

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 13

Calendar for March, 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd day, 7h. 43.7m. a. m.
First Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 15.7m. p. m.
Full Moon, 18th day, 5h. 15.2m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 7h. 47.2m. a. m.

Day of the Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water	Low Water
1 Mon	6 45.5	4 2.2	8 52.2	10 4.8	10 25.5				
2 Tues	4 41.3	6 13.8	8 4.6	10 25.5					
3 Wed	38 46.3	6 30.6	8 31.0	10 57.2					
4 Thur	38 46.3	6 47.7	7 58.8	11 28.2					
5 Fri	36 47.7	7 4.4	8 14.1	11 58.8					
6 Sat	34 49.0	7 22.2	8 18.8	morning					
7 Sun	32 50.3	7 43.0	10 28.0						
8 Mon	30 52.0	8 9.1	11 29.1						
9 Tues	28 53.8	8 39.0	morning						
10 Wed	26 56.0	9 10.3	1 33.3						
11 Thur	24 58.0	10 8.3	3 34.3						
12 Fri	22 57.1	11 7.2	2 30.2						
13 Sat	20 55.8	10 16.0	3 15.5						
14 Sun	18 54.0	9 26.0	3 54.7						
15 Mon	16 51.8	8 37.8	4 26.8						
16 Tues	14 49.3	7 51.7	5 26.0						
17 Wed	13 46.5	7 7.2	6 28.2						
18 Thur	11 43.5	6 37.3	6 57.0						
19 Fri	9 40.5	5 51.2	7 58.8						
20 Sat	8 37.5	5 10.0	8 40.1						
21 Sun	7 34.5	4 23.2	9 34.8						
22 Mon	6 31.5	3 42.0	10 34.2						
23 Tues	5 28.5	3 1.0	11 29.1						
24 Wed	4 25.5	2 10.0	12 24.0						
25 Thur	3 22.5	1 19.0	1 23.0						
26 Fri	2 20.0	1 28.0	2 23.0						
27 Sat	1 18.0	2 31.0	3 28.0						
28 Sun	1 16.0	3 37.0	4 28.0						
29 Mon	1 14.0	4 42.0	5 42.0						
30 Tues	1 12.0	5 47.0	6 42.0						
31 Wed	1 10.0	6 52.0	7 42.0						

A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
Etc., Etc.
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN
January 20, 1897—3m

Seekers
After Insurance that Insures
Will make no mistake in placing their insurance in the World's greatest Companies (Fire and Life) represented by GOLD assets \$250,000,000.
JOHN McEACHERN,
Dec. 16, '96—3 mos. Agent.

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

Readers of the Herald,
We wish to dispose of the following goods to make room for
NEW IMPORTATIONS,
And for a SHORT TIME ONLY will sell at a special discount for Cash.
Watches and Clocks, Silver Table and Toilet-ware, Vases and Fancy Goods, Brooches and Rings, Studs and Ear Rings, Scarf Pins and a lot of other goods.
Parties who bring this advt. to us will be allowed an extra discount.

E. W. Taylor,
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM
FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective expeller of worms in Children or Adults.

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 Business on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.
FRED W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1897.—ly

AT COST

The Balance of our
READY-MADE CLOTHING

On hand, will be sold at cost.
Overcoats, Reefers, Suits

In Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges.

HAVE A LOOK THROUGH OUR STOCK, NO BETTER VALUE IN THE CITY.

D. A. BRUCE.
Charlottetown, Jan. 20, 1897.

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery
and Fancy Goods,
School Books, and
School Supplies
of all Kinds.

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

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

PICTURE FRAMING

At Short Notice.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION
IN PENMANSHIP

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

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

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

W. H. CROSSKILL,
Stenographer.

Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

CLOCKS

Guckoo Clocks, Musical Clocks, ALARM CLOCKS.

Eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks and Regulator Clocks, and Clocks of all kinds and patterns selling low. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry a speciality.

If you want to save money deal with
G. G. JURY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, North Side Queen Square, opp. P. O., Charlottetown.

Local and Special News.

BRONCHITIS CURED.
Miss Maggie Griffin, 37 Metcalfe Street, Toronto, writes: "After having bronchitis and could not find any remedy to relieve me, I decided to try Norway Pine Syrup. It made a complete cure, and I highly recommend it to all."

A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS:
"In reply to your question do my child, on object to taking Scott's Emulsion, I do not. In the contrary, they are fond of it and it keeps them in the best of health."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.
Are the months in which to give special attention to the condition of your physical health. If you pass safely through these months and find yourself strong and vigorous, on the arrival of warmer weather, you may reasonably expect that you will be well in summer. Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because now is the time when the blood must be purified and vitalized, and because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you healthy and guard your system against disease.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.
Hall's Vegetable Scliffan Hair Renewer has been used with great success and has prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all.

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

A TRIUMPH WON.
Before taking Dean's Kidney Pills I felt that diabetes was fast tightening its grip upon me. Now I know that it has been sent and defeated. I have used the pills steadily for some time, and am now in the full enjoyment of health and shall always be glad to testify to the merits of this triumph medicine.

RICHARD LYMAN,
St. John, N. B.
Minard's Liniment is the best Hair Restorer.

