children, in the pride of intellect, may seek to minimize or explain away her dogmas,—all this has happened in every age,—yet she, more unchanging than any natural law and more untrusting, keeps on her way, exhorting, reproving, rebuking; a stumbling block, indeed, to the self-sufficient and worldly wise, but life and resurrection to men of "good will."

Not only is the Church a witness to God's intervention in the moral order, and a continual reminder of his loving care for our souls, she is also set as a testimony against the overweening pride of material strength. No kingdom is so widespread as she; none has lived her years, or equalled her achievements, or surpassed her conquests. She has seen, and will see again, mighty empires that rejoined and confided in horsemen, and chariots, and armed battalions, shattered and destroyed, whilst she, deprived of all these, and confiding in the strength of the Lord, has gone on, and will go on, conquering an empire. Whether men realize it or not, she is a living testimony to the truth that mere brute force, mere superiority of numbers, in men, and ships, and guns, and money, cannot avert national disaster, or ensure the perpetuity of a nation. The world has not been given over to the rule of the strongest; they may triumph for a time, but defeat inevitably overtakes them. All through the history of mankind can be traced the decadence and overthrow, in God's own time, of material strength. On you, Dearly Beloved, to whom it "has been given to know the kingdom of God," to whom has been given through Faith an understanding and intelligence of many mysteries, rests a responsibility proportional to your knowledge. If you are singularly blessed in the calm assurance of your Faith, and enabled to appreciate at its true value that which is merely natural; if for you the Supernatural enters into, and gives tone and purpose to, your daily actions, you should be mindful of those who are buffeted by every wave of false teaching. Help them by your prayers, help them by your example. Think of your noble heritage as children of the Church, and let supernatural motives mould your lives, and regulate your external as well as internal conduct. Thus will your "light shine before men," and help to dispel some at least of the surrounding darkness. You are of the Church through which mankind is to be taught and sanctified in this age, and in future ones, as it was in those long past.

Never forget this. Hence you are to set the example of right living and correct belief, not to take it from others. This has been proclaimed a Holy Year by the Sovereign Pontiff. Let each of you endeavour to make it such, so that the coming century may begin under happy auspices, and God's kingdom on earth be established in the hearts of all. During the Lenten season, remember the purposes of its institution, and enter into yourselves by recollection, fervent prayer, and works of mortification. Deny yourselves some lawful pleasure to strengthen your will; for be assured, the one who never denies himself occasionally in lawful things will soon indulge in unlawful ones. This of itself is sufficient answer to that class of amateur moralists who seek to deride the Lenten season.

Headache
Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take
Hood's Pills
While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1900. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Position of the Government.

It is intimated by the Government press that the Provincial Legislature will meet within a short time. But the official notice of the meeting has not, so far as we are aware, yet been published; consequently there is no certainty as to the time of assembling. The Government have, of late, been so busy with the election of Sir Louis Davies, that there is no telling what may yet happen before they can see their way clear to meet the Legislature. If all reports be true the Premier and his colleagues and auxiliaries have been engaged in considerable intrigues in order to render possible the meeting of the House, without the defeat of the Government. This contingency appears to have been hoped for, in the first place, by the Premier, in the event of the return of the Opposition members elect for Belfast and Murray Harbor. Evidently these protests promised little comfort to the Government, and we hear nothing about them now. This trick failing, it became necessary to have recourse to some other subterfuge in the hope of clinging to power a little longer, contrary to the wishes of the people. In his dire extremity the Premier evidently appealed to Sir Louis Davies, and Sir Louis in turn appears to have laid the difficulty before his colleague, Mr. Tarte, that prince of political mountebanks, who has made his way in public life by betraying and sacrificing everyone who had befriended him in his days of adversity. It is not wonderful that the result of appeal to such an opportunist political protegee should be something most contemptible. The outcome of these secret negotiations is, we are given to understand, that Mr. Pineau Opposition member elect for the first district of Prince County has been induced, for a consideration, to absent himself from the forthcoming session of the Legislature, but not to resign his seat; so that the constituency cannot be opened. Mr. Pineau's reward for selling out to the Government is, we are informed, a trip to Paris at the rate of ten dollars a day as one of Mr. Tarte's assistants in the management of the great exposition to be held in the French Capital during the coming summer. This being so, the Opposition must confess that they have been deceived, and those who elected Mr. Pineau have the disagreeable truth forced upon them that they have been betrayed. But if it was the intention of Mr. Pineau to deceive his party and betray his constituents, it is well that he availed himself of the first opportunity of so doing; so that he will forever be deprived of a chance of betraying any further confidences of honorable men. While the conduct of Mr. Pineau, if what we have indicated be true, is contemptible beyond the power of words to express, are the reputed tactics of the Government in the matter such as would be employed by statesmen; by honorable men? It appears to us that neither Liberal nor Conservative can have anything but supreme contempt for a party or a Government capable of employing such means in order to gain a temporary political advantage. Mr. Pineau will probably be employed in some very obscure corner of the exhibition and few visitors will know that he is there solely in consequence of his betrayal of a sacred trust. In consequence of this obscenity our Province will be spared some humiliation, as the producer of such a man. Another report regarding the position of the Government is that Mr. Wicks, who threatened to vote against them, was induced to tender his resignation; but that the resignation was accompanied by certain conditions which have not been fulfilled. What the upshot may be will probably know when the House meets. Finally it is said that Mr. Frederick Peters is coming back from British Columbia to take his seat for Fort Augustus. All these reports show that the Government are leaving nothing undone to hold on to power despite the will of the people. They know that they dare not appeal to the electorate with any hope of success; consequently they seek to hold on by sending one member out of the country, by inducing another to resign, and by importing a third. In addition to this an Attorney-General is retained in office who has been rejected by the electors. And all this is done by a Government calling itself Liberal. Is it possible to imagine a greater travesty on the word "Liberal"?

