

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1895.

Vol. XXIV, No. 5

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

When you want a pair of shoes. Our prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEAUGHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

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distant objects beyond the range of naked vision is often desirable. Our... glasses make long views easy attainable and give to the sight its greatest possible power. Short-sightedness and weak and indistinct vision are alone relieved and the defects they cause obviated completely by the use of glasses properly adjusted to the eyes. Nothing can be more unwise than permitting the sight to be taxed unnecessarily and subjected to strains, when spectacles will remedy everything just as one can raise with a lever weights which the arm alone would be powerless to move. Our glasses are the eyes' lovers, and cost only a trifle compared with the great benefit they are.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 18th day of February next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of two towers to the St. Columba Church, Fairfield.

This work will be done according to plans and specifications of the committee, to be seen at the office of Macdonald & McEaughen, located at the 1st day of February, and after that date at the Parish House, Fairfield.

Particulars tendering will please give the names of two responsible securities for the faithful performance of the contract.

LAUCHLIN MACDONALD, Secretary, January 18th, 1895, Jan 24-41.

Drugs & Medicines

THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Huges prepares the best.

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Apotecarics Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

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ALL HATS and JACKETS, Fur, and Robes, Dress Goods and Suede Cloths.	W. A. Weeks & Co. The Peoples' Store, Wholesale & Retail.	ALL Linen, Drawers, and SHIRTS, Shawis and Wool Goods, Ladies' Gossamers and Cloaks.
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W. A. WEEKS & CO.

The Peoples' Cheap Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The Social Question in Belgium.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

The favor accorded the Catholic party during the recent elections in Belgium has evidently not been misplaced. Another important measure improving the position of labor has been introduced into Parliament containing the following provisions: The law heretofore shall determine the maximum duration of a day's labor for both sexes, as well as the length of the necessary intervals of rest. All night work is prohibited. Sunday labor is also prohibited. By royal decree, however, employment on Sunday and during the night may be authorized in industries necessitating continuous labor. Nevertheless one day out of seven is set apart as a day of rest. Where the authorization is given the employer is forbidden to augment the hours of labor in individual cases, and under no circumstances are women to be employed on night work. The workmen's day is not to begin before 5 A. M., nor be prolonged beyond 9 P. M. Finally before fixing the hours for each trade, the government will consult the various industrial unions authorized to represent labor.

M. WOESTE and THE ABBE DAENS.

M. Woeste, the Catholic leader, has been throwing some light on the divergence which exists between him and the Abbe Daens, the Christian Socialist, who was his opponent at Alost. M. Woeste very justly says that all the efforts of his party should be directed against the social peril. The mistake of the Abbe Daens in preaching his peculiar form of socialism has been setting class against class, without reflecting on the responsibility he was incurring. M. Woeste does not deny the good faith of his opponent, but it is nevertheless certain that so far he has only played into the hands of the Socialists. As Catholic Democrats no effort of course should be spared to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people. Pope Leo XIII. has laid down the lines of that policy in the Encyclical "De Rebus Novarum," the golden rule being justice tempered by charity. One ought not to promise what one is unable to perform. According to M. Woeste the victory of the Abbe Daens was obtained by promising the working classes all they demanded, without reckoning the rights of modern society, the necessities of State and certain economic impossibilities. M. Woeste calls attention to the fact that not one of his brother clergy followed the Abbe, and while it is more ominous still, that his election was greeted by the singing of revolutionary and obscene songs on the part of the anti-religious Radicals and Liberals who voted for him. The Abbe Daens fondly hopes to convert all Flanders to his view. He will not succeed. "We should be a lost nation," exclaimed M. Woeste, "if ever the time came when we could no longer depend on the unshaken fidelity of the Flemish race to the faith of our fathers. That brave people is the salvation of our country, and were to us it ever give ear to the false and deceptive promises of Socialist agitators."

A GREAT CONGRESS IN SICILY.

The French organs have not failed to notice the report published in the Italian *Perseveranza* that a Catholic congress is about to be held in Sicily. This is a piece of news both interesting and important, for it is exactly thirty-five years since anything of the sort had taken place in that poverty-stricken and afflicted island. Crispin's remedy for social grievances is rifle volleys, cold steel, prison and exile—it remains to be seen whether the Church can succeed better than this. The orator of starting the idea of this congress is entirely due to Cardinal Casella, Archbishop of Palermo. The seventeen bishops and archbishops of Sicily and the neighboring islands have already promised to personally assist at the deliberations. Great importance is attached to the Congress at the Vatican, and it is stated that not only all prelates of Sicilian origin in Rome, will take part in it, but that Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State will, at the special direction of the Holy Father, proceed to Palermo as honorary president of the congress. Of course the real control will rest in the hands of Cardinal Casella, who is straining every effort to make preparations worthy of the occasion. Although the congress will certainly be held during the course of this year, the exact date is as yet undecided. The probability is that the season of Pentecost will be found the most favorable time.

A CATHOLIC STATESMAN.

The recent election of Dr. Zemp as President of the Swiss Confederation by 128 votes out of 156 is regarded as an event of great importance.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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

For many long years the Catholic champion has eloquently defended the rights of the Church and of the Christian faith in a country where for half a century Catholic statesmen have been ostracized. The Constitution of 1848 was indeed inspired by sectarian hatred. Any effort in a Catholic direction has been ripped in the bud on the principle that right being allowed to the majority, a minority being allowed to claim neither right, privilege nor public representative. Unfortunately this afflicted minority was Catholic, but they came of a sturdy race and fought manfully and heroically for justice and liberty. The election of Dr. Zemp is the crowning of their long labors. Curiously enough, his election has been greeted with applause almost universally, but this must be taken as a tribute of respect to the man. His political good sense, his integrity, his great intelligence, his devotion to the public, his eminent qualities as a statesman are known and appreciated by nearly all his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of creed, whilst to Catholics his devotion, his spirit of prayer, his regular attendance at the sacraments, his humble demeanor make their sentiment for Dr. Zemp one akin to enthusiastic veneration. But the other day the President was seen kneeling in the church for about two hours, reciting his rosary whilst awaiting his turn to go to confession.

A Prayer of the Primitive Church.

The Abbe Fouard, in his recent work, "St. Paul and his Missions," writing of worship in the primitive churches, quotes a prayer which it was customary to recite after partaking of the Holy Communion. It was found in a Greek manuscript recently discovered in a library in Constantinople, and entitled "The Teaching of the Apostles." This precious MS is the earliest Christian work we possess outside of the inspired pages. According to the most reliable opinion, it was composed toward the close of the first century. It affords us a picture of some Church in Syria or in Palestine, depicting its inner life, public teaching, religious services and practices. The prayer is translated as follows:

"Holy Father, we thank Thee because of Thy Holy name, which Thou hast made to dwell in our hearts; and for the knowledge, the faith, and the immortality which Thou hast revealed unto us through Thy Servant Jesus. Unto Thee be glory for ever and ever. Almighty Master Thou didst create all things for the glory of Thy name. Thou hast given meat and drink to men that they may enjoy themselves in thankfulness to thee; but unto us Thou hast given a spiritual meat and drink and life through Thy Servant. Above all we give Thee thanks for that Thou art almighty. Unto Thee be the glory for ever and ever. Be thou mindful, O Lord, of Thy Church delivering it from all evil, endowing it with all perfectness in Thy love! From the four winds of heaven gather together this Church, made holy unto the kingdom which Thou hast prepared for us; for unto Thee is the power and glory for ever and ever. Amen. Oh, let grace descend and let this world pass away! Hosanna to the Son of David! Who-soever is holy, let him draw nigh; who-soever is not holy, let him repent. Maranatha (the Lord cometh). Amen."

