

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 9

Calendar for Feb., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 8h. 25m. p. m.  
New Moon, 13th day, 0h. 0.1m. noon.  
First Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 20m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 29th day, 4h. 38.9m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	
1	h	m	a	m	m	a	m	
2	7	29	4	59	8	41	9	49
3	28	5	10	11	9	9	46	
4	27	2	11	21	9	29	1	36
5	26	3	3	30	9	54	2	11
6	25	4	0	40	10	11	3	3
7	24	5	2	9	11	11	4	11
8	23	6	3	19	11	11	4	58
9	22	7	4	29	12	11	5	38
10	21	8	5	14	1	12	6	13
11	20	9	5	24	2	12	6	4
12	19	10	6	34	3	13	7	48
13	18	11	6	44	4	13	7	48
14	17	12	7	54	5	14	8	52
15	16	13	7	4	6	14	9	56
16	15	14	8	14	7	15	10	51
17	14	15	8	24	8	15	11	37
18	13	16	9	34	9	16	12	23
19	12	17	9	44	10	16	13	9
20	11	18	10	54	11	17	14	5
21	10	19	10	4	12	17	15	5
22	9	20	11	14	13	18	16	5
23	8	21	11	24	14	18	17	5
24	7	22	12	34	15	19	18	5
25	6	23	12	44	16	19	19	5
26	5	24	1	54	17	20	20	5
27	4	25	1	4	18	21	21	5
28	3	26	2	14	19	21	22	5
29	2	27	3	24	20	22	23	5
30	1	28	3	34	21	23	24	5
31	0	29	4	44	22	24	25	5

## LOOK!

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

### D. A. BRUCE,

Merchant Tailor.

## PICTURES

—AND—

## PICTURE FRAMING.

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

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

## PICTURES.

Framing Done at Short Notice.

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

McMILLAN & HORNSBY

Booksellers and Stationers,  
QUEEN ST., - CHARLOTTETOWN.

## ARE YOU ALIVE?

Are you up to the Times? THEN LEARN SHORTHAND.

By

Poor Handwriting Improved by a Rapid and Easy Method.

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

W. H. CROSSKILL,  
Stenographer, Charlottetown.

BUY YOUR

## Drugs & Medicines

—FROM—

## HUGHES

THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

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

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the

Apothecaries Hall,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Sept 5--3m

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 ROUNDS, SLACK AND RUN OF MINES, AND WILL KEEP A STOCK OF EACH KIND OF COAL ON HAND TO SUPPLY CUSTOMERS AT LOWEST PRICES.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,  
Selling Agent,  
Ch'town, May 30--4

### The "D. & L."

## Menthol Plaster

Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for several years in the most successful manner, I can truly say that it is the best and most reliable remedy for all the ailments mentioned in the advertisement.

Price Six.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.  
PROPRIETORS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

### Local and Special News.

Whatever goods your store supplies you'll sell them if you advertise.

THE FROSTY TIME.

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

### Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

An ad to scilicet needs not be fall of wind.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. C. I. Lague.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHAS. PLUMMER.

I was cured of Sciatic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. L. S. Butler.

### Norway Pine Syrup

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

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

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

For an impoverished condition of the blood and loss of vitality, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

As a bell without a clapper, Unless and forgotten, So doth the business of the man Who will never advertise.

### CONSTITUTION CURED.

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

### Signs of worms are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

### A MERCHANT TESTIMONY.

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

C. D. COEMIER,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
Queen Street, N. B.

### Minard's Liniment is the best.

A COMMENTATOR ON B. B. Gentlemen,—Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, as we have a large family.

### WILLIAM ANDREWS

Commissioner in B. E.,  
Baltimore, Md.

It is said that the Queen of Italy has a remarkable collection of historic shoes.

### SOCK HEADACHE.

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

### TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

### THE TIME FOR BUILDING.

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made us thin and drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder. Hood's is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them.

### Lenten Pastoral.

James Charles, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Charlottetown.

To his Dearly Beloved Brethren of the Clergy and Laity, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED,—

Among the different seasons of the ecclesiastical year which demand special attention on the part of every Christian, the holy season of Lent occupies one of the most prominent places. Year after year it serves to recall to our minds a series of events connected with the public life of our Divine Saviour, and to impress upon us a true sense of the incalculable debt we owe Him through His sacred Passion and Death. It is at this season of the year that we are particularly reminded of the enormity of sin and the hatred God bears to it, as also of the necessity of making some suitable satisfaction for the outrages committed against the Divine Majesty through its instrumentality. In conformity with the example given by our Divine Lord, who, retiring to the desert, fasted for forty days and forty nights, the Holy Catholic Church in her inspired wisdom, has set aside this season prior to the commemoration of our Lord's Passion, Death and Resurrection, as the most suitable period to follow the Divine example. Wherefore, during this holy season it is incumbent on all to abandon the current frivolities and dangerous amusements that everywhere surround us, and retire to the innermost recesses of our own consciences, and there meditate on the obligations we have contracted before God our Creator and Redeemer. Too frequently does it happen that the hearts of Christians and Catholics become a desert place—void of all the invigorating influences of Divine Grace and supernatural virtue. They too are exposed to the ever multiplying devices employed by the vigilant enemy of our salvation in order that their eternal ruin may be finally accomplished, and it is only through unceasing vigilance on the part of the faithful that the ultimate victory of their supreme happiness can with certainty be realized. For those and similar reasons does our holy mother the Church call upon us at the approach of Lent, to renew our efforts in the way of mortifying our sinful inclinations—to enter upon a season of spiritual retirement and bodily mortification, and thereby prepare ourselves for a worthy commemoration of the glorious Resurrection of our Blessed Saviour.

Feeling a sense of our episcopal responsibilities for the eternal welfare of those committed to our care, we likewise exhort you, Dearly Beloved, to enter upon this holy season with due reflection on the duties you owe to God; to withdraw as much as possible from whatever may tend to distract the Christian soul from considering the end for which it was created, and to endeavor with fervent assiduity to make satisfaction to our just God for the manifold offences committed against His Divine goodness. In communicating to you this exhortation, we do nothing else than reiterate the commands so frequently given by God Himself through His holy prophets and inspired writers, as also through His own Divine Son. Thus have you spoken, saying: *Our iniquities and our sins are upon us, and we pine away in them: how then can we live? As I live, saith the Lord, I desire not the death of the wicked, but that he should turn from his way and live. Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways: and why will you die, O house of Israel? (Ezek. xxxiii.) Wash thy heart from wickedness, O Jerusalem: that thou mayest be saved: how long shall hateful things abide in thee? (Jer. iv.)* Thus God extends His saving hand to the wayward sinner, and almost beseechingly invites him to abandon the dangerous paths of a sinful world. It is particularly during this holy season of Lent that our Divine Saviour, through His Holy Church, repeats these salutary warnings and significant exhortations to all the faithful, and do we also embrace this opportunity to earnestly impress them upon you.