OH! SO TIRED.
Many people are tired, worn out and weary in spring time, when they could be vigor, vigorous and healthy by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which removes all morbid effluvia matter from the system and restores robust health.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,
Yarmouth, N. S.
GENTLEMEN—In January last, Francis Leclaire, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. When I found him, I placed him on a bed and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery. His hips were badly bruised and his body covered with black from the ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVETER DUAL.
Edgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.
May, 26th, 1893.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, and builds up the nerves.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

That sense of extreme weariness indicates disordered blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies it.

Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Terms of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

"WORDS FROM THE POPE'S GARDEN."

Under the above title Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., contributes an instructive paper to the current issue of the *London Month*, in which it holds the place of honor. It will be readily recalled that in the previous number of this English publication the same writer had an article, which was commented upon in these columns, that aimed at showing that the ritual form which the Anglican church adopted in 1754 for giving into its fold priests who apostatized from the Catholic faith disproved the claims of apostolic continuity which Anglicans are now making for their sect, inasmuch as that form required such clergy-men to renounce formally those portions in the Creed of Pope Pius IV.—the Creed of the Council of Trent—to which the Catholic Church requires adherence in the case of a convert to its belief from Anglicanism. The learned Jesuit further-more showed, in his previous paper, that although this form of reconciliation was sanctioned by both houses of convocation, on the aforesaid date, it was allowed to fall into desuetude and remained in that condition until it was amended and qualified by the Anglican convocation that was held seven years ago.

The purpose of his present paper—which may be called a continuation of his preceding article—is to show, by citing individual cases of the accession of Catholic priests to Anglicanism in the last century, the motives, first, which led to their perversion and, secondly, to throw some light upon the reasons why some form of reconciliation was allowed to lapse into the neglect into which it was suffered to fall. It is not necessary for us to follow Fr. Thurston through all the details which he gives of the character of the "converted" priests whose lapses from the faith he instances. Some of them show in darker colors than others; and after reviewing their careers the worthy Jesuit asserts that, as far as he can see, "the highest merit which can be claimed for any one who has passed from the Catholic Church into another communion appears to be very negative praise that he has not made himself notorious by a scandalous life, or the rejection of the fundamental articles of the Christian faith," an assertion that seems to be as true of the "converted" priests of our own days as of those an examination of whose cases elicited it from Fr. Thurston. Of two of those worthies, whose "conversion and subsequent career" form the principal part of the Jesuit's investigations and article, it is stated that "an un-disciplined intellect in one, and a depraved and corrupt nature in the other, are seen clearly enough to have been at the root of their apos-tasy;" and it may be mentioned as an illustration of the way in which history repeats itself—bearing in mind the recent ludicrous experi-ence of the Anglican bishop of Marl-borough—that one of the clerical "converts" of the last century was said to have been kidnapped by Catholic emissaries, but investigations proved that, while his Angli-can friends were bewailing his fate, he was enjoying perfect liberty on the continent.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Fr. Thurston's paper is that wherein he shows how the quarrels which arose between certain promi-nent Anglican divines in conse-quence of the accession of "convert-ed" priests into the Anglican fold led to the dropping of the form which the convocation of 1754 had drawn up for the reception of such individuals. As might have been expected, the advent of these clerical apostates into the Anglican Est-ablishment was not productive of harmonious relations among the leaders of that sect. Some of the Anglican prelates championed this "convert;" others favored another, and the result was charges and countercharges which found their way into print, so that, as one of the combatants puts it, the warring churchmen "invited the populace to come to see a prize fought by two bishops." Dr. Hoadley, Angli-can bishop of Bangor, and Dr. Kennet, dean of Peterborough, stood by one of the "converts" who, although he had been received into the Angli-can fold, had never made the recon-ciliation required by the 1754 form. For this they were taken to task by other prominent Anglicans, insti-gated to the work by another "con-vert," who appears to have been jealous of the favors his colleague received from Drs. Hoadley and Kennet. The consequence was a bitter public controversy, of which Fr. Thurston says: "It was this

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Certainly that the form of recon-ciliation which, at the express re-quest of Queen Anne, had been passed by both houses of convoca-tion and was allowed to receive the royal assent in 1754, now drops completely out of sight. No doubt the suppression of convocation and the powerful influence of Hoadley, who failed at formalities, will have contributed to the same result, but if the Church of England has never had an authoritative ritual for initi-ating converts, she owes the omission chiefly, I think, to her extreme-ly unsatisfactory experience of this class of gentry at the beginning of the eighteenth century." It should be borne in mind, though, that this 1754 form, which was allowed, in consequence of these reasons, to fall into desuetude, although it never re-ceived the royal assent, was ap-proved by both houses of convoca-tion and must, therefore, be consid-ered as having been valid and of bind-ing force in the Anglican church, against whose pretensions to apos-tolic continuity it presents a power-ful argument.