Dominion Parliament.

THE INQUIRY CHOKED OFF.

In a previous letter it was shown that the motion made by Borden, of Halifax, to resume the inquiry into the West Huron and Brockville ballot stuffing charges had been deferred by action of the Government. Since then a determined effort has been made by the Premier and his followers to prevent the inquiry altogether, thus revealed itself. When Mr. Borden brought the matter up last year the Premier professed a desire for the fullest investigation. Some facts were brought out which seem to have changed the attitude of the Government. Even last year it was charged that after the committee had obtained clear evidence of the stuffing of several ballot boxes and of a large number of bogus ballots, the inquiry was delayed and obstructed by Government supporters and by ministers. At all events it was brought to an abrupt end for the session by the ministers on the committee, while the witnesses were out in the corridor waiting to testify for the prosecution. Every assurance was then given that opportunity would be allowed to resume the enquiry this session. Doubtless the ministers felt safe in giving the assurance, for they then intended to have a general election before the session. The committee reported up the evidence taken, and informed the House that the investigation had not been concluded. FURTHER OBSTRUCTION. At the first sitting after the Privileges and Election Committee of the year was struck Mr. Borden moved, as a question of privilege, that the papers and charges be referred to the Committee so that the inquiry should proceed. He brought the matter up exactly as he did last year. But instead of the ready acceptance that the Premier gave him last session he was met with technical objections, and was compelled to give formal notice. This delayed the matter for a week. The order was next reached last week when the House was running through the unopposed resolutions. The Premier this time interposed, ordering the motion to "stand," thus placing it in the list of opposed orders. By this means Sir Wilfrid forced the motion to the twenty-sixth place on the order paper, placing it after many matters which call for long discussion. Then, so that no Conservative member could further the inquiry by showing a previous order to stand over, the Premier gave an unusual notice that if members who had orders on the paper did not take them up at the first opportunity he would move that they be struck off the paper. The Government intention to burke the inquiry was now becoming clear, but Mr. Borden did not give it up. The next day he rose to a question of privilege, pointed out that the inquiry had gone a long way, that the committee had reported it unfinished, that the Premier himself was pledged to assist the investigation, and that it was the obvious duty of the Government and the House to send the matter back to the Privileges Committee as soon as possible. It was no use. The Premier refused to allow a step to be taken. SHOWING THEIR HAND. A long discussion followed upon Sir Louis Davies, Mr. Britton, Mr. Casey and Mr. McClure and other members, even the Premier himself, claimed that the inquiry should have been left to the court and had no business before parliament. Other members were easily able to prove that both Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis were right in the late Sir John Thompson, had often affirmed the right of parliament to deal with these matters. But the chief point was the matter had come before parliament, with the approval of the Premier last year. He had professed to welcome it. He promised assistance. He allowed it to be half finished. He and his friends appeared to be perfectly satisfied with it until the evidence of the bogus ballots came out, and until returning officer Farr's exploits were disclosed, while Farr himself was a fugitive from the summons of the committee travelling in a foreign land on money furnished by government organizers. Since then the inquiry has been headed off at every stage. At Toronto they destroy ballots before the investigation. In Ottawa they destroy the investigation itself. In the discussion Mr. Powell, who had conducted the examination of the bogus ballots, expressed the opinion that the Government supporters who sat for West Huron at Brockville, did not get a majority of votes, and that their seats were stolen. It is openly stated that the ministers have reason to believe that more damaging evidence is at hand, and that on no account will the inquiry be allowed to proceed. But time will tell. THE INCREASED TOBACCO TAXES. Mr. Gilles thinks that the present tariff which has given the government nearly an extra million dollars out of tobacco is too high. He does not see why a party which before it came into power promised to reduce the duty on the necessities of life, should have added another 100 per cent to the duty on tobacco which he holds to be almost necessary to the life of those fishermen and others who have become accustomed to its use. Mr. Gilles represented that all the tobacco commonly used by the laboring men and fishermen has been increased in price fourteen cents a pound or one cent a lb by the new Flinders duties. Instead of being increased, he thought the duty should have been reduced. It is his opinion that imported tobacco will always be used and even the increased home product will not cause the people in the east to give up the use of the foreign article. But in any case the home grown tobacco pays an enormous tax which if the government desires to protect it, might be reduced along with the foreign articles. A GRIEVOUS PROTECTIONIST SPEECH. Sir Henry Joly made a protectionist speech which would have been a pleasure to the founders of the National Police if they had heard it twenty years ago. Sir Leonard Tilley never made any address that went half as far in support of protection as this. Sir Henry told us the increased protection was stimulating the growth of the Canadian product. It increased three fold in one year after 1897, and was increasing with tremendous rapidity still. He maintained that while the native tobacco had not yet reached perfection, because the industry was not yet fully understood, it had a glorious future before it. He scored the anglophobe that an additional cent on a lb of

More Volunteers!

The enrolling of men to fill the vacancies in the first Canadian Contingent began at the drill shed on Friday afternoon. Although only fifteen men were wanted, there were over thirty applicants. The following have been attested and accepted:— Wm. Coombs, Wm. Cook, George Arbuckle, W. J. Proud, Robert Cameron, Robert Horne, William Harris, James Pigott, Wm. McEachern, A. J. Hall, T. Leslie McBeth, D.R. Kennedy, Marcellus MacDonald, L. Gurney (Cove Head), John W. Beuler (North Tryon).

There will be one hundred recruits taken altogether. Toronto will send 20; Kingston 10; Montreal 10; Ottawa 10; St. John, N. B., 10; Halifax 15; Charlottetown 15; and Quebec 10.