It is therefore your pressing duty to hearken to the words of the Divine Oracle, and to put into practice the sacred injunctions our Blessed Lord gives us through His inspired teachers. Our holy Church enjoins upon us the necessity of fasting and abstaining at stated intervals during this holy season, in order that our sinful inclinations may be kept under subjection to our nobler faculties and to the supernatural influences of Divine grace. The inspired Apostle St. John aptly traces our evil inclinations to our inordinate attachment to this world and to its dangerous suggestions. *If any man love the world, he says, the Charity of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world is the Concupiscence of the flesh, and the Concupiscence of the eyes,*

and the pride of life, which is not of the Father, but of this world. And the world passeth away, and the concupiscence thereof, but he that doth the will of God abideth forever. (John I, Ep. II.) It is against these dangerous agents of Satan that we are warned to make provisions, and at no time of the year is such a precaution on our part more acceptable to a forgiving God, than during this season of universal penance. *For He saith: In an accepted time have I heard thee, and in the day of salvation have I helped thee. Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation. (2 Cor. vi.)* With Christian earnestness, then, do we exhort you, Dearly Beloved, to practice such mortification as the holy Church enjoins or recommends, not only that a congruous reparation may be made for the many offences committed against our Divine Lord, not only that by voluntary penances we may be enabled to merit the assistance of His all powerful grace, but also that the obstacles to the practice of virtue, originating in the sinful tendencies of depraved human nature, may be successfully combated and ultimately subjected. *Know ye, says the inspired writer, that the Lord will hear your prayers, if you continue with perseverance in fasting and prayers in the sight of the Lord. (Judith iv.)*

There is another matter, Dearly Beloved, to which we desire to call your earnest and pious attention. To all Catholics there should be no spot on earth having a higher claim on our pure affections than the sacred edifice erected for the purpose of honoring and adoring our Divine Lord. This is especially true of Catholic Churches wherein resides in this real and substantial presence our Blessed Lord under the sacramental species, and in which is repeated, in an unbloody manner, the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ, which is offered for the living and the dead. In the tabernacles of our Altars Christ remains in His real presence, to be the food of our souls. *This is my body. . . . this is my blood. (St. Matt. xxvi.) Do this for a commemoration of me. (St. Luke xxii.)*

And the bread that I will give is my flesh, for the life of the world. (St. John vi.) It is indeed impossible to fully estimate the extent of our Lord's goodness, as manifested by His real presence. But, though His kindness in this regard, surpasses our comprehension, yet it is abundantly evident that our sense of recognition towards Him should occupy the uppermost place in our hearts, and accordingly, since He deigns to remain really and substantially present in our churches, our first duty should be to provide a habitation worthy of His Divine presence. Such were the sentiments of the Royal Prophet when he exclaimed, *Lord I have loved the beauty of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth. (Ps. xxv.) Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house, O Lord: Thy shall praise thee for ever and ever. . . . For better is one day in Thy Courts above thousands. . . . I have chosen to be an abject in the house of my God, rather than to dwell in the tabernacles of sinners. (Ps. lxxiii.)* If the inspired Prophet felt and spoke thus of the Ancient Hebrew Temple which contained but the Ark of the Covenant, with far greater reason can the same be said of the Christian Temple, the Altars of which reside no less a personage than the Son of God made Man. From Holy Writ we learn of the magnificence of Solomon's Temple, erected and completed under the immediate direction of the Most High; and yet it was but a figure of the Christian Temple as designed by God to be the earthly abode of His own Divine Son. These and like considerations, Dearly Beloved, should inspire us with a desire to bestow the utmost attention on the House of God, lest in His just judgment we be found similar to the ungrateful Jews who denied shelter to our Divine Saviour when He was born into this world.

It is indeed true, and the fact is acknowledged, that in most parishes of this Diocese there have been erected suitable churches, which in no small measure testify to the generous zeal of the faithful who assisted in their construction. There is, however, one feature in the way of church edifices, which as yet is wanting in our Diocese. In connection with the episcopal office of each Diocese, there is required a church which will not only serve the exigencies of the parish with which it is immediately associated, but which also is required for diocesan purposes. An example of such diocesan requirements may be taken from the fact that all persons who receive the last sacraments of the Church are anointed with the holy oil which is blessed by the Bishop in the Cathedral Church. The same may be said of the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. This Church should be, and is always

regarded as the principal church of the diocese, and is commonly known as the Cathedral Church, being intimately connected with the Cathedral or See of the Bishop. It is scarcely necessary to remind you that, in the ordinary nature of things, such a church must assume proportions which very considerably exceed those of the ordinary parish church, and that consequently the penurious outlay involved in its construction must be of a more onerous nature.

In all countries requiring a Cathedral Church, the ordinary course pursued in realizing funds for its construction is, that the difference of cost between the erection of the cathedral and that of the parish church, should be borne in common by the whole diocese, since such a church in its cathedral capacity is intended not only for the parish in which it is constructed, but also for the service of the diocese in general. This system has had the sanction of all Catholic countries from the earliest ages; in its very nature it is the most equitable of all parties concerned, and has always recommended itself to the hearty approval of the faithful.

Now, it is our earnest desire, as it was of our illustrious predecessor, that a church, answering this view, be constructed in the city of Charlottetown—that there be erected a Cathedral in its proper signification—an edifice that not only will be a parish church, but which on stated occasions will be available for the service of the whole diocese. For some years the parishioners of the parish of Charlottetown have been engaged in raising funds for the erection of the Cathedral; and while a very considerable sum has been realized, yet it is far short of the amount required for completing the edifice.

Wherefore, Dearly Beloved, we address to you our earnest request that you all contribute, as generously as possible, towards completing this church. The necessity of such an edifice is patent to everyone who beholds the aspect of the structure which now serves for a cathedral, and it is not without the most intense feelings of regret that we find ourselves obliged to hold the august services of our holy religion in a temple of such inferior structure as the one on which we are now depending. We therefore trust that your pious zeal, and exemplary generosity will prompt you one and all to contribute with Christian liberality towards the completion of our proposed new Cathedral.

Regarding the details of this appeal, it is proposed that, until such time as the Cathedral is completed, there shall be collected annually in each country parish an amount that will equal a contribution of ten cents from each communicant of the respective parishes.