Religious Liberalism in America.
Religious Liberalism of the nation-al type is the enemy that confronts the Church in America, and it has confronted and harassed the Church within the last century in Jansenism, Gallicanism, Febronianism, Josephinism. These were in reality Protestant onslaughts under the mask of Catholic orthodoxy, appeal-ing to the State against ecclesiasti-cal authority. By their side another form of Liberalism was doing battle against the Church. It was the rationalizing element in the hier-archy, which, with men like Dr. Trautson, Archbishop of Vienna, began its destructive work by in-veighing against the scholastic method in our theological seminar-ies, and by advocating the substitu-tion in its place of the "new sci-ence." A third enemy which en-tered the field to undermine the positive teaching of the Church was the Liberal Catholicism represented by the gifted De Lamennais. He had, indeed, no sympathy with Protestantism or any of its doctrinal forms; he realized the danger arising from the false progress of rationalizing school; yet he aided both in their destructive work, and his capacious zeal was capable, for a time at least, to lead astray some of the noblest minds of France. His idea was not the freedom that sets aside dogma only to give place to private judgment, nor that freedom which advocates the unlimited right of philosophical speculation; he wanted freedom simply from tradi-tional methods, freedom from "alt-ernant control," a "free church in a free state," and separation of both in principle as well as in fact. Deluded De Lamennais! his end—despair of the power of truth to do him justice, and unshrinking infidel-ity, prove the sad efficacy of the cause which he for years so ardently defended. His impress has re-mained in the schools of France perhaps to the present day, at least we all know how much of it leavened the views of otherwise great men like Montalambert, de Broglie, de Falloux, and Dupanloup, not to speak of the contagion it spread into Belgium on the one side, and Italy (Ventura, Gioberti, etc.) on the other. A like triple chord of religious Liberalism is visibly, though gradually, widening itself about the Church in America. Zeal-ots of the most opposite aims aid each other unwittingly in humiliat-ing the Spouse of Christ and tying her to the yoke of State worship.

It is an idle task to prophesy to the children who pipe and dance, but the student of history may per-hance recognize the symptoms of an old disease stealing upon us—an intermittent fever, the spells of unrest and the sure decay, albeit the hectic flush, the large, moist eye, and the hopeful promises of strength when the warmth of the spring returns, make the body seem for the moment fair. Or are there no such symptoms in our Catholic public life? Is there no danger that the needless flouting of the American flag in our schools and even sanctuaries may beget a false nationalism at the expense of respect for religion? Can we in-deed become true and loyal to our Government more by honoring the images of George and Martha Washington than by inculcating re-spect for Christ and his Holy Mother? Who has the right to put this trilateralism on our sacred con-victions, or to persuade us that it need be? It has been said that Catholic soldiers fought with marked valor in the war for American independence; that our priests and religious won glorious victory in aiding the wounded and dying. They were Irish, they were French, they were German, and their read-

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

The Ontario government has conceded an English syndicate the sole right to search for minerals over two regions in the Rainy River district. One of these tracts contains 40,000 acres, and the other 30,000. The syndicate agrees to expend in exploration, development and mining \$30,000 the first year, \$40,000 the second year, and \$50,000 the third year. In the event of the discovery of properties the company will be obliged to pay the same rate for license and royalties as other companies. But no other explorers can prospect for minerals over that 100 square miles of territory.—St. John Sun.

MONTEAL advices of the 22nd say: There is little doubt here that the Ottawa Government will stop on the trade question. Mr. Prefontaine, Liberal M. P., said on Saturday that the Government was about to steal the tory thunder in announcing their fiscal policy, and this is fully confirmed by La Patrie (Tarte's organ) publishing on Saturday evening a hostile article to the United States, declaring that as it was now evident that the Americans had erected a Chinese wall against Canada, and would not admit of Canadian trade with the United States, Canada would look to England and the sister colonies for a market.

The execution of the Dominion Government has, of late, been devoting its attention to the officials in the general offices of the G. R. Ragnall, Island Railway. Mr. G. R. Ragnall, chief clerk in the Superintendent's office, and Mr. M. F. Koughan, clerk in the freight office, have received notice of dismissal, to take effect a week or two hence. Of course the ostensible ground on which the dismissal is made is "factive partisan ship." But as a matter of fact, no charge of this kind has been proved against these men. Indeed, Mr. Koughan was not as much cited before the execution of the bill, as sufficient cause to create vacancies?

