

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 10

Calendar for March, 1896.

MOON'S PHASES.
Last Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 16m. a.m.
New Moon, 14th day, 6h. 33m. a.m.
First Quarter, 22nd day, 7h. 44m. a.m.
Full Moon, 29th day, 1h. 9m. a.m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	4:35	4:42	4:50	4:58	5:06	5:14	5:22	5:30
2	4:43	4:50	4:58	5:06	5:14	5:22	5:30	5:38
3	4:51	4:58	5:06	5:14	5:22	5:30	5:38	5:46
4	4:59	5:06	5:14	5:22	5:30	5:38	5:46	5:54
5	5:07	5:14	5:22	5:30	5:38	5:46	5:54	6:02
6	5:15	5:22	5:30	5:38	5:46	5:54	6:02	6:10
7	5:23	5:30	5:38	5:46	5:54	6:02	6:10	6:18
8	5:31	5:38	5:46	5:54	6:02	6:10	6:18	6:26
9	5:39	5:46	5:54	6:02	6:10	6:18	6:26	6:34
10	5:47	5:54	6:02	6:10	6:18	6:26	6:34	6:42
11	5:55	6:02	6:10	6:18	6:26	6:34	6:42	6:50
12	6:03	6:10	6:18	6:26	6:34	6:42	6:50	6:58
13	6:11	6:18	6:26	6:34	6:42	6:50	6:58	7:06
14	6:19	6:26	6:34	6:42	6:50	6:58	7:06	7:14
15	6:27	6:34	6:42	6:50	6:58	7:06	7:14	7:22
16	6:35	6:42	6:50	6:58	7:06	7:14	7:22	7:30
17	6:43	6:50	6:58	7:06	7:14	7:22	7:30	7:38
18	6:51	6:58	7:06	7:14	7:22	7:30	7:38	7:46
19	6:59	7:06	7:14	7:22	7:30	7:38	7:46	7:54
20	7:07	7:14	7:22	7:30	7:38	7:46	7:54	8:02
21	7:15	7:22	7:30	7:38	7:46	7:54	8:02	8:10
22	7:23	7:30	7:38	7:46	7:54	8:02	8:10	8:18
23	7:31	7:38	7:46	7:54	8:02	8:10	8:18	8:26
24	7:39	7:46	7:54	8:02	8:10	8:18	8:26	8:34
25	7:47	7:54	8:02	8:10	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42
26	7:55	8:02	8:10	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50
27	8:03	8:10	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58
28	8:11	8:18	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:06
29	8:19	8:26	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:06	9:14
30	8:27	8:34	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:06	9:14	9:22
31	8:35	8:42	8:50	8:58	9:06	9:14	9:22	9:30

Local and Special News.

THE PROPER TIME.
When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

"Ah," said Jehokuk, taking his friend's baby, "he has got his mother's eyes—and my hair," he added as the baby grabbed his forehead.

Minard's Liniment cures gargle in cows.
Bells and sore indicate impurities in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates humors.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

I was cured of acute bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. M. Campbell, Bay of Islands.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Wm. Daniala, Springhill, N. S.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. George Tingley, Albert Co., N. B.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.
Stranger—So that's the United States steamer "Michigan," is it? I don't see anything so remarkable about her.

Old Settler—You don't, hey? Sir, Lake Michigan was named after that boat.

Nothing equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure constipation and sick headache.

CONSTIPATION CURED.
Gentle—I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor said it was Constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.
A MERCHANT TESTIMONY.
Gentlemen—I write to tell you how good I have found Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat. In one family alone the Yellow Oil cured several bad cases, and my customers now recognize its great value. They seem to prefer it to all others.

C. D. COORMIER, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Canada Station, N. B.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.
A COMMISSIONER IN B. B.
Gentlemen—Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, as we have a large family.

WILLIAM ANDREW, Commissioner in B. B., Balmoral, Man.

Owner of "Fish-pond" (to man who is trespassing). "Don't you see that sign, 'No Fishing Here,'? Angler (with an injured air). "Yes, and I dispute it. Why, there's good fishing here. Look at this basketful." The man who put that board up must have been a lunatic.

Minard's Liniment cures diptheria.
Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

To destroy worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
WITH INVALIDS.
Yes! with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

SICK HEADACHE.
Dyspepsia, biliousness, sour stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

NINETY PER CENT
Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at that season to prevent that run-down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

An office announcement credited to a prominent Western city may be factious merely, but it represents a good deal of latter day practice. It relates to the paying of bills and runs as follows:

NO BILLS PAID BEFORE THE 10th OF THE MONTH.
When the 10th arrives the placard, reversed, reads:
NO BILLS PAID AFTER THE 10th OF THE MONTH.

LOOK!

We are offering the balance of Winter Ulsterings, Overcoats and suitings at very low prices to clear. Do you want anything in our line? If so, don't put it off any longer—buy now.

D. A. BRUCE,
Merchant Tailor.

PICTURES

—AND—
PICTURE FRAMING.

A nice assortment of Mouldings now opened, including Oak, Enamelled, Gilt and Shaded Mouldings.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES.

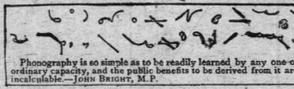
Framing Done at Short Notice.

Good Work, Lowest Prices, Don't Forget This.

McMILLAN & HORNSEY
Booksellers and Stationers,
QUEEN ST., - CHARLOTTETOWN.

ARE YOU ALIVE?

Are you up to the Times? THEN LEARN SHORTHAND.

By  Mail.

Poor Handwriting Improved by a Rapid and Easy Method.

Send a stamp for circulars, specimens, and full particulars.

W. H. CROSSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,082,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance 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., Jan. 21, 1896.—17

Drugs & Medicines

—FROM—
HUGHES

THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the Apothecaries Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I. sept 5-3m

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

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

PEAKE BROS. & Co., Selling Agent, Charlottetown, May 30-17

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Religious Revival in Venezuela.

(Rev. Bertrand Robinson, O. P., in the Rosary.)