It gives one a fresh realization of the perpetuity of the Church to know that a prayer recited as early as A. D. 80 is still exactly appropriate to the most solemn act of our holy religion.—*Ave Maria*.

The Melchite.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THESE EASTERN CATHOLICS.

It will be remembered that among the Eastern prelates who lately took part in the Conference held in Rome by Leo XIII. was his Beatitude Gregory Youssef, Patriarch of Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, of the Greek Melchite rite. After leaving Rome, the Patriarch proceeded to Paris, where, attended by his *hans*, a richly-attired attendant, he attracted a good deal of attention. The Greek Melchite Church received its definite constitution in 1724, at which date the Patriarchate, which had been occupied at one time by a Uniate, and at another by a schismatic, was

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Is an opportunity to get those CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES which are selling so cheap at the OLD TEA STORE.

Give us a trial order for a package of Pekoe, Ceylon, Syrene or Blended Tea. You'll not regret it. To please in price and quality is our sincere aim.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1894. +3m

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It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayer's Sarsaparilla braces up the system, quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful as well as the cheapest medicine ever devised.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

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

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agents. Ch'town, May 30-41

McKAY WOOLEN CO.

COAL! COAL!

WINTER has set in and if you have not your Winter Supply of Coal in.

Now Is The Time!

As town and country alike are taking advantage of our reduced prices.

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Stealing the Turn at Confession.

Travellers tell of certain pious robbers who pray for good luck before setting out to plunder and kill. Not so serious as this, but quite as incongruous, is the practice of those who go to church and steal prayer books from which to make their devotions. But the very extreme in this line is reached by the person who steals the turn of another at the confessional. Having examined his conscience and aroused himself to a sorrow for his sins, little as well as great, he approaches the tribunal of penance, to acknowledge them and seek forgiveness. The basement is crowded, men and women are there, who have been waiting a long and tiresome while, on their knees for their turn. They have their various affairs to attend to, business, household duties, perhaps the care of the sick to whom they should hasten. Into this patient and orderly group comes our friend. He takes a seat near the front, and as soon as he hears the sound of the little side he is on his feet and at the box, and coolly slip in ahead of a dozen or even a hundred persons who have every right to go in before him. This is a mean, unjust and contemptible thing to do. It is cowardly, too, because the person who does it knows that people do not like to make a row in such a place and so he reckons upon getting off without any trouble. More than all, it is stealing; simple, plain stealing. He has a right to his turn, in his proper order, and when he goes in before that time he robs every person who was there before him. We have often heard persons wondering whether such a man ever thinks to say to the priest, "I have just stolen the turn of all the people out there who were before me." We have spoken here of men. In fact girls and women are guilty of this injustice as well as men and boys.—*Sacred Heart Review*.

MacAnlay on the Church.

The history of the Catholic Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camolepards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth, and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy, and the republic of Venice is gone and the Papacy remains.

The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and useful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who lived in Kent with Augustine and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the new world have more than compensated for what she has lost in the old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which a century hence may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions, and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions.

Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She sees the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the French had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

We often hear it said that the world is constantly becoming more and more enlightened, and that this enlightenment must be favorable to Protestantism and unfavorable to Catholicism. We wish that we could think so. But we see great reason to doubt whether this be a well-founded expectation. We see that, during the last two hundred and fifty years, the human mind has been in the highest degree active—that it has made great advances in every branch of natural philosophy—that it has produced innumerable inventions tending to promote the convenience of life—that medicine, surgery, chemistry, engineering have been very greatly improved—that Government, police and law have been improved, though not quite up to the same extent. Yes, we see that during these two hundred and fifty years Protestantism has made no conquest worth speaking of. Nay, we believe that, as far as there has been a change, that change has been in favor of the Church of Rome.—*Lord MacAnlay*.

Blood Poison

THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE, Driven Out of the System by the Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier."—*JOSE A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla., residence, 322 W. 16th St., New York.*

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

Among the exceptions which Mr. Laurier takes to the policy of protection is the increase of urban and the decline of rural population. The last census, he says, shows that the population of the cities and towns has vastly increased, while the country districts show little gains, and in some instances loss. He says it is a very bad thing for the inhabitants of the country districts to move into the towns. Suppose, for argument sake, we take him at his word, it does not by any means follow that protection is the cause of this movement of population. And why? Because we find that this is going on in Great Britain, Mr. Laurier's model free trade country, to a very much greater extent than in the Dominion of Canada. The last decennial census of that country showed the total population of England and Wales to be 71,742,000, and the rural population to be 28,3 per cent. In ten years from 1881 to 1891, the increase in the population of the cities and principal towns was 15.3 per cent, while the population in the districts considered rural had increased only 3.4 per cent. In Scotland, during the same period, the increase in urban population was more marked. The increase ranged from 6.26 in the smaller rural districts, to 12.68 in the principal town districts, and going up as high as 30 per cent in the larger town districts. At the same time the population of the country districts declined from .55 per cent in the mainland rural districts to 3.41 in the insular rural districts. Now, if protection were the cause of a movement of population from the country to the towns in Canada, was free trade the cause of a similar movement infinitely greater in Great Britain? What say Mr. Laurier and his Opposition friends?

The truth of the matter is that the trend of population from the country to the towns has been going on steadily increasing for many years in England and the United States, as well as in Canada, and is caused by forces totally independent of fiscal systems. The introduction of agricultural machinery into the farming districts lessens, to a great extent, the amount of manual labor required, and the surplus population learn trades, or seek employment in the factories of other industries, all of which are established for the most part in the cities. Then, again, there is the question of education. Greater facilities for its acquirement are found in the cities. These are some of the many reasons why population tends in a constantly accelerated degree towards the industrial centres. But is this injurious to the country's welfare? Those who come from the country to the cities and towns are consumers of agricultural products, although they have ceased to be producers; consequently their removal from the rural districts cannot be injurious to the farmer. The people of the cities and towns constitute the home market, which is the best of all markets. If, as Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out at Charlottetown, there were a half million more inhabitants in the cities and towns in 1891 than in 1881, is not that so much better for the farmer? There are so many more mouths to feed of those who are not producers, and this creates a profitable market for the products of the farm, which did not before exist. It must be quite clear, therefore, that the increase of urban population is not injurious, but, on the contrary, is beneficial to the farmers. Is it injurious to the cities? It can scarcely be. Most of those who come to these industrial centres are engaged in the professions or employed at some branch of mechanism or in the factories, at clerical work or laboring. They pay rent and taxes, they provide themselves with food and clothing and other necessities, or even luxuries. All this they pay for from their investments, their salaries, or their wages, and in this way they contribute towards the building up of the cities and towns. From this it will be seen that the trend of population to the industrial centres is not bad either for the country or for the city.