The straightforward and candid statements of Principal Shaw regarding the school system of Quebec, published in our last issue, have no attractions for the Morning Organ. That is just what we expected. Truth and candor find but scant favor in the sanctum of our morning contemporary. That wherever Principal Shaw's statements are read, its own misrepresentations and perversions of the truth can no longer deceive. In order to make some show of defence, the Organ has endeavored to persuade some of the electors of that fact. Mr. Laurier assumed power and sent Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies to Washington, and we must assume, they approached the leading public men there in "the right spirit." What is the response? The Dingley tariff bill, elsewhere referred to, a tariff bill that in all the items of particular interest to Canada, is nothing else than the McKinley bill restated. It is assumed to notice the squirming of some of the Grit newspapers in the embarrassing position which this slip in the face from Mr. Dingley has placed them. Our contemporary the Patriot pretends to see in it "the response of the Republican party in the United States to the policy of the Tory protectionists in Canada." That is certainly drawing a long bow. The "Tory protectionists" were out of power in Canada nearly nine months before the Dingley bill was reported to Congress, and in the meantime the delegates of Mr. Laurier had visited Washington, and approached Mr. Dingley, as we are bound to believe, in "the right spirit." The Dingley bill is intended to be for the advantage of the United States, and it is altogether likely that it makes very little difference what kind of a "spirit" Mr. Laurier and his friends may manifest towards the Republic. Mr. Fielding's statements in Montreal that it turns out that the United States coal duty is raised to a high figure, then we shall claim and exercise the right to revise our own tariff, and we shall feel bound to impose a duty, not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal, which at present comes into our markets from the States free of duty, may be taken as an authoritative response to the Dingley bill. The Halifax Chronicle, which is supposed to pretty accurately gauge Mr. Fielding's sentiments, interprets his remarks to mean "that should reciprocity be refused the government will be ready to not only maintain the present duty on soft coal, but to place a duty on anthracite as well." This is just another way of saying that in circumstances similar to those in which the late Government was placed, the present Government will carry out the policy of the late Government.

Tariffs in Canada and the United States

The Dingley bill reported to the United States Congress on the 15th inst., and elsewhere referred to in this issue, places our friends the Grits in rather a peculiar box. While the Conservatives were in power in the Dominion, the Grits never tired of proclaiming to the world that, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the "Tories," we were unable to obtain any tariff concessions from the United States. They harped on this in Parliament and out of Parliament, through the press and on the platform, in season and out of season. The politicians of the United States were shrewd enough to make a little capital for themselves out of these manifestations of Grit friendship and public proclamation of their "our friends the Liberals." In the intensity of their friendship for the United States, the Liberals did not confine themselves to words; but some of their number hesitated not to go to Washington and intimate to those charged with framing a United States tariff bill how a blow could best be struck at Canada for the benefit of the Republic. The Conservatives, while in power in Ottawa, were quite willing to enter into trade relations with the United States, as would be honorable to Canada, and in which the United States would have no undue advantage. In this spirit and with this object in view they, more than once, sent delegates to Washington and endeavored to negotiate with the United States authorities trade relations that would be mutually advantageous. In every instance the representatives of the United States Government failed to meet the Canadian delegates half way. In consequence of this hostile spirit on the part of our southern neighbors, the Conservatives struck out for new avenues of trade and soon proved to the world that, however desirous it might be to trade with the United States, Canada was by no means dependent on that country for her prosperity, but was quite capable of building up a profitable trade with other countries. While the Conservatives were thus laboring for the commercial prosperity and fiscal independence of the country, our Grit friends were constantly shouting that nothing more was needed to obtain reciprocity with the United States than to approach them in "the right spirit." Only place the Grits in power and they would manifest "the right spirit," and as a consequence reciprocity would come.

Whether or not Mr. Laurier and his co-workers were sufficiently vigilant to believe that by approaching the United States authorities in "the right spirit," they could obtain such trade concessions as they might desire, is something upon which the general public has no power of passing judgment; but certain it is they succeeded in persuading some of the electors of that fact. Mr. Laurier assumed power and sent Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies to Washington, and we must assume, they approached the leading public men there in "the right spirit." What is the response? The Dingley tariff bill, elsewhere referred to, a tariff bill that in all the items of particular interest to Canada, is nothing else than the McKinley bill restated. It is assumed to notice the squirming of some of the Grit newspapers in the embarrassing position which this slip in the face from Mr. Dingley has placed them. Our contemporary the Patriot pretends to see in it "the response of the Republican party in the United States to the policy of the Tory protectionists in Canada." That is certainly drawing a long bow. The "Tory protectionists" were out of power in Canada nearly nine months before the Dingley bill was reported to Congress, and in the meantime the delegates of Mr. Laurier had visited Washington, and approached Mr. Dingley, as we are bound to believe, in "the right spirit." The Dingley bill is intended to be for the advantage of the United States, and it is altogether likely that it makes very little difference what kind of a "spirit" Mr. Laurier and his friends may manifest towards the Republic. Mr. Fielding's statements in Montreal that it turns out that the United States coal duty is raised to a high figure, then we shall claim and exercise the right to revise our own tariff, and we shall feel bound to impose a duty, not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal, which at present comes into our markets from the States free of duty, may be taken as an authoritative response to the Dingley bill. The Halifax Chronicle, which is supposed to pretty accurately gauge Mr. Fielding's sentiments, interprets his remarks to mean "that should reciprocity be refused the government will be ready to not only maintain the present duty on soft coal, but to place a duty on anthracite as well." This is just another way of saying that in circumstances similar to those in which the late Government was placed, the present Government will carry out the policy of the late Government.

United States Tariff.

