

# The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 48

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for Nov., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 5th day, 3h. 14.5m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 12th day, 1h. 28m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 20th day, 6h. 12.1m. a. m.  
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 31.2m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water
Week	Rises	Sets	at Town
1 Sun	6 47	4 40	2 56
2 Mon	49	3 29	2 58
3 Tues	50	37	4 49
4 Wed	52	36	6 14
5 Thur	53	35	7 41
6 Fri	54	34	8 58
7 Sat	55	32	10 17
8 Sun	56	29	11 17
9 Mon	58	26	12 11
10 Tues	59	23	1 30
11 Wed	60	19	2 55
12 Thur	61	15	4 22
13 Fri	62	11	5 52
14 Sat	63	7	7 25
15 Sun	64	3	9 0
16 Mon	65	0	10 30
17 Tues	66	0	12 0
18 Wed	67	1	1 30
19 Thur	68	2	3 0
20 Fri	69	3	4 30
21 Sat	70	4	6 0
22 Sun	71	5	7 30
23 Mon	72	6	9 0
24 Tues	73	7	10 30
25 Wed	74	8	12 0
26 Thur	75	9	1 30
27 Fri	76	10	3 0
28 Sat	77	11	4 30
29 Sun	78	12	6 0
30 Mon	79	13	7 30

## McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

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

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

## PICTURE FRAMING

At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place.

## McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

## MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Everybody Wants Money. We Want it in Cash or

## GOOD NOTES

## City Hardware Store,

Wholesale and Retail.

## Hardware & Stoves

Celebrated "JEWEL" STOVES.

City Hardware Store, Queen Street.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

## FREE INSTRUCTION

## IN PENMANSHIP

## 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.

## North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$80,022,727.

TERMS: Every description of Fire and Life business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.-17

## 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 specialty. 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

### NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

### TOBACCO HEART.

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

### Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

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

### AS WELL AS EVER.

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

### Minard's Liniment is the best.

Why not profit by the experience of others who have found a permanent cure for Catarrh in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Dyspepsia, the root of innumerable evils is readily cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BYARD McMILLAN, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

### I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mrs. W. W. JOHNSON, Wals, O. E.

### I was cured of facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY, Parkdale, Ont.

### ALROUS FACILITIES, stimulate the circulation, purify the blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild strawberry cures Diphtheria, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children and adults.

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

### CONSTITUION CURED.

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

### ALFRED TEROUX, Montreal, Que.

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

### ONE EVERY NIGHT.

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

### Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diphtheria, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

### Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentleman's favorite.

### MORE CURATIVE POWER.

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

### NORWAY PINK SYRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

### A POPULAR C. T. R. OFFICE.

Adds the Testimony to the Merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for Coughs and Colds in the Head. Its Use is in Powder.

Mr. John McEdward, the general purser of the C. T. R. liner "Athabasca", says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. For Catarrh it has no equal. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and found none to compare with it. I recommend it first, last and always." SOLD BY

### GEO. E. HUGHES.

## In American Medieval Days.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

When one hears the medieval Church spoken of, he naturally concludes that reference is made to its existence in some part of the world, since this western continent, and more particularly, that part of it which we now inhabit, was not christianized until that period known as the Middle Ages had drawn to a close. And yet there are not lacking evidences, which not a few people nowadays accept as trustworthy and convincing, that there existed a Medieval American Church, though, unfortunately, the records thereof have either perished in large part or lie hidden in places where they have so far escaped discovery. It may be reserved for some searcher in the archives of the Vatican, or some delver into the old Norse manuscripts that are to be found in many places in the Scandinavian peninsula, to bring to light documents that will corroborate the belief, entertained by not a few individuals, that four hundred years or so before Columbus sighted the island of San Salvador, and six centuries or thereabouts in advance of the coming to New England of the first European colonists, Catholic missionaries had made Christianity known to the aborigines of the Vinland—for that was the name which they gave to that portion of New England that they are believed to have evangelized—and had succeeded in establishing the Church there in those medieval days. The discovery of the Vinland—which all authorities agree in locating on our New England coast, and which Mr. John Fiske, the historian, ventures to place between Cape Ann and Cape Cod—was made about the same time that Christianity was introduced into Greenland; and as it was from that Arctic land that the Vinland received the missionaries who are believed to have labored there, it may not be uninteresting to review the establishment and subsequent history of Greenland's Catholicism. It was Leif Ericson, to whom, by the way, Boston erected a statue some years ago, who was instrumental in bringing the faith to Greenland. Visiting Norway towards the close of the tenth century, Leif learned that the Norwegian king had become a Catholic and enjoined the true faith upon all his subjects. Leif, accordingly, was baptized, after due instruction, by St. Olaf, and when he sailed for Greenland he brought with him a priest to instruct the people of that country in the Christian religion. The Greenlanders gladly accepted the faith, and the Church in their country, as the ordinances of the Pope who then flourished, was made subject first to the metropolitan of Hamburg-Bremen and afterwards to the bishops of Holar and Skalholt, in Iceland. In the pontificate of Eugene III., about the middle of the twelfth century, the Catholics of Greenland petitioned the Holy See for a bishop of their own, and their request being favorably considered at Rome, Eric Gufuson, was appointed and consecrated for the See of Gardar. Singularly enough, the Icelandic annals declare that this primate never took possession of his see, but continued, after his nomination, the missionary work he had previously begun in the Vinland. Little is known of his subsequent career, but it is thought that he lost his life at the hands of some hostile tribes whom he sought to evangelize.

## The same personage who brought the faith from Norway to Greenland, Leif Ericson, introduced it into Vinland, of which reason he was the discoverer.

With him he discovered the Vinland, Leif a priest—supposed to be Eric Gufuson, who was named the first incumbent of the see of Gardar, and who, recognizing the rich promises of that missionary field, elected to stay there and resigned his see in order to do so. The Catholics of Greenland, who were sorely disappointed by this action of their first primate, sent a delegate to Norway to ask for the nomination of another primate. It appears that, because of the difficult communication then existing between Rome and distant parts of Europe, the Holy See had commissioned certain metropolitan bishops, by special privilege, to fill episcopal vacancies arising in their jurisdiction, and the right of nominating bishops in their realms seems also to have been granted by like privilege to certain sovereigns. The King of Norway, to whom the Greenland Catholics addressed their petition, named Arnold for the second incumbent of the see of Gardar, and sent him to the archbishop of Lund, in Sweden, for consecration. Bishop Arnold, after his investiture with the purple, sailed for Greenland, and, taking possession of his see, he built a cathedral at Gardar, erected a number of churches in

the country, and, after the fashion then prevalent in Europe, erected schools beside the Churches. When a see was erected at Gardar, in 1164, the Catholics resident in the Vinland, which was regarded as a colony of Greenland, inasmuch as a Greenlander had first discovered it, naturally became part of his flock, and his see was itself made a suffragan of the archdiocese of Drontheim in Norway. As far as has yet been ascertained, the Vatican archives show no direct allusion to the Church in the Vinland, though indirect reference to it is believed to be found in a bull issued by Pope Nicholas III., in 1279. It was the custom then, it appears, for metropolitans to visit personally their suffragan dioceses and collect the Peter's pence therein. The Archbishop of Drontheim asked Rome to allow him to appoint collectors in his stead for the diocese of Gardar, seeing that it would require a long period of time for him to visit Greenland, during which his own flock would be deprived of their chief pastor; and, in compliance with his request, Pope Nicholas III., in 1279, dispensed him from the obligation of making a personal visit to Greenland and authorized him to delegate others to collect the tithes and products of the communes, as well in the diocese of Gardar as in the islands and neighboring territories. This latter clause is believed, and certainly not without plausibility, to refer to the Vinland among other places.

In an interesting paper which he contributed some time ago to the Catholic University Bulletin, Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, speaking of these Peter's pence collections, said: "What products collected in these various collections, or what shares of them came from the Vinland, we can only conjecture. The statement in the financial records of Home, the 'Liber Consum', gives but the totals for the diocese of Gardar, and names simply the products—walrus tallow, hides and furs. Now we know from the Sagas that furs were an article of barter between the Scandinavians and the natives they met in the Vinland. This is not to say that all the furs were from that colony, for seals were abundant in Greenland; but some of them may have been. We find in the report of the nunots of Sweden and of Norway of the collections made between 1326 and 1330 one article that could have come only from the Vinland, 'a cup of trans-atlantic wood,' valued at eleven golden florins. The cup may have been worked in Greenland, but the wood must have come from Vinland for two reasons: first there was no wood in Greenland; second, there was wood in Vinland, and wood used precisely for ornamental and domestic purposes. The Sagas tell us that the main staples of commerce between Vinland and Norway or Greenland was wood; this is what made the voyages to Vinland so profitable, and kept the crews for years at a time getting out of their homes. Moreover, the Saga of Thorfinn Karlsefne tells us how the wood of the Vinland was worked to domestic purposes, and how it valued at high prices, a Bremen merchant having paid Karlsefne a large sum for his sole pants, or, as others will have it for the bar with which he closed his door." These seem to be the only allusions to the Church in the Vinland that have so far been found in the Vatican archives, and, as will be noticed, they are but indirect references. Probably if the records of the see of Drontheim could be investigated, more direct reference to the Vinland Church might be found, for the archbishops of Drontheim, in making their reports to Rome, would simply speak of the diocese of Gardar, without making any allusions to its divisions or sub-divisions; whereas the bishops of Gardar, in reporting, for instance, such things as Peter's pence collections to the Drontheim metropolitan, would be very apt to state how much the Catholics of Greenland gave and how much those of Vinland. Search for documents bearing upon the diocese of Gardar has already been made in the Vatican library, with the result that many documents were brought to light showing that constant communication with the Holy See was maintained by the Greenland prelates through the Norwegian metropolitans while the Church existed in that Arctic land. It remains to be seen whether researches in the old monasteries of Scandinavia will not bring out other papers which would contain more direct references to the Church in Vinland.