The five dioceses of the Republic [of Venezuela] contained, in 1889, 639 parishes, of which 567 were provided with churches. The number of canons was 38, vicars-general 44, parish priests 241, vicars 14, chaplains 20. The entire population of Catholics was 2,075,245. At the beginning of the Revolution, which had broken out with bursts of insanity throughout the land, the first victims made to suffer were those very pioneers of civilization—the members of religious orders, for irreproachable lives consumed the lives of those charged with the government of the country. This work of iniquity was achieved under the administration of Guzman Blanco. Almost all the religious of the land had already gone to seek refuge in foreign climes; the convents of women were mercilessly depopulated, and the rebels pretending to have acted righteously. But, as I have already stated, the Government has lately made amends for past misdeeds, which it has recognized as highly prejudicial to the prosperity of the country. Hence the Republic has not only called over a hundred nuns from the continent of Europe, but has also fostered a native congregation, known by the name of the "Little Sisters of the Poor." This congregation, although recently founded, has been thriving in a surprising manner, aided, without a doubt, by the blessing of the hand of God. The origin of this religious community, first established in the village of Maiquetia, not far from the port of La Guayra, dates back only a few years. Its institution was a work so unexpected that it was brought about in spite of the efforts of the impious men to extinguish the spirit of Christian faith in the hearts of the people. A certain priest of Maiquetia, a man truly according to God's own heart, had resolved to found a hospital in that village. For the purpose of attending the sick he assembled some charitable women, to have a religious habit. As the community had no means of support, the zealous priest, their founder, was forced to let them go about for alms. The number of these pious women increased with time, and at present they number more than thirty. An establishment meant to serve as a house of refuge for old men was built some time ago in Caracas, under the direction of the new Sisters, and their charitable services are being claimed all through the Republic for the erection of similar establishments. The good and kind-hearted priest of Maiquetia is quite surprised to be styled the founder of a religious order. "Not a day passes," he told me, "without bringing to him some remarkable proof of the blessing of Divine Providence upon all his undertakings."

The religious congregation has been formed of a variety of elements. The day on which I visited Maiquetia, a young lady entered the novitiate, and another took the habit on the same day. The first was a native of Colombia who had just returned from Italy. On the way to America she had travelled in company with some religious, whose edifying lives had led her to think of consecrating herself to God in the religious state. With these thoughts she disembarked at La Guayra, and paid a visit to the hospital of Maiquetia. The sight of these religious so fascinated her that she made this place the end of her journey, and entered the novitiate. The other young lady who took the habit the day I visited Maiquetia, was born in the Canary Islands. She and her mother were at that time on a visit to America, and about to leave the continent for the island of their birth. It happened that the steamer on which they were to sail was delayed for a day, and the mother and her daughter, after having paid their passage, went to see the hospital of Maiquetia. It was here that the grace of God was to take possession of the soul of the young girl in spite of all the tears and entreaties of her mother, she had taken the resolution to become the humble servant of the poor for the love of God. The afflicted mother was obliged to set out alone for the Canaries, and her daughter remained in the Convent of Maiquetia, bathed in tears and heart-broken herself, but joyous, nevertheless, for having gained, with the help of God's grace, such a victory over herself. The Superior of the Community also spoke to me of the vocation of one of her postulants, which is still more wonderful. A young Italian lady attached to a theatrical company, then stationed at Caracas, came by chance to visit the hospital of Maiquetia. The result of her visit was that she asked to join the Com-

munity of the nuns when the time of her engagement as actress would expire. This was in two months. She was obliged to accomplish this remaining portion of her service, as she had given her word of honor to the association, and had received payment in advance. "And so," as the Superior of the Community said to me, "we have a postulant among the actresses of Caracas, who prepares herself for entrance among us by singing, and acting in plays." The parish priest of Maiquetia is very devout to our Lady of Lourdes. One of the chapels of his parish church has been transformed into a grotto of Lourdes, to which numerous pilgrims resort from all parts of the Republic. Besides, he has published for several years, a weekly paper entitled, "The Echo of Lourdes." All this helps us to account for the extraordinary blessings granted to the once unknown and obscure village of Maiquetia. The new and fervent Community it now contains will do honor to the merits of its venerable founder, I confidently hope; and the generous nuns themselves, in multiplying their good works all over the land for the suffering members of mankind, will most effectually give glory to the Name of the Most High.

The Venezuelan Government, desiring to redress all past grievances, has also decreed that missionaries shall be brought over to preach the Gospel to the savage Indians, who are still to be met with in large numbers on the Orinoco, as well as on the frontiers of Colombia. There are some who accuse these praiseworthy measures of the Government as having been inspired by views of political interest. But it matters not, since Divine Providence not unfrequently makes use of human schemes to bring about the spiritual benefit of souls. It cannot be denied that the Queen of Spain, chosen arbitrator, had handed over to Colombia that vast extent of land which connects the Republic with that of Venezuela. Had the Government of Caracas maintained the Spanish missionaries, the kingdom of Spain would have surely decided in favor of Venezuela. Nor is it less evident that if the Venezuelan Government had not put an end to the thriving missions on the banks of the Orinoco, the British Crown would not have thought of laying claim to the rich mines of Guiana. But whatever may have been the intention of the Republic in asking for missionaries, whether disinterested or not, the fact remains that they have asked for Spanish Capuchin Fathers. Few members of the religious Order could be found to answer to the call of the Venezuelan Government; however, upon the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff, eight Capuchin Fathers left Spain for Venezuela. Strange to say, the superior of the Convent in Spain to whom the Pope had applied for missionaries, was no other than the nephew of an illustrious Capuchin martyr, burnt at a slow fire on the banks of the Orinoco, during the wars of independence.

The Fall of French Protestantism Inevitable.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

M. Sabatier, holding the official position of professor of Protestant theology at Paris, has published in a Geneva newspaper a curious study of the actual state of French Protestantism, from which we learn that the number of its adherents does not exceed 650,000, and that among these the annual number of deaths exceeds that of births to the extent of 2,350 in three years. Many churches in Normandy and the Gironde are about to be closed, owing to the gradual extinction of their congregations. In the large towns where Protestantism appears to have increased, it is probably referable to emigration thither from the country districts, in which there is a corresponding decrease. These figures are surprising in view of the quite disproportionate number of Protestants holding office as public functionaries. Notwithstanding that Protestantism has given to France such men as Curvier and Guizot, it is a recognized fact that it can not claim a high intellectual as its distinguishing feature. Hence the reason of the favor which it receives in high places must be sought in its attachment to the present republican Government, which has systematically opposed religion and oppressed the consciences of Frenchmen during the last twenty years. This form of Government has been served devotedly by Protestants, who have occupied the highest positions as prefects, ministers, teachers and administrators of the hospitals, where they have found the most willing instruments in the work of laicization. Their connection with commerce and speculation has made them the allies of the Jews, and

Royal Baking Powder

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

given them thus an enormous influence with the Government, to which the fact that very many Protestants are Freemasons serves also to contribute. M. Sabatier does not hesitate to reveal the internal discussions which obtain among the French Protestants, who are divided into the official church, of which pastors and professors are paid by the Government, and the free churches; which include the partisans of a stricter orthodoxy. Even the State-paid church is further subdivided into two groups—the orthodox and the liberal—between which continual strife has waged for years. The liberals border on absolute unbelief by their advocacy of a latitudinarianism which excludes all belief in the divinity of Christ and is derived from Channing and Renan; while among those who pretend orthodoxy, and assure us of their wish to save Christianity from shipwreck the low-water mark of evangelicalism is so variable that at the end of a few years it will be scarcely discernible. Even in the synods themselves the prevalent desire is to sacrifice, in the name of charity, all dogma to the exigencies of their brethren's consciences. At the present moment various disputes divide the churches in different parts of the country. In one it is whether the Apostle's Creed shall find a place in the middle or at the end of the liturgy; or whether it shall not be altogether omitted. In another, a pastor has raised a theological hurricane by questioning the infallibility of the Scriptures; and when the more orthodox demanded his prosecution the Synod compromised matters by affirming its purpose of maintaining fundamental truths of the Confession of faith intact, while permitting to be taught the liberty of holding his private opinion on individual points thereof. Even M. Sabatier is amused at these quarrels. He winds up by saying that Protestantism always was divided against itself and always will be. Of that who can have any doubt?