The fifty-fifth Congress of the United States opened at Washington on the 15th inst. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was elected Speaker of the house of Representatives. President McKinley sent a message to Congress bearing principally upon the fiscal condition of the country, and urging Congress to take such steps as would ensure sufficient revenue to meet all the public requirements, and, at the same time, afford ample protection to home industries. The new tariff bill, prepared by the Republican ways and means committee, was then introduced by chairman Dingley. We have not room for all the tariff schedules of the bill, but present such of them as are of most interest to the people of this Province. It will readily be seen that the duties on the whole are raised as high as those of the McKinley Bill. Sugars, not above number 18 D. S., and concentrates being not above 70 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 cents additional for each degree above; above No. 18 and on all refined sugars, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses, above 55 degrees, at one cent per gallon. The check against foreign bounties is found in this paragraph, "Sugars, tank botoms, etc., the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the exported sugar, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foreign rates a duty equal to such bounty or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such article, or upon the best or country from which it was produced." The wood schedule fixes these duties: Timber for general use and wharves, one cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards and other lumber of white wood, sycamore, and basswood, 1¢ per 1,000 feet. Planed lumber, 50 cents additional per 1,000 feet for every side planed. Tongued and grooved and planed one side, 1¢ additional; both sides, 1¢. It is provided in case a foreign country imposes an export duty on lumber, then an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent shall be added to the regular duties on lumber from that country. Agricultural duties are levied as follows: Cattle, from 80 to 30 cent per head, \$1.50 each. Hogs, \$2.00 each, valued at over \$100.00 per cent. Sheep, \$1.50; under one year old 75c. Other live animals, 20¢ per cent. Barley, 30¢ cts. per bushel. Rye, 25¢ cts. per bushel. Buckwheat, 15¢ cts. per bushel. Corn, 15¢ cts. per bushel. Sorghum, 20¢ cts. per bushel. Oats, 15¢ cts. per bushel. Cattin and rolled oats, 15¢ per lb. Potatoes, 10¢ per cent. Beans, 10¢ bushel; flour 1.25¢ pound. Wheat, 25¢ per bushel. Flour, 25¢. Butter and substitutes, 6¢ pound. The tariff should be so adjusted as to make free, or as near free as possible, the necessities of life. The issue between the political parties is now clearly defined. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we wait with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada. We have now Mr. Fielding's views on the question of protecting coal, both before and after the election. They seem to differ very considerably. Now was Mr. Fielding the only member of the party that advocated free coal before the election. Mr. Laurier did the same thing in Montreal, and Mr. Patterson spoke in a like strain at Brantford. Little by little the duplicity of the Grits will be exposed by themselves.

A SUBTLE TRIFLE.

Kidney Troubles Stated on one Inadvisable—Then Inflammation—Then South American Kidney Cure is a Kidney Specific—Believes in Six Hours and Cures—Never Fails.

Mr. James McRine, of Jamestown, Ont., writes: "I believe South American Kidney Cure saved my life. I was severely afflicted that my friends had to attend me daily to take the medicine from me. Mr. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Alexandria, Ont., writes: 'I am highly indebted to this specific as the greatest boon to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys.' SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES.

A price may masquerade as cheap, but it does not combine with good quality and quantity. It is only the shadow of cheapness. The values we offer are genuine, and absolute satisfaction is guaranteed, or there is no sale. You can save lots of money in buying your Boots and Ready-made Clothing from us, we will give you good goods 20 to 25 per cent less than you can buy elsewhere. Be sure and see our Stock before buying, at J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, opposite the Market.

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Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits, FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

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

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

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

PROWSE BROS.

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

8500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both. The impurities of articles manufactured by convict labor is forbidden.

A HEALED HERALD. Think Rheumatism is Born of the Lower Regions, but Frolics South American Rheumatic Cure a Heaven-Sent Healer.

Henry Humphreys, East London, sends his unsolicited testimony: 'I was seized with rheumatism in my left foot. I could not rest with it day or night, the pain was so intense. I tried many remedies, but they had no more effect on me than water on a duck's back. I was persuaded to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I followed the directions closely and in a very short time this wonderful remedy effected a complete cure and there has not been the slightest hint of a return of the disease. It is a sure remedy and I delight to herald the goodness all over the world.'

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Mortgage Sale. TO be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 25, at 10 o'clock.

WOMAN, WHY? You have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Blemishes.

MOVED. AMERICAN RHEUMATIC OVER SUNNYSIDE Queen Square.

RAW FURS Wanted For Export.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthy rosy bloom.

DEAD. At West St. Peter's on the 17th inst., Mary Ellen Douglas, aged 70 years.

At Grand River, Ont., on the 14th inst., Mrs. McIntyre, aged 70 years, after an illness of several weeks.

At Skinner's Pond, on the 7th inst., after an illness of two years, Mary Morgan, beloved wife of William A. Morgan, aged 44 years.

Hooking Canvas and Stamped Mats Now is the hooking time, and Weeks & Co. have the right kind of hooking canvas, all widths, at low prices.

WANTED the room for other goods we have decided to sell out completely our whole stock of gents hard hats at half price.

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Best English Hemp OILCLOTHS. Carpets. Scotch. Union Carpets. The DRY Wholesale BEER.



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Black Dress Goods.

Black Figured Alpaca, new designs, medium and small etc. 20c. 42 inch Black Dress Serge, heavy weight, All Wool. 30c. 36 inch All Wool French Dress Serge, fine and good weight. 20c. 40 inch Plain Alpaca Dress Goods, a most durable material. 30c. Black French Sicilian Dress Goods, with bright Mohair etc. 30c. Black French Coating, Coating Serge, no better goods in the market. 30c. 46 inch Black French Cashmere, the best goods in the market. 30c. Black French Alma Cloth, newest goods in the market. 30c.