## In an Italian Tenement.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who excels in such descriptive writing, contributes to this issue of the Atlantic three sketches "Out of the Hook of Humanity." One of the sketches deals with life in an Italian tenement in New York City, and in describing that humble abode Mr. Riis says that in one corner of it, "under it a cheap print of the Virgin Mary with the Child, a small night-light in a blue glass was always kept burning," and he characterizes this light as a kind of illumination in honor of the Mother of God, through which the devout nature of the widow, who inhabited the tenement with her little son, Paolo, found expression. When the boy said his prayers before this humble shrine, we are told that, "the sweet, patient eyes in his picture seemed to watch him with a mild look that made him turn over and go to sleep with a sigh of contentment. He felt then that he had not been altogether bad, and that he was quite safe in his keeping." Again there is a description of the way in which Paolo and his mother kept the feast of St. Rocco, the patron saint of the village from which the mother came, when "a really beautiful altar was erected at one end of the yard, with lights and pictures on it. The rear fire-escapes in the whole row were decked with sheets and made into handsome balconies—reserved seats, as it were—on which the tenants sat and enjoyed it." A band was hired for the occasion, and the men of the neighborhood, dressed in their best, attended, stepped up to the shrine, genuflected and blessed themselves and then made their offerings on the plate placed for the purpose. There were fireworks in the evening in the saint's honor until the police put a stop to that demonstration, but the other celebrations of the feast continued and illustrated the deep religious character of the people who observed the day. Sacred Heart Review.

## A Letter which His Eminence Cardinal Sanfelice, Archbishop of Naples, has just been addressed to his people is a pleasant document as revealing a state of feeling between pastor and people which reminds us of the ages of faith. The good Cardinal has recently been so ill that his life was in danger, and the conduct of his flock was touching in the

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

What was the cause of this total extinction of the Greenland Church is a matter of conjecture. Some attribute its destruction to the attacks of the Skrællings, a fierce tribe that swept down upon the southern colonies from the North, overpowered and massacred them. Others declare that Catholic Greenland was depopulated by the "Black Death," that fearful scourge which wiped out whole lands in its passage across them. The last bishop to reside at Gardar was Monsignor Andresson, early in the fifteenth century, though the title was afterwards held by prelates appointed to the see, who resided in Europe. About the middle of the fifteenth century the few Catholics left in Greenland, having no prelate nor priest, petitioned the Pope to come to their spiritual relief, and there is on record a letter written by Nicholas V. to the Icelandic prelate, instructing them to send missionaries to Greenland. This letter for some reason or other failed to have the effect for which it was written, and again the Greenlanders implored Rome's aid. Popes Innocent VIII. and Alexander VI. both interested themselves in the colonists' behalf, and the latter Pontiff named a Benedictine monk bishop of Gardar in 1492, the very year that Columbus crossed the Atlantic on his successful voyage of discovery. This prelate, however, never took possession of his see, and when some year later Archbishop Eric of Drontheim, at the instigation of the Holy See, undertook to restore communications with Gardar, he was prevented from so doing by the fell spirit of the Reformation which then swept over Scandinavia. Thus the Greenland Church, and with it the Church in the Vinland, passed out of sight and existence.

## Taken With Spasms.

A Collingwood Resident Tells How South American Nerve Cured His Daughter of Distressing Nervous Disease.

The father of Jessie Merchaut of Collingwood tells this story of his eleven-year-old daughter: "I doctored with the most skilled physicians in Collingwood without any relief coming to my daughter, spending nearly five hundred dollars in this way. A friend influenced me to try South American Nerve, though I took it with little hope of it being any good. When she began its use she was hardly able to move about, and suffered terribly from nervous spasms, but after taking a few bottles she can now run around as other children. For stomach troubles and nervousness there is nothing so good as South American Nerve."

## Dangers in Food Supplies.

A lecturer on cooking the other day made the surprising statement that the asylums are being filled with country people in much greater proportions than city people, mainly because they were more careless in regard to their food. While a diet of fat meats may be more characteristic of people living in rural districts, there are other dangers just as insidious to which the residents of the big cities are subject. Scientific research is every day emphasizing the fact that man is what he eats. Probably there have been no more active advocates of pure food than the manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder. The vigorous campaign against adulterations carried on by them was no doubt due in a large part to the fact that in scarcely any other division of food supplies are harmful ingredients used so lavishly as in the compounding of baking powders. The absolute purity of the Royal has become in the nature of an axiom, and its proprietors are naturally disposed to spread broadcast the doctrine of pure food. It has been claimed, without contradiction, that no other article of human food has ever received so many emphatic endorsements from the highest authorities.—Journal of Health.

## A CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM.

Cured by a few doses of South American Rheumatic Cure—Miraculous but fact.

Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of a well known manufacturer of Highgate, Ont., says: "For many years I was sorely afflicted with Rheumatic pains in my ankles and at times was almost disabled. I tried every thing, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicine I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, the first dose gave me more relief than I had had in years, and two bottles completely cured me."

The Civita Catholics, giving the result of carefully compiled statistics, says there are in the world 240,000,000 Catholics.

Up to 1848 no priest was allowed to land on the Island of Barbadoes. There is now a resident priest, a community of nuns and conversions are adding yearly to the Catholic population.

## Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and uncleanly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down.

Tired, Weak, Nervous. That because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitality like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles peculiar to Women at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. At per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## 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-pint tins and packets only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. Oct. 7, 1896.

## Watches, SPECTACLES, RINGS.

## Leading Lines.

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

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Consistent with quality and [service at]

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CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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**WILD STRAWBERRY**  
CURES  
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**DYSENTERY**  
AND ALL  
**SUN-FEVER COMPLAINTS**  
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**CHILDREN & ADULTS**  
Price 35cts  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

BETRAYED!

We publish in another column what Mr. Laurier and his organs are pleased to call the "settlement" of the Manitoba School question, agreed upon by the Federal and Manitoba Governments. We trust our readers will peruse it carefully. If they do they cannot fail to be convinced that it is no settlement at all. This is the only conclusion that any one giving the matter intelligent and conscientious consideration can come to. In the first place all will agree that no settlement of a question can be said to be amicable and satisfactory, to which those most deeply interested have not been parties, or concerning which they have not been consulted. Now this is exactly what has happened in the case under review. The minority in Manitoba are the aggrieved party in this school controversy. They have been ruthlessly deprived of the educational privileges accorded them by the terms under which that Province became a member of the Canadian Confederation. They have fought their case through all the courts of the land, till the highest judicial tribunal in the realm decided in their favor, and declared they had a just cause of complaint and were entitled to a redress of their grievances. The right of appeal to the Federal Parliament was decided in their favor, as is well known to all who, during the past year or two, have given any attention to the matter. The blank refusal of the Manitoba Government to obey the remedial order made up on them by the Federal authorities; the introduction of the remedial bill into the Dominion Parliament, by the late Government and the manner in which the opposition, the present Government, prevented the consummation of remedial legislation, and the part this question was made to play in the Federal elections, are matters with which our readers are thoroughly conversant. In brief, Mr. Laurier opposed the remedial bill introduced by Sir Charles Tupper, on the ground that it did not afford a sufficient redress of grievance to the minority; that if he were entrusted with power he would go further and obtain for the minority greater privileges, than those anticipated by the bill in question. By such specious arguments apparently at least, he succeeded in obtaining from his own Province a sufficient number of followers to place him at the head of the Government of Canada. Let it not be forgotten that, independent of Quebec, the Conservatives would come back to their former position, which we pointed out at the time to be worthless. This is proven by the fact that one of Greenway's ministers was overheard checking to a distinguished friend that "we've got Laurier to agree to precisely what we offered the Commissioners last winter." This, then, is what the great Laurier has done for his countrymen; this is what his "sunny ways" has effected; this is how he has safeguarded the rights of the minority! Of course this arrangement does not interfere with the minority's right of appeal; it does not effect the power possessed by the Dominion Parliament to pass remedial legislation. We may, consequently, expect that the question will be heard of again.

with Mr. Greenway and makes such an arrangement as is perfectly satisfactory to Dalton McCarthy and the people of Brandon, but never consults the minority; they are not taken into account at all. Then he sends his dark angel, Tarte, to Winnipeg to ratify the infamous conspiracy. We think we have shown conclusively that what we said at the beginning of this article is absolutely true; that the arrangement made between Mr. Laurier and the Greenway government, is no settlement of the school question, inasmuch as it does not redress the grievances of the minority, and that they were not as much consulted concerning the arrangement. No wonder the Archbishop of St. Boniface should ask: "who in this country is entitled to so dispose of our rights, and in what name and on what principle of the constitution does he do it?"