General Foreign Notes.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

A valuable psalter, printed in 1459, originally belonging to the abbey of St. Vincent de Metz, was sold in 1790 to a Jew in Metz for an absurdly small price. The British Museum has now bought it for £2,356 more than was paid for the Mszarin Bible.

A year ago the Gobelins factory received the order to restore those marvelous tapestries in the cathedral of Rheims, which were in a deplorable condition. Indeed, they have been so long neglected that the possibility of restoration seemed doubtful; the time was evidently not far distant when they would be lost beyond recovery. These tapestries reproduce scenes in the life of St. Remi. This was a very difficult task that was entrusted to the Gobelins, but one which has been executed with consummate skill. The tenth tapestry, one of the most important, representing Robert de Lenoncourt, archbishop of Rheims and the donor of the tapestries to the cathedral in 1531, has just been returned. The restoration is perfect.

The late Comte Loubespion, who died about two months ago at the age of 85, in his youth a brilliant soldier, and in his later years an upright statesman, was more especially known for his unbounded generosity to the poor, and his interest in all works of benevolence. The Pasteur Institute, the night shelter, the society for providing the poor with work and many others have reason to remember him with gratitude. Hardly three months ago he received the cross of an officer of the Legion d'Honneur. In attaching the cross to the breast of the Comte de Loubespion, President Faure said: "More than fifty years ago you were decorated for the first time on the field of battle. I am happy, M. le Comte, to present to you, in the name of the Republic, the cross of the Legion of Honor."

The researches of Don Fourmier, a religious in Solesmes, and a doctor of medicine, reveal the fact that no less than sixty-eight of the saints practiced medicine. The greater part of them lived in the early centuries, and were put to death for their religious faith. At the head stands St. Luke the Evangelist, the chief patron of the medical profession. Among the more prominent

were St. Cæsar, in whom Justin the Apostate trusted implicitly, St. Pantalone, denounced by his fellow physicians to the persecutors of the Christians; St. Blasius, famous as a healer of throat distempers, St. Alphani the Bishop, St. Eusebius the Pope, and, finally, St. Cosmas and Damian, who healed disease without pay.

The basilica of St. Ambrose, within whose walls the Lombard kings and the emperors received the iron crown, was built by St. Ambrose himself in the fourth century. This great archbishop of Milan it was who forbade the entrance to the Emperor Theodosius, after the massacre of Salonica. In the course of centuries a multitude of other buildings have grown up around the church, gradually concealing it from view. Now the order has been given to demolish all the buildings that stand between this venerable basilica and the Piazza of St. Ambrose. When this has been accomplished, the facade of the church, which faces the Via San Vittorino, will be visible from quite a distance, and no longer obscured by a crowd of unimportant houses and shops.

The Boston public library has recently received from Leo XIII. a splendid new edition of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas. This edition, which was sent in response to a request addressed in April of last year to the Pope by the trustees of the library, is a quarto of the largest size magnificently printed on handmade paper of the finest quality. Eight volumes have been received, and more are to come. It is published by the Propaganda, under the patronage of the Pope, who engaged the most eminent scholars of the Dominican Order to edit and translate it. The first volume was issued in 1893, with a lithograph portrait of the saint as a frontispiece, and opposite the dedication to the Pope another and very fine portrait of Leo himself.—Sacred Heart Review.

Commenting on the fact that the archbishop who led Rev. Lord Archbishop Douglas and his companion, Father St. John, both of the diocese of Southwark, England, to Canada, resembles in some respects the work of the notorious Doctor Barnardo in London, the Ave Maria says: "It is safe to predict that an appreciable measure of success will reward the efforts of these devoted clergymen; and it is certain that the waifs, not the priests, will be benefited by the enterprise—in which respect said enterprise will differ very materially from that of the Rev. Doctor Barnardo above mentioned."

Henry Austin Adams, a convert, says that in three years seven clergymen friends of his and one hundred and eighty of his own former congregation have joined the Church. This looks very much like a church unity movement in earnest.

Ex-Governor Silas Woodson, who was the chief executive of Missouri from 1873 to 1876, was received into the Catholic Church at St. Joseph, Mo., a few weeks ago.

The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Short-hand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Students admitted at any time. We guarantee attention to business.

S. F. HODGSON, Principal, Box 242, Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1895.—3m.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Ladies', Gents', Girls', Boys' COME AND SEE,

If you can't see come and get a pair of our

SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES

And you will see our fine assortment of

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

But never, till he addressed Mr. Laurier, advising him to support remedial legislation, did he find his confidence betrayed. This was the first time that he found the sacredness of private and confidential correspondence disregarded. Never before was any private letter of his published to the world for the purpose of making political capital. The venerable missionary is not a politician; he has but one object in life, the amelioration of the condition of his fellow man, and in the innocence of his soul he addressed the letter in question to the Leader of the Opposition with child-like confidence in the honor of him with whom he was corresponding. He received a rude awakening when he saw his letter in the newspapers. He then discovered that he had given his confidence to a different order of statesmen from those with whom he had been accustomed to treat. The last recorded case of the breach of confidence propaganda is in connection with the intervention of a Grit delegation with the Coadjutor Archbishop of Quebec. An influential delegation of Mr. Laurier's followers waited on Archbishop Begin, a few days ago, and afterwards published in the papers what purported to be the substance of the interview. The inference being that the Archbishop was in favor of the Liberals rather than of the Government. For a truthful statement of this matter we refer our readers to the letter of Archbishop Begin published in this issue. It will be seen that any reference to what took place at that meeting was a breach of confidence. Our Grit friends are welcome to all the comfort they can get from the Archbishop's letter. It certainly does not require any great statesmanship to tell one story in the Province of Quebec and a directly opposite story in Ontario; to misrepresent opinions expressed in interviews, or to make public the contents of private and confidential communications. But that is about all our Opposition friends have thus far done in connection with the Manitoba School question. Are they proud of their record?