Manufacturers constitute an essential and necessary element in the greatness of any country. Would Great Britain hold the place she does in the commerce and trade of the world if she did not have such renowned centres of industry as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow, Paisley, Belfast and hundreds of other manufacturing towns. What gave the New England States their pre-eminent position in the commerce of the United States, their prestige, their

wealth and their population? Such industrial centres, as Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Lynn, Haverhill, and hundreds of other towns, from which rise the tall chimneys of the factories and where resound the hum of industry. Well, then, this is just what the National Policy is doing for Canada, and this is one of the most potent factors in building up the country. In 1881, again quoting from Mr. Foster's speech, the capital invested in the industries of Canada was \$165,000,000, while in 1891, it was \$354,000,000, an increase of 112 per cent. In 1881 the wages paid were \$59,000,000, and in 1891, 1,000,000,000 an increase of 70 per cent. In 1881 the number of people employed was 250,000, while in 1891 the number had risen to 870,000, an increase of 50 per cent. The output in 1881 was \$30,000,000, and in 1891, \$478,000,000, or an increase of 57 per cent. These figures give some idea of the advances made in the industrial activities of Canada since 1878. Under the McKenzie administration, before the introduction of the National Policy, our artisans were deprived of the millions that would have been paid in wages under a protective policy; the country had not the benefit of the many millions that have since been invested in these industrial enterprises. Nearly everything used in the country, was the product of foreign capital and foreign labor, and was brought in here, not in its raw state, but as a finished product, with its price heightened and the profits going to foreign capitalists and the wages paid to foreign artisans. Was that the way to foster and build up the manufacturing industries of a new country?

Reciprocity of trade with the United States is announced by Mr. Laurier as one of the planks in the opposition platform. Well, a reciprocity treaty between this country and the United States, on fair, equitable and honorable terms would be a good thing, and we feel sure there are very few in Canada who would be opposed to such an arrangement. But how is this to be brought about? In all the negotiations with the United States authorities, regarding this question, the people of Canada have found that our Republican neighbors are not disposed to make any arrangement in this direction, from which they are not likely to reap the lion's share of the benefits. It is clear that no reciprocal trade arrangement honorable to Canada need be hoped for unless such aid is brought about in consequence of the customs tariff of the countries being practically identical. Just here the difficulty for Mr. Laurier comes in. In his estimation high customs duties are the ruin of the country. He says when his party comes into power they will lower the tariff. There is to be a revenue tariff. Does Mr. Laurier imagine there are any sane people in Canada willing to believe that the United States Government will enter into a reciprocity treaty with our country having a low revenue tariff. Why should they? Such a tariff would afford them all the advantages they might desire, without being obliged to grant any concessions. As our friend, Mr. Laurier's Lieutenant, Mr. L. H. Davies would say, the people of the United States are not "such arrant fools" as to enter into a reciprocity treaty on any such terms. We hear of the United States consenting to mutual concessions in dealing with Mexico, Spain and other countries, but who has ever known of her indicating any desire of entering into any such arrangement with England? Certainly not, England is a free trade country and the United States trading with her, has every advantage without making any concessions. With such evidence as this before them, it appears to us the thinking people of Canada will not be very easily convinced that Mr. Laurier's tariff theories are calculated to bring about reciprocity with the United States. As regards this question of reciprocity with the United States, we imagine a great number of people over-estimate the benefits our country would derive from it. When the old reciprocity treaty existed, for a portion of the time at least, a large percentage of the able bodied men of that country were not engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in the art of killing one another, civil war raged in the land, and everything was at war prices. Moreover, at that time the Western and North-Western States were not the enormous producers of food supplies they are now. At present there is scarcely anything we can send them which they do not produce in greater abundance than we. It is only when some crops fail that anything like a profitable market may be found there for anything we have to sell. When they do not require our products, a reciprocity treaty is little good. We had a proof of this, on a small scale during the autumn, just past. In 1893, the demand for our potatoes in their markets was urgent and good prices were obtained although there was then a protective

tariff against them of 20 cents a bushel. In 1894 the tariff against our potatoes was only ten cents a bushel; yet the trade with the States, was very poor and the prices were very low. This shows that the price of our products in the United States markets are regulated by the laws of supply and demand, more than by tariff arrangements.

Mr. Laurier is in favor of Canada coming out and adopting free trade as it is in England. This he enunciates as another plank in his platform. That is a wonderfully courageous announcement of the Leader of the Opposition. "Free trade as it is in England." What is the manner of free trade they have in England and how has it been brought about? It is a free trade that was brought into existence after centuries of protection. The industries of that country were fostered, built up and protected for hundreds of years. With all this experience, and with her ships covering the seas, England was enabled to send the products of her industries into the markets of every country of the world, and profitably compete with the home products of these countries. With the immense capital invested, with the inventions, improvements and experience of centuries, the operations of her mechanical and manufacturing industries were reduced to a science. Occupying a prominent and incomparable position, she alone has been able, with a free trade policy, to compete with other countries in the markets of the world. This is the country whose tariff policy Mr. Laurier is desirous Canada should imitate. "Just think of it, Canada, with her vast acres and sparse population; with her manufacturing industries still in their infancy, to have the barriers thrown down, to be denuded of every vestige of protection, and to be forced into the markets to compete, side by side with England, with all the other nations of the world. Could anything more direct and thoughtful of Canada's most serious and definite means be adopted to destroy her manufactures, to retard her progress and to make her the slaughter market of the world? Even England, with all the advantages we have pointed out, finds it now very difficult to compete profitably in the "civilized markets of the world," as Lord Selkirk says, on account of the "wall of hostile tariffs of other countries. How, then, may a young country like Canada hope to succeed? Nor is it in the foreign markets alone England has, of late, felt the effects of the uneven battle she is waging with all competitors. The Mark Lane Express, the leading agricultural paper in England, in a recent issue bewails the condition of the farmers and tells the number of them who, within the last few years, have become bankrupt. In 1893 the number of farmers who had become bankrupt was 373, and in 1894 the figures stood at 347. The quest on now arises and presents itself to every thinking man, not only at law but in equity upon the facts of the case, a policy which produces such a condition of affairs in an old country like England, with everything in its favor, be a wise and advantageous one for a young country like Canada to adopt?

It is estimated that a capital of \$250,000,000 is invested in the linen industry in Ireland, which gives employment to an army of skilled workers at its 850,000 spindles and 28,000 power looms. As will be seen by reference to advertisement, the second daily train between this city and Summerside was restored on Thursday last. This is another of our rights restored for which we have to thank Hon. Senator Ferguson. Our Grit friends found a good deal to say at law, but was taken off, but, now that it has been put on again, they seem scarcely any better pleased, much worse, probably, if the truth were known. What wonderful people those Grits be.

In another column, we give a brief account of the Manitoba School question, together with the text of the petition to be presented to the Governor-General in Council, praying for justice in the matter. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the minority in Manitoba has a claim, not only at law but in equity upon the intervention of the Dominion Government to maintain them in the exercise of their rights. Let it be remembered that the word minority in the act of 1870, meant either a Catholic or Protestant minority. As a matter of fact the minority at that time was Protestant, and it was the Protestants who desired to be guaranteed separate schools under the law. This being the case, and the fact that such schools existed for twenty years, after the passage of that law, indicates that the majority, at that date raised no objection to such a law. Now, when the majority in 1870 has become the minority may it be that all just loving members of the denomination constituting the present majority will assist the minority in obtaining a redress of their grievances? Our contemporary the Examiner touches the question rather gingerly. It seems to manifest much apprehension as to the least the equality of the Grit Government of Manitoba, that enacted the school law of 1870, be disturbed. That is not a manly and independent view to take of the question. The Judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council has decided that the Dominion Government has the power to right the wrong suffered by the minority in Manitoba, to meet out justice where injustice has been done, and surely it is not to be deterred from carrying out its will in the matter on account of any threats the Government of Manitoba may make.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
Neglected colds cause coughs, throat troubles, bronchitis and croup. These troubles can be cured by the prompt use of Norway Pine Syrup, the best throat and lung remedy in the world.

A Chat with Our Subscribers.