By virtue of authority granted us by the Holy See, we publish for the present Lenten season the following dispensations:—

1. The use of flesh meat without restrictions on all Sundays.
2. The use of flesh meat at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Ember Saturdays and Easter Saturday excepted.
3. The use of dripping and lard for dressing fish and other foods is permitted at all meals, excepting on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.
4. Flesh meat and fish are not allowed at the same meal.

This pastoral shall be read in each Church of this diocese, by the Pastor, on the first Sunday he officiates therein after its reception.

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen

Given at Charlottetown this 10th day of February, 1896.

† JAMES CHARLES McDONALD,  
Bishop of Charlottetown.

## Royal Baking Powder

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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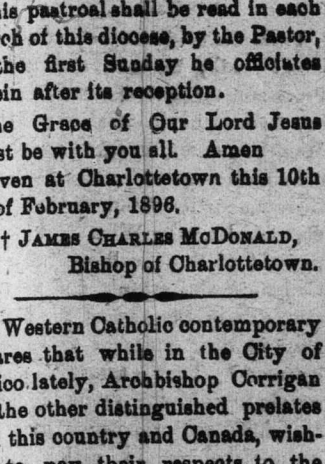
The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen

Given at Charlottetown this 10th day of February, 1896.

† JAMES CHARLES McDONALD,  
Bishop of Charlottetown.

## Hood's Cured Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunchee All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood,  
Saugerville, Maine.

A Western Catholic contemporary declares that while in the City of Mexico lately, Archbishop Corrigan and the other distinguished prelates and the other distinguished prelates from this country and Canada, wishing to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate, requested President Diaz to name an hour when he would be pleased to receive them, and that the Mexican President's answer was that he could receive them only as a private citizen at his home. It is further stated that they accordingly paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Porfirio Diaz, dressed as citizens and not even wearing the Roman collar. There is no truth in all this. The fact is, the Archbishop and the other prelates were treated with the greatest courtesy by Pres-

"Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Saugerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

### The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

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

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

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

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

### Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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

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

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building.

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



Ladies', Gents', Girls', Boys',

## COME AND SEE,

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

## SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES

And you will see our fine assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
CAMERON BLOCK

JAMES H. REDDIN,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

CAMERON BLOCK,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.







for many reasons having become more urgent and apparent. A communication has been received from the Federal Council of the Rifle Association of Australia, inviting the Bisley team of 1895 to travel to England via Australia. This invitation was considered by the Executive committee, and a reply was sent, thanking the Federal Council for the invitation, and at the same time stating that such an undertaking was quite beyond the ability of the association, in consequence of the great expense involved, but if a team is sent to Bisley from Australia it was hoped that they might return via Canada and take part in the matches of the association. The treasurer's statement shows the receipts from all sources for the year to be \$18,701, and the expenditure \$17,322, leaving a balance to the credit of the association of \$1,379. The total number of rifle associations affiliated with the Dominion association is: Pr. Vincent, 7; regimental, county and others, 38. In his report to the association, Major Markham, commander of last year's Bisley team, had several suggestions to make. He thinks that all members of future teams should be instructed to assemble at a hotel in Montreal, to be named in the instructions sent to the members of the team, and thus facilitate the checking and handling of baggage, besides largely reducing the expense. He recommends that in order to avoid any question hereafter that the distribution of allowances to the team for expenses be left to the discretion of the commanding officer. Another suggestion which Major Markham has to make is as to the desirability of limiting the eligibility of the competitors for positions on the team. He is strongly of the opinion that the limit as it existed in 1895 should be re-enacted, thus affording a chance for some of the younger men, who will be more encouraged to practice for positions on the team.

At the opening of the House on Thursday, the 20th, Hon. Mr. Foster introduced the bill relating to cheese manufacture in Canada, the design of which was to provide for the stamping of the date of the month on the cheese and prevent misrepresentation. Second, to regulate the factories and creameries in the matter of their productions for export. No cheese or butter could be sold or held for export except from a registered factory. Major McLennan, who is practically the father of the measure, spoke of the importance of a bill of this kind. It was asked by the factory men, cheese handlers and others, and was essential for the maintenance of the reputation of the excellency of Canadian cheese. Mr. McLean and Mr. Walsh approved of the measure, which was opposed by Mr. McShane. The bill was read a first time. Hon. Mr. Dickey, answering Mr. Edgar, said that the Chignecto Maritime railway had issued first preference

mortgage bonds to the amount of \$300,000 at par. The government had no power to enforce the penalties which had been repealed by the statute of 1891. The debate on the budget was continued by Messrs. Legris, Bennett and Martin. It is not expected now that the discussion will close before Tuesday, hence the second reading of the remedial bill will be postponed. An important decision was reached by the government, which is destined to have a far reaching influence on the port of St. John. The success attendant on the winter service has been followed by the determination to accede to the request of the maritime trade of trade and not to subsidize hereafter any steamship line which makes its terminal point on this side of the Atlantic at a United States port. As soon as Mr. Corwall, secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Board of Trade, communicated with Messrs. Hazen, Chesley and McLeod, they took the matter up with the government through Hon. Mr. Free. The Minister of Trade and Commerce was greatly impressed with their representations, and reported favorably to the Cabinet. To-day the efforts of the St. John members were crowned with success, an order-in-council being passed this afternoon on the lines as stated. The result will be that the present mail contract with the Allan and Dominion lines expires it can only be renewed on condition that the steamship companies make their terminals at a Canadian port, whether in winter or summer. A deputation of railway mail clerks, accompanied by Messrs. Chesley, Stairs, Powell and other members, interviewed Messrs. Caron and Foster and asked for an all-round increase of salary to the men engaged in the postal mail service. The question was thoroughly discussed, but Sir A. F. Caron held out small hopes of the request being granted this year. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the government could greatly augment its postal revenue by reimposing postage on newspapers. Mr. Jack of St. John represented the eastern men. Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice to-night of a motion to authorize the government to raise three million dollars for the purpose of the defence of Canada, the interest to be paid not to exceed 4 per cent. Dairy Commissioner Robertson gave an interesting outline before the agricultural committee of the proposed plan for sending dressed and fine meats to England. Farmer members of the committee were greatly taken with Mr. Robertson's proposal.

The drawing in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, will take place in the evening of St. Patrick's in connection with the Grand Concert which is being prepared for that date. Persons to whom lottery books have been sent will please try to have the returns in as soon as possible. M. A. Smith, Secy.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

"BILL" N.Y., the American humorist is dead. About persons lost their lives in a house destroyed by fire in Baltimore on Sunday last. Mr. DAVID MCKEAN, late member for Cape Breton county has been called to the Senate. The St. John Telegraph says that a violent thunder and lightning storm prevailed at Eastport a few days ago.