We have, in the foregoing, gone over ground previously traversed by us, and have reiterated some former statements, but we wish our readers to have before their eyes, in brief, the several steps leading up to the infamous betrayal of his compatriots and co-religionists, by Mr. Laurier. Of course this "settlement" as published in this issue, and see what it means. In the first place, the statement is made that legislation shall be passed at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature embodying the changes set forth. Of course this simply means that that same Legislature, when it thinks proper may sweep away these amendments (even if they were of any consequence), for political purposes. No secret is made of this fact for the Brandon Mail says: "Our idea is to see it settled by the Provincial Legislature without concurrent legislation at Ottawa, so that the Province will of its own accord have the power to make modifications again when the country is ripe for them." We have here an assurance that Mr. Greenway and his friends in Manitoba have no notion of allowing themselves to be prevented from calling up this, to their profitable sources of revenue, if found necessary at any future time. The whole matter of the so-called "settlement" may be reduced to two propositions: a half hour's religious instruction, under certain conditions, and the employment of a Catholic teacher in schools where there is an average of at least twenty-five Catholic children. So far as the religious instruction is concerned, it is not a concession to Catholics; but is a concession to all denominations. As regards the employment of Catholic teachers, so far as the country districts are concerned, it amounts to precisely nothing, as it is altogether likely that where there are twenty-five Catholic children it is a Catholic district, and at present, such a district is not prevented from hiring such a teacher. As to the towns, the new arrangement would possibly give one Catholic teacher in a school employing five or six teachers. The friends of Greenway and Mr. Carthy well know how worthless a the apparent concessions; for the Brandon Mail already referred to, calls them "important deviations" from the present system. The "concessions" amount to nothing more than was offered to and refused by the delegates sent to Winnipeg by the Conservative Government last winter, which we pointed out at the time to be worthless. This is proven by the fact that one of Greenway's ministers was overheard checking to a distinguished friend that "we've got Laurier to agree to precisely what we offered the Commissioners last winter." This, then, is what the great Laurier has done for his countrymen; this is what his "sunny ways" has effected; this is how he has safeguarded the rights of the minority! Of course this arrangement does not interfere with the minority's right of appeal; it does not effect the power possessed by the Dominion Parliament to pass remedial legislation. We may, consequently, expect that the question will be heard of again.

The attitude of certain newspapers regarding the arrangement under review, is the strongest proof that the minority have been completely betrayed by Mr. Laurier and his friends. The Orange Sentinel has this to say on the matter: "Notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, we believe that the Manitoba school question is practically settled, and on terms that will be acceptable to the people of Manitoba and Protestants of Ontario. The principle of national schools will be maintained throughout, and the concessions that have been made to the minority are not thought to be of such a character as to excite opposition against them." The indications are that Mr. Laurier has kept his pledge to the people of Ontario. If he has offered his compatriots in Quebec in the settlement, that is a matter which the Protestants of Ontario need not take to heart. He probably sees a way to placate the rights of the minority. Mr. Laurier enters into a compact

with the people of Ontario, and he has not attempted coercion; he has not destroyed the national schools of Manitoba; he has kept his pledge to Ontario. The electors of this Province and the people of Manitoba are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the negotiations. We notice, too, that our local morning organ is quite pleased with the arrangement. It had many nice things to say of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, and printed cuts of these worthies. Of course the organ has no other reason for extolling the settlement, except that it is quite pleased with the arrangement. When referring to the question it carries its disingenuousness and duplicity so far as not to state the actual facts of the matter. It constantly endeavors to impress upon its readers that the minority are asking for special privileges. Now, anyone honest enough to learn the actual facts of the case knows that the minority are not asking for any privileges. They are simply asking that the political shoving of Manitoba rest on the shoulders of the constitutional rights of which they have been robbed. It would be too much to ask the scavenger-organ to make this statement of facts; for we must remember its motto is that "this is a Protestant country." That being so, of course, Catholics, in its estimation, have no rights here which the majority are bound to respect. Laurier's course regarding this question may be summed up in a few words. When the question first loomed on the political horizon, he saw in it the possible means of acquiring that power which he desired of attaining in any other way. With this object in view he entered into a conspiracy with the Greenway Government to exploit the question for all it was worth. Having attained his object, he sets about the demands of justice; stifles the voice of conscience; casts religion to the winds; in a word, he subordinates everything to the one object of strengthening himself in power. He shamefully betrays and sells the rights of those whom he promised to protect. The word "traitor" should be bandied in indelible characters on his forehead, so that all may know this is the man who bartered away the dearest rights of his countrymen for power and pelf.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that we have completed arrangements with the authors of two excellent stories, which will appear in the columns of the HERALD, within the next few months. We will commence the publication of the first of them, a week or two. Subscribers in arrears should pay up at once if they wish to have the pleasure of reading these stories.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

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

OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits, FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Usters worth \$5.50 for \$3.95, Usters \$7.50 for \$5.00, Usters worth \$9.00 for \$6.75, and hundreds of other bargains for the people. Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you don't blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

PROWSE BROS.

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE, of Montreal has returned from Europe. He is in rather feeble health.

WOOD SALE.—The sale of wood at Colville Station, Lot 31, takes place on Wednesday 2nd December, at 12 o'clock, noon. M. McLeod.—11

The Spanish Government have decided to send 10,000 men to the Philippine Islands, in addition to 6,000 already under orders for that destination.

HON. GEORGE EMERSON, Solicitor-General, has been appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir James Winter, resigned.

OWING to the thick weather outside the harbor, the steamer FRISON, after leaving for Plover yesterday morning, had to put back. She left again about twelve o'clock.

DR. A. A. McLELLAN was banqueted at the Sea View Hotel, Souris, on Monday evening, prior to taking his departure for Emerald, where he will in future practise his profession.

LE MONDE of Montreal, commenting on the terms of Laurier's school settlement says: "If ever a people had the right to rebel it is when the settlement made by it rob us of the souls of our children."

Word was received at St. John, N. B., yesterday that Lieutenant-Governor Fraser had died at Geneva, Switzerland, whither he had gone a short time ago, for the benefit of his health.

THE St. Lawrence coal trade has now closed and the figures show that Montreal, Sorel, Quebec, and Three Rivers took 706,457 tons of Nova Scotia coal against 819,119 in 1895. The foreign coal, which amounted to 88,000 tons in 1895, decreased by 2,000 tons.

MR. JOHN D. BURNS, commercial traveller of Halifax, well known in this city, was married at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John, N. B., on the 17th inst., to Miss Evelyn M. Easlow. Mr. Burns is a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. We tender to brother Burns our hearty congratulations on this auspicious event, and wish him and Mrs. Burns a happy and prosperous married life.

THE Montreal Star publishes an interview with George E. Brown, an old miner of thirty years experience who has been in every mining camp on the Pacific coast. He thinks British Columbia offers the greatest inducements of them all. He says the permanency in unexplored land, as the deeper down the mines are opened the richer the veins. He says that larger mines will be obliged to have their own large reduction works, and which will employ, directly and indirectly, anywhere from five hundred to a thousand men each. He thinks Roseland, within fifteen months will have a population of 25,000.

FRIENDS of Hon. Mr. Tarte in Montreal have been asked why the Minister of Public Works was ever indiscreet enough to take an action against W. A. Grenier of La Rebeulle. "I will tell you how it happened," said a personal friend of J. Girard: "You must admit that Tarte is a fine fellow and would never have gone into this law suit had he not been forced to do so. It was either crush Grenier or get out of the cabinet." "Explain, please."