The report of the fisheries department, presented to the Dominion Parliament on Friday last, is a most interesting document. It contains, among other things, a brief resume of the fishing bounty claims; fisheries protecting service, fisheries intelligence bureau, Behring Sea question, oyster culture, and notes on Dominion fishery statistics, as viewed by foreign authorities, and the policy of fishery protection and regulation in Canada. The report is a most interesting document, and contains, among other things, a brief resume of the fishing bounty claims; fisheries protecting service, fisheries intelligence bureau, Behring Sea question, oyster culture, and notes on Dominion fishery statistics, as viewed by foreign authorities, and the policy of fishery protection and regulation in Canada. The report is a most interesting document, and contains, among other things, a brief resume of the fishing bounty claims; fisheries protecting service, fisheries intelligence bureau, Behring Sea question, oyster culture, and notes on Dominion fishery statistics, as viewed by foreign authorities, and the policy of fishery protection and regulation in Canada.

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Halifax Herald's Report.) On Monday Feb. 24th, Mr. Dickey informed Mr. Mulock that a site for a Dominion reformatory had been purchased in the township of Lochiel, near Alexandria, 100 acres, had been cleared at a cost of \$5,000. The plans for one wing of the proposed building, to cost \$100,000, had been prepared and tenders called for. The remaining buildings will be erected by convict labor. Mr. Fitt resumed the debate begun some weeks ago on his prohibition motion, that in the opinion of this House the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and medicinal purposes should be prohibited by law. He admitted the enactment of a prohibitory law would result in a temporary and immediate loss of revenue, but the evil it would eradicate were of such a nature that the loss would soon be made up. He asserted prohibition was the only adequate measure that could be adopted. Other measures, however good in themselves, were ineffectual as a complete remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic. He concluded by urging the necessity of the immediate action of Parliament on this subject. Mr. Craig seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Dr. Lachapelle, who said alcoholism was a disease that dealt with on different lines than those suggested in the resolution. He said the prohibition debate was continued after recess by Mr. Gullitt (Northumberland), who held that even if the prohibition law had not been enacted prohibition the Dominion Parliament should refer its power to deal with the subject to them. This would ensure the enforcement of the prohibitory law if passed, because the province, though it is to enforce when backed up by public sentiment, and with this public support would take all steps to enforce the measure when law. He moved that the consideration be deferred to the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the question of jurisdiction of the Provinces with respect to prohibition was rendered. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a vote of 66 to 47. This puts the motion to the bottom of the order paper. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday 25th the budget debate was resumed by Mr. Smith of South Ontario, who delivered an address in support of the farmers standpoint. He was followed by Mr. Dawson of Addington. Mr. Dawson of Addington at midnight had completed his fifth hour of talk in the House, and he looked good for five hours more. The Speaker resumed on the 25th, Senator Ferguson acting as leader in Premier Borden's absence. About a dozen deputations were at the capital on the 25th, for embelies of different kinds. An interesting gathering took place in the privy council chamber when Sir McKenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper met a number of conservative members who were supposed to be doubtful supporters of the remedial bill. Among those who attended were Messrs Carpenter, Coatsworth, Corbould, Carleton, Boyd, Bennett, Davis, Hutchins, Henderson, Ingram, Gillette, W. W. McDonald, G. H. McDonald, Marshall, McGillivray, McKay, Pritham, Wilson and Wilmut. The result of the conference, it is said, is a much better feeling in government circles. Some members stated that they would vote against the bill, but the number will not be as great as was expected. A deputation from Lowe township interviewed Hon. Messrs. Desjardins and Dickey, asking the Dominion Government to assume the cost of the recent military expedition into the township. A reply was returned that Mr. Laurier had offered to allow the estimates for three months to pass on bio, so that the public services of the country will not be at a stand still until such time as parliament could vote the necessary supplies. The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery association was held on the 25th. Col. Prince was re-elected president. The Governor-General, Minister Desjardins and General Gascoigne were present and made addresses referring to the proposed re-arrangement of the militia, but not outlining a scheme. J. B. Mills, Messrs. Hazen, McLeod and Chesley had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Pater relative to the Bay of Fundy steamship subsidy between St. John and Digby. They came away satisfied the new subsidy will be granted. The only question to be settled is that of the amount.

The most interesting feature of Wednesday's sitting was a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper, who rising before the orders of the day were called, said he desired to ask the indulgence of the House to draw attention to a matter which he considered of great importance. He referred to an article in the Montreal Herald of the 25th, containing the open letter addressed by Editor McConnell to Dr. Weldon, M. P., and C. H. Cahane, ex-M. P., of Halifax, published elsewhere in this issue, which Sir Charles proceeded to read. Continuing he said that he had addressed a letter to Sir Leonard Tilley, which had not reached him when the following telegram was sent by Sir Leonard to him: St. John, Feb. 25. Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., Ottawa: The use of my name in McConnell's letter to Dr. Weldon and Mr. Cahane is entirely untrue. No statement to Dr. Weldon or any other person in reference to the charge made against you was ever made by me. S. L. TILLEY. Cheers greeted the reading of the telegram. Sir Charles proceeded to read a letter which he had received from Dr. Weldon, which enclosed a statement made by Dr. Weldon to the newspaper correspondents on the evening previous, in which he said that Mr. McConnell's charges were founded on false and baseless statements. To complete the record Sir Charles read a denial from Mr. Cahane, which appeared in Wednesday's papers. He concluded by stating that he had instructed his solicitors to proceed criminally against the publishers of these false and malicious statements. (Cheers.) Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. He said the object of the bill was to prevent the issue and sale of Sunday newspapers, to provide for the closing of the canals from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays, to reduce railway traffic as far as practicable, and to prohibit Sunday excursions by steamer or railway. 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Archbishop Begin's Attitude.

(Montreal Star, Feb. 26.) The following letter from Archbishop Begin, on the visit of the Liberal deputation on Feb. 23rd, to the archbishop, is given to the press. As will be seen this utterance is in accord with the report of the same published in the Star yesterday. Archbishop's Palace, Feb. 24, 1896. To the Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec: Dear Sir,—By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, administration of the archdiocese of Quebec, I beg to express my regret that the public journals have been apprised of certain statements, which, by express agreement, were not destined for publication. In order to put an end to the different versions disseminated through the press regarding the answer given last Saturday to a certain delegation, His Grace deems proper to restore the accuracy necessary in so important a matter, of which some newspaper accounts are devoid. The following is the exact summary of what His Lordship said: 1. He had still to examine and study the text of the Remedial Order, and was, therefore, unable to express an opinion, but that, nevertheless, wishing to have as much light as possible thrown on the subject, he had already consulted able letrist, untrammelled by political interests, and who do not consider the bill so defective as the gentlemen of the Opposition, and think it would be wrong not to accept its principle. 2. That there had not been, and that there was not yet, a question amongst the bishops of framing a collective petition, as the newspapers had announced. As to their future attitude in the matter, His Grace could affirm nothing, considering that his colleagues were widely scattered, and that he was not thoroughly acquainted with all their views. Probably, however, they would manifest their opinion later by some means which Catholics should take account of. 3. His Grace affirmed that he had been carrying on a work both wholesome and ill-binding by making use of language most disrespectful to religious authority, which are striving to undermine in the spirits of the people. He added that, though the bishops had not, so far, had the intention of promulgating a collective document on the school question, he, the Archbishop, personally was on the point of writing a pastoral letter denouncing the above newspapers their violent language, and subversive ideas, if they do not alter their tone and attitude, proclaiming thereby, once again, the duties of the Catholic press, and putting the faithful on their guard against such dangerous publications. I beg to remain, Yours respectfully, B. PH. GARNEAU, Priest, Secretary.