The Island volunteers selected are all big, strong, able-bodied men. On Sunday there was a military parade, in which about 300 men from the Engineers, Artillery and 2nd Battalion took part, the most ranks being completed by the volunteer recruits. The procession headed by the Artillery band marched to the First Methodist Church, where an eloquent sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. G. M. Campbell. The parade was witnessed by thousands of people.

On Monday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, orders were received for Halifax to sail with Strathcona's Horse on the Monterey, which sails to-morrow. This was very short notice, but notwithstanding the news spread quickly, and that evening the drill shed and streets were crowded with people eager to catch a last glimpse of the boys whom perhaps they might never see again. At the drill shed the contingent were addressed by Lieut. Governor McIntyre and Premier Farquharson, the latter on behalf of the Government presenting each man with twenty dollars in gold. His Worship the Mayor also addressed them, after which he presented each man with ten dollars in gold. At 9.30 the contingent, headed by the Artillery Band and torches, left the drill shed. They were followed by the Artillery, the Engineers, the 82nd Battalion and the Boy's Brigade, and when the City Hall was reached they were joined by the Firemen in full uniform, with the "Citizen's Band." Thousands of people lined the streets all the way to the station. When the station was reached the crowd was so dense that it was some time before the contingent could make their way to the train. Shortly after ten o'clock the train left the station amidst tremendous cheering, the hoisting of torches on the track, and the playing of popular airs by the two bands. The contingent was under the charge of Lieut. Boulter till Halifax was reached.

The District Officer commanding will enrol thirty men for service at Halifax to replace the Regular troops now stationed there. The period of enrolment will be for a period not exceeding one year. The pay will be the same as that of the active Militia. The qualifications are:— (a). Age, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. (b). Chest measurement, minimum 34 inches. (c). Height, minimum, 5 feet 5 inches. (d). To pass the required medical examination. (e). To be unmarried. (f). To be enrolled in a corps of active militia, and to have performed at least one annual training. Enrolment began at the Drill Shed on Monday.

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. Morris, of the Northwest Mounted Police, was to leave there for St. John on Monday the 12th inst. He is coming to the Maritime Provinces to recruit for the police force, and will engage at least a hundred men before his return. It is understood that about 25 men will be recruited from P. E. Island, and that Col Morris will be in Charlottetown for that purpose in the course of a few days.

Caution.—Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just as good." Unqualified for cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for all bowel disorders. A mild substitute, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Minard's Liniment Lumb-berman's friend. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Pain in the bowels, Diarrhoea and Dysentery are cured more quickly and effectually by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry than any other remedy. Beware of substitutes.

A CABLEGRAM from London announces that Lieut. Weldon McLean, son of Col. McLean of St. John, N. B., who sailed with the first Canadian Contingent has been granted a Lieutenant in the Imperial Royal Field Artillery. Another cablegram from Col. Otter states that Lieut. McLean is acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Colville. The double honour conferred on Lieut. McLean is a distinct compliment to the Canadian militia and the first contingent.

A physician is not always at hand. Guard yours against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Group, coughs and colds are all quickly cured by Fry's Peppermint. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis', Pain-Killer.

At Roxbury, Mass. March 4, Emily E. Forbes.

At Savage Harbor, on March 1st Captain David Pigot, aged 60 years.

At Piquid East, March 3rd, Mary Alice daughter of W. Thomas Rogerson, aged 16 years.

At Ruggles Street, Roxbury Mass. on the 5th inst, Angus J. Murphy, formerly of Charlottetown. R. I. P.

At Roxbury, Mass. 2nd, Mary Agnes, daughter of the late James and Jane Murphy, aged 11 months.

In Charlottetown, on the 13th March, Bridget Smith, beloved wife of Peter McGinnell, aged 40 years. R. I. P.

At Armadae Lot 42, on the 5th inst. Mrs. James B. McDonald, at the advanced age of 78 years. She died fortified by all the rites of the church. R. I. P.

At Peake's Station, on the 22nd inst, after a somewhat lingering illness, Mary Isabella McDonald, wife of Douglas McDonald, in the 61st year of her age, leaving a large family to mourn. R. I. P.

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TAXING A NATIVE INDUSTRY.

There is a defect in Sir Henry Joly's plea. Suppose it to be true that the tobacco growing industry should be protected. Does it follow that the "Canadian grown leaf should pay the heavy excise duty and that an additional import tax should be levied on the imported product? So far as the protection of the tobacco industry is concerned it could be easily secured by allowing the duty to remain as Mr. Fielding found it, and reducing the excise charges on tobacco made from home products. That scheme might not give Mr. Tarte so much money to spend on his contractors, but it would be just as good for the farmer, and would afford a great relief to the consumers of tobacco. Such is the claim made by the advocates of a reduced duty. They add to this the statement that smuggling is greatly on the increase and that honest traders are placed at a disadvantage, while the morals of the business community are undermined.

A SINGLE FACT is worth a shipload of argument. What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of the medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

Conservative Convention at Bradalbane.

Vigorous animation, "concordant unanimity, and business-like enthusiasm were the characteristic of the Liberal Conservative Convention at Bradalbane, on Tuesday, 6th inst. The convention was composed of five representatives from each poll in the First District of Queen's and many other interested parties, and the object was to nominate two candidates to contest the district at the coming local election. Animated by the zeal that is always displayed by energetic workers in good cause, the delegates transacted the business of the meeting so vigorously and so unanimously as to place this convention on record as one of the most significant that the First District has seen for years. Hon. Wm. Campbell and Mr. D. B. McLeod were proposed as candidates for the coming election, and when the proposition was put to the large and representative meeting not one voice was heard to dissent.