The trade returns for January show a gratifying increase. Exports were augmented \$3,000,000, and the duty collected increased \$553,000. Mrs. ANNE McDONALD, we regret to learn, accidentally slipped on the sidewalk near Stevenson's corner on Sunday afternoon, and had one of her arms broken near the wrist.

The Opera House has been engaged for Easter Monday night for a grand concert in aid of the new cathedral fund. The best of talent will participate and the concert will be first class in every particular. At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Malachi's, Kinkora, on Sunday last, it was decided to hold a grand social gathering at Kinkora Station on Tuesday the 7th of July next, in aid of the new church building fund.

On Tuesday evening, March 10th, the pupils of the Convent de Notre Dame, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment in the Convent Hall. Proceeds in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral. A LECTURE will be delivered in the A. O. H., Hall, by Mr. Percy Pope, on Friday evening, March 6th. The second part of the programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music. A pleasant time is assured. Admission 15 cents.

TORONTO, February 25, 1896. Sir James Taylor, living at Davisville, North Toronto, was found frozen to death in his bed on the morning of the 17th inst. The discovery was made by some of his neighbors who missed the old man from his usual haunts. The total amount of milk received last week was 21,634 lbs. A quantity of cream was also received. During the week 3,000 lbs of butter were manufactured, and 1,300 lbs of butter (in prints) were shipped to the St. John Market. Good for the creamery.

DAVID STEVENSON, brother of S. C. Stevenson, secretary of the Montreal Exposition Co., is a resident of the Transvaal. He was one of Dr. Jameson's party and took part in the celebrated Jameson raid. TUESDAY next, March 3rd is set down as the date for the second reading of the remedial bill in the House of Commons. From that date the debate on the bill will be continued from day to day, except Mondays, till it is brought to a vote.

A FATAL accident took place in No. 3 slope at Springhill, N. S., on Monday last. Whilst the men were working on the leading slope one of the ropes broke and ten full boxes of coal crashed to the bottom, killing Laurence Gallant, of Rustico, P. E. I., who has been working at the mines only a short time, and injuring another. Mr. Gallant left his island home about three months ago. He was twenty-two years of age. The Stanley arrived at Georgetown at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning after being out in the ice since Friday morning. She had on board 38 passengers and a full cargo of freight. Between midnight and eight o'clock Monday morning ten I. C. B. sections of freight were discharged from the Stanley, and thirty-six carloads were put on board. The steamer left on return to Pictou shortly after eight Monday morning and arrived there at two o'clock. She returned to Georgetown yesterday where she will lay up to clean bottom, and will be off the route about eight days.

SIR DONALD SMITH, M. P., has recently returned to Ottawa from a visit to Winnipeg. Rumor has associated his visit to the prairie city with a mission to endeavor to bring about such an amicable adjustment of the Manitoba School difficulty as would preclude the necessity of Federal interference. Telegraphic reports say such a consummation is possible as a result of Sir Donald's mission. Of course, until such time as something definite is known as to whether or not Sir Donald acted in any such capacity, or whether or not the Government have any notion of receding from their position on the school question, all manner of conjectures will prevail.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Dr. Morrison delivered in St. Dunstan's Cathedral the first of a series of conferences to be delivered during the Sunday evenings of next February. His subject was "Religion." The word "religion" was accepted in its broad significance. It was shown to be a bond between man and a superior power, that the idea of religion is implanted in man's very nature, was shown from the fact that among all peoples, even pagans and savages, this idea of a superior being existed. The necessity of religion was proved by showing that without it no moral obligation could exist. This basis of religion was proven by numerous arguments. Having shown that religion exists, that it is a necessity for man, and having shown the benefits arising from it, the difference between natural and revealed religion and other distinctions will follow, and will form the subject of future conferences.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, daily commissioner, continued his interesting account of the proposed dressed meat experiments before the agricultural committee, Ottawa, on Friday last. He said it was proposed to ask parliament for an appropriation of \$300,000 to permit the scheme being carried out. The intention was to purchase weekly an average of 500 head of cattle at Montreal, where they would be killed, dressed, chilled, put up in attractive wrappers and shipped to depots in Great Britain. In about ten weeks time the returns from the first shipments would come in. The proposed vote of \$300,000 would also be returned to the government as the business progressed. He hoped in winter time that the trade would be contained from St. John or some other port. Members of the committee were greatly taken with Prof. Robertson's proposals and unanimously endorsed them on motion of Mr. R. A., seconded by Mr. McDonald. On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was decided to print 100,000 copies of Prof. Robertson's evidence to circulate among the farmers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Railway Meeting.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir—I wish again to call your attention to the bitter and unswerving opposition of the Grit press in this Province to the proposal to extend railway communication to Belfast and Murray Harbor, and other sections of the Province. Last winter the agitation was characterized in the very worst language, and every attempt was made to dissuade and discourage the people. Unusually large issues of the "Patriot" containing the most perverse and untrue statements were in hundreds sent into the country, in order to poison as far as possible the minds of the generally reading class, against the enterprise. Some of these false statements the Patriot had to contradict and correct. But the correction was not made in unusually large editions sent into the country to do away with the false statements which had been, and the Patriot's object was attained, namely, to discredit the railway agitation. It appears the Patriot is to renew its tactics of last winter to railroads, and in this case, when a false impression is to be created, extra copies of the Patriot are sent out broadcast to carry out its purposes.

It is, however, the editors of this Dominion may not be far from an election contest, and the tactics of the Patriot and Grit press should be closely watched. It has been proved that in order to gain a party advantage, those who are not scrupled to betray and sacrifice the best interest of Belfast and Murray Harbor; and it behooves the electors to beware of them. Yours, RAILWAY. Lot 57, Feb. 13, 1896.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir G. S. Baden-Powell, conservative member of parliament from Liverpool, who acted as Canadian commissioner on the joint commission on the condition of sea life in the United States, writes to the Times on the 21st, that before England agrees to a joint commission she should ascertain how Venezuela would be bound by its decision, and what degree of responsibility the United States assumes in the control of Venezuela. The editor of the Saturday Review, who is now in Cape Town, telegraphs to that paper: "I have drawn the attention of J. Hofmeyer (leader of the Afrikaner party) to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that he believed Cecil Rhodes to be ignorant of Dr. Jameson's intention to invade the Transvaal. Hofmeyer said: 'Then Mr. Rhodes must have been less frank in his interview with Mr. Chamberlain than he was in those with me after his resignation.'"