Although a large number of our friends have sent in the amounts of their subscriptions, an infinitely larger number have not paid. A great percentage of those who have not paid are fully as well able to do so as those who have. There seems to be no valid reason for the delay, except that they take this way of demonstrating to us that they will pay when they like. Well, it would be a pleasure to us if they would "like" pretty soon.

We have afforded every facility to our friends to remit their subscriptions without inconvenience or expense. If, therefore, drastic measures have to be resorted to in order to collect these debts, and the debtors have to pay something more than the original amount of their bills, it will be their own fault. Of one fact they may feel certain, we intend to collect what is due us. Some expressed surprise when they saw the lists of those who had paid. They will have cause for genuine surprise when we publish the lists of those, in town and country, at home and abroad, who have not paid, and the amounts they owe.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

John J. Drew, of Jackson, Miss, found \$800,000 in gold, as his saw-mill, near Houndsville, Washington County, Sept. 24th is supposed to have buried the treasure during the civil war.

Frank McDonald, of Amherst, N. S., fell while skating last winter. He was smoking a pipe at the time and it broke forcing the amber mouth-piece into his jaw. On the 27th, ult., he underwent a successful operation which removed the jaw that was two pieces of amber were taken from his jaw.

On the night of the 30th ult., while Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was lighting her lamp, she spilled some oil on her clothes, which immediately took fire. She ran outside and buried herself in a snowbank where she was found two hours later in great agony. It is expected that she cannot live.

A brakeman named Godin, on the Dominion Coal Co's railway, met with a fatal accident last Thursday. He was working at the Bathurst pit, near Black Bay, when he slipped and fell on the rails. His head was severed from his body. Godin was 23 years old and was a native of the United States.

A statement of the condition of Baine & Johnston, St. John's, Nfld., shows liabilities of \$807,410, assets \$335,371, and a surplus of \$472,039. The assets consist of forty per cent, will be effected. The St. John's relief fund was increased last week by \$5,000. It is now \$15,000. The relief fund is now \$15,000. It is now \$15,000.

It is estimated that about 300 barrels of oil are lost weekly from the Province of New York, N. J., to New York. The oil is used for fuel and for other purposes. The loss is estimated at about 300 barrels weekly.

A railway accident occurred at Cottisville, Indiana, on the 29th ult., in which two persons lost their lives and 31 were injured. The train was running at a high rate of speed and was derailed by a curve when the rails spread. The two rear cars came down an embankment of 10 feet, and the engine and front cars were overturned. The parlor car and ladies car went off the track.

London advices say that the recent heavy fall in the Canadian Pacific railway stock has caused a panic in the market. The price of the stock has fallen from 100 to 70 in a few days. The cause of the fall is believed to be the announcement that the company had to raise a large amount of money to meet its obligations.

T. J. Waters acting Commissioner of Customs was arrested in his office at Ottawa on last Thursday, on a charge of misappropriation of public money of the Dominion. In the information, which was laid before Police Magistrate O'Brien by Major A. P. Sherrwood, Waters is charged with having stolen at various times since January 1894, sums of money amounting to \$845. The arrest caused quite a sensation in Ottawa.

The body of Marshall Canrobert was lying in state on the 29th ult. at his late residence in Paris. He was dressed in military uniform and was lying in state for several days. He was a distinguished general and had served in the Franco-Prussian war. He died of a heart attack on the 28th ult. at the age of 62.

Advices from Yokohama dated January 18th say that the Chinese government has given the Japanese an indemnity of from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 (gold) and a million \$100,000,000 for the families of Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war. Also a formal acknowledgement of the independence of Korea on exchange of prisoners, but no mention of such matters as indemnity for the Chinese. Terms were offered by China two months ago non-officially but they were rejected. Before this was done, the Japanese had to be far beyond China's expectations. The Japanese want some guarantee from the Chinese government for the payment of a sum of money to be considered no guarantee must accept a larger responsibility as a sequel of war, than she first thought. After all the real question is, from whom is the indemnity to be paid or on what basis? The indemnity will be a perpetual menace to the peace of the Orient.

Manitoba Schools.

Following is a copy of the petition in favor of the Catholic minority in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, regarding separate schools, to be presented to the Governor-General in Council. This petition was read in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last, by His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, and, at his request, largely signed by members of the congregation.

Archbishop's Palace,
Ottawa, January 10, 1895.
To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,
May I please Your Excellency:

We, the undersigned Catholics of the Dominion of Canada, and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, respectfully beg permission to state the following: That during the session of the Dominion Parliament in 1870, a petition asking for redress of the grievances, of which the Catholics of the Canadian Northwest complained, was presented to the Honorable the Governor-General in Council and to the members of the House of Commons. In language full of dignity and truth, the Canadian Episcopate expressed clearly the rights of the Catholics, their duties as well as their grievances. It showed how the Catholics of Manitoba, after having enjoyed until the year 1870, the right of bringing up their children and having them educated in their own schools, according to their religious convictions, were deprived of them in an unjust and arbitrary manner. It was then that the Government has been gradually gravely and unjustly deprived of the rights of the Catholics in the Northwest by the ordinances of 1892, which deprived the Catholic School of their right of action and special character. Then, establishing with the authority that belongs to it and with the assent of the Catholic hierarchy, the Government has endeavored to extinguish the rights of the Catholic Church in the matter of education, it mentioned that parents have, both by natural and divine law, the duty, both by natural and divine law, of giving their children a Catholic education according to their Catholic belief. It recalled, also, that the exercise of this right and the free fulfillment of these obligations, had been guaranteed to the Catholics of the Canadian Northwest, by promises the most solemn, which they did not hesitate to interpret as a solemn and binding contract. The petitioners, therefore, urged that the Government should not only respect the rights of the Catholics in the Northwest, but also should guarantee to them the same rights as those which are granted to the Protestants in the same Province. The petitioners, therefore, urged that the Government should not only respect the rights of the Catholics in the Northwest, but also should guarantee to them the same rights as those which are granted to the Protestants in the same Province.

It will be noticed that the petition is dated January 10th, of the present year. Since then, on the 29th, of the same month, the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council decided that the Catholics of Manitoba have a right to appeal to the Governor-General in Council and state their case for a redress of grievances occasioned to them by the school legislation of that Province. The petition, therefore, comes at a most opportune time, as the judgment just rendered will awaken great interest in the whole question. The decision which is a lengthy one was given by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell. In our next issue we will give it in full. The judgment was delivered in presence of Baron Watson, Lord of appeal-in-ordinary, and Lord MacNaughton, Lord of appeal in ordinary, and Lord Shand, a member of the judicial committee of the privy council. No costs were allowed. Counsel for the appellants were Edward Blako, M. P., and J. Ewart of the Manitoba bar, while Messrs. Harrie, Q. C., Mr. Hartdane, Q. C., and Mr. Brady appeared for the respondent. In order to have a fair understanding of the matter it will be necessary to refer briefly to the salient points of the whole question under discussion. Prior to Confederation, separate schools existed in what is now the Province of Manitoba. In 1870 when this territory became a Province of the Confederation this question was considered, and it was thought the status of the schools was sufficiently safeguarded, in the act of union. In the same year, the Manitoba Legislature passed an act guaranteeing the continuance of separate schools within the Province, and containing a provision granting the right of appeal to the minority, whether Protestant or Catholic, whenever they might consider their rights were interfered with by the Provincial Legislature or any Provincial authority.