MOURNING GOODS A Specialty.

STANLEY BROS. BROWN'S BLOCK.

CHRONIC DISEASES DRAW THE CURTAIN.

Treated by the SALISBURY Method of persistent SELF HELP in overcoming past errors and removing the cause of disease. The result justifies the means.

DR. CLIFF, Graduate of N. Y. University, and the N. Y. Hospital. 20 years practice in U. S. and Canada.

Farm For Sale. FOR SALE, a farm comprising one hundred and twenty-eight acres of freehold land, situated

Book Store. MARITIME PROVINCES, But we leave it to the people to decide the question. Come in and let us hear from you. Everybody welcome.

HASZARD & MOORE, BOOKSELLERS.

(Continued from fourth page) It will be readily observed that there are 100 Catholics in a school district, of whom 60 are Catholic. This is the result of the settlement and the 'settlement' would not be a teacher more than the 'settlement' proposals as implied in the 'Propositions.' The Catholic settlement requires a Catholic teacher in villages to Catholic children of average age required by the 'settlement.' There is no means of obtaining from the report of 90 statistics for villages in Ontario these are included in rural set. I shall give to the 'settlement' the 'settlement' and the result is sixty children. The Commissioners, on hand, required only 25 children of school age. The result is 35 Catholic children of school age, the Commission requires 25 school age Commissioners 25 of school age. A Catholic teacher. For a 'settlement' requires 30 children of school age, the Commission requires 25 of school age, a Catholic teacher. I wonder with those contrasts before Premier will now venture 'What was (is) the difference' the proposals of the Commission his settlement?

I shall in my next letter contrast, for more salient points difference than even those of a wait consideration. I think impartial reader will consider the comparison between the 'settlement' Desjardins Dickey-Smith's and a withered briar bush. I decline and not constructing the meat, for the acceptance or non-acceptance of a question pertaining to depends on our ecclesiastical authority in matters purely political.

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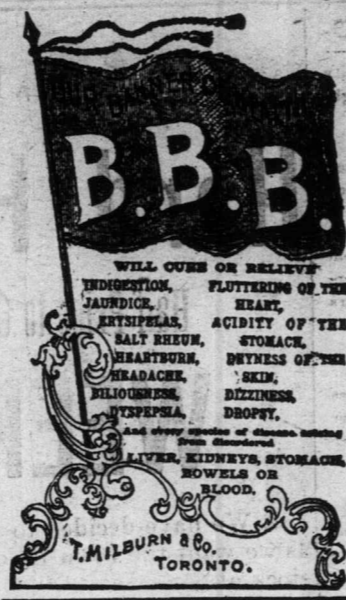
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THE HERALD

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tion, all comparison immediately vanishes. The comparison between the 'proposals' and 'settlement' has heretofore been confined to religious instruction in rural schools. It has been often stated that the Commissioners did not extend religious teaching to the rural schools; but I think in such schools it will be acknowledged, for reasons already assigned, that the 'proposals' provide more ample for religious instruction of Catholics than does the 'settlement.' Clause 1 of the 'Proposals', by asking for a Catholic teacher, and school-room implies without the shadow of a doubt religious teaching. This is confirmed by clause 2 of the 'Proposals' as understood by the two high contending parties. The demand of the Commissioners was that these schools were to be maintained in villages, towns and cities, out of the public funds of their respective municipalities. Under such conditions, it is morally certain that almost all the Catholic children would attend these schools. Now, the 'Proposals' give to Catholic children religious instruction by a Catholic teacher each school day of the year, in villages and towns where there are 25 Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are 50 Catholic children of school age. On the other hand the 'Settlement' gives to Catholic children religious instruction only one half-hour on one-half of the school days in the year, and this in most instances without the assistance of a Catholic teacher. But when the powers of restriction as seen in clause 4, the petitions which may be required, and the absence of a Catholic teacher in Protestant majority schools, are considered. The one obtains separate schools in villages, towns and cities, wherein Catholic children could be taught religion almost ad libitum; while the other obtains in such places secular schools with a modicum of religious instruction on certain days. The atmosphere of the one is Catholic, the other Protestant. The one gathers the Catholic children together for instruction religious and secular; and the other scatters them among the different schools of towns and cities. I will not dwell longer on the contrast between the 'proposals' and the 'settlement.' Enough has been said to convince the reader of the vast disparity that can event at first sight be observed between them.

I shall now take clause 5 as found in the 'settlement,' and not as incorrectly quoted by Mr. Laurier. This clause, as far as Catholic interests are concerned, is for the purpose of securing Catholic teachers. The Greenway-Laurier 'settlement,' considered in itself, stands or falls on its merits or defects; and the religion clauses, with whatever value they may possess, also entirely depend upon the extra Catholic teachers this clause may secure. This clause, 5, enacts that in rural and village school districts where there are twenty five Catholic children of average attendance, and towns and cities where there are 40 Catholic children of average attendance, the trustees shall employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school. I will consider rural districts first. I have proven in former letters from exact statistics for the County of Renfrew that in the 42 mixed rural schools in which a Catholic teacher is engaged an average of 25 implies almost 67 children on the roll register. Taking the proportion between roll or register attendance and children of school age the 67 children will imply at least 100 children of school age. If then the Greenway-Laurier 'settlement' were applied to the 42 schools referred to as having a Catholic teacher, this settlement would say: "Wherever there are in a rural school district 100 Catholic school children of school age the trustees shall be obliged to engage a Catholic school teacher."