Before and after the nomination, speeches were made by the candidates named and by Messrs. W. H. Hogan, Hope River, J. J. Bradley, Kelly's Cove, Dr. E. McNeill, Stanley, and Arthur Simpson, Bay View. All were strong in their condemnation of the scandalous and ruinous policy of the party now in office (but not in power)—the party that has saddled on this beautiful Island a load of debt under which it for years must groan; the party that has made a scandalous bungle of the Public Works Department, leaving roads and bridges in an almost impassable condition, and allowing the inmates of the insane asylum to be badly fed and almost frozen; the party that has employed every means of bribery and corruption to secure the election of their "boilers" and to induce desertion from the ranks of their opponents; the party that has the impudence to hang on to office after it has lost the support of the electorate and in its dire extremity has to send one man across the ocean and bring another across the continent with the desperate hope of being able to face another session; in a word, the party that has proved itself so false to all promises and to the few good traditions of its ancestors and that must, at the next local election, betake itself to the winter quarters of feeble opposition who in their political thermometer will sink to the nobly, the grand and the true Conservative party will ride in, in this fall bloom of good government, to relieve the woe and woes of a long suffering and downtrodden country and to restore contentment and prosperity to the people of Prince Edward Island. In the course of the proceedings the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Whereas, the large and important sections of country lying between the main line of the P. E. Island Railway and New London on the north side, and Grand and on the south side, are still without railway accommodation; And Whereas, the railway bill of 1896 provided for the construction of branch railways to the aforesaid places; And Whereas, the building of these branch lines has, at different times and places, been endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. G. Haggart and Senator Bowen as the policy of the Conservative party; And Whereas, the bringing of branch lines to the aforesaid localities would greatly increase the traffic on the main line of the P. E. Island Railway as well as give the much needed accommodation to the inhabitants of the localities through which they would pass; Therefore Resolved, That our representatives both in Local Legislature and in the Dominion Parliament be urged to use their best endeavors to the end that these branch railways may be speedily constructed.

The following officers were elected:— President, Mr. D. B. McLeod, Bradalbane; Vice President, Dr. R. McNeill,

Slump in Prices. 2365 yards of OXFORD TWEEDS. FOR 30 DAYS We offer to those who have not tested the wearing qualities of the Celebrated Oxford Tweeds And those who have an opportunity to purchase their choice of 75 patterns at the following big reductions: 32 cents will buy 40 cent quality, 52 cents will buy 65 cent quality, 60 cents will buy 75 cent quality, 70 cents will buy 85 cent quality, 80 cents will buy \$1.00 quality. Ladies' All Wool Oxford Suiting, 64 inches wide, regular price \$1.50 for \$1.20. Many lines have a large percentage of Australian Wool. We consider them the best on the market for the price.

D. A. Bruce Agent Oxford Manufacturing Co.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House Building, in Charlottetown, under and by a virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th day of September, 1899, and made between Charles Galt, Grant, of Tignish, Lot or Township number One, in Prince County, in the Parish of St. John's, Farmer, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco Canadian, of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land situate between the North boundary of the said Township One, and the South boundary of the said Township One, and bounded and described as follows:— Situate on the West side of the Settlement Road at the North boundary of the said Township One, and bounded and described as follows:— (a) A strip of land containing one acre and three fourths, more or less, bounded and described as follows:— (i) On the North by the said Settlement Road, (ii) On the South by the said Township One, (iii) On the East by the said Township One, (iv) On the West by the said Township One. The said piece or parcel of land situate between the North boundary of the said Township One, and the South boundary of the said Township One, and bounded and described as follows:— (a) A strip of land containing one acre and three fourths, more or less, bounded and described as follows:— (i) On the North by the said Settlement Road, (ii) On the South by the said Township One, (iii) On the East by the said Township One, (iv) On the West by the said Township One. The said piece or parcel of land situate between the North boundary of the said Township One, and the South boundary of the said Township One, and bounded and described as follows:— (a) A strip of land containing one acre and three fourths, more or less, bounded and described as follows:— (i) On the North by the said Settlement Road, (ii) On the South by the said Township One, (iii) On the East by the said Township One, (iv) On the West by the said Township One. 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The British Have Taken The Free State Capital!

The Boers Beaten at Driefontein.—Cronje will be sent to St. Helena.

The War Office received the following despatch from Lord Roberts at midnight on Wednesday last:—

POPULAR GROVE March 7.—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat. The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged, with a second line of entrenchments which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

The London Standard published the following despatch on Friday, dated Poplar Grove March 8th:—The movements of the mounted men were somewhat too rapid for the supporting infantry, and as a result the Boers position was turned before the main body could strike effectively.

Another despatch from Poplar Grove dated 8th says:—President Kruger, who is present in the rear, yesterday tried to stop the retreating Boers, who refused to stay. The Bloemfontein police tried to stop the retreat of the Free Staters, but they declared that they were not willing to fight any longer.

The naval brigade from Ladysmith arrived at Durban on Thursday last in command of Captain Lamberton. They were about 200 and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from H. M. S. Terrible, and the meeting of comrades caused many a touching scene.

was simultaneous. The crowd which was assembled, was of immense proportions. Lunch was prepared and served in a shed adjacent to the railway station and the men ate heartily. The majority of them looked well, but showed signs of the rough work and fatigue they had undergone.

A London despatch of the 9th says: Lord Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein evidently with the view of seizing and utilizing the railroad. With this he could reach the Free State capital in three or four days and begin repairing the railroad southward to meet the British advance from Cape Colony which is expected to be hastened as soon as General White takes control.

A despatch from Driefontein, Orange Free State, dated March 12th says:—The Boers fought a stubborn rearguard action yesterday, but just as our parallel advance threatened to envelop them, they fled. We advanced from Poplar Grove with three columns, each of which had a brigade of cavalry attached to it.