For twenty years after Confederation separate schools were continued, and all went well. But in the year 1892 the Legislature of Manitoba enacted, a school law which abolished the separate schools and substituted in their stead schools purporting to be purely secular, but which, it appears, are not so, but rather a continuation of the Protestant schools, under the former separate school act. To the support of these schools, Catholics are obliged to contribute, and at the same time to keep up their own schools, by private contribution, or send their children to the schools recognized by the Government. This they would not do, as they could not conscientiously do. The Catholics wished to test the constitutionality of the act before a case before the Superior Court of Manitoba. The court declared the act was constitutional. An appeal was taken from that decision to the Supreme Court of Canada, which unanimously reversed the decision of the Manitoba Court and held the act to be unconstitutional. From this judgment in turn, an appeal was taken to the judicial committee, of the Privy Council, with the result

that the committee, in July 1892, decided the act to be unconstitutional and within the powers of the Manitoba Legislature to pass. As the highest court of appeal in the realm, had thus decided the constitutionality of the act the Catholic minority turned for redress to the other provision (sub-section 2 of section 22) of the Manitoba act of 1870 bearing on this point, which read as follows:

"An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or any other Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestants or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

When application for redress, under this section, was made at Ottawa, Sir John Thompson, pointed out the necessity of proceeding in strict accordance with the law on the matter, and as the Privy Council's judgment had raised a doubt whether the petitioners had a right to be heard by the Governor in Council, a series of questions was submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada to determine this point. The Court decided that the petitioners could not be heard. This decision, the Catholics appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, and this is the question that body settled on the 29th ult., by declaring that the minority have a right to be heard. After carefully considering the different phases of the question, the concluding words of the judgment, clearly contemplate action of some kind being taken, as a result of an appeal. Lord Herschell's assent that "It is certainly not essential that the provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Act of 1890 no doubt conformed itself to, and adequately supplied the habits of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province, but the ground for complaint would be removed if the system was supplemented by provisions which would give effect to the provision which the appeal is founded, if it were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act of 1870."

The minority in Manitoba are deserving of the highest praise for the pluck and perseverance with which they fought their case from court to court till they got it before the Governor in Council, where it must be heard and determined on its merits. The question throughout has been a legal and constitutional one, and such it is said and should remain, to be dealt with in a dispassionate and impartial manner.

A very large and thoroughly representative meeting of the electors of the riding of East Queens, was held at Eton, on Wednesday last. Able addresses were delivered by Hon. Senator Frowde, Hon. Mr. Martin, Esq., Hon. Donald Ferguson, P. C., and Hon. James Clow. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. A. Clow and seconded by Mr. Montague Stephens: "Whereas, the progress of the Belfast and Murray Harbour District in this Province is retarded for want of railway communication, their representatives having long and earnestly urged when the Island Railway was built at the cost of the whole Province, thus burdening the Province with the heavy expense of building a railway without partaking of its advantages;

Resolved, That the Dominion Government have a large sum of money in building and subsidizing railways in the different Provinces of the Dominion, without extending the same favor to this Province;

Resolved, That the opinion of the public is in favor of the extension of the railway from Belfast to Murray Harbour. The petitioners, therefore, urged that the Government should not only respect the rights of the Catholics in the Northwest, but also should guarantee to them the same rights as those which are granted to the Protestants in the same Province.

Resolved, That this meeting desires to record confidence in the Government of the Dominion, led by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, having the assurance that the policy of the late Sir John Thompson and his predecessors will be carried out in its integrity. Moved by Mr. Alex. McMillan, seconded by Mr. A. Clow: "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Government of the Dominion has paid a just tribute to the farmers of this Province and the whole Dominion in the appointment of the Honorable Senator Ferguson to the position of Minister of Agriculture, and that his ability, earnestness and sound judgment will not only be of great benefit to the Dominion, but also to the Province but to the Dominion at large."

Four men were killed at Port Anson, on the 29th ult., by a landslide. The schooner Henry Wilson, Monong, William E. Morrisey and Senator Frowde, arrived at Gloucester from Newfoundland on last Thursday, bringing two million frozen herrings. They report the heavy sea of the 28th ult. to have been of great violence. Capt. John O'Brien, of the Frye and son were washed overboard and drowned by heavy seas. The accident happened in the vicinity of the Western Banks, and the sailors had some difficulty in bringing the vessel to port. Captain O'Brien was a native of Newfoundland and carried a widow and five children in Gloucester.

On the 4th of October last Mrs. A. V. Fitzgerald overturned a light lamp, set clothes ignited from the blazing oil lamp, which she was using to read, that it was feared she could not recover from her injuries. Dr. Webster resorted to skin grafting as the only means of recovery for Mrs. Fitzgerald, and 600 pieces were taken from her husband, who at once offered himself to undergo the operation. The operation was performed by Dr. Webster and Capt. Wells of Company K. First Regiment I. N. G., and his whole command offered themselves to their fellow member Mr. Fitzgerald, who may have hundreds of pieces of skin were taken from the volunteers and used for the benefit of Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is now rapidly recovering. -Chicago paper.

STANLEY BROS.
Great Mark Down Sale of Ladies Jackets and Mantles
\$4.10 GARMENTS FOR \$3.00
5.00 " " 3.50
6.00 " " 4.25
6.75 " " 4.75
7.25 " " 5.25
8.25 " " 6.00
9.75 " " 6.75

Employment for Thousands.
We want this year
20,000 People to sit on our Beds.
2,000 Do to sleep in our Bedsteads.
300 Do to care for our Bedroom Suits.
200 Do to use our Parlor Suits.
200 Babies to sleep in our Cradles.
100 Children to rock in our Cots.
and THOUSANDS of others to take advantage of the values we offer.

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

LONDON HOUSE

NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now showing a fine stock of Ladies Jackets, Fall Hats, Feathers, Trimmings, and have a first-class Milliner on the premises.

Fur Capes, Jackets, Muffs, at prices lower than ever.

HARRIS & STEWART

LONDON HOUSE.

P. B. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Public Political Meeting.

A Public Meeting, for the discussion of the public questions of the day, will be held in Little York Hall, under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association for East Queens, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th of February, instant, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At the suggestion of the local organization for East Queens, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th of February, at 6 o'clock, p. m., Messrs. A. P. Frowde and Alexander Martin, Esq., are invited to address the Electors.

Secy. East Queens' Lib. Con. Ass'n
Murray Harbour, Feb. 5, 1896.
Feb. 6-11.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

A Favorite and Most Valuable Remedy for the CURS OF COUGHS, COLDS, CRUP, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA OR ANY FORM OF THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayres' Sarsaparilla braces up the system, quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful as well as the cheapest medicine ever devised.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Good Coffee.
It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayres' Sarsaparilla braces up the system, quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful as well as the cheapest medicine ever devised.

James H. Reddin,
Barrister-at-law,
Notary Public, &c.,
Cameron Block,
Charlottetown.

Dear Sir, I have been troubled with Headache for a number of years. I started on the use of B. B. and now I am perfectly cured. It is an excellent remedy for Headache and Dizziness.

Mrs. Matthew Martin,
Boston, Ont.

Special attention given to Collections
MONEY TO LOAN.

JAMES PATON & CO. Have Great Pleasure in Making a Most Important Announcement.