Before the Tyndale Geographical Society at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Friday evening, Sir Donald Smith read an interesting paper on "The Resources of Canada." A striking feature of his address is his apparent adoption of the Zollverein idea of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the prediction that it soon will be carried into effect. He says it is gratifying to the colonies to observe the growing feeling everywhere in favor of closer commercial relations in the different parts of the empire. He added that the idea that members of one family should trade together on slightly better terms than with outsiders, does not seem to be an unusual proposal, and asserts that everything points to some arrangement of that kind in the most distinct future, if found practicable, he says: "I firmly believe it will be beneficial to the colonies and to the empire, and we must appreciate the great services of Mr. Chamberlain thereanent." Referring to the Pacific trade communications, Sir Donald Smith said: "They are still in their infancy and never can rapidly develop until they have direct telegraphic communication." The Canadian high commissioner further remarked that the great necessities for Canada is more people, particularly large and small capitalists, farmers and domestic servants, and he urged that it was better for English subjects to go to Canada, instead of passing a more or less miserable existence in the congested English towns.

CHARTOWN PRICES, NOVEMBER 24. Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.05 to \$0.06. Beef (small) per lb. \$0.05 to \$0.10. Butter (fresh) per lb. \$0.18 to \$0.17. Eggs, per doz. \$0.03 to \$0.05. Celery, per bunch \$0.05 to \$0.10. Chickens, per pair \$0.20 to \$0.40. Cabbages, per head \$0.04 to \$0.05. Calf skins (trimmed) \$0.07 to \$0.09. Ducks, per pair \$0.48 to \$0.58. Signs, per doz. \$0.16 to \$0.18. Flour, per cwt. \$0.90 to \$0.95. Hams, per lb. \$0.12 to \$0.13. Hay, per 100 lbs. \$0.30 to \$0.35. Hides, \$0.08 to \$0.09. Lard, \$0.10 to \$0.12. Lamb skins \$0.20 to \$0.40. Mutton, per lb. \$0.08 to \$0.09. Manilla, \$0.12 to \$0.09. Mangles (black) per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.45. Mangles (white) per cwt. \$3.00 to \$2.50. Pork carcasses \$0.04 to \$0.05. Potatoes, per bushel \$0.28 to \$0.30. Sheep pelts \$0.35 to \$0.40. Straw (per load) \$1.50 to \$2.00. Turnips, per bushel \$0.10 to \$0.12. Turkey, \$0.70 to \$0.82.

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CLOAKS

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

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

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20 Heavy All-wool Cloaks,

Suitable for middle-aged Ladies at Half Price. A Chance of a Life-time. See them!

STANLEY BROS.

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

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AT FENNEL & CHANDLER'S

Now, let us see what use Mr. Laurier has made of the power placed in his hands, in regard to this matter. One would expect that the Premier would obtain from the Greenway government the best terms possible, and would then consult the minority through their proper representatives, to ascertain whether or not such terms as he could obtain from the provincial authorities, would be acceptable to the minority. This is the only logical sequence of his pre-election utterances, were he actuated by truth and honor in making these statements. This course, Mr. Laurier has not followed; hence it must be concluded that he never intended to carry out the pledges he made before the election, and that he attained power through deceit and duplicity. Mr. Laurier wanted a Minister of the Interior for his Government, and Mr. Sifton, a member of the Manitoba Government, and one of the strongest opponents of granting a redress of grievance to the minority is available for the position. This gentleman wanted a constituency, and the electors of Brandon, who had returned the execrable Dalton McCarthy at the general election, offer to send him to Parliament provided the school question were settled to suit them. Of course, it will be understood that this settlement that suits them, suits Dalton McCarthy, and what suits Dalton McCarthy is opposed to the rights of the minority. Mr. Laurier enters into a compact

The attitude of certain newspapers regarding the arrangement under review, is the strongest proof that the minority have been completely betrayed by Mr. Laurier and his friends. The Orange Sentinel has this to say on the matter: "Notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, we believe that the Manitoba school question is practically settled, and on terms that will be acceptable to the people of Manitoba and Protestants of Ontario. The principle of national schools will be maintained throughout, and the concessions that have been made to the minority are not thought to be of such a character as to excite opposition against them." The indications are that Mr. Laurier has kept his pledge to the people of Ontario. If he has offered his compatriots in Quebec in the settlement, that is a matter which the Protestants of Ontario need not take to heart. He probably sees a way to placate the rights of the minority. Mr. Laurier enters into a compact

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THE SCHOOL "SETTLEMENT." Ottawa advice of the 20th announce the following as the official announcement regarding the "settlement" of the Manitoba School question, as given by the Premier, on that date: 1.—Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in relation to settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that Province. 2.—Religious teaching to be conducted as heretofore provided, in the schools, by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees, or (3) if a petition presented to the board of trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district or by the parents or guardians of at least 25 children attending the school in a city, town or village. 3.—Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 2:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district or by a person duly authorized by such a clergyman or by a teacher when so authorized. 4.—Where so specified in such resolution the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day. 5.—In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty or upwards, the trustees, or where required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively, may cause to be taught in such school, in addition to the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children, religious teaching during the prescribed period to such number of Roman Catholic children as the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children in such school. 6.—The religious teaching shall be conducted in separate rooms for the purpose of religious instruction, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act. 7.—The department of education shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days of each month and the religious teaching of non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on the other half of the teaching days of each month. 8.—The department of education shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days of each month and the religious teaching of non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on the other half of the teaching days of each month. 9.—Where the school accommodations at the disposal of the trustees permit, in all cases, the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days of each month and the religious teaching of non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on the other half of the teaching days of each month. 10.—When ten pupils in any school speaking the French for any other language other than English as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French or their own language and English upon the bilingual system. 11.—No pupil to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupil consent thereto. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before they exercise or shall remain in another room.

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Moreless Ca... The rather imposing... London, reported on... was originally propos... on Oct. 24th. It was... ever, owing to objectio... the Surrey County Coun... like some of the other... opposed the passage of... hament which became... day, and which now... style of carriage to tra... any roads at a reason... this speed is to be ext... be a matter which it... capacity of the County... The matter was of... County Council of W... weak or two ago, and... that much antagonism... hies existed. One of... called them "diabolic... and there was a dispo... rate of speed at a prob... The reason of the oppos... to seek. The introduc... carriages is sure to aff... horses, to say nothing... the demand for feed an... however unfortunate... to be for the agricultur... generally right these... cars we are told have... though England has by... to the front in the mat... of Saturday last show... a disposition to be in... other countries. The... motor cars may affect... for a time, but it may l... benefit to farmers, who... to using gasoline moto... for bringing their produ... Then, again, the chan... come so slowly is not... the general propriety... concern of the Govern... of excellence at which... ages have arrived, it w... much in the way of im... remains to be done. Y... article in the November... to the subject, the Cana... expresses the opinion... remains to be done before... vehicles can be considere... road carriage. It intin... application of a propo... and the need... plan for accumulating... power for an emergency...

Horseless Carriages.

The rather imposing start of horseless carriages from the Metropole hotel, London, reported on the 16th by cable, was originally proposed to take place on Oct. 24th. It was postponed, however, owing to objections on the part of the Surrey County Council. That body, like some of the other County Councils, opposed the passage of the Act of Parliament which became law on Saturday, and which now allows the new style of carriage to travel along ordinary roads at a reasonable speed. What this speed is to be exactly appears to be a matter which it is still within the capacity of the County Councils to settle. The matter was debated by the County Council of Warwickshire a week or two ago, and it was evident that much antagonism to the new vehicles existed. One of the members called them "diabolical machines," and there was a disposition to place the rate of speed at a prohibitive slowness. The reason of the opposition is to be sought in the introduction of motor carriages is sure to affect the price of horses, to say nothing of a falling off in the demand for feed and litter. But, however ungraciously this may appear to be for the agriculturist, these things generally fight themselves. Motor cars we are told have come to stay, and though England has by no means come to the front in the matter, the gathering of Saturday last shows that there is a disposition to be in the running with other countries. The introduction of motor cars may affect horse-breeding for a time, but it may in the end be a benefit to farmers, who may even come to using gasoline motors themselves for bringing their products to market. Then, again, the change is sure to come so slowly as not to interfere with the general prosperity of the classes concerned. With regard to the pitch of excellence at which horseless carriages have arrived, it would seem that much in the way of improvement yet remains to be done. In an interesting article in the November issue relating to the subject, the Canadian Engineer expresses the opinion that much yet remains to be done before the horseless vehicles can be considered a universal road carriage. It intimates that the application of a proper regulating gear for speed and the necessity of some plan for accumulating and applying power for an emergency still present.

problems to investors. These will no doubt employ thousands of busy brains and there will be the usual failures of the many and success of the few which as a rule mark the development of a revolution in means of traffic. The motor cycle or carriage is only one branch of that evolution in locomotion which has been one of the salient characteristics of the present century. Meanwhile the horse as a noble and ornamental animal will not go out of fashion. He drew the chariot of Queen Boudicca, and he will probably draw the charioteer of wealth and beauty, if not of business, for many a century yet.—Mail and Empire.

DIED.