Following is the open letter, addressed to "Richard C. Weldon, M. P., for Albert county, N. B., and Charles H. Cahane, ex-M. P., Halifax," referred to by Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons: Gentleman—A considerable number of citizens have been injured by you during the last month that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the present secretary of state, had been guilty of gross malversation of office on a former occasion when a cabinet minister, whereby he dishonestly obtained \$10,000, and that as a consequence of his conduct he has not been entrusted since by the government with any important financial transactions in London, notwithstanding that the creation of the office of high commissioner was sought to be justified by the plea that he would be available in London to transact such business as the government might have in connection with many other, venture to think that, in view of the aspirations cherished by Sir Charles and the tremendous injury to Canada such a man could inflict if given larger control of public affairs, and especially if placed, as he undoubtedly desired to be in charge of one of the large spending departments, you will not be doing a public duty, however distasteful to yourself it may be, if you give the public the authority for your statements, noted above, which has been made so freely and unequivocally and to so many persons. Some citizens are averted that an ex-minister of finance, Sir Leonard Tilley, has expressed to Dr. Weldon his willingness to substantiate the charges. Another staunch conservative, the editor of the Atlantic Weekly recently published editorially that "it would be a crime before high heaven" to make Sir Charles premier of Canada, and his understanding that this strong statement was based, in part, on his belief that Sir Charles was guilty of the charge specified in the above statements. Under all circumstances it is manifestly proper, not to say imperative, that the complete facts in connection with this statement should be declared as soon as possible so that such a grave matter may be dealt with as the interests of the country demand. Respectfully yours, ROBERT MCCONNELL, Halifax, Feb. 24.

Mr. Cahane replied as follows: To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle: Sir—I wish distinctly to deny having made the statements attributed to me by Robert McConnell in a letter published in the Morning Chronicle of this date, referring to Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and challenge you to produce a single individual who ever heard me give utterance to the statements mentioned by Mr. McConnell to have been made by me. I may also add that the many months that I have spent in the publication of the article in the Atlantic Weekly referred to by Mr. McConnell, I had no communication directly or indirectly with the editor of that journal, or with any person connected therewith. (Signed) CHARLES CAHANE, Halifax, M. P., Feb. 25th, 1896.

Weldon's Papers.

He concluded by stating that he had instructed his solicitors to proceed criminally against the publishers of these false and malicious statements. (Cheers.) Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. He said the object of the bill was to prevent the issue and sale of Sunday newspapers, to provide for the closing of the canals from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays, to reduce railway traffic as far as practicable, and to prohibit Sunday excursions by steamer or railway. He had noticed that his friends, the newspaper men, grow facetious over what they term his "fad," but he thought all reporters ought to have the advantage of one day's rest in seven. The life of a newspaper man who worked seven days in a week, as in many of the leading cities in the United States, was a life of slavery, and the reporters on papers in this country had a seat in parliament, and hoped it would pass. Mr. Dickey, answering Mr. Edgar, said that the House copyright convention had not yet been denounced by the Imperial Government. The proclaiming of the Copyright Act of 1889 would depend on future events. The government did not propose to move on the return of the assertion of the Canadian rights to legislate on the subject of copyright. The report of the conference between the colonial office and Mr. Newcome, Deputy Minister of the Colonies, was read. Mr. Prior informed Col. O'Brien that an illicit still for making spirits had been seized on the premises of the Trappist monks at Oka. A fine of \$500 had been exacted and the appeal allowed. It is to be noted that a cooperative body it is difficult to decide on whose shoulders the punishment should be laid. A pecuniary penalty therefore seemed to be the only solution. Sir Charles Tupper introduced a resolution, that as far as he could ascertain the resolution passed by the House in 1864 endorsing the principle of international arbitration had not been transmitted to England. Mr. Jones of Cape Breton moved the return of correspondence concerning making the port of Paspébie a harbor of refuge, and contended that the port in Gaspé should be chosen for that purpose. Mr. McAlister pointed out the defects of the port of Paspébie, and the port of Dalnoisie. He considered the port of Dalnoisie a much more feasible port. He also expressed himself in favor of the Government taking over the Bay of Chaleur railway and making it a part of the present line. The bill carried. After recess Mr. McLenan of Glangarry moved the second reading of the bill respecting the sale of railway return tickets. He proposed to compel railways to issue return tickets for one hour more. The Speaker resumed on the 25th, Senator Ferguson acting as leader in Premier Borden's absence. About a dozen deputations were at the capital on the 25th, for embelies of different kinds. An interesting gathering took place in the privy council chamber when Sir McKenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper met a number of conservative members who were supposed to be doubtful supporters of the remedial bill. Among those who attended were Messrs Carpenter, Coatsworth, Corbould, Carleton, Boyd, Bennett, Davis, Hutchins, Henderson, Ingram, Gillette, W. W. McDonald, G. H. McDonald, Marshall, McGillivray, McKay, Pritham, Wilson and Wilmut. The result of the conference, it is said, is a much better feeling in government circles. Some members stated that they would vote against the bill, but the number will not be as great as was expected. A deputation from Lowe township interviewed Hon. Messrs. Desjardins and Dickey, asking the Dominion Government to assume the cost of the recent military expedition into the township. A reply was returned that Mr. Laurier had offered to allow the estimates for three months to pass on bio, so that the public services of the country will not be at a stand still until such time as parliament could vote the necessary supplies. The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery association was held on the 25th. Col. Prince was re-elected president. The Governor-General, Minister Desjardins and General Gascoigne were present and made addresses referring to the proposed re-arrangement of the militia, but not outlining a scheme. J. B. Mills, Messrs. Hazen, McLeod and Chesley had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Pater relative to the Bay of Fundy steamship subsidy between St. John and Digby. They came away satisfied the new subsidy will be granted. The only question to be settled is that of the amount.

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Archbishop Begin's Attitude.