The Boers, however, although they made a vigorous defence and succeeded in saving their guns, were unable to withstand the British attack all along the line and were forced to retreat.

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right that the position was cleared. But it was then impossible for General Colville's infantry on Kelly-Kenny's right to have entered the action in time to crush the retreating foe.

W. Richmond Smith, correspondent of the Montreal Star who is now with the Canadian contingent sends the following: DRIEFONTEIN, Orange Free State, March 12.—The Canadian with the headquarters staff of Lord Roberts's army arrived here after dark last evening too late to take part in the unexpected engagement with the Boers, who were come upon by the advance guard strongly entrenched in the neighboring kopjes.

During the early part of the engagement the Boers entrenched on the ridges beyond Driefontein, eight miles south of Abrahams Drift. The British artillery was at once brought up into action, and the vigorous shelling of the Boer defences began.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Queen will visit Ireland next month. GEORGETOWN is to have a new railway station, so it is reported.

SENATOR Lewis, of St. John, N. B., died on Sunday, aged 88 years.

THE new Prince Edward Island Hospital was opened for occupation on Friday.

A NEW Chinese Laundry has opened on Grafton Street. The proprietor's name is Wing Lung.

FIRE broke out in the Massachusetts Masquerade building, Boston, on Sunday and entailed damage of \$150,000, and the death of fireman P. J. McArthur. Several others were injured.

THE house on the corner of Great George and Water Sts., belonging to Mr. P. Doherty, proprietor of the Hotel Davie, has been sold at private sale to Mr. Wm. Grant. It has to be removed by the 20th inst.

THE Postmaster, Charlottetown, will be pleased to have any information respecting Captain Wm. Canseman, of Prince Edward Island, at one time captain of the brig, Jane which plied between New York and Liverpool.

ONE of the horses for which the government paid \$130, for the Canadian Mounted Police was purchased a few days previous to the outbreak of the militia department for \$30, just \$100 being made by the deal. The speculator was in the employ of the government at the time.—Halifax Herald.

THE Halifax Herald of Saturday says: Mrs. James A. Scott was made happy yesterday. It was announced that her husband, who enrolled in the First Canadian Contingent, had been killed. His name was telegraphed from Ottawa to the Halifax press, as being among the dead.

Today Lieutenant Colonel Irving received word from Ottawa that it was James B. Scott who was killed at Paardeberg, and not James A. Scott. The regimental number of the man who was killed was 6582, and not 7777 as published Mrs. James A. Scott whose husband's number is 7777, was a sad woman when she called at the militia office this morning to obtain particulars as to her husband's death, but when shown the official information as received by Colonel Irving today she became overjoyed.

THE new Prince of Wales College was formally opened on Friday evening last, in the presence of an immense throng of people. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Premier Farguharson, Attorney-General McKinnon, Hon. B. Rogers, M. P. P., Supt. McLeod, Dr. Anderson, Prof. Caven, Rev. A. P. McLeall, Rector of St. Dunstan's College and several others who all spoke in complimentary terms of the new college.

The doctrine of the Incarnation, the Rev. preacher pointed out, was clearly inculcated by St. Paul in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, where he so emphatically speaks of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. This is eternal life, says the apostle, to know God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent.

From all eternity the second person of the Blessed Trinity became man. The Rev. preacher pointed out that we had the strongest proof of belief in the Incarnation in the constant warfare of the Church against those who denied this divine mystery.

Scarcely had the Church emerged from the catacombs, when heretics denying this mystery made their appearance. From the fall of Adam, said the Rev. preacher, the Incarnation was foreshadowed in the Sacred Scriptures; all Scriptures bore testimony to the human appearance of the Son of God.

The preacher next dwelt upon the union of the human and divine nature in the divine person of Christ. The Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation admits two natures in the divine person of Christ, Nestorians failed to make the distinction between the nature and person of our Lord; hence he fell into error.

In our divine Lord there were two natures and two wills always conformable to each other; His human nature was subject to His divine nature, and in Him was none of that consciousness of which St. Paul speaks. It was by His human nature that our Lord was born, suffered and died.

By the mystery of the Incarnation we are elevated to the dignity of the sons of God; but we cannot aspire to the hypostatic union by mere human nature. By following the doctrine of the Incarnation and participating in its privileges in this life we prepare ourselves to enter on the joys of life eternal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. RUSSIA PREPARING. Lloyd's cable agent at Sebastopol has sent a cablegram to London which says that Russia is making surprising warlike preparations.

A CLOSE CALL. The life of Private Humphrey, of the 2nd Lancashire, was saved at Grobbler Kloof by a bullet imbedding itself in a box of chocolate he was carrying in his haversack.

\$196,000 FOR A HORSE. At the sale in London the other day of the late Duke of Westminster's string of race horses, Kingsclere, England, Flying Fox, winner in 1899 of the Derby, the two thousand guineas, the Eclipse stakes, and the Doncaster, St. Leger was purchased by Edmond Blanc for 37,500 guineas, about \$196,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

EMULSION OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. THE BEST OF ALL. By the aid of The D. & J. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

SHIRTS! Shirts!—Slightly damaged but nothing to hurt the goods 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, all going now for 25c each.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Ask to see those remnants of 25c. sheeting we are selling at 16c. To see them is to buy them. A long value at a short price. PROWSE BROS.

GLOVES! Gloves!—Warm lined gloves for men and women at manufacturers' prices and out they go. J. B. Macdonald & Co.

You have never in your life bought an ulster like the ones we are now clearing at our slaughter-sale for \$3.50 look at them they are worth almost double.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

NOTICE

WHEREBY 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 or 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 purpose 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 to empower and 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 the benefit of any gift or devise by Will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Church all necessary powers connected therewith.