At Souris East, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, of pneumonia of the lungs, Donald Gillis, in the 43rd year of his age. The deceased came to Souris from Margate, Inverness County, C. B. about 24 years ago and soon by his sobriety, prudence and hardy toil established for himself a name and gained an honored place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He leaves a sorrowing widow and four children besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. May his soul rest in peace. (Nova Scotia and New York papers please copy.)

At Georgetown on the 23rd Inst. after a lingering illness, Annie, wife of G. W. Hibber, Conductor of P. E. L. R. aged 39.

Bishop Williams (Protestant), of Marquette, was recently invited to serve his alma mater, Cornell University, as university preacher. He did so, coming straight from the Synod of the Canadian Church at Winnipeg and bringing this story with him: "There was a missionary bishop there," said Bishop Williams, "who had been six weeks in coming, most of the way by canoe. He rose and began by saying that he would speak for himself and for a brother bishop who, unfortunately, could not be present. He was sorry to say that his brother's diocese had gone to the dogs! A general gloom followed these words. He went on to say that the bishop had found so many inquiries after religion among the Esquimaux north of Hudson Bay that he had to build a church. As there was no wood he used whale's ribs for rafters, covering them with tanned walrus skin, and so made a church to hold eighty persons. 'All went merry as a marriage bell' for a time, until the dogs grew fat and ate the church,"—Troy Times.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

It is announced that the Stanley will begin work on the Charlottetown-Pictou route on or about the 1st December.

JEROME K. JEROME'S last story, previous to his engagement to write two plays, has been secured by The Last Jones Journal, and is to be printed in its January issue. It is called "An Item of Fashionable Intelligence," and deals with life in the higher social circles of London.

DR. A. A. McLELLAN, Souris, has removed to Emerald, stepping into the practice of the late Dr. Wall. He has here a very important section of country in which to exercise the healing art, and we predict for him a very successful professional career in his new field. Our very best wishes go with him.

THE Department of Justice received advice by wire a few days ago from their San Francisco solicitors that the Court of Appeal had upheld the claims of the British sailing schooner *Cogitator*, seized in Alaska in 1892 for illegal violation of the States customs law in the Behring Sea.

MORONIX is almost panic-stricken by the operations of a gang of burglars and snook thieves. Last week there were two robberies, and Sunday night Younger's dry goods store was burglarized and five hundred dollars' worth of goods carried off. The police seem to be completely at sea as to who the guilty parties are.

THE Spanish government issued a loan, a short time ago and the people of the country immediately subscribed over twice the amount required. On the 17th, inst. the amount known to have been subscribed was \$95,000,000 (pesetas nearly \$100,000,000), and many of the provinces had not reported at that date.

CAPTAIN DELAINE, of the steamer *Tiber*, was arrested at Souris and brought to Montreal on the 19th, charged with manslaughter in causing the sinking of the schooner *Maggie's World* in St. John's harbor, whereby thirteen people were drowned. He was released from custody on bail set at \$20,000. Stewart Mann and Robert Dobell are Captain Delaine's sureties.

THROUGH a communication received from Caracas by the foreign office London, the public have been given to understand that the Venezuelan *Kovoy* is coming to London. It will be remembered the troubles over the boundary caused a rupture in the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, but according to the foreign office these official relations will shortly be resumed.

CAPT. JOSEPH McDONALD, of Cardigan Bridge, has been appointed commander of the winter steamer *Petrol*, to be employed on the Cape route. He has gone to Rimouki to join the steamer. Captain "Joe" is a skillful mariner, and has had a long experience as master of both sailing and steamships, and we have no doubt that he is the right man in the right place. Congratulations.

Word was received in Montreal, by cable, on the 18th, that the steamer *Mable*, of the *McLellan* line, bound from that city for Liverpool, with a heavy cargo had gone ashore on the Irish coast and was not only a total wreck, but had lost twelve of her crew. The *Mable* was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast in 1890, and shortly afterwards she was damaged and wrecked on the rocks of the Eider-Dempster company. In Jloids she is rated a No. 1 and has a gross tonnage of 2,059, while her net tonnage is 2,033. Captain Williams has been her commander since she was put afloat, and it is well known in Montreal as being a most capable officer. Her cargo is said to be insured to the extent of \$300,000, so the company will suffer heavily.

The steamer *St. Lawrence*, has been sold today in charge of Captain Agnew. She is to be broken up, and her machinery will be used for a new steamer to be built for the river service. The *St. John* Sun points out that the *St. Lawrence* is not unknown in St. John by those citizens who can remember the fitting out of blockade runners at that port during the American war. In the closing years of the war the steamer Gen. Whiting arrived in St. John to be fitted out as a blockade runner, but the cessation of hostilities rendered the speculation an unnecessary one. The steamer lay for some two or three years at the South Rodney wharf, and was ultimately purchased by the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company and her name changed to the *St. Lawrence*.

HENRY C. DOWDY, a sailor on the schooner *St. Joseph*, had a narrow escape from a watery grave about a week ago Sunday afternoon. The vessel is lying at Peake's No. 3 wharf and Douce was out on the jib-boom furling the sail when the foot-rope broke, and he was precipitated into the bay. The vessel's crew, a number of people on the steam Navigation wharf witnessed the accident and in an instant there was hurrying to and fro and yelling in both English and French. Someone threw the struggling sailor from place of board and with the help of this and swimming he managed to keep himself afloat in spite of his heavy oilskin and high boots, until two other sailors also of the *St. Joseph* sculled to his rescue in a dory. Douce was almost completely exhausted when he landed on the boat Monday he was none the worse of his ducking.—Pet.

On Wednesday evening last, about seven o'clock, as the steamer *St. Lawrence* was approaching her dock, on her return from Pictou, there was a strong southerly wind blowing and the tide was high. In consequence of these contingencies she was driven against Peake's wharf, causing considerable damage to her, and necessitating the landing of her passengers there. She ran right over the piles at the end of the wharf and tore her spar, and in towing her off her guard was also torn off. After being freed from the wharf she proceeded to her own dock. It will be remembered that the new steamer "Princess" for this route had arrived on the very morning of the day on which the accident occurred; so that, had no accident occurred to her, the *St. Lawrence* would have gracefully retired from a long and honorable service. The inspectors of hulls and boilers arrived here on Thursday night, and the "Princess" was prepared for her route as quickly as possible. The mails were ordered round by Point du Chene for Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday the "Princess" made her first trip between here and Pictou, arriving on return about 8 o'clock. She is now making daily trips.

Opinions Regarding the "Settlement."

Following are some of the opinions expressed regarding Laurier's arrangement of the Manitoba school difficulty: Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface says: "How have we been told how Quebec has been betrayed. A French Canadian and a Catholic, who ridiculed the Dickey Bill, who rode into power on false promises, to sell us into the hands of our enemies. Too bad, too bad! But I tell you there will be a revolution in Quebec which will ring throughout Canada, and those men who today are triumphant will be cast down. This settlement is a farce. The fight has only begun." His Grace also stated that he had in his possession the official endorsement of the Vatican on his stand on the school question.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, being interviewed, said: "I can only repeat a remark I made about four years ago, after the first decision of the privy council on this same Manitoba school question. On my return from the Pacific coast, I was asked if I thought the question settled until justice had been done. Many laughed then, but in view of the latest decision of the privy council, fewer will laugh today when the remark is repeated. The Manitoba policy of delay in giving effect to the settlement wrecked our government; the cynical injustice of this so-called settlement will assuredly wreck another. Yes, doubtless the government press will make a great flourish, but the writer, even aided by large headlines, will receive no attention even himself, into the belief that the sober sense of a majority of Canadians will permit them to become traitors to our constitution, or will accept as a settlement of a grave constitutional question, this feeble compact of incompetent expediency."