The Montreal Star cable of Friday last says: "The bill to finally exclude imported live cattle, which was read for a first time in the house of commons last night, was practically unopposed. Even General Lurie, ex-member of parliament in Canada, while arguing that Canada was free from disease, approved of the bill as ending an uncertainty and likely to induce Canadians to export dressed meat instead of stockers. W. H. Long, president of the board of agriculture said he believed the restrictions would never be removed."

A San Francisco despatch of the 19th, says that news received that day from Australia was to the effect that during the first two weeks of January the heat in New South Wales surpassed any on record. The temperature in Sydney reached 100 degrees in the shade, while in several parts of the colony the thermometer reached 122 degrees in the shade. In other colonies the heat was quite so severe, but throughout Victoria the Mercury reached 100 degrees, and in South Australia in some places it marked 117 degrees in the shade. In western New South Wales great mortality has recently been caused by bush fires, which always occur when the grass is dried up. In other districts the water has given out and the stock is dying. In a large vineyard district the grapes were cooked on the vines. In Sydney it was found necessary to suspend carriage and omnibus traffic and to omit drill in the barracks. In the gold fields in the western part of the colony, horses dropped dead while ploughing, and birds fell dead out of the trees overcome by the fierce heat. To add to this suffering, the high temperature was accompanied by hot winds.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Friday the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of January, 1894, and in and between Daniel McQueen of Pictou, and John McQueen of Pictou, his wife, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Anne McQueen, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part. All that tract piece or parcel of land situate being and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the north by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the east by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the west by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the south by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry. The further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. F. D. St. C. Brecken, Chartered Auctioneers, 115 Water Street, Pictou, N. S., on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1896.

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TO be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of January, 1894, and in and between Daniel McQueen of Pictou, and John McQueen of Pictou, his wife, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Anne McQueen, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part. All that tract piece or parcel of land situate being and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the north by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the east by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the west by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the south by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry. The further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. F. D. St. C. Brecken, Chartered Auctioneers, 115 Water Street, Pictou, N. S., on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1896.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It is a scientific, certain, and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McConachie & Son, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sole Proprietors. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd. Sole Proprietors.

WEEKS' Sale. Sale. Sale. Before the 31st of December we intend to make the balance of our large fall and winter stock move rapidly if Big Reductions and Big Discounts will do it. We can save you from \$1.00 to \$2.00 on the price of every purchase of Ladies' Jackets and Capes. Fur Goods will be all reduced. Fur Capes, Fur Jackets, Muffs, Collars, and everything in our store will be sold at prices down to the lowest point. Remember, from now till New Years.

Every Ladies' Jacket And all Fur Goods. Must be cleared out. These are all the very best goods, and money can be saved by trading with us.

One Hundred Cents. We all know make a dollar, and you will find one dollar will go further at Weeks & Co's than any other store. We are here to do a big business and keep all hands busy. We buy direct from the manufacturers at best prices. Big Bargains now on Gents Winter Lined Gloves, very suitable for Xmas Presents. Also, one thousand handsome Silk Handkerchiefs to choose from. Everything the very best. Nearly every person on P. E. Island knows where W. A. Weeks & Co's store is. If you don't know, it is on Queen Street, next Beer & Goff's Grocery Store, and that is the spot for Honest Goods at Honest Prices.

WEEKS', THE PEOPLES' STORE. Wholesale and Retail.

Farm for Sale. WEST RIVER, LOT 65. JUST ARRIVED. 550 Barrels choice brands including Brides, Barkades, Faithful Friends, Queen City, and the celebrated Five Roses. All bought before the advance and will be sold at lowest prices. MATTHEW & McLEAN, Souris, Feb. 19, 96-31. City & W. Pat 31.

Mortgage Sale. TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House, Souris, P. E. I., on Wednesday the 27th day of February, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of January, 1894, and in and between Daniel McQueen of Pictou, and John McQueen of Pictou, his wife, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Anne McQueen, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part. All that tract piece or parcel of land situate being and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the north by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the east by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the west by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry, and on the south by the highway known as the highway of the Pictou and Pictou Ferry. The further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. F. D. St. C. Brecken, Chartered Auctioneers, 115 Water Street, Pictou, N. S., on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1896.

THE HERALD FOR 1896. During the present year the HERALD will contain religious selections from the highest authorities and the most approved sources; brilliant and interesting stories from the best living authors; accounts of the proceedings in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures; the news of the world, condensed for busy people; accounts of all local happenings of importance. It will also discuss in clear and terse language, the different living issues as they present themselves. \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Farm for Sale. TO be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 9th, 1896, Auburn, Lot 33. A farm of 90 acres of first-class land with new house, barn and coach house; 50 acres clear and the rest covered with a splendid growth of hardwood and rails. There is also on the premises a large orchard. Twenty acres ploughed and ready for crop; twelve acres of new meadow which has been covered with manure, also the following stock and farming implements: 1 Mare, 14 years old; 1 horse, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 2 cows, in calf; 3 heifers 2 years old; 14 sheep, 1 buggy, one driving sleigh, 1 riding saddle, 2 sets driving harness, 2 sets cart harness, 2 carts, one truck, 1 express wagon, 2 wood sleighs, 1 plough, 1 set harrows, and all the household furniture. Terms of sale—All sums under \$5 cash, over that amount nine months credit on approved joint notes. Should the day prove unfavorable, the sale will take place on first day following. PATRICK TYNAN, Feb. 19, 1896-31.

FALL CLOTHING. Illustration of a man carrying a large sign that says 'FALL CLOTHING'. Copyright 1894.

Stock-taking Sale! EVERYTHING GOING CHEAP. The balance of our Stock of Sleigh Robes, the balance of our Stock of Fur Coats, the balance of our Stock of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, at half price, get one!

10,000 Yards Ladies' Dress Goods. From 5 cents a yard we are closing out our Ladies' Dress Goods at very low prices. Come to us for Dress Goods, we can give you more for your dollars than you can get elsewhere. 5 Ladies' Astracan Jackets. \$45.00 Jackets for \$30.00 \$35.00 Jackets for \$25.00, \$25.00 Jackets for \$16.00. Don't lose this chance if you want one. Men's Ulsters and Overcoats at your own price. We will sell you a Coat cheaper than you can buy anywhere. You can depend upon it. Try us, try us.

J. B. McDONALD & Co. NEW GOODS. PROWSE BROS. Have received 125 cases and bales of

New Goods for Spring! 500 Remnants Dress Goods at about half price, 300 Remnants Gray Cotton, 250 Remnants Print Cotton, 5 cents up, 150 pieces Flannel, 200 Rolls Carpet, 65 Rolls Oil Cloth, 100 dozen Shirts, 500 suits

READY-MADE CLOTHING. All bought for spot cash, to be sold on the same terms. Talk about Bargains, but if you want real genuine Bargains you can get them at Prowse Bros. Never in the history of trade in this Province was such nice goods offered for the price as this season. A good man's shirt for 20 cents.