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Among the many garments that will be worn this season will be the double breasted sack for business wear. The single breasted sack with three buttons will be worn more than ever this season, being unequalled for comfort and convenience—and when cut and made as we make them are very handsome garments.

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Look for them Ask for them E. B. Eddy's Matches They have the name and fame

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Anemia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

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MOZART'S REQUIEM.

BY CHARLES LEWIS. (There is a story that Mozart wrote his Requiem mass at the request of a stranger, who gave him four weeks to complete his task. At the end of the time the mass was completed, and the composer was no more.) The light is dim in the dusky room; The shadow of death Seems hovering near with murky gloom And ominous breath; The flickering light and the shades of doom On the walls are met. He hears the sounds of the heavenly choirs, Through the voiceless night— The clash of symbols, the quivering lyres Of mayrads bright, And it wakes within the burning fires Of his spirit's might. The work is done and the hand is stayed— Let the toiler rest; He cometh who may not be delayed, And at whose behest The mighty lords of the earth are frayed— Let the toiler rest! Week after week has served its link From the aged chain, And time has whirled him near the brink Of the boundless plain; His days are o'er, and the sun will sink No'er to rise again. The moon will spring from the mist and cloud With her golden sheen— The stars in their silvery clusters crowd In the deep seens; But they cannot wake from their cheerless shroud The man who hath been. The lark is high in the Summer air, And the gladdening sun Makes earth's fair bosom still more fair While his course is run; The flowers of June all their beauties wear, And heaven is won!

The Manitoba Ministry.

To the Editor of the True Witness. With your permission I will compare and contrast the relative value of the Smith-Dickey-Dejardin "proposals" presented in March last to Messrs. Sifton and Cameron, acting in behalf of the Greenway Government, and the Greenway-Laurier "settlement" as published in November last. The Hon. Premier, in his banquet speech, delivered before an immense audience, which included the elite and most distinguished members of the Liberal party, asked: "What was the difference?"—implying what is the difference—between the "proposals" and the "settlement." The First Minister of the Crown hypothetically assumed that some individual might have the temerity to assert that there was a difference between the proposals of the Dominion Commissioners and the previous concessions formulated by Mr. Greenway, and then, with every appearance of candor, asks: "What was the difference?" I shall adopt his own chosen method of comparison and contrast, and, by the same, show the hon. gentleman what is the difference between them. Were it not forced upon me by the gravity and supreme importance of the question, I should not expose the hazardous proofs he introduced to substantiate their alleged equality; yet justice to my religious and allegiance to the cause of Catholic education constrain me to critically examine the nature of the arguments he advanced in support of his contention. The audience thought they were listening to burning words of eloquence on behalf of the sacred rights of an oppressed minority—never dreaming for a moment that the Hon. Premier was trifling with the truth. If I use strong language, I think that I am not too harsh. The hon. gentleman endeavors to give a value to his "settlement" by suppressing the strongest feature of the "proposals." This mode of procedure is an evidence that he has lost all confidence in his own "settlement." I shall quote the whole of his speech in reference to the "settlement," that the reader may see that my charge, though strong, is minimized rather than exaggerated. He said: "But it may be said that there was a difference between the proposals submitted by the Commissioners of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the concessions made by Mr. Greenway. What was the difference? Here is the proposition made by the Commissioners of the Dominion Government:—In towns and villages where there are twenty-five Catholic children in a school, and in cities where there are fifty

the school commissioners will be obliged to furnish a separate school or a separate apartment and a Catholic teacher. Now here is the proposition offered by Mr. Greenway: Wherever there are ten Catholic children it will be permitted to priests to enter the school, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and give religious teaching. In every municipality where there are twenty-five children belonging to the Catholic Church, and in every town municipality where there are fifty children belonging to that church, the commissioners will be obliged, on the petition of the parents, to provide a Catholic teacher and not only to teach religion, but secular matters, such as arithmetic and grammar, as well. Now, that is not all. Wherever there are ten children of French origin these children will be educated in French."

I shall now quote correctly the nine clauses of the Smith-Dickey-Dejardin propositions: "Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there resides, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say, fifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say, ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect to its duty under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal. 2. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises. 3. That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the Advisory Board. 4. Catholics to have representation on the Advisory Board. 5. Catholics to have representation on the Board of Examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates. 6. It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers. 7. The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be discontinued for, say, two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued. 8. In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be public schools and subject to every provision of the Education Acts for the time being in force in Manitoba. 9. A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which may be claimed by the minority in view of the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance and be not further insisted upon."