During the course of an interview, Sir A. F. Cram, among other things, said: "At first glance it appears to me to be a complete surrender by the Dominion government of the rights of the minority in Manitoba, more especially when you regard the question, as I have always done in my speeches in parliament and out of it, as a constitutional one. It appears to me that the government of the judicial committee of the privy council for a full recognition of the rights of the minority. It is certain that Mr. Laurier has secured less for the minority than the deputation sent by the conservative government to Winnipeg last March as a last attempt at conciliation, endeavored to secure. The statement made by Mr. Laurier and his friends in Quebec during the last campaign was that the remedial legislation was proposed by the late government was not acceptable because it did not give to the minority the full extent of their rights. The liberals when they came into power were to insist upon such a settlement that would restore to the fullest extent the rights of the minority. It was said, for instance, that our bill did not provide for financial aid to support the schools which we proposed to grant to the minority under the remedial bill. Surely the people of Quebec will not accept the present settlement without abandoning the rights which minorities have under our constitution and which they have fought for." "Will the settlement be acceptable to the clergy?" "How can it be?" replied Sir Adolphe. "How can they accept a suggested settlement which infringes on the constitutional rights of the minority as confirmed by the highest tribunal in England. If that settlement has decided that Manitoba had not interfered with their rights, the church would not have instructed the people to go against that decision, and now if the church were to accept this suggested settlement it would be practically telling the people to abandon the rights which have been adjudged to belong to the minority by the judicial committee." "What do you think of the outlook?" the correspondent asked. "I am quite prepared to venture the opinion," Sir Adolphe remarked, "that we have not heard the last of this question. It is probable that a remedial bill will be introduced into parliament next session by an independent member. Of course, you will understand, that this agreement between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway does not affect in any sense the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament. The remedial act was not carried out by Manitoba, hence parliament became seized of jurisdiction to deal with the case and that power still remains. How is it likely that this settlement can be satisfactory to people most interested?" "Were they consulted during negotiations?" "So far as I can learn they were not. The people who apparently were consulted were Mr. McArthur, at least so he says, and the committee of Brandon liberals upon whose decision Mr. Sifton consented to become minister of interior. These two authorities can hardly be placed in the category of being perfectly disinterested by those who have taken a prominent part in fighting for the rights of the minority. The fact of Mr. Sifton accepting a federal portfolio seems to indicate that the prime object of the settlement was to satisfy his friends and followers and to completely ignore the constitutional rights of the minority. You will remember that only a few months ago Mr. Sifton was stamping Holdmand and declaring that the school system of Manitoba should not be interfered with. Do you suppose that Mr. Sifton would have become a colleague of Mr. Laurier had he not gained his point in the matter? Mark my words, this settlement, which has been promised with such a flourish of trumpets, will neither satisfy the Catholic minority in Manitoba nor the people of the province of Quebec."

Could Not Lie Down For Eighteen Months. The Suffering of a Toronto Junction Resident from Heart Disease. Not an exceptional case of heart disease but very distressing was that of Mr. L. W. Law, of Toronto Junction, Ont., who was obliged to be propped up in bed with pillows for eighteen months, because of smothering spells that would come over him whenever he attempted to lie down. No treatment had done any good until he tried Dr. Agnew's Care for the Heart, and here he is now cured, and today he enjoys the pleasures of good health as other people do. Heart disease will kill if not cured. SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES.

**Weeks'**  
Small Profits vs. Large.  
NEW GOODS vs. OLD

Weeks & Co. are selling New Dry Goods at smaller profits than any house in Charlottetown. Weeks & Co. is the oldest Dry Goods house in Charlottetown. Weeks & Co. do a large wholesale business, which enables them to buy large quantities of Dry Goods, and which places Weeks & Co. in a position to offer their retail customers Dry Goods of every description at Rock Bottom Prices. Our trade in Ladies' Mantles, Ladies' Jackets, Millinery and Fine Furs, increased so rapidly that we were obliged to add a new building to the rear of our already large store. We are now fully stocked with extraordinary values and want your trade. Note these bargains and drop in first time in the city as our bargains are genuine, and are quickly picked up by our many customers.

**WEEKS'**  
50%  
CELEBRATED  
FINE  
CASHMERE  
GREY FLANNELS.  
SUPERIOR VALUE.

16c quality, .....12  
25c all wool, .....19  
36c finest, .....30  
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING.  
25c Linters, .....20c  
32c heavy, .....25c  
68c fine, .....55c  
\$1.00 Unshrinkable, .....82c  
40c Ladies' Pants, .....32c  
45c quality, .....38c  
42c Ladies' seamless hose 30c  
"Our underwear will wear in your way where, any underwear bought elsewhere."  
GENTS' UNDERWEAR SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC.  
50 Union Ribbed, .....39c  
\$1.30 quality per suit, .....95c  
\$1.80 best rib per suit, .....1.49  
\$2.00 plain Shetland, .....1.20  
73c Top Shirt, job, for, .....50c  
\$1.00 Grey Flannel, job, .....65c  
25c best Collars, 4 ply, .....15c  
32c best Cuffs, 4 ply, .....22c  
30c all wool Hose, .....22c  
\$1.45 Men's Cardigans, .....1.15  
\$1.60 O size Cardigans, .....1.25

A big purchase of heavy feather ticking, sold always from 22 to 25c. Call early and get same for only 15c yd.  
A big job line of very wide and very heavy flannel, always sold at 10 and 12c. You can buy them at Weeks' for nearly half that price.  
Empress Corsets, 85c. formerly \$1.05. Lorraine for 50c. we should get 65c for them.  
Black Bengaline Silk for Wedding Dresses, \$1.65 for \$1.25 yard.  
Nearly 100 pairs of odd lines of Kid Gloves, black and colored, dressed and undressed, aged and buttoned. We sold them at 90c to \$1.40. While they last all for 60c a pair.  
Fur sets, cheap, black Coyote Collars, satin lined, \$2.25 for \$1.95; Muffs to match, \$1.90 for \$1.25 (the set for \$2.90). Opposom Collars, \$3.45 for \$2.65; Muffs \$2.75 for \$2.25 (the set for \$4.90).  
Reversible double width Curtain Damask for 40c a yd., should get 56c.  
Spanish all Linen Towels 14c, should sell for 18c.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Responding to the toast of the colonies at the Master Outlers' annual banquet at Sheffield last Thursday night, Sir Donald Smith, who was warmly received, denounced the idea that the colonies must initiate a scheme for closer trade relations with England. The matter, he said, was of such great importance to the empire that it would not be unbecoming that Great Britain approach the colonies of the subject.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, gave the prizes at the Mechanics' Institute at Burnley, England, on Friday night last. Mrs. Bayard was also present. After remarking that there was no just and reasonable cause of difference between Great Britain and the United States, and dwelling upon the affinity of the two nations, Mr. Bayard spoke on individual effort, pointing out Benjamin Franklin as an example. He believed, he said, that when he returned to the United States there would not be a cup of wind in the political sky, nor the faintest cloud to disturb the friendly relations of Americans and Britons.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has circulated the following petition among the wool firms in active business in Boston: "We are of opinion that unless the Dingley bill, as a measure of temporary relief, is passed by the present session of the American Congress, the American wool markets will be flooded with foreign wool and woolsens, and business improvements retarded by the excessive supply. We respectfully call the attention of the finance committee of the senate to this commercial condition." The petition has been signed by all but four of the fifty-nine firms in the city, and of the four only one has expressed the belief that the bill should not pass.

Montreal advices of the 18th say that it is stated there on good authority that the Laurier Government has decided to ask authority from parliament to purchase the Bay des Chaleurs Basin and extend the line to Gaspé Basin, and work the same as part of the International system. Various rumors are also afloat concerning the proposed road along the south shore from Point Levis to Montreal, some stating that the I. C. R. will also be extended to the commercial metropolis. Others believe the new government will guarantee a sufficient bond issue to enable the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Co. to build it themselves.

ALL KINDS OF  
**JOB WORK**  
Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

**Tickets**  
**Posters**  
**Dodgers**  
**Note Heads**  
**Letter Heads**  
**Check Books**  
**Receipt Books**  
**Note of Hand Books**  
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

**Gatholic Prayer Books.**  
A large stock just opened. Our prices range from 10c. to \$2.50 each.

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

**HASZARD**  
**MOORE.**

# A Great Sale of Clothing!

## DO YOU WANT Clothing for Winter?

This is your chance for we can save you many dollars.

This is an extra stock of Clothing we have to dispose of, and for the want of room the goods will be cleared off at your own price.

- 250 pieces Men's Tweed Pants,
- 178 Men's Warm Ulsters,
- 125 Men's Overcoats,
- 75 Boys' Ulsters,
- 50 Boys' Reefers,
- 25 Men's Tweed Waterproof Coat (half price)
- 25 Men's Granby Rubber Coats
- 5 doz. Men's Top Hats,
- 10 doz. Men's Underclothing,

Hats, Caps, Braces, Handkerchiefs

This lot must go, and the people who buy the Goods will save the money, will you be one of the number.

### J. B. McDONALD & Co.

Market Square, opposite Market

**JOB WORK**  
Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

**Is Yours Extremes The Best? Meet**

This is the question often asked us by would-be customers—we say YES! YES! Any why? Because the goods are made here, 25 per cent of the cost is not made up of freight and packing charges. We buy our raw materials in large quantities—at manufacturers' prices. Our facilities for making it are equal to anything in Canada—and we put our reputation into our goods—our selling prices are known.

On our Factory-made FURNITURE—high-quality, lowest price—and the combination is a happy one for the purchaser.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.  
Who sell at Selling Prices. Who sell at Selling Prices

**Mortgage Sale.**  
To be sold by Public Auction, at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in the month of DECEMBER, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:—  
Land tract piece or parcel of land situated in Queen County, bounded as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased, and extending south along the north boundary of the said piece of land to a point in the north-west corner of the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; thence south along the south boundary line of the said piece of land to the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; thence east along the east boundary line of the said piece of land to the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; thence north along the north boundary line of the said piece of land to the north-west corner of the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; thence south along the south boundary line of the said piece of land to the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; thence east along the east boundary line of the said piece of land to the lot in possession of the heirs of Alexander McLean, deceased; 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Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphite.