(Montreal Star, Feb. 26.) The following letter from Archbishop Begin, on the visit of the Liberal deputation on Feb. 23rd, to the archbishop, is given to the press. As will be seen this utterance is in accord with the report of the same published in the Star yesterday. Archbishop's Palace, Feb. 24, 1896. To the Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec: Dear Sir,—By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, administration of the archdiocese of Quebec, I beg to express my regret that the public journals have been apprised of certain statements, which, by express agreement, were not destined for publication. In order to put an end to the different versions disseminated through the press regarding the answer given last Saturday to a certain delegation, His Grace deems proper to restore the accuracy necessary in so important a matter, of which some newspaper accounts are devoid. The following is the exact summary of what His Lordship said: 1. He had still to examine and study the text of the Remed

DIED.

At Fort Augustus on the 19th ult., Alexander Currie, aged 93 years. R. I. P.

Literary Note.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March Ladies' Home Journal, his articles on George Washington.

Dominion Dairy School at Sussex.

The Agricultural and Dairy Commission, Prof. J. W. Robertson, has arranged for the opening of a dairy school for the Maritime Provinces at Sussex.

W. W. HUBBARD, SUSSEX, N. B.

The libel suit brought by Sir A. B. Ferwood, member of parliament for the Osheski division of Southwest Lunenburg, and leader of the Liverpool Conservatives, against the Railway Times, tried on Friday last, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Here's Your Chance.

It means money saved for you.

ASTRAKAN JACKETS

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

Owing to the mildness of the winter we have still a nice variety left and offer them at astonishingly low prices.

BEER BROS.

CAPES AND ULSTERS

AT CLEARANCE PRICES.

We doubt if you can buy even the cloth at the price we offer the Ready-made Garments.

BEER BROS.

OUR GREAT ANNUAL WHITE SALE IS NOW GOING ON.

BEER BROS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LADY SMITH, wife of Sir Frank Smith, Toronto, is dead.

In the Imperial House of Commons, on Monday last, Mr. Goschen, first Lord of the Admiralty, presented the navy estimates, amounting to £14,000,000.

ADVICE from Montreal says that Lieut. Governor Chapleau goes to Atlantic City, for a few weeks, and the general impression is that on his return he will accept office in the Dominion cabinet.

WILLIAM HEARD, Esq., an old and respected citizen died on Saturday evening last. Mr. Heard at one time conducted an extensive shipbuilding business in this city and subsequently was largely interested in mercantile affairs.

THE second reading of the remedial bill was moved in the House of Commons yesterday, by Sir Charles Tupper.

Dr. LAURENCE McFARLANE, Professor of Surgery, in Toronto University, died on Saturday last, of blood poisoning, contracted while amputating the leg of a patient in the General Hospital, a week or so ago. He was 54 years of age.

Impartial reports that while John Gallant of Mill River was returning home with a load of wood, a few days ago, a tree fell on his horse killing him instantly.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., is the course of an interview in Montreal on Monday said that there were nothing but rumors going the rounds these days.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Howland visited the Kindergarten school on Monday forenoon last.

ADVICES from Woodstock, N. B., say that, last fall a farmer named Hopkins fell off a load of hay while driving along the street.

EARLY on Sunday morning last the main block furniture store of Messrs. Gordon & Keith, Barrington Street, Halifax, were totally destroyed by fire.

OUR readers should not forget that the musical and dramatic entertainment at the Convent de Notre Dame, in aid of the new Cathedral fund, takes place on Thursday evening next, the 10th inst.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Don't forget the lecture and concert in the A. O. H. Hall, on Friday evening next.

The Stanley will resume work on Monday next, leaving Georgetown at 7 o'clock in the morning.

In view of the Montreal Herald's apology for publishing McConnell's "open letter," Sir Charles Tupper will drop the action for criminal libel against that paper.

LATE Montreal advices say that a sharp advance has taken place in the price of nails. Prices here, it is said, will be affected by the rise to the extent of about sixty cents a keg.

THE St. John Sun says that large quantities of fresh smelts continue to arrive by the I. C. R., from Prince Edward Island, for shipment to the United States market.

THE fact that an order has been received at the Central Creamery for a jar of butter to be sent to Capt. Blackburne of H. M. S. Terror, at Bermuda, shows that our Island butter successfully competes with the best of the world's produce.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A fracas between Albert White, a man at Joggins Mines, N. S., who went to work in the mines, and Jas. McKenzie, a member of the P. W. A., in which the former pointed a revolver at McKenzie, resulted in White being fined \$25 on Thursday last.

The admiralty have decided to sell the cruiser Canada, now attached to the North American and West Indies station. The Canada is a third-class composite cruiser of 2,380 tons, and 2,000 indicated horse power, and carries 12 guns. She was built in Portsmouth shipyard in 1881.

On Thursday last fire was raging in the lumber yard district, Omaha. The Cady Planing Mills were destroyed. A very high wind prevailed. The flames were placed under control by the Cady Planing Mills and the plant of the Santa Clara Manufacturing Company had been destroyed.

A despatch from Gibraltar to London says that the steamer St. Pierre, which sailed from Halifax, N. S., Feb. 13th for Victoria, B. C., was abandoned and wrecked in 40 ft. long 48 w. The crew were saved and landed at Gibraltar. The St. Pierre was recently purchased by the Canadian Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

The United States Ambassador to London, Thomas F. Bayard, paid a hurried visit to the foreign office on the 27th ult. It is understood that his call was connected with the Venezuela situation. The time allowed by the British Government for Venezuela to comply with its demands for the payment of a small indemnity for the arrest of British Inspector Barnes expired at midnight of that date.

John Caffrey, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., had a warrant issued on the 26th ult., charging one of his neighbors with witchcraft. Caffrey is the possessor of some fine cows, and he alleges that about one month ago the neighbor threw a spell over the cows and bewitched them so that they give no more milk. He has been consulting several lawyers, and intends instituting a suit for damages.

In reply to a question on the subject in the Imperial House of Commons on Thursday last, Geo. N. Curzon, Under Secretary for the foreign office, declared Russia had assured Great Britain that there was no truth in the report that by the terms of a treaty concluded between Russia and China, the former had secured railway rights and commercial advantages to which the most favored nation clause did not apply.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Friday last, Joseph Chamberlain, replying to a question, stated that the government had received copies of the resolutions adopted by the Australian colonies, expressing loyalty to the crown and declaring their utter unwillingness to be determined to make every sacrifice for the perpetuation of the connection with the British empire.

THE resolution of the Canadian parliament, Mr. Chamberlain said, had not yet arrived. When it did it would be laid before the house. William Johnston asked whether any recognition would be taken of the fact that when the resolution was passed in the Canadian parliament, the entire assembly arose to its feet and sang "God save the Queen." This question was received with cheers.