The Pulpit, the Press and the intelligent Public have long deplored certain evils existing in the Dry Goods trade—evils which have brought times of anxiety, have demoralized trade generally, and have contributed materially to the depression which is being complained of everywhere. We refer principally to the Unfair System of Selling Same Goods at Different Prices to Different People. This system is being denounced everywhere. It is unfair to make one customer, who will not "beat the price down," pay for the discount given to the customer who drives a hard bargain. For this reason Messrs. James Paton & Company have decided to adopt THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM, which commends itself to every right-minded person. Briefly it is this:

1.—We have marked all goods in plain figures, from which we make an allowance of 5 per cent discount for cash. 2.—The price will be strictly adhered to. No clerk will be allowed to sell lower than the MARKED PRICE, and it will be IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO BUY AT LOWER PRICES THAN HIS NEIGHBOR. 3.—Our prices will be as low as possible, consistent with legitimate business principles. We can buy as cheaply as any other house in the trade. This fact and long experience, and our reputation of eighteen years of honest dealing are a guarantee that our prices will be so low that the public will readily discern between one price and the two or three price system. 4.—We have a full line in all departments; prices so low that comparison will prove that our ONE REGULAR PRICE cannot be legitimately bettered.

In this our venture of ONE PRICE, we confidently expect the full appreciation and approval of the public. Over 1,000 ends, consisting of Dress Goods, Prints and White Cottons, for the 15th, at one low price for cash.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LADDAW was defeated at St. Stephen on the 31st ult. by Duffy, in a three mile skating race.

LATEST accounts from London estimate the number of people lost by the steamship Elbe disaster to be 303.

A NUMBER of boys in Mentast constructed a snow house. On last Friday it tumbled down, smothering to death one of the boys, Leopold G. Ingram, aged 14.

JAS. E. FAYNE broke the world's amateur record, at Cleveland, February 2nd two standing broad jumps with weights, jumping 35 feet.

The sale of a west-bound Overland train was blown open on last Thursday night near Ansonia, Texas. The robbers got off with ten thousand dollars.

Two new world's records were made at skating races at Montreal on Saturday last. In the one mile Saturday was 2:45. The three mile race was won by Nelson in 8:48.85.

We thank "Prosperity" to the new firm at Oyster Bed Bridge. Messrs. Stanislaus Biote and Joseph Gallant, who have bought the business stand, residence and stock in trade, of the late Donald McKay, Esq.

The contestants in last Saturday night's races at St. John were Fred and Wilson Brown, Hugh McCormack, Binney and Blinn. The winners were Fred and Wilson Brown, with his brother second.

An order was made in Monday sitting down the trial on the Exchequer Court, of the case of the Government of P. E. I. v. the steamship Florida, (an action for collision) for Wednesday 5th prox. Next, before the Hon. Mr. Justice, Davies and Hazard for defendant.

MURDOCK E. McLEOD, a miner in Springhill Mines, N. S., accidentally extruded his lamp and was lost for twenty-four hours in the East slope. When discovered by a search party he was nearly dead through exhaustion. His wife missed him and gave the alarm.

A son of Mr. Phillip Smith, of Middleton, was with a serious accident in school last week. His skull was broken by another boy hitting him with a baseball bat. Dr. Sutherland was called in and removed a piece from the skull, but fears that a portion of the skull may still be lodged in the child's head.

MR. MONKLEY, son of Mr. George Monkley, Lot 16, met with a serious loss last week. He lost six valuable horses out of the stable for water, and they started to cross the river to his father's farm, where they had been taken from. They walked into a hole in the ice and were drowned, together with a horse belonging to Mr. E. McLeod that was with them.

An attempt was made to enter the office of Mark Wright & Co. on Wednesday night last. Mr. Henry McFarlane, salesman in Mr. Wright's employ had occasion to go to the office for some letters he had forgotten to post, causing the burglar to retreat more quickly than he intended. The man dropped an auger in his haste to get away which may be a clue to his identity.

A few days ago, Mr. Joseph Stragman, son bearing his wife was very sick, started to walk from Cape Traverse, where he worked to his home six miles distant. He being a raging snowstorm Mr. Stragman lost his way, and after wandering about for some hours he came to the house of Mr. Artemus Ward in a very exhausted condition. He was safely conveyed home the next day where his wife found him better than he expected. But for a few frost bites Mr. Stragman is none the worse of his adventure.

The new Whiteaway cabinet of St. John's, has not yet been formed, the Premier being unable to arrange the appointments to the satisfaction of those desiring for office. The consideration question is also a stumbling block. St. John's is emphatically against any union and will defeat any confederate committee. It is reported that the French fishermen along the coast are to return to the United States. On Wednesday they ordered him to leave and made sure that he left by accompanying him across the boundary. And this in the great land of the free!

FOR the information of the St. John Herald and its readers it is stated that a gentleman from Hillboro was in Moncton a day or two ago, looking for men to go to work in the woods, and then took. He has several men, and had been unable to find a single man idle in that village. He was willing to give 50 per cent more than the regular rate for the winter party about election times for free run—Moncton Times.

WHILE President Faure of Paris was walking in the gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud on last Friday the guard at the entrance to the residence private apartments was changed and a new pass-word had been given. When Mr. Faure went to enter the sentry refused to admit him. He scoffed at all Mr. Faure's protestations of being president and had him arrested at a military station. The president was taken to the guard room where he was confined until he was identified whereupon he was hastily released. Mr. Faure congratulated the sentry upon his strict attention to duty.

A HORRIBLE deed of vengeance is reported as having happened in the Kowloon district in Russia. Kasimir Mingez was the chief of a band of brigands who had infested the district for over a year. Quite lately they murdered a priest, a servant and a peasant. Mingez had stolen two horses from the village of Lopinsk, and the peasants paraded him and the stolen horses in front of his house. He was angry at that showed signs of life; some were for hanging him on a tree. Others however, decided to try him alive and this was done. The dead body has been found, and seven persons have been arrested.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General has commuted the sentence of Thomas McTaggart, of Charlottetown now confined in Dorchester Penitentiary, under a five-year sentence, for perjury, to the terms of the release. The release is a result of an influential petition from Charlottetown, which was accompanied by copies of the indictment and evidence taken at the trial, together with a strong representation from McTaggart's family, in which he claimed that the prisoner had not been guilty, and should never have been convicted, and that the sentence in any event was a very severe one.

WHAT IS THE MEANING? When a business grows as rapidly as Beer Bros. has it means something. People do not continue to deal at a store that changes too much or sells poor goods.

In 1894 Beer Bros. sold more goods than in any year in their history.

Why? Perhaps Beer Bros. have the nicest stock of goods, (many people think so). Perhaps they sell cheaper than other stores, (many have said so). Whatever is the cause of it, the fact remains that Beer Bros. Store is gaining daily in popularity.

We say the reason of our big business is our big bargains. Look, here's a sample:

- Dress Goods—heavy.....7c.
Grey Cotton—34 inch.....3c.
Rubber Cloaks.....\$1.00
Heavy Ulsters.....2.98
Heavy Capes.....1.98
Hats—very cheap.
Bargains every day at

BEER BROS.

Wholesale and Retail.

BUSHEL'S OF OATS CAN BE SAVED

By getting your horses into good condition before the long winter is on us. They then eat less and are in better health. Pea's Condition Food is guaranteed to tone up horses and cause your entire satisfaction, or we give you back your money.

Kept of 124 pounds for \$1.00. Sold in Summerside by J. A. Gourlie, V. A.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON. THE RELIABLE DRUGGISTS. Cor. Kent & Prince Streets. Cor. Queen & Richmond Streets.

SOUND LOGIC!

Statements founded on facts need no pillars of support. It is an open secret that we can and do sell cheaper than any other grocery house in the city. We are not concerned for all kinds of trades, and we warrant every article we sell. We have a large stock of Flour, Kerosene Oil and Tea, which we bought at the lowest figures. Flour from \$3.00 per barrel up, 4 gallons, imperial measure, best American Kerosene Oil, with heavy tin, for \$1.00. 5 pounds choice blended Tea for \$1.00.