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Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

## DAY DREAMS.

The children played in the cool moon air,  
 At what they would like to be:  
 They peeped as boys and as ladies fair,  
 And folks of a high degree.  
 For life looks fair at the break of day,  
 With little of work and much of play,  
 And all is possible—so they say,  
 When the heart, when the heart is young.

The morning changed to the heat of noon,  
 And then to the twilight chill:  
 The children wanted of high life soon,  
 And quarrelled, as children will.  
 But then ran away home in the fading light,  
 To sob out their wrongs ere they said good-night,  
 And the mother, the mother made all things right,  
 For their hearts, oh, their hearts were young.

And we need not sorrow, as years roll on,  
 If the hopes that have ceased to be  
 But bring us, when passion and youth are gone,  
 To the truth at the Father's knee;  
 Who husheth us up, when our prayers are said,  
 Forgetful of sorrow, in restful bed,  
 To awaken again when the night has fled,  
 Where the heart will be always young.  
 —LILLY OAKLEY in the Pall Mall Magazine.

## A Minister on Molokai.

Rev. Doctor Wheeler, a Protestant minister of Pomona Valley, Cal., recently returned home from an extended visit to the Sandwich Islands. In conversing with a representative of the California press the other day, he spoke thus of the place made hallowed by the labors of the lamented Father Damien. "The part of Molokai occupied by the lepers," said Doctor Wheeler, "is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and contains about 15,000 acres. The Pacific Ocean beats upon the shore on three sides, and a huge precipitous range of cliffs runs the length of the view on the fourth side and makes escape impossible. The climate is always soft and balmy. Bananas and oranges grow wild. The island is better managed under the Dole administration than when the monarchy was in power. The sanitary conditions are better, and better houses and food are provided for the wretched people who are permitted to leave the island and seldom to see their friends and relatives. The Roman Catholic Church has done more than any other denomination in the way of alleviating the lot of 1,240 residents of the leper colony. Everybody knows of the sacrifice made by the late Father Damien, who went to Molokai in 1874, when he was a young, healthy and finely educated priest, to make his home among the lepers and to die there. The good that Father Damien did in Molokai can hardly be expressed. Even in the midst of pain and helplessness through the literal rotting away of his hands, he went about visiting the diseased and dying and cheering the lepers. There are in the leper colony now two Roman Catholic priests, who have cheerfully accepted the risk of disease and given up their lives to comparative imprisonment because they were inspired by Father Damien's example. Besides, there are six Catholic Sisters from New York and Pennsylvania, who went to the island in the winter to live there until released by death, because they think that it is their mission to minister to the girls and women at Molokai.

The best known man at Molokai since Father Damien died is Charles E. Dutton. His life of self-sacrifice is scarcely known outside of Hawaii. He was once an officer in the United States army, and was born and raised in Columbus, O. He inherited a fortune and travelled abroad. A dozen years ago he became converted to Christ and resolved to give his life to following as closely as possible in his Master's steps. He heard about Molokai and the people sent there to a living death, and he went to Honolulu, then to Molokai, knowing that he could never leave the island if he once made his home there. The physician who accompanied me introduced me to Mr. Dutton, who is known by the Kanaka lepers as the 'Good White Man.' He is a quiet man, tall, unusually well read in the old standard literature, and especially Church history. He says he knows he has incurable leprosy, for he feels the characteristic numbness at times in his feet and fingers, and has the fearful headaches that the lepers usually have at first, but he prefers not to speak about it. He lives in a little five-room cottage on the outskirts of the leper settlement, and has the place well furnished. He has a library of several hundred books, and a great quantity of engravings that he picked up in his travels. One room at his home is lined with shelves, and there are enough bottles and cans and boxes of medicines to stock a country drug store. He has dozens of medical works and dictionaries. His whole life is devoted to the amelioration of the lot of the lepers and teaching them the blessings of Christianity. Since I saw and knew what that man Dutton

is doing for the Master's cause, my heroes of the world have been very much altered. He sits with the sick and the dying; he nurses the dying, and administers medicine for relief; he hears them and plans pleasures for them. He says his heart has been most moved by the score of Kanaka boys and girls in Molokai who have been transported to the island and vainly believe that some day they may go back to their fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers. He plays games for the little fellows, he makes their bodies crippled leprosy that it is hard to find any game in which all may participate. Baseball, football, and such physical sports are out of the question with the unhappy children. Every morning he puts on a blouse and overalls and goes down to what he calls his workshop, a small frame house with a veranda, around which are arranged a number of benches and some chairs filled with warm water. Miserable, decrepit lepers come hobbling in until the benches are filled. Mr. Dutton, with true religious courage and sympathy, bathes the leprous sores in the pores of water and applies fresh salve and bandages. He cheers these one, gives a flower to another, helps another to an easy chair for a long rest and does all that he can to make their existence easier to bear. A Cincinnati woman has presented him with a large music-box, and while he is attending to these poor people, some of them without much or any feet at all, this music-box plays waltzes by Strauss—a strange piece of sarcasm.

I have been asked many times since I was at Molokai as to how much physical pain the lepers suffer. I believe there is comparatively little pain about the disease. Several lepers, who had lost part of their anatomy, said that the nerves are first deadened as the disease is contracted, and that the loss of a foot or a hand is not painful. The Hawaiians are a peculiarly happy people, and even people who would be an unbearable calamity to Americans is taken with resignation by them. The only cases of suicide at Molokai among all the 5,000 people who have been there first and last have been of white people. The lepers have all the company they want. They keep moderately busy all the time, and they sing and tell stories by the hour. They have meat, bread, poi, plenty of fish and other food, a reading-room, a writing-room, and good homes. They have organized a band of musicians among them, and some are quite good performers. The Catholics have erected several plain parlors, like hospital wards, with kitchen and dining-room attached. The Sisters try to induce the leper girls to occupy these quarters, designed for their comfort, and they are comfortable. But as a usual thing the girls would rather enjoy perfect freedom of the separate private cottages than be under the rules and restriction of the Church.

## An Unexpected Vindication of the Crusades.

Stranger things have happened than the Turkish massacres in Armenia should prove to be the strongest vindication of the crusades of the Middle Ages. Of late years it has grown to be the fashion to heap all manner of ridicule on these extraordinary uprisings of the Christians of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Crusades, we are told, were fanatics, or at best mere enthusiasts. Peter the Hermit was a madman. St. Bernard was a fiery zealot. Richard the Lion-hearted was a barbarian. St. Louis was a religious fanatic, Godfrey de Bouillon, though a brave knight, was a mere adventurer, and the stupendous undertaking—the crusades themselves—were conceived in folly and carried out in a sort of religious frenzy. This is the modern notion of the Crusades. Strange to say, just when we are most disposed to adopt the view so characteristic of our materialistic age, we are suddenly disabused of the folly of these modern notions by the self-same Turkish atrocities in recent the self-same region. The parallel between the ancient situation and that of our own days is startling. The sacred places are indeed redeemed from the sacrilegious hand of the Saracen, but the descendants of the fierce and cruel Turks who tortured and persecuted the Christian pilgrims are engaged in a savage persecution of the descendants of those same Christians. The persecutors are the same. The victims are the same. The four massacres are the same. It is the Turk persecuting the Christian today as it was then. And now as then the hapless victims look in vain to the Christian powers for relief. But now as then the Christian powers are too busily engaged watching one another to lend an ear to the cries of the slaughtered Armenians. The same rivalry, the same jealousy, the same distrust, hinder the European rulers from combining against the ferocious followers of Islam. No one nation, now as then, dare undertake alone the chastisement of the Moslem. In spite of the appeals that have been made so repeatedly to the nations of Europe and to the United States, there seems to be no hope for any of them or from any combination of them. Meanwhile the Turk ruthlessly plunders and slaughters the Armenian. It is already beginning to be apparent that relief must come not from any single nation nor from any league of nations; but that if it comes at all it must be from a movement independent of all governments and wholly unfettered and unshackled by the entanglements of existing governments. In a word, it must be precisely what the Crusades were—a spontaneous movement of Christianity not confined to any particular country, but drawing freely from every country. As before the time of Urban II. the Roman Pontiffs appealed in vain to the rulers of Christendom in behalf of the sufferers in Palestine, the Christians would today plead in vain with England, with Russia, with America. There seems to be no hope for any side but in an appeal to the people, like that of Peter the Hermit. Mr. Stride, a writer in the November Forum, strongly advocates this view of relief for the Armenians. He suggests a voluntary popular uprising of individuals—an organization, military in character and purpose, non-national

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**  
 Unlocks all the clogged bowels. Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually, without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the system. At the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pitting of the Face, Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility. It is the only medicine that will cure all the above ailments. Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles. T. M. LITTLE & CO. TORONTO.

and disinterested; and as a basis for such an organization he advocates a revival of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers of crusading times. Whether the suggestions of Mr. Stride will ever be put into execution or not, it is evident that the present attempt to be the only remedy for the massacres in Armenia. It would certainly be a novel sight to see Catholic and Protestant enlisting side by side under the standard of the cross to make war upon the crescent in behalf of humanity. It certainly would be a cause in which Protestant and Catholic alike could forget their religious differences and meet on a common ground. Hitherto the Catholic has been forced to resist the march of the crescent unaided and alone. But whether or not the suggestion be put into practice, the very conception of it as a remedy for the Armenian troubles is the best answer to the modern vilifiers of the Crusades, who show that those wonderful uprisings of the Christian masses in the Middle Ages were not the wild, visionary and fanatical movements which the nineteenth century materialist would perjure us that people, and what their rise in bold reason and intense humanity, as well as in a lofty chivalry and deep religious fervor.—Standard and Times.

**ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES CURED FOR 25 CENTS.**  
 Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures faster, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barber's itch, stercor, blotches and eruptions on the skin. It is soothing and quelling and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors; 35 cents. SOLD BY

**GEO. E. HUGHES, Catholic and the Jews.**  
 Father York's lecture in Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, recently. He was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. Jacob Winsor, rabbi, as follows: "The question may be asked of us: Why, as Jews, do we stand shoulder to shoulder with the Roman Catholic at this time? We stand shoulder to shoulder with any sect that was experiencing any difficulty in practicing its religious creed in its own way and according to its own lights. I will tell you why the Jew stands by the Roman Catholic; I will tell you why. Not only the priests, but the states of his heart, which will always detest religious persecution. The Jew, I hope, is beyond all things, a 'religious' man. He related how in the early portion of the sixteenth century, when the priests of the Roman Catholic were seeking to depose and destroy the Jew every occupant of the Papal chair had declared that no Jew should be persecuted and that his property should be protected. He told how Gregory X. defended the Jew and vouched for the untruthfulness of the charge that the Jews drank human blood and ate the heart of a child at the celebration of the Passover feast; how Archbishop Warner, of Mayence, defended the Jews from the charge of child murder, when no one else dared raise hand or voice in their behalf; how Innocent IV. secured for the Jew the privilege of being allowed to retain his Bible; how Innocent VIII. gave a refuge to the Jews when they were expelled from Spain; how Pius IV. removed the badge which up to this time all Jews, as related of Shylock by Shakespeare, were compelled to wear to indicate that they were Jews, and how Henry I., Archbishop of Mayence, and Clement IV. had given protection to the Jews. Continuing he said: "In view of all these kindnesses showered upon our race by the supreme power of the Catholic Church, how can we do otherwise than stand in and say that there shall be no religious test in this country?" He referred to the anti-Semitic agitation in Germany, and remarked: "Those who were responsible for that were not Catholics." After a tribute to the broad spirit of toleration that he said marked the treatment of other sects by the Catholics, he introduced Father York.—Exchange.

**Why They Do Not Pass.**  
 Kidney Disease Prevents Hundreds of Men From Passing a Medical Examination for Life Insurance.  
 If you have inquired into the matter you will be surprised at the number of your friends who find themselves rejected as applicants for life insurance, because of kidney trouble. They think themselves healthy until they undergo the medical test, and they fail in this one point. South American Kidney Cure will remove not alone the early symptoms, but all forms of kidney disease, by dissolving the uric acid and hardening substances that find place in the system. J. P. Locke of Sherbrooke, Que., suffered for three years from a complicated case of kidney disease, and spent over \$100 for treatment. He got no relief until he used South American Kidney Cure, and he says over his own signature that four bottles cured him.  
 Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

Severe gales have prevailed along the Nova Scotia coast, and as a result several marine mishaps are reported. The schooner Kezi, from Louisbourg for Halifax, with coal, took fire off Capno and was beached at Glasgow Harbor. The cargo is still burning. A small quantity of the material can be saved. The vessel and freight are insured in Halifax. Schooner Paul, from St. Pierre for Halifax, with five thousand quinalfish, has been lost. Schooner L. B. Davies, from Halifax for Alberton, P. E. Island, with general cargo, is stranded near Alberton. The vessel and cargo are insured. The schooner Soudan, from Grand Narrows for Newfoundland, went ashore at the entrance of Big Bay d'O'Or and was abandoned. Shortly afterward the wind changed and the vessel floated. The damage is slight.

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 CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and all Summer Complaints in Children and Adults.  
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 CATARRH IN THE HEAD.  
 Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Cold and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.**—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passage. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Deafness. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

Writing for the Age of Steel, Mr. Woodrow aptly says: "A boy may be kept at school so long as his father can pay for his books by carrying a hod, or his mother keep him in decent clothing by scrubbing floors or knitting mittens, but if his heart is not educated with his head and his conscience with his memory, a knowledge of arithmetic and skill in penmanship, the date of Bunker Hill and the area of Lake Michigan are no guarantees that he will not use his education in putting the finishing touches to an consummate a scoundrel as ever baffled a Pinkerton, or crossed the threshold of Sing Sing. So far as education goes, there are rascals that understand geometry, can discourse on the sciences, and can give the distances of the sun, moon and stars, as easily as a railway conductor can punch a mileage book. We have thieves that are neither ignorant nor in need of three meals a

day. Vagrants that could sleep at home in clean sheets and on the down of geese, are to be found in every highway. Criminals that slay with bullet, knife or bludgeon, without the temptation of a plugged dime or the excuse of self-defense, are rubbing their noses against the iron bars of prison cells. Floods that glory in being 'toughs,' and would as soon ride in a patrol wagon as in Pharaoh's chariot, that break windows, scald dogs, and terrorize quiet neighborhoods, are probably thicker on American soil than on any other spot on the crust of the planet. There is evidently a dropped stitch in the stocking somewhere. We have all the educational facilities for making bright men, and possibly may have more of such than any other nation, but—here the shoe pinches and the dark cloud on the horizon of the future shows itself—we produce more criminals to the per centage of population than history has ever yet put on its black slate. The vital defect in our national educational system is the lack of moral training in our public schools. Character is neglected. The young are not taught to distinguish right from wrong, they are not accustomed to act according to a set of well-defined principles, they are not instructed on the Biblical axiom that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

One of the favorite arguments employed by the opponents of parochial schools is that these institutions do not afford the children who attend them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the many pupils who go to the public schools, and with whom, in after years, they will be brought into social and business relations. The public schools are represented by such individuals as great amalgamating institutions, wherein all children, rich and poor, stand upon the same footing and mingle with each other without reserve or distinction. The New York Sun evidently does not look upon the public schools in that light. In a recent editorial on the subject it said that, in the cities, at least, we seem to be getting back, in our public schools, to something akin to the situation that existed in older times, when wealth monopolized education. "The poor," it adds, "are being shut out of our schools, not merely by their poverty, which compels them to go to work at an early age, but by disregard of their needs as well as of their respectability. . . . This vanity may be exhibited in the lower schools as well as in the higher, and sometimes becomes so conspicuous at commencements that school authorities are compelled to prohibit extravagant dressing. . . . That this condition should not be permitted to exist is obvious, for no mental education can compensate for the lack of moral training which such a custom proclaims. There are, of course, many causes contributing to an increase in the number of illiterates, but extravagance in the conduct of schools, and especially public schools, is one of them, and it is a contributing cause that may be removed, and ought to be removed, because of its pernicious effect upon the character of pupils." This is not the first time that similar declarations have been made about the public schools, and such statements coming from newspaper as the Sun ought to put an end to the absurd assertions that the public schools are the only ones in which pupils meet on a common ground and where no distinctions prevail.—S. H. Review.

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 Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other powerful herbs and bark. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL, and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.  
 PRICE 25¢ AND 50¢ PER BOTTLE.  
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Fine Japanese Avata VASES.

These are the same vases you will see in the Fancy Goods stores of New York marked \$5.00 to \$25.00 each. One of our firm while in New York last March arranged with a Japanese manufacturer's agent for a direct shipment of these fine vases. They have now arrived. They came via C. P. R. Steamer and Railway line. We have marked these goods at same rates of profit as other Chinaware. Only one pair each in the finest goods. Samples in our south window this evening. This is a chance to get exclusive patterns of fine goods at less than half usual prices.

**GEO. CARTER & CO.**  
 Fancy Goods Importers.

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Flung himself down in a lonely mood to think. Had he lived in this day he would not have found it necessary to think long in order to tell the best place to get his suits and overcoats made, for he would go at once to D. A. Bruce's high class goods, high class workmanship, and the best fitting garments to be had on P. E. I. at away down prices. New hats now opening.

**D. A. BRUCE,**  
 Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.  
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We are sure you like to wear good fitting clothes, and be it either a business or dress suit, you want it to look as if it was made for you and not for some other fellow. This we can do. We have this season turned out the best

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