R. A. BRADLEY, Solicitor for the Applicants. Dated at Ottawa this 27th day of November, A. D. 1899. [Dec. 13th]

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CHEAP SALE

OF

Boots & Shoes

20 to 50 per cent. discount

Full lines new stock 20 per cent. discount. Broken lines and odd lots 50 per cent. discount. Men's Overshoes, sizes 6 and 7, \$1.00 pair. Women's Overshoes, sizes 3, 4 and 5, 75c. pair. Misses Overshoes, sizes 13 to 2, 50c. pair.

FOR CASH ONLY. Money Back if You Want It.

J. B. McDonald & Co.

FOR SOLID BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale! On Bear River Line Road.

THE BALANCE OF THIS

Smoke Stock MUST GO

Thousands of dollars worth of New Goods here which we cannot open until building is whitewashed.

A large stock of all kinds of goods still left from the fire sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL DISCOUNT

ON THIS TO CLEAR. Come Along! No Reserve!

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

Wholesale and Retail.

Wholesale and Retail.

Wholesale and Retail.

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Wholesale and Retail.

WE'VE HEWN THE WAY.

This is the leading Dry Goods Store of P. E. I. You may ask why? Because we keep the largest assortment of Dry Goods to choose from. Our trade is large because we sell good goods cheap, and you're almost sure to get what you want at "MY STORE."

No matter how dull it is in Charlottetown, you'll always find "My Store" busy. There must be some reason for it.

HERE IS THE REASON THIS MONTH

All Furs at 25 p.c. All Ladies' Jackets at 33 1-3 p. c.

Single Robes, Muffs, Men's Coats, Ruffs, Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Everything in Furs. Handsome German Jackets, all Silk lined, only twelve left. You must be quick if you want one.

All Winter Dress Goods AT 25 P C GREY FLANNEL -AT- 33 1-3 p. c. Discount.

We've always marked our Dress Goods at very low prices, and all of our Goods are marked in plain figures, and when you get 25 per cent. discount you almost get them for the asking.

All Winter Goods must go when "MY STORE" gives bargains. They are more than newspaper bargains. They are genuine snaps.

SENTNER, McLEOD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail. Successors to Beer Bros.

Wholesale and Retail. Successors to Beer Bros.

Wholesale and Retail. Successors to Beer Bros.

Accidents

Will happen in the best regulated homes. Scalds, Burns and Cuts are of frequent occurrence. There is nothing for these of this kind equal to Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It takes out pain and promotes rapid healing.

MARCH. BY MAGDALEN ROCK.

I stand between the south and north, The north and south, the sun and snow; Northward the winds go wailing forth, Southward the scented flowers blow. On one hand birds sing merrily In woods where boughs are boughsome; On one hand sullen skies I see, And leafless woods where no birds sing. And from afar the southward breeze Brings breath of clover, thyme, and rose; O'er snow-capped heights and frozen seas The northern blast all redly blows. And so 'twixt north and south am I,— 'Twixt sun and snow, 'twixt grief and glee; Now saddened by the woes gone by, Now joyful for the joys to be. —Ave Maria.

Passed 15 Worms.

I gave Dr. Lowe's Worm Syrup to my little girl two and a half years old; the result was that she passed 15 round worms in five days. Mrs. B. Rox, Kilmanagh, Ont.

A Victim to the Seal of Confession.

A True Story, by Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J.

Published with the permission of Mr. B. Herder, publisher and bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

(Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

Determined to make an effort to ensure for himself this last privilege Father Montmoulin found an opportunity of speaking to a native Christian, who was employed in the crushing mills. By means of signs more than words, he made him understand that he wanted him secretly to procure for him a pencil and paper, promising to give the native, if he would execute this commission, a few copper coins which from time to time had been allowed him for tobacco, as the reward of good behavior. Upon the scrap of paper thus obtained, Father Montmoulin wrote a few words in Latin, addressed to the Superior of the Mission entreating him for the love of God to assist in his last moments a dying priest, who, known as 5348 was amongst the convicts at work in the copper mines.

"No," he said to himself. "If I am again laid low by fever, surely someone will for the sake of the penic I should save up for the purpose, be found willing to take this note to the Marist Fathers, and then I shall wait my last hour in peace. Or will the sacrifice, which the seal of confession requires of me, extend so far as to oblige one even at the moment of death to forgo the consolation of receiving the last sacraments? It must be as God wills!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

In the meantime Father Montmoulin and the trial that excited so much interest in Aix, were well nigh forgotten. Events succeeded each other so rapidly, now-a-days, and in three years' time so much happens that a nine days' wonder is soon over and gone. Even the anti-clerical journals seemed to have consigned to oblivion the scandalous occurrence at Ste. Victoire.

On a cold stormy evening in February, 1891, the solicitor Meunier was working by lamplight in his office at a law suit (concerning some right of way, a tedious and tiresome litigation, which he had to bring into Court a few days later. After a glance at the window, against which the wind was driving a shower of snow and frozen rain, the solicitor was just putting together his papers preparatory to leaving off work, when the office boy entered and announced that a stranger wanted to see him on urgent business.

"A stranger at this time and in this weather!" Meunier exclaimed in surprise. "What is his name?" "He would not tell his name, Sir," the boy replied. Then he added, "If I were you, Sir, I would not let him in. He is fairly well-dressed, but there is something so strange and wild in his manner."

Mr. Meunier lighted a cigarette, and stood for a minute irresolute, without answering. Then he decided that it would be best to see the man. "Show him in," he said to the servant, "but do you stay, within call, in case I should want you." Then he stationed himself on the hearthrug, with his back to the fire awaiting his visitor.

The stranger entered in an evident state of excitement. As he advanced into the room, and the light fell upon his countenance, the solicitor started involuntarily.