The reader has now before him clause 1 of the "proposals," the Premier's incorrect citation of the same clause and the relevant part of the Premier's speech; the "settlement" clause I have already quoted in my last letter. In comparing these it is of the utmost importance to carefully distinguish between the three phrases: (1) "Children of school age;" (2) "Children attending school;" and (3) "Average attendance of children at school." "Children of school age" signifies all children between certain ages in school district, whether they attend or do not attend school. In Ontario "children of school age" designates all children between the ages of 5 and 21 years. The limiting ages may vary for different provinces. "Children attending school" means the children whose names are inscribed in the school register. Attendance at school for even one day in the year is all that is required for inscription in the school register. Quite different from the registered attendance is the average attendance. The average attendance is found by dividing the sum of the number of days each pupil may have attended school during the year by the total number of school days in the year. The average attendance in the 42 rural schools referred to in my last letter is one-fourth of the number of children of school age in the 42 school districts. The average attendance in cities and towns in Ontario is five-twelfths of the number of children of school age in these cities and towns. Children of school age, as to number, are always in excess of those of registered attendance; the number of children registered is always greater than the average attendance. Now, scan attentively, clause 1 of the Commissioners' "proposal," and weigh well the meaning of the words italicized, which to the surprise of everybody will be found eliminated in the incorrect citation from the same clause made by the Hon. Premier at his banquet speech already herein reproduced. This is not all, as I shall further on show that the Premier not only suppressed these very important words in the

"proposals," but adapted them in every instance to his own "settlement." No doubt Mr. Greenway, through the poverty of his "settlement," had driven the Premier into this very unpleasant and awkward position. The gravamen of my charge is, that the Hon. Premier suppresses these most important words, "children of school age," contained, as the reader may readily see, in clause 1 of the "proposals," and, at the same time, introduces them as part of the "settlement," which they are not. By this manipulation the difference between his mis-statement of the "settlement" and the "settlement" as it actually exists becomes prodigious; and equally great becomes the difference between the Commissioners' proposals as they are in fact and his unjustifiable travesty of the same proposals. It is during procedure rehabilitated his "settlement" almost beyond recognition, at the expense of a grave injustice to the Commissioners. To prove my charge, that he adapted these decisive words, "children of school age," to his "settlement," I shall invite the reader's attention to the words I have italicized in the report of the Premier's speech. He says: "Wherever there are ten Catholic children," etc., leaving the audience to guess in this instance whether these children are children of school age or children in attendance. Moreover, he says: "In every municipality (school district) where there are twenty-five children belonging to the Catholic Church." And again: "In every town municipality where there are 50 children belonging to the Catholic Church." These are children of "school age," yet his understood "settlement" specially demands average attendance. The whole value of the "settlement," or any such settlement as regards number of children as required to claim rights, necessarily depend on the distinction between children of school age, children in attendance and average attendance. The Dominion Commissioners knew what they were talking about when demanding the rights of the minority, by referring to children of school age. The Hon. Premier would at first sight seem to confound children of school age with children registered on the roll and the number of registered children with the average attendance.

I shall now take the 'settlement' as it really exists, without noticing the incorrect statements already exposed in my former letters and compare it with the clauses or proposals already cited from the Smith-Dickey-Dejardin 'proposals.' Now, how do the Dominion Commissioners provide for religious instruction in mixed rural districts? In the following manner, as heretofore cited in clause 2 of the 'Proposals.' One who has not read the discussion, might infer from the clause that Catholic children should be exempted only from the requirements of the regulations as to religious instruction and which are under the control of the Advisory Board. I will show from the discussion that this is not the correct interpretation, for a quotation of the cross arguments between the delegates of the Greenway Government and the Dominion Commissioners will at once dispel the impression. Mr. Sifton said in reference to clause 2 of the 'Proposals': 'Where a majority of the pupils are Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teaching, without any restriction or control, might go on at any hour, or all hours. The schools might be in effect, so far as religious teaching is concerned, church schools. And the commissioners in reply thereto, said: 'As to clause 2 of our memorandum, your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired, the privilege of teaching religion could be limited to a certain time in the schools attended by Roman Catholics. Therefore both the high contending parties, or at least the Commissioners conceded that when Catholics were in the majority, religious teaching would be imparted. Now this being promised, the Commissioners gave Catholics in Catholic majority rural schools the right to religious instruction every day of the school year, and for purpose of argument, say one-half hour daily, which would be 206 half-hours. The Greenway-Laurier 'settlement' gives to the same class of schools for religious instruction 103 half-hours, or one-half the time asked by the Commissioners. The supposition here is that Catholic majority trustees would never restrict the number of days for religious instruction, but by clause 6 of the Laurier 'settlement' would be obliged to give Protestants one-half of the time allotted, which would be 103 half-hours. The Commissioners do not take into consideration the status of Catholics, as to religious instruction, in Protestant rural districts. They afford Catholics no protection in this respect. In Protestant majority rural schools the 'settlement' gives Catholic children one-half the days that may be specified for religious teaching. That the number of days for religious instruction will be limited in these schools is confirmed by the fact that the electorate of Manitoba has pronounced more than once in favor of secular schools. Moreover, in these schools no Catholic teacher will be on hand to give religious instruction to the few Catholic children attending. But when villages, towns, and cities are in ques-

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