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Farm for Sale. TO be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 9th, 1896, Auburn, Lot 33. A farm of 90 acres of first-class land with new house, barn and coach house; 50 acres clear and the rest covered with a splendid growth of hardwood and rails. There is also on the premises a large orchard. Twenty acres ploughed and ready for crop; twelve acres of new meadow which has been covered with manure, also the following stock and farming implements: 1 Mare, 14 years old; 1 horse, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 2 cows, in calf; 3 heifers 2 years old; 14 sheep, 1 buggy, one driving sleigh, 1 riding saddle, 2 sets driving harness, 2 sets cart harness, 2 carts, one truck, 1 express wagon, 2 wood sleighs, 1 plough, 1 set harrows, and all the household furniture. Terms of sale—All sums under \$5 cash, over that amount nine months credit on approved joint notes. Should the day prove unfavorable, the sale will take place on first day following. PATRICK TYNAN, Feb. 19, 1896-31.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET TASTE AND PAINLESSLY TAKEN. THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND DELICIOUS. Office, Great George St., Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1892-19.

Here's Your Chance. Astrakan Jackets. AT A LARGE DISCOUNT. Owing to the mildness of the winter we have still a nice variety left and offer them at astonishingly low prices. Never before have we offered such low prices on furs.

BEER BROS. It means money saved for you.

CAPES AND ULSTERS. AT CLEARANCE PRICES. We doubt if you can buy even the cloth at the price we offer the Ready-made Garments. Such bargains don't go begging. Call quickly if you want to share in them.

BEER BROS. OUR GREAT ANNUAL WHITE SALE IS NOW GOING ON. BEER BROS.



**ONE THING CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN**

**PAIN-KILLER**

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age.

**Taken Internally, It Cures:** Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

**Used Externally, It Cures:** Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frost-bite.

To article ever attached to such unbranded product. We have no objection to the use of the name "Pain-Killer" in any advertisement in promoting the sale of any other medicine, provided the name "Pain-Killer" is prominently displayed on the wrapper of the medicine advertised. We have no objection to the use of the name "Pain-Killer" in any advertisement in promoting the sale of any other medicine, provided the name "Pain-Killer" is prominently displayed on the wrapper of the medicine advertised.

**THE POWER OF PRAYER.**

Low before the altar kneeling,  
Kneels a little child in prayer;  
Pain and grief his heart are rending,  
This is that brings him there.

In the grave his mother's lying;  
Scarcely a fortnight is he dead;  
Now at home his brother's lying  
On what seems his dying bed.

He has come before the altar,  
There his load of grief to lay;  
In his faith he did not falter,  
As he raised his voice to pray.

"Thou hast taken my dear mother,"  
Said the sweetest voice, soft and low;  
"Now thou comest to my brother,  
Must, O, must he also go?"

"O, my gentle Jesus, hear me;  
If it be Thy gracious will,  
Let my brother stay yet near me,  
Heal him of the present ill."

Then he waited long and listened  
For an answer to his prayer;  
In his eyes the bright tear glistened  
For no message heard he there.

Yet he did not feel forsaken;  
As from the Church he took his way,  
His dear brother was not taken,  
But from bed he rose that day.

**DIMITRIOS AND IRENE;**  
—OR—  
**The Conquest of Constantinople**  
—A HISTORICAL ROMANCE—  
(Copyrighted)  
—BY—  
**CHARLES WARREN CURRIER.**

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**CHAPTER VIII.**

After the capture of Nicolaus, he had been conveyed to a subterranean dungeon. He would have been put to death immediately, but it was supposed that he held important secrets, which might be of use to the Greeks. The place where he lay chained, seemed to him a portion of that eternal prison, where the soul undergoes everlasting torture for his wickedness on earth. Not the faintest ray of light penetrated into that abode of perpetual gloom; no starless night was ever like unto it in blackness. Silence reigned profoundly; it was the silence of the tomb. Its walls that, for centuries, had been heated in the bosom of the earth, served as the foundation for an enormous tower, one of five that formed the Pentapylon, a prison for political offenders. Constantinople might fall to pieces with a sudden crash; no echo of the noise would reach the unfortunate inmate of that abode of death. There lay Nicolaus Leocapenos, the traitor to his country and his God. While far from all that might distract his mind, the victim reverted to the past. He beheld, in the anguish of his soul, the misery which had descended to install into his heart the seed of virtue, but whose wise counsels he had despised. There arose before him, one by one, the friends in whose company he had begun to walk upon that road which finally led him to the unfortunate condition in which he now found himself. He saw so distinctly the day so which he first met Angela Ladraonzi, that he was then so young, so beautiful, and so innocent. Her guileless heart was beguiled by his deceitful tongue, he dragged her down to the lowest depths of misery. He saw Dimitrios and Irene, he remembered the fatal passion that had taken possession of him, which, a spark in the beginning, had become a mighty conflagration. He recalled to mind his treachery; he shrank back in terror from himself. A voice whispered in the depths of his heart: "Nicolaus, return; raise thy heart, pray; it is never too late." Another spoke: "Too late, Nicolaus; too late forever. Thou hast forsaken God; thou hast followed Mahomet; let Mahomet help thee now." Suddenly, he shrieked, with a cry that seemed to pierce the very walls of his dungeon: "Oh, God! what is that? I see her," and he strook back as far as he could into a corner of his prison. "She approaches; she is covered with blood; her eyes flash vengeance; her arm is uplifted to strike. Help! Mercy! Lela, pardon; spare me!" There was a heavy fall upon the ground; all again silent as the tomb. Nicolaus had lost consciousness.

When he returned to his senses, the light was shining upon him; he lay on a couch in a small cell, the barred window of which admitted a few scanty rays of the benign, though mysterious, force of nature without which, life would become extinct upon the face of the earth. As Nicolaus opened his eyes, he looked bewildered around him; he knew not where he was. Had he exchanged one life for another, or was he still in the realm of mortality? Beside him stood a soldier. Nicolaus gazed upon him; his eyes met a countenance that he had seen somewhere he could not recall. Suddenly he turned and buried his face in the pillow; he had

recognized the one who stood gazing at him.

"Dimitrios!" he moaned.

"I am Dimitrios, Nicolaus," the other replied. "I am here, not as an enemy, but to forgive. Remembering the example of our common Master, I am here to pardon—my bitterest enemy."

"My God! can it be possible?"

"Yes, it is possible. I pardon all, if thou wilt repent."