"I believe you are the lawyer who

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER. We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size. Every family should have one ready for an emergency. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. Beware of imitations.

defended the priest of Ste. Victoire, in the law courts three years ago, are you not?" the stranger inquired, as he stood twisting about a grey felt hat nervously in his hands. "I am, Sir, at your service. And I fancy I know who you are, although as far as I am aware, I have never seen you before," Mr. Meunier replied.

"I dare say you do. The sabre cut across my face makes me a marked man. Yes, I am the escrivan Loser, whom you vainly endeavored to trace."

The solicitor did not utter a syllable. He looked at the pale, agitated face of the man before him, and saw from the working of his features the force of the struggle that was going on within his breast. He guessed that he had come with the purpose of making a confession. For a few minutes not a sound was heard but the crackling of the logs, the ticking of the clock, and the rattling of the hail upon the window panes. At length Meunier broke the silence. "You wish to tell me something, Mr. Loser, I think," he said gravely.

"Yes, that is what I have come all the way from Valparaiso in South America for. And now that I am here, I cannot bring myself to say it." The man stopped short, and wiped the perspiration from his temples. Then in a hoarse voice he jerked out the words: "The priest is innocent. It was I that did it."

It cost him an immense effort to utter these words; as soon as the strain was removed, he burst into convulsive sobs. Mr. Meunier pushed a chair towards him, and Loser dropped into it utterly broken down; it was a long time before he could recover himself sufficiently to answer the questions addressed to him. In fact the solicitor felt some doubt as to whether he was in his right mind.

"Have you come over from South America with the purpose of making this confession? What was the motive that induced you to do so?" he inquired.

"To make reparation, to make atonement," groaned Loser. "It leaves me no peace!"

The solicitor thought of the terrible fate which he had been unable to avert from the innocent priest and the members of his family, merely through his inability to trace this man, who now sat before him, and who, as it appeared to him, had done his very utmost to cast the guilt of his bloody crime on one who was blameless. His heart swelled with just indignation. Then again he could not resist a feeling of sincere compassion for the wretched criminal, tormented by the stings of conscience, who declared himself desirous to make all the reparation in his power. These two feelings struggled for the mastery within his breast. At length he said, not unkindly, but with an accent of reproach: "Unfortunately, you came rather late with your self-confession. How will you atone for all the misery that you have brought upon the unhappy Father Montmoulin and his aged mother?"

ASK YOUR DOCTOR! Ask your physician this question. "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way. Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done? This question was answered when we first made SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs. The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been perfectly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Loser sprang to his feet and wrung his hands. "Good God!" he exclaimed, "is not that what I say to myself by day and by night! Have pity on me, Sir. I know that I cannot undo the past, but I can expiate my crime by laying my head upon the block."

Compassion got the upper hand in the solicitor's mind. He stretched out his hand to his visitor, and said: "Pardon me, I did not mean to wound you. Besides, you can make satisfaction in what is most important. Father Montmoulin was not executed, thank God! As far as I know, he is still alive in New Caledonia. His mother and sister are also both living. And the terrible scandal that the whole affair caused by the shame attaching to Father Montmoulin's name will be removed by your confession. If only you could have resolved to do this act of justice sooner, when the innocent man was undergoing his trial!"

"Indeed, it never occurred to me for a moment that the suspicion of murder would fall on Father Montmoulin," Loser replied. "I was on board ship, on the way to Buenos Ayres, while the case was being tried here. Besides I thought for certain, that he would at any rate, when it came to that, say that he had seen me, or even that I had been to confession to him; in fact I believed it most likely that he would not consider the seal of confession binding on him in regard to a penitent who had sought safety in flight. And for the matter of that, I persuaded myself that what the clergy preached about the secrecy of the confession was all idle talk, and confession itself only invented by them as a means of obtaining influence. I had read so much of that sort of thing in bad books and infidel papers. That is what I thought then, and I blamed myself for having been such a fool as to go to confession in the first access of terror and agitation produced by the fatal deed of which I was guilty."

"Then it was as Father Regent and I surmised, Father Montmoulin was made a victim of the seal of confession!" Mr. Meunier exclaimed.

"Yes, he was a victim of the seal of confession," Loser replied in a sorrowful tone. "It was the knowledge of that fact that brought me to a better mind, and made me resolve to offer reparation and make amends for my crime. Then Loser began a lengthy narrative, to which the lawyer listened with ever increasing interest. He told how he had made good his escape, taking his passage on board a vessel bound for Buenos Ayres. On arriving at the port, he was sorely afraid of being recognized by the scar on his face, and arrested by the police; for he had little doubt that Father Montmoulin would, either directly, or indirectly, have indicated him to the authorities as the probable murderer. But to his astonishment no one said a word to him, and he at once joined a party of Italian emigrants, who were going across the Pampas to the silver-mines of Potosi in Bolivia. Phenomenal luck attended him; the funds wherewith he started were multiplied ten-fold, but no accession of wealth brought peace and content to his mind. After journeying to and fro he crossed the Andes, and purchased a hacienda near Valparaiso; for he felt satisfied that his crime, of which he had heard nothing more, was long ago passed out of mind, and thus he could under an assumed name, enjoy the proceeds of his theft without dread of a sword hanging over him. He was however mistaken; the blood he had shed cried aloud for vengeance, and gave him no rest. Nothing afforded him any pleasure; not the fine estate, charmingly situated with a view of the beautiful bay of Valparaiso, and the snow-crowned summits of the Andes; nor the splendid horses reared on pastures, nor the monkeys his manager brought into him, nor the large dividends he received on the sums he had invested in the saltpetre mines of Tarapaca—in none of these things could he take real pleasure. After a time, he bethought himself of a plan whereby he could learn the truth concerning the consequences of his crime, in order, as he told himself, to set his mind at rest once for all. Accordingly he wrote under a false name to a well-known house of business in Aix, ordering a box of dried plums for which Provence is famous, to be sent out to him, at the same time requesting that copies of the "Provence Gazette" for the last three years might be enclosed in the chest, and charged with the goods. He wished, he wrote, while enjoying the delicious fruit of his native country in a distant land, to revive many happy memories of the past, and learn what had occurred during his three years of exile. The merchant to whom he addressed the letter was pleased to comply with the request; as he believed he was doing a kindness to a fellow countryman on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Two days before Christmas," Loser went on, "the case arrived. I locked myself into my room with the bundle of newspapers and so looked out the date of the moment—us 20th February. In the next number there was the first report of the murder at Ste. Victoire, and the arrest of the parish priest."