Eggs and Butter taken in exchange for cash or goods. Parcels delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

Wm. Grant & Co's., QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Imperial Parliament opened yesterday. Statements from Paris state that thirty persons were killed at Leo Mines by an explosion of fire damp, last week.

The consolidation of the Toronto Empire and the Mail has been completed. The new paper will probably be issued Friday.

Hon. W. B. Ives has been chosen by the Conservative committee of St. John's P. C., to contest the constituency for the Commons.

It is reported from Gloucester that Neil Campbell and Laughlin McKinnon of Cape Breton were washed off the Schoer. N. E. Symonds on Jan. 30th. Both men were drowned.

JOHN S. JOHNSON broke the 100 yard skating record, standing start, at West Bank, N. J., on the 29th ult. Davidson who was second was only 1-5 of a second behind Johnson's time was 1:15 seconds.

A farmer of Vercheres Quebec, named Telesphore Riendeau, who had been blinded for some time, claims that his sight was restored on last Thursday, when he was stopped by heavy drift ice. After a few hours delay and skilful management she was backed out and started at full speed for Georgetown, where she fortunately arrived before the storm had reached its height. There she has remained since. It was most fortunate that she reached port when she did; for had she been out in the Straits during the terrific storm of Monday night, the consequence might have been very serious.

The snowstorm which set in about midnight on Monday and continued yesterday, and last night is one of the very worst that has been experienced in this Province for a number of years. The force of the gale on Monday night was something terrific. In the city the snow is mountains high on the streets and sidewalks, and business has been practically at a standstill. Advice from the county districts are to the effect that it is almost impossible to move at all. No trains moved yesterday and it is impossible to conjecture when regular traffic will be re-established. No foreign mails received yesterday and no local mails since Monday evening. The storm has now spent its fury and the snow is melting, breaking roads, and the re-establishment of business and traffic has commenced.

GENERAL Lord Wolsey makes a most important contribution to the literature of the China Japan war. In an article for the February Cosmopolitan, he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what he thinks. He is in the emergency. Two other noted foreign authors contribute interesting articles to this number. Kottia Marri the famous Parisian danseuse, gives the history of the ballet, and Emilie Olivier tells the story of the fall of Louis Philippe. From every part of the world, drawings and photographs have been obtained of the instruments used to torture poor humanity, and appear as illustrations for a cleverly written by Julian Hawthorne, entitled, "Salvation via the Rack." Mrs. Reginald de Koven, W. de la Roche, W. de la Roche, Abbon W. Tourgoe, and William Dean Howells are among the story tellers for the February number of the Cosmopolitan.

DIED. At Mt. Stewart, January 26th, Joseph McDonald, aged 30 years. R. I. P. At Hampton, on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, ult., at White Road Cross, aged 84 years. At Michael Haddon, on the 21st inst. Mrs. John Haddon, at the advanced age of 83 years. At Oyster Bed Bridge, on the 31st ult., after a short illness, Margaret McGregor, in the 64 year of her age.

At Belle Croix, December 23rd, Annie McKinnon, aged 78 years, widow of the late Donald McKinnon, formerly of Heatherdale.

At Sea Cove Pond (Iguazu) on the 25th ult., Margaret Davis, relict of the late Capt. John McCarthy, aged 82 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At his uncle's home, Long Creek, on Friday, the 25th inst., of Bright's disease, Daniel McKee, aged 19 years, son of John and Christy McKee, of Canoe Cove.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

Prepares for Spring by using Burdock Blood Bitters to cleanse the system and tone the body to vigorous health. Its tonic purifying regulating work makes B. B. the greatest remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

HAWKERS' CATARRH CURE cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Have you got "the sniffles"? Hawkers' Catarrh Cure clears the head like magic.

IF NEVER FAILS. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25c and 50c at drug stores.

Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians in this town, but neither of them succeeded in curing it. We tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month it was completely cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller, 212 2nd Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, etc.

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Local and Special News.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE. Beginning with a small local sale in a retail drug store, the business of Hood's Sarsaparilla has steadily increased until there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the United States where it is unknown.

20-day Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in property and envied in merit by the thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine before the American public, and probably greater than all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers combined.

Such success proves merit. If you are sick, is it not the medicine for you to try? Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS: "In reply to your question about my children object to taking Scott's Emulsion, I say no! On the contrary, they are fond of it and it keeps them pictures of health."

Perhaps you have never heard of K. D. C. Many Dyspeptics have heard of it, tried it, and have been cured by it. It will cure you too. Try it. K. D. C. Co., Ltd, New Glasgow, N. S., Canada.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. C. I. Lagus, Sydney, C. B.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Charles Plummer, Yarmouth.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lewis S. Butler, Burnt, Nfld.

MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable. Use Dr. Manning's German remedy for pain and aches. It is the best pain killer you can get.

MINARD'S ROSE BALM is a sure cure for rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite ointment with every one who tries them.

CHEOKEE VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

MINARD'S ROSE BALM, once tried, always used.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

Consumptions obtain relief by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No other cure is so effective.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by druggists.

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by BURDOCK PILLS.

The post Buns' says: "Dyspepsia is the Devil." It is, but where he assumes this form he is easily got rid of by K. D. C.

Both Had Eczema in its Worst Form. After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness.

Read the following from grateful parents: "To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the same."

Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians in this town, but neither of them succeeded in curing it. We tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month it was completely cured.

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CH'TOWN PRICES, JAN. 29.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef (quarter), Butter (fresh), Cabbage, etc.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



"THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAVIN ON THE HIND LEG OF HORSES."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. J. J. Kendall, 212 2nd Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

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North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1866.

TRA AGENTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent, Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Public Political Meeting.

A Public Meeting for the discussion of the political questions of the day will be held in Murray Harbor South Hall on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Hon. Senators Ferguson, and Prowse and Alexander, Messrs. Murray, Harbor South, Feb 5, 1896.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills."

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

WORRY

that's what kills a man. It wears the Brain, Weakens the Nerves, Impairs the Digestive Organs.

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC

Is a certain invigorator for the victim of worry, overstrain of mind or body, or EXCESSES of any nature. It restores Nervous Energy, relieves Brain Fatigue, aids Digestion, restores lost Appetite, promotes sound, refreshing Sleep, and is a perfect Blood and Flesh Builder.

Dr. Murray, EXTRAITS TEETH FREE OF PAIN BY A NEW METHOD. No Extra Charge.

MANUFACTURED BY The Hawker Medicine Co. Ld., 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

M. J. Henry, of Toronto, Ont., says: "I have been a great sufferer for years with Catarrh, and have tried every remedy (most of them without obtaining relief), until I used Hawker's Catarrh Cure, which gave me immediate relief and made a permanent cure."

THE above is a sketch of one of a number of Coasting vessels that coast along the Atlantic sea-board, and who carry on their sails the Good Tidings to mariner and landman alike, that

HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH. With all its attendant Evils of Bad Breath, Nausea, Headache, Deafness, Rumbling in the Head, Etc.

WELL WORTH KNOWING

OUR STORE is the only one in the city where groceries are sold EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and hence OUR PRICES are not made on the basis of the AVERAGE LOSSES resulting from the CREDIT SYSTEM. Therefore no other grocery Store does or can afford to sell as cheap as we do.

Still the Rush Continues. Every day brings new faces to our great Sale. From the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, they come to attend the great sale now going on at Prowse Bros.