"Repent! How can there be repentance without mercy, and how can there be mercy for me?"

"There is mercy. Am I not merciful? and think you that God is less merciful than I?"

Nicolaus was silent. Dimitrios added:

"Pray; knock at the door of mercy. Will you promise me to pray?"

"I will endeavor."

Some days had passed since the scene we have just related in passing. The shock received by the nervous system of Nicolaus, had been so great, that he still lay prostrated in the cell where he left him. However, he was recovering.

He appeared much calmer, though from time to time a dark shadow would flit across his brow. Occasionally his lips seemed to move in prayer.

Dimitrios entered the room. Approaching the bedside of Nicolaus, he sat down. Taking the sick man's hand in his own, he said:

"Nicolaus, you are feeling better to-day; I think we may converse seriously. You have assured me, of your own accord, that you relinquish all claim to Irene. You also promised me that you would offer an explanation which would clear up the mystery of the last few days. Will you now fulfil your promise?"

"Ah! my good friend," replied the sick man, "it is a bitter tale, but it be told to my own greater shame. You have now learned of my intimacy with the unfortunate Lela. When I conceived that fatal passion for Irene, I determined to ruin you, and to make Lela my tool. In order better to succeed, I made use of a third person. Michael Doccas is a more intimate friend of John Diogenes; he is at present abroad, I believe. I caused him to meet Lela, as it were accidentally. She swore to him that she was affianced to you. Out of interest in his friend, he communicated this intelligence to him. This was the beginning of your sorrows. For more than two years I have been in secret communication with the Turks. On my last visit to Adrianople, Sultan Mohammed commanded me to return hither disguised. In that disguise you have seen me. It was my pilgrim's garb that gained me admittance into the house of Diogenes. While at the Turkish fort, on the Bosphorus, I concocted the iniquitous plan that took Irene away. I determined to have her removed from Constantinople, and, by bribery, I gained over the Turkish Pasha to my cause. When I arrived in the city, everything worked even better than I had expected. I found Irene sick. I presented myself as a physician, and persuaded her father to remove her to the salubrious climate of Attica. To the Captain of a Greek vessel, with whom I was acquainted, I gave money to convey the family to Attica. Treacher, as ever, I discovered that the captain carried dispatches for the Doge of Venice, and this I found means to communicate to the Turks."

"But where is Irene?" asked Dimitrios, with impatience.

"Listen. The Captain left Constantinople under the impression that he was bound for Athens. He was instructed to stop near the Turkish fort to take on board a detachment of soldiers who were to act ostensibly as the guard of Irene's family."

Dimitrios rose pale. Nicolaus continued:

"The soldier had orders to allow the vessel to proceed no further than Thessalonica. Here they were to land the passengers."

"Great Heavens! Is Irene in the hands of the Turks? Oh, Nicolaus, it is monstrous!"

"It is monstrous, my friend, did you not say that you forgave me? It was wicked, cruel, barbarous, I hate myself for it, but be not alarmed."

Dimitrios buried his face in his hands and sobbed.

"Continue," he moaned.

Nicolaus went on:

"On their arrival at Thessalonica, the soldiers had orders to conduct them to a mansion belonging to my friend, the Pasha; there they were to await me, and meanwhile to be treated with the greatest respect."

"And they are now in Thessalonica, and where?"

"Opposite the Church of the Twelve Apostles."

"I will go to them, I will save Irene."

"It would be rashness now."

"What then can we do?"

"I alone can save them. Had I my liberty! but, alas! I am condemned to die."

"What would you do?"

"After Constantinople falls, as it surely will, I would go to Thessalonica, give them their freedom and ransom them to you."

"Can it not be done now?"

"Impossible. And besides, they are perfectly safe in Thessalonica, under the protection of the Pasha, while here they would be in the greatest danger."

"And you die?"

"I will remain in the hands of the Turks."

"Nicolaus, did I expect no benefit from this, even then would I endeavor to obtain my life, but now a double motive impels me. Farewell!"

Dimitrios arose and departed.

The reader will easily surmise that Nicolaus, having been found unconscious in his subterranean dungeon, had been transferred to a more agreeable prison, principally through the instrumentality of Dimitrios. The Emperor admitted the youth's forgiving spirit, but he believed that justice should take its course, and he therefore refused to commute the sentence which condemned the traitor and murderer to death. The pleading of Dimitrios had been in vain.

A half hour after the conversation with Nicolaus, Dimitrios had begged for an audience with the Emperor, to whose presence he was frequently admitted, not only by reason of the nobility of his birth, but also on account of the monarch's affection towards him. On this occasion, however, he had long to wait. Finally

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sought in vain for that refreshing gift of nature which is always welcome to the sufferer and the weary, but it came not.

Dimitrios, too, tossed restlessly upon his couch. With longing, and yet with fear, he awaited the dawn of that day which was to decide his fate, and when Aurora began to gild the eastern sky, and the first glimmering of the new-born day appeared within his room, his heart beat rapidly, as though the sentence of death were to be executed upon himself. Fatigued, he arose from his couch. His first thought was accorded to the Author of life, and, casting himself upon his knees, he spent some time in silent prayer. Arising, he left the apartment and went out to the inner court. How delicious was the morning! The fresh breeze from the harbor wafted the perfume of many flowers upon the fragrant air, the light spray of the fountain sprinkled the face of Dimitrios, who had seated himself beside it, while a captive bird raised its melodious voice to greet the advent of another day. All seemed so out of harmony with the soul of the young man, where night still reigned and no ray had yet announced the advent of a joyous morning. Nature appeared to sport with his sorrows.

The Emperor had promised to send him word to his dwelling, hence Dimitrios decided not to leave his house until all hope of a joyous future vanished. Helena had also come out to seek refreshment in the cool air of the morning, and she now sat beside her brother. They were silent, for no words seemed adequate to convey their emotions, which were better felt than expressed. The hours had passed slowly, and the warm rays of the sun forced the youthful pair to withdraw into the house. Dimitrios was evidently in a state of agitation, and he paced to and fro, occasionally stopping to listen, as a distant sound broke upon his ear. Helena respected the deep sorrow of her brother, and spoke not, though the look she occasionally cast upon him, betokened her anxiety.

The hours passed, and yet no word from the Emperor. The shadow on the dial indicated that in another half hour the moment of the execution would have arrived. The heart of Dimitrios beat almost insupportably. Helena would stand and listen. Silence itself had now become unbearable, his agitated thoughts sought vent. Turning to Helena, he exclaimed:

"My dear sister, I fear the worst. I have been a fearful decision, I would have heard of it ere now. Only a few minutes more, and all will be over."