"I laid down the papers in consternation. In the following issues

column after column was filled with mockery and abuse of the zealous pastor of Ste. Victoire the chief grounds of suspicion against him were enumerated. The arrest of his mother and sister was also mentioned. Presently I came upon the most important part of the proceedings, the trial—occupied twelve closely printed columns—with trembling eagerness I looked for the verdict—there it was. Condemned to death? My head swam; my senses seemed to desert me.

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March and the Lion.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE OLD SAW.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling, and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin to-day. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

Here are some of the terrible things which, according to a currency exchange, are likely to befall a delinquent subscriber said he would pay up Saturday if he lived, He's dead. Another, 'I'll see you tomorrow.' He's dead. Still another one said, 'I hope to pay you this week or go to the devil.' He's gone. There are hundreds who ought to take warning by those proclamations and pay up their subscriptions now.

Before retiring take a Laxa-Liver Pill. It will work while you sleep, without a grip or pain, curing Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

"The time will come," said the agitator, "when the laboring man will have the wealthy under his feet."

"In which case," interjected the trifle, "he will be walking on his upper."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves AND Weakened System.

A Montreal Gentleman Tells About It.

Mr. P. J. Brophy, a well-known employee in the money-order department at the general post-office in Montreal, tells about his case as follows: "I had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous, without appetite, and extremely weak. Very often I could not sleep at night, and I was much troubled with profuse perspiration, which naturally caused me much annoyance. Learning of the good effects of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I began taking them, and much to my gratification they have brought me up, invigorated my entire system, and made me feel like a new man. I am now all O.K., and highly recommend these pills to any one suffering as I did." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, anemia and general debility.

STRENGTHENS WEAK LUNGS.

Many persons are in a condition to invite Pneumonia or Consumption by reason of inherited tendency or other causes. They catch cold easily—and it is difficult to get rid of an ordinary cough or cold. We would advise all such people to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is a wonderful strengthener and healer of the breathing organs, and fortifies the lungs against serious pulmonary diseases. Miss Clara Marshall, Moore, Ont., writes: "I have suffered several years with weak lungs and could get no cure, so became discouraged. If I caught cold it was hard to get rid of. I started using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and as a result my cough has been cured and my lungs greatly strengthened."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. All druggists.

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A Friend's Advice.

When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. There are lots of people in your town, who have been cured by this remedy. Mr. T. Sarchet, merchant tailor, Brockville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble. They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy. Mrs. Wm. McNeill, 93 St. James St., John, N.B., says they cured her of distressing backache, from which she suffered for over six months. From nearly every city and town in the Dominion we get statements similar to the above. People who have used them are always glad to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills.

MISCELLANEOUS. Why should we despair? We have still the same breed of the man and the steed, That wore bravely our Waterloo wreath; We have more of the blood that formed Inkerman's flood, When it rolled in the valley of death. We have jackets of blue, still as dauntless and true, As the tars that our Nelson led on; Let the Lion be stirred by no angry word, Then beware of his echoing growl.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals and soothes the lungs and cures the worst kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any other remedy.

Lady: "I gave you money yesterday because you said you wanted to buy some bread; then you turned right straight around and walked into a saloon with it." Beggar: "True, lady, sad, but true! I am one of dem absent-minded beggars wot Ruddy Kipling sobs about."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store, and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it. HARLIN FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Little girl—Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen of eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen. Neighbour—So you've got a hen setting, have you?—I didn't know you kept hens. Little Girl: No, ma'am, we don't; but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.

Mr. Jennings, Coldwater, Ont., says: "I was troubled for some time with Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured me when other remedies failed. Price 25c."

"What are you going to call your new office building?" "I think I'll call it the 'Serial,' on account of its continued stories."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS are easy acting, non-irritating and purely vegetable. They are the most effective remedy known for constipation, D, sp, pain, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Price 25c.

"Why must an auctioneer necessarily be sour faced?" "Because he always looks forbidding."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Spring Weather Weakness Try as you may, you cannot escape the weary, worn out, don't-care-to-work feeling that accompanies spring weather. Brain is not as clear as it ought to be; there is languor and listlessness instead of energy and activity. Burdock Blood Bitters is what people need this weather. It sets the liver, bowels, and kidneys acting, whereby all poisons are eliminated from the system; cleans the tongue, improves the appetite, purifies and enriches the blood.

MISS MARY J. IRWIN, Holland, Man., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for three years now and don't think there is its equal anywhere. When I feel drowsy and tired, and have no desire to eat, I get a bottle of B.B.B."

"I think it purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

Haszard

—AND— Moore, Printers, Book-binders, Booksellers, Seedsmen, Fancy Goods.

HASZARD MOORE'S Sunnyside.

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

Our Kerosene Oil is giving splendid satisfaction this year. It burns both bright and clear and does not smoke up the Lamp Chimines. Our sales of it are steadily increasing, showing that the people know a good thing when they get it. When your can is empty again, bring it to us and have it filled with our high-grade Oil at a very low price.

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