I. G. McNeill, national member for South Donegal, turning to Mr. Chamberlain, asked "Is it a fact that these colonies have the management of their own affairs?" Mr. McNeill's query was greeted with prolonged cheers from the nationalist benches. No answer was given by Mr. Chamberlain.

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Boatmen Ahoy

Sail Ducks. Heavy Drillings. 7 oz. Ducks, All widths in drillings and 8 oz. Ducks, heavy twilled Cottons for Boat Sails. 10 oz. Ducks,

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

MAT CANVAS,

15,000 yards, the right sort for hooking, all widths, cheap.

Men's Furnishing Goods,

JUST OPENED.

New white Shirts, 1,000 new Silk Ties for men and boys, latest styles. New black Shirts, New Hats in all shapes. New black and white Shirts, Christy's best London Hats for 1896. New Linen Collars, New Linen Cuffs.

THE PEOPLES' STORE,

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Farm for Sale

WEST RIVER, LOT 65.

FLOUR

JUST ARRIVED.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Friday the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of August, A. D. 1884, and made between Daniel McCreary of Pictou, and King's County in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary McCreary, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part.

THE HERALD

FOR 1896.

During the present year the HERALD will contain religious selections from the highest authorities and the most approved sources; brilliant and interesting stories from the best living authors; accounts of the proceedings in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature; the news of the world, condensed for busy people; accounts of all local happening of importance. It will also discuss in clear and terse language, the different living issues as they present themselves.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1887, and made between Thomas Connor of Grand Falls, Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of Winter River at the southeast angle of a farm of 200 acres, the possession of which is held by the late John Connor, deceased, and one-half acre of land a little more or less.

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baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion



Stock-taking Sale!

EVERYTHING GOING CHEAP

The balance of our Stock of Sleigh Robes, the balance of our Stock of Fur Coats, the balance of our Stock of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, at half price, get one!

10,000 Yards Ladies' Dress Goods.

From 5 cents a yard we are closing out our Ladies' Dress Goods at very low prices. Come to us for Dress Goods, we can give you more for your dollars than you can get elsewhere.

5 Ladies' Astracan Jackets. \$45.00 Jackets for \$30.00 \$35.00 Jackets for \$25.00, \$25.00 Jackets for \$16.00. Don't lose this chance if you want one.

Men's Ulsters and Overcoats at your own price. We will sell you a Coat cheaper than you can buy anywhere. You can depend upon it. Try us, try us.

10,000 pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Overshoes and Rubbers, cheaper than the cheapest at

J. B. McDONALD & Co.

To the Clergy

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We have a fine assortment of Soutane Goods, which we will make up in good style at short notice. We guarantee a perfect fit and finish in every case. Prices ranging from

\$13 to \$20.

OUR SPRING CLOTHS

Suits, Trousers, Overcoatings.

Have arrived, and have struck within the circle of popular favor.

John MacLeod & Co.

March 4, 1896.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown, on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Prince Edward Island, and being New Harmony Township Numbers Forty-five and Forty-six, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the east by land owned by Michael McDonald, on the west by New Harmony Road, on the north by land owned by Peter Chiverton, and on the south by land owned by James Bryant, and containing an area of fifty acres of land a little more or less.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, March 9th, 1896, at Auburn, Lot 36,

A farm of 80 acres of first-class land with new house, barn and coach house; 50 acres clear and the rest covered with a splendid growth of hard wood and rails. There is also on the premises a large orchard. Twenty acres ploughed and ready for crop; twelve acres of new meadow which has been covered with manure; also the following stock and farming implements: 1 Mare, 14 years old; 1 horse, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 2 cows, in calf; 3 calves 2 years old; 14 sheep; 1 buggy, one driving sledge, 1 riding saddle, 2 sets driving harness, 2 sets cart harness, 2 carts, one truck, 1 express wagon, 2 wood sleds, 1 plough, 1 set harrows, and all the household furniture.

Terms of sale - All sums under \$500, on approved joint notes. Should the day prove unfavorable, the sale will take place on first day following.

PATRICK TYNAN, Feb. 19, 1896-31.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



It is a mystery, your Majesty, a mystery which may be cleared up in time.

Dimitrios, if you assist in solving the mystery, I will be your debtor. Morosini will lend you all assistance.

Dimitrios left the presence of his Imperial Majesty with a lighter heart than when he had entered the Palace.

CHAPTER X. "You have had a most narrow escape, Nicolas," said a cut-throat kind of a man, seated in a small house situated in one of the many tortuous streets of the city.

Fortuny, brandishing a large knife of Toledo workmanship, retorted: "Did I not know you were jesting, Nicolas, this blade would quench its flame in your blood, and you would find that it is less easy to escape from a son of Catalonia than from Constantine Paleologus."

"You must know," said Nicolas, "that the brutes threw me into a black hole under one of the five towers of the Pentaportico. I thought my time had come, and that I was about to be left there as food for the rats."

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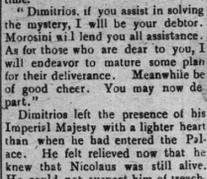
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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Nerves and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

Fuller your mission, and this gold is yours.

The Spaniard hesitated. The journey was tedious, and not without danger; on the other hand, an opportunity to gain such a sum of money was not to be lost.

"Will you agree?" asked Nicolas. Fortuny made no reply.

"Well, if you will, I know others would be well pleased with half this sum. Farewell!"

"Hold!" cried the Catalan, "when do you wish me to start?"

"This very night," said Nicolas. "The time is short."

"Yes, but the affair is urgent." "Well, Nicolas, you may rely on me. I will leave to-night by a vessel, the owner of which is my friend. Without delay, I will return."

"Well said, but ere you depart, I must ask some information of you. What news is there of the Sultan's movements? Has he left Adrianople?"

"I have some wonderful news. The army and the fleet are fast encircling the doomed city, and the Sultan has placed himself at the head of his troops. The Bosphorus is filled with Turkish ships. You remember that immense brass cannon that was cast at Adrianople? It is calculated that it will throw a stone of six hundred pounds weight. Well, two months ago, it started on its journey for Constantinople, and only a few days since it arrived at the city, amid the acclamations of the multitude. In a day or two, I have no doubt, it will be placed in position, ready to belch forth death and destruction over this unfortunate city. The strength of the Turkish forces is of three hundred thousand men, against which the handful of Greeks and Genoese that Constantine commands, can avail nothing."

"Nicolas was not surprised at the news. He had expected the siege to begin at any moment."

"Yes, at any moment." "Well, Fortuny, in a few days I hope we shall meet again. I will be on the alert, and I will be ready to defend my native city. While they are conversing on the possibilities and probabilities of the siege, suddenly loud peals of thunder, rent the air. Both men understood the meaning of the sound; they rushed to the walls, whence a sight of the Turkish camp might be obtained; the air was filled with smoke. For a short while they were silent, while they gazed at the walled city. White clouds suddenly burst forth from the enemy's ranks, all along the line, and after a brief interval, another prolonged roar re-echoed over the city. The morning after the departure of Fortuny, Morosini and Dimitrios met accidentally on the Mese, or Middle Street, in one of the emboscos, which lined it on one side."