"Lose not hope, dear brother, perhaps the Emperor may have delayed the execution in order to give time for reflection. It appears to me that the very fact of your receiving no tidings is good news, it shows that, thus far, nothing has transpired."

"On the contrary, Helena, I will not receive information if the execution takes place. The Emperor wishes to spare himself all further importunities, and when the head of Nicolaus shall have fallen, he will endeavor to console me. Alas! poor unfortunate man, is this the state of one whom I supposed to be my friend! Do we not behold clearly that the wages of sin is death? But I have now no time to moralize, every nerve in my body trembles, my heart appears as if ready to burst out of my breast, my blood is on fire. O! Helena! Helena! suspense is worse than death. Suspense, do I say? No, there is no longer suspense, but certainly, dreadful inexorable certainty stares me in the face. The hour is passed, behold the shadow moves onward in its course. Alas! Nicolaus Leocapenos is no more! His soul has passed through the dark valley of the shadows of death, it has heard its sentence. And thou, Irene, the light of my life, yes, my life itself, thou art lost to me, lost forever. The boldness of the grave summons me, its shadow is cast over me, why should I live? O, Constantine, Constantine, thou hast sold of the house of Paleologus! Is this thy affection? Where are thy words of esteem? Scattered by the wind of thy actions. Where is my love for thee? Dashed to pieces against the rocks of a stern reality. O! what cruel destiny is mine! My God! my God! strengthen me lest I sink forever in this shoreless and unforlorn ocean of dire anguish. Lord, Lord, save me, for I perish!"

(To be continued.)

the bearer of an imperial message approached him with a summons to the presence of his Majesty, into whose private apartments he was conducted. As he entered the room the Emperor looked up, and Dimitrios noticed for the first time an expression of impatience on the Sovereign's face. The youth knelt before him, and the Emperor, contrary to his custom, did not bid him rise. This appeared ominous to Dimitrios. Constantine thus addressed him:

"Dimitrios, hast thou come to disturb me in connection with that unfortunate renegade? Knowest thou not that weighty affairs of the Empire occupy all my attention?"

"Pardon me, your Majesty," Dimitrios replied, "I have the boldness to intrude and encroach upon your valuable time, but I would now implore your clemency on my own behalf as well as that of a family most devoted to your interests and those of the empire."

The Emperor's face assumed a softer expression, while a look of surprise overcast it as he enquired:

"What is it thou hast at heart, my son; hast thou transgressed a law, or hast thou been guilty of a breach of military discipline?"

"Neither, your Majesty, but my happiness and that of persons most dear to me are in the hands of Nicolaus Leocapenos. His death will be the death stroke to that happiness."

The Emperor frowned.

"Explain thyself," he said.

Dimitrios in a few words related the occurrences of the past few days. The Emperor looked serious, perplexed, even sad. He shook his head as though an unpleasant duty lay before him.

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dered, his emotion seemed to give the lie to his words, but, regaining his self-control, he added:

"The only reason why I hope for life, for Dimitrios was a firm believer in the governing hand of a wise Providence, without whose permission not a sparrow falls to the ground. Had this faith deserted him, he would have sunk down into the abyss of despair, his life would have been utterly wretched, but he believed, and his faith sustained him, it gave him hope, it made him feel that he would meet Irene again, if not in this world, then surely in a better one where pain and sorrow cease. It was his faith, which, in all his affliction, he moved, he sought refuge in prayer, and which had rendered the Temple of St. Sophia so familiar to him. Grasping the hand of Nicolaus, he said:

"My good friend, all is not lost yet. I trust that the Emperor will be moved, he is naturally merciful, and I know that he loves me. Therefore, let us hope even in the midst of our darkness. I leave you now, but I feel that we shall meet again. I sincerely congratulate you on your return to God. The good priest who has shown himself so kind to you, will visit you again to-morrow morning, endeavor to persevere in your good dispositions."

A tear glistened in his eye, as he pressed the hand of the doomed man, and, with a heavy heart, he departed from the cell, gently closing the door behind him. Lost in sad reflections, he pursued his way until he reached the portal of his own home.

In one of the aristocratic quarters of the City of Constantinople, stood a venerable mansion which had long been the dwelling of the ancestors of Dimitrios and Helena, who were the only survivors of the family. It was night when young Phocas passed through the arched doorway of his ancestral mansion. Going through a spacious courtyard, he entered a magnificently furnished room where a light was burning. On a rich couch, or lounge, as we might call it in our days, reclined the figure of a young girl. She had fallen asleep, but at the footsteps of Dimitrios roused on the tesselated pavement, she suddenly started from her gentle slumber. A gracious smile played upon her lips, as she welcomed the youth.

"Dimitrios," she spoke, "you have tarried long. I awaited with impatience your return, until, overcome with fatigue, my drooping eyelids refused to perform the nocturnal service I had demanded of them. But alas! I read upon your countenance that you have no favorable communication to make to me. Have you seen the Emperor?"

Dimitrios, seated beside his sister, related to her the events of the day, and closing his discourse, added:

"Still, I trust in God, and He will not cause me to be tried above my strength."

With these words he arose and parted from Helena for the night, both going to their respective apartments. The sister of Dimitrios Phocas was a tall girl, about three years his junior. Since the death of her mother, she had been to be more than a brother, he had taken the place of a father. She clung to him with all the ardor of her Southern heart, and looked up to him as to her only protector. His joys were hers, and his sorrows hers. There was not a pulsation of the heart of Dimitrios which did not find its echo in that of Helena. During the past few days he had communicated to her his affliction, his fears and his hopes, and the only true consolation he derived outside of the supernatural strength which came to him from on High, he found in her society. She was as much like him in her character and in the noble aspirations of her soul, as she was in her features. In a word, for years, she had been living his life, seeing with his eyes, hearing with his ears, thinking his thoughts, and feeling with his heart. Of course, her fears and her hopes were darkened by the shadow of his life in blissful ignorance of that which bears the name of grief. She had been happy, because she saw Dimitrios happy, she loved Irene because she saw Dimitrios loved her, for he was not a jealous nature, and she willingly shared her brother's affection with one whom she looked upon as a sister. The first sorrow of her life had now cast its shadow over her young heart, and that sorrow was the same that wrapped the soul of Dimitrios in gloom. She retired to rest that night with an aching heart, for she knew that her brother was suffering and she could do nothing to alleviate his pain. Intense anxiety for the fate of Irene, dread and uncertainty, and the horrible fear that Nicolaus would be executed kept her awake for the rest of the night. Slowly the hours dragged along, the night had never seemed so interminable. Thus far, she had never known what sleeplessness was, but now she

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