It is a sale you only see once in a lifetime. The discounts as advertised are given—20, 25 and 30 per cent. off every dollar you buy. Do you think it any wonder the rush continues?

Every line of goods kept by us going at astonishingly low prices. Astonishing because in the history of buying or selling we know of nothing to compare in genuine cheapness with our elegant stock of goods. We therefore inaugurate the rarest bargain month we have ever presided over. You must see these goods and prices whether you want to buy or not. It will give us great pleasure to have every lady examine our goods and compare prices. Fur Capes, Fur Robes, Fur Goods, Readymade Clothing, Dress Goods, Sacques, Mantles, etc., all going at 25 per cent discount. To us you must come if you have any respect for your purse and your family. We will expect to see you soon. Now, don't miss this opportunity of buying cheap.

PROWSE BROS. The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

CHEAP FLOUR FOR CASH.

BEER & GOFF have a large stock of Flour on hand, which they bought at the lowest point touched by the Flour market, and they are now offering it to their customers at a small advance on the cost. Their new high-grade brand called "LILY QUEEN," has been giving splendid satisfaction, and they can confidently recommend it as the best Family Flour on the market to-day.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. John McLeod & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS, UPPER QUEEN ST.

The term of the above partnership having expired we place our entire stock of

Cloths, Gents' Furnishings, Readymade Clothing, etc., on the market, and they have got to go.

The slaughter sale begins at once, until our immense stock is cleared out. Sale now on and for cash only.

\$20,000 Worth of Goods to be Sold.

LIST OF DISCOUNTS: Naps, Meltons, Beavers, Broadcloths, Worstedes, Serges, Tweeds, Trouserings and Ladies Mantle Cloths, 30 per cent off.

Fur Coats, 25 per cent. Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Fur Gaitlets, 30 per cent. Fancy Cotton Shirts, 50 per cent. Odd Coats, Odd Vests, 40 per cent.

White Shirts, Neglige Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Underclothing, Wool Gloves, Kid Gloves, Buckskins, Cloves, Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs, Readymade Clothing, Ulsters and Overcoats, 33 1/2 per cent off.

J. B. Macdonald & Co. Market Square, Opposite West End Market House.

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURE. COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY.

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS. Price 35cts. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral SAVED HIS LIFE. So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly-respected Merchant of Charlottetown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some 10 years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well again."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JOSIAS, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The season when catarrh is most troublesome is now upon us. This irritating and troublesome disease yields at once to the marvelous power of Hawker's Catarrh Cure, which will effect a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

FREE. OUR BIG CALENDAR IS READY. SEND 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE. BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

HASZARD & MOORE'S BOOKSTORE, VICTORIA ROW.

BRISTOL'S PILLS Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles. Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

The Cathedral Chimes. I climbed the winding stairway That led to the belfry tower, As the sinking sun in the westward Herald twilight's hour.

A Workmen's Evening Hymn. BY GEORGE H. FULLERTON. O 'Son of the carpenter,' 'daylight is gone, My workshop is closed, my thoughts are now free, The noise of earth's traffic is hushed in the streets, And my heart and my voice I lift unto Thee.

My Mother's Chamber. Dear, did you love that azure softness so Because the earthly air of his far land Is cleaved with the rays that come and go?

Mgr. Satoli on Education. THE TRUE FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL. LEARNING AND EDUCATION. Mgr. Satoli recently delivered an address on the subject of education in which he said:

Author of Ecclesiastes had taught the same truth, by whom, however, is meant by old man, the old man who has seen many years of life.

Look at these same reasons from the opposite point of view and you will see in them the motives which incite you to seek the company of age and to delight in converse with those experienced in virtue and wisdom, and nothing can be more promising and reassuring than to see a young man draw close to venerable age and try to learn the lessons of life.

"Some one has said that education is that training of men which makes them fit to accept willingly such a definition. True education makes men truly free. True freedom is the power of choosing and selecting at all times that which is best and most profitable.

THE SCIENCE STUDY THE MANIFESTATIONS OF HIS BEING; metaphysics search out all the traces of immutable truth and the relation of created things to the all-creating intellect; the moral sciences regard the participation of God's goodness in creation, and, finally, aesthetics contemplate His beauty as found in His works.

"Here, then, I would reflect that in this consideration it is to be found the strongest argument against atheism and agnosticism on the one hand, and on the other against that system which would attempt the education of youth without illuminating it with the knowledge of the countless relations which man has with God at his beginning and end.

For immediate relief after eating, use K. D. C. K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.

doing all it can to bring about such a result. "But youth and general mankind have greater and higher needs which cannot be satisfied without a moral and religious education, which cannot be had without the aid of those institutions which care especially for moral and religious training.

"I would conclude these reflections by remarking that for these reasons the instruction and education of the young is a work of the highest importance. "Second, that the young should be educated both in mind and heart, according to the constitution of the State, both in the best principles of morality and according to a true religious spirit.

"I have been most happy to accept this reception, and it has given pleasure to the superiors of the institution, to offer to education in my unworthiness I have the honor of representing the Holy Father as his delegate. In the midst of the cares of his spiritual government, which extends itself to all the nations of the earth, for the safety and profit of the institutions proper to every one of them, he has no dearer object nor greater joy than in promoting in every possible way the education of the youth.

"I would like to mention a few things that I have seen in the life of Sir John Thompson. "I will add that it is well that young men should have from their earliest days a just idea of what the Pope is, how lofty his dignity, how great his authority, how beautiful his actions. His dignity and his power came directly from Christ, and the exercise of this power can only be for the benefit, religious and social, intellectual and moral, temporal and eternal, of humanity.

"Everything stands between the point from which it started and the end towards which it tends. For man, however, the source of all his strength and all his faculties, as well as the one last end towards which he is moving, can be nothing else than the Supreme Intelligence, the Highest Intelligence, since in that alone can we hope to reach the fullness of being, of truth, of good, of beauty, which he finds but in scattered particles in created nature.

LADY ABERDEEN PAYS A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY. The midwinter number of The Outlook, of New York, contains the following interesting article on the late Premier of Canada by the Countess of Aberdeen:

Some will attribute the feeling which has been evoked to the dramatic character of his death—and truly all the circumstances surrounding it were such as to leave an indelible impression. Here was a man, still in the prime of life, who had risen by steady and successive steps to the highest post of honor in his own country, at the head of a powerful party, and enjoying the respect of both friend and foe, called by the Queen to her palace to receive from herself a signal mark of recognition of the services he had rendered to the empire.

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REASONABLE! Why shouldn't Gaff Bros. sell Bisto? Cheaper than anyone else?

THEY MAKE THEM ON THE SPOT.

IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO? BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

COAL - COAL.

ON HAND AND DAILY ARRIVING: Round, Nut and Slack, FROM ALL THE LEADING MINES, Also, HARD COAL and WOOD. Leave your orders before the streets car muddy. R. McMILLAN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1894.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, when you use CATOLINE. Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, when you use CATOLINE.

COAL - COAL.

FROM Dominion Coal Co's Mines in C. B.

We have a large quantity of ROUND, RUN OF MINE and SLACK COAL which we are selling at very lowest prices. We have sold thousands of Tons of the above COMPANY'S MINES COAL during the past season which has given entire satisfaction.

PEAKE BROTHERS & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 5th, 1895.

Jewel Stoves

ARE FOR SALE ONLY BY R. B. NORTON & CO. CITY HARDWARE STORE. 311 Jewel Stoves are now in use on P. E. Island, and everyone has given full satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS. R. B. NORTON & CO. 187 Queen Square.