"Well, dear boy," said Dimitrios, with a serious countenance, "are you ready? You will soon hear the call to arms. The Turkish army may be seen from the towers. Multitudes cover the land on all sides. The gates in the Theodosian walls have all been closed, and the bridges over the ditch which connect them with the country roads, have been taken down. The streets of Constantinople are cut off from communication with the outer world, and it must depend upon itself. Do you hear that? It is the sound of the bugle, calling on every citizen to take up arms."

"What else can I do?" "My poor Helena!" sighed Dimitrios, "she is at home. She fears much for my safety, and her alarm nearly distracts her. Morosini, my friend, if I should fall, will you be a protector to my sister?"

"Dimitrios, I swear to you, that as long as there is life in Vincent Morosini, as long as his heart beats, as long as one drop of blood courses through his veins, no harm shall come to Helena; do you believe me?" "Ah! my dear, good noble friend, it is so much like yourself. Thanks a thousand thanks!"

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



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

emys encampment, while catapults stood ready to hurl deadly missiles into the city. Instruments such as these had frequently been tried upon the walls of impregnable Constantinople, though unsuccessfully; but Mahomet had other offensive weapons to rely on, weapons to resist which, those walls had not been built.

"It is more than a century since for the first time, the roar of artillery had been heard above the dip of battle. At Cressy, in 1346, it had been used by the English against the French. Although more than a hundred years had elapsed since then, the use of gunpowder had made comparatively little progress, and small firearms were only beginning to be employed. Large cannon, however, were used extensively. The artillery of Mahomet consisted of fourteen powerful batteries, which were directed against the city from the land side."

The defenders of Constantinople were not idle. Detachments of soldiers were stationed on the terraces between the wall of Constantine and that of Theodosius, while the mouths of cannon were pointed towards the enemy. From the tower in Galata, on the other side of the Golden Horn, an iron chain was stretched across the harbor and attached to the Tower of Eugenius, in Constantinople. The entrance to the harbor was also guarded by the Greek ships. The dying Byzantine Empire determined to sell its life dearly. The Emperor himself, with the Genoese, Justinian, was second to him.

While all Constantinople remained in expectation of the things to come, Dimitrios Phocas, and many of his officers, were stationed at the Palace of Blachernae, they being held in reserve. The ardent nature of the young man could ill brook the state of inactivity to which he was condemned, while so many soldiers of the Empire stood at the post of danger on the ramparts, but Morosini sustained his courage and cheered him with the assurance that he would soon be called upon to take an active part in the defense of his native city. While they were conversing on the possibilities and probabilities of the siege, suddenly loud peals of thunder, rent the air. Both men understood the meaning of the sound; they rushed to the walls, whence a sight of the Turkish camp might be obtained; the air was filled with smoke. For a short while they were silent, while they gazed at the walled city. White clouds suddenly burst forth from the enemy's ranks, all along the line, and after a brief interval, another prolonged roar re-echoed over the city. The morning after the departure of Fortuny, Morosini and Dimitrios met accidentally on the Mese, or Middle Street, in one of the emboscos, which lined it on one side."

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"Dimitrios pressed warmly the hand of his friend. "I must leave you, but we shall frequently be together. The city may be in the possession of the Greeks only for a few days longer. At the first opportunity we shall procure horses and ride through Constantinople, to study its streets and fortifications, and thus to aid it in its last farewell. I will meet you soon again."

The two friends parted, the former going to the quarters of the Emperor's Guards, and the latter towards the Golden Horn.

CHAPTER XI. The siege had been lasting five days, sometimes the cannon roared without intermission for several hours, while at intervals the bombardment ceased, to begin with renewed vigor.

On the morning of the sixth day,

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Result of a Neglected Cold. DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"What is the progress of affairs, Dimitrios?" asked Dimitrios. "Bad enough!" replied the soldier. "Pieces of the wall are falling; it was not built to withstand gunpowder. Moreover, what is still worse, the walls are too narrow for our cannon, and the recoil shakes them to an alarming extent, we fear lest we may have to desert firing."

"In that case," exclaimed Dimitrios, "Heaven protect us; we will be at the mercy of our enemies." "It is not as bad as that, yet," said Morosini; "we shall fight desperately."

"But what can we do without cannon?" "If a break is made, we shall defend to the last man, and if the Turks enter, it will not be before hundreds of the faithful shall have fallen under our blows."

As Morosini, who was now clad in full armor, spoke these words, he grasped the hilt of his sword, as if to add weight to his assertion.

Meanwhile, the roar of cannon continued; the clouds of smoke filled the air, and the work of death went on. The agony of Byzantium had begun.

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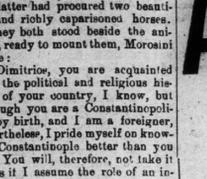
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A SOFT SNAP JUST NOW IN MEN'S BOOTS -AT- GOFF BROTHERS.

New Goods Sections, Knives, Rivets, etc. Our New Goods Are pouring in from Germany, Austria, France, England, Canada and the United States.

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

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Boots & Shoes REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want repair of shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

NEW GOODS. D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURE FOR COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN or ADULTS. Price 35cts. 6 SQUARE OF IMITATIONS.

PROWSE BROS. Have received 125 cases and bales of New Goods for Spring! 500 Remnants Dress Goods at about half price, 300 Remnants Gray Cotton, 250 Remnants Print Cotton, 5 cents up, 150 pieces Flannel, 200 Rolls Carpet, 65 Rolls Oil Cloth, 100 dozen Shirts, 500 suits

Calendar for the month of March 1896. Last Quarter, 6th day; New Moon, 14th day; First Quarter, 22nd day; Full Moon, 29th day.

Table with columns: Day of the Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat. Rows for various months and days.

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The Prince Edward Commercial College and Institution is now open. For our breakfast and dinner, women desiring to attend Education should apply to the Principal.

Subjects taught include Commercial Arithmetic, Law, Business and Languages, Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting. Students admitted at all times. We guarantee attendance.

Box 242, Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1895-3m. Grateful - Co. Epps's Compound

John T. Mellish, Barrister & Attorney, NOTARY PUBLIC, CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince-Edw. Is.

Ladies' Gents' COME AND SEE If you can't see a pair of SPECTACLES or And you will assortment Watches, Clocks, E. W. T. CAMERON

Proclamation regarding the sale of land. The land is situated in the Parish of St. John's, County of Kent, and is bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the land of the late Sir John A. Macdonald on the south and west.