

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 11

## Calendar for March, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 5th, 4h. 4m. m.  
Last Quarter, 13th, 9h. 5m. m.  
New Moon, 20th, 5h. 33m. a.  
First Quarter, 28th, 12h. 39m. evg.

Day of Week.	Sun rise	Sun sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Friday	6 58	4 45	9 08	2 11
2 Saturday	6 36	4 27	9 28	2 12
3 Sunday	6 14	4 09	9 47	2 13
4 Monday	5 52	3 51	10 05	2 14
5 Tuesday	5 30	3 33	10 22	2 15
6 Wednesday	5 08	3 15	10 39	2 16
7 Thursday	4 46	2 57	10 55	2 17
8 Friday	4 24	2 39	11 11	2 18
9 Saturday	4 02	2 21	11 27	2 19
10 Sunday	3 40	2 03	11 43	2 20
11 Monday	3 18	1 45	11 59	2 21
12 Tuesday	2 56	1 27	12 15	2 22
13 Wednesday	2 34	1 09	12 31	2 23
14 Thursday	2 12	0 51	12 47	2 24
15 Friday	1 50	0 33	1 03	2 25
16 Saturday	1 28	0 15	1 19	2 26
17 Sunday	1 06	-0 03	1 35	2 27
18 Monday	8 59	13 00	1 51	2 28
19 Tuesday	8 41	12 42	2 07	2 29
20 Wednesday	8 23	12 24	2 23	2 30
21 Thursday	8 05	12 06	2 39	2 31
22 Friday	7 47	11 48	2 55	2 32
23 Saturday	7 29	11 30	3 11	2 33
24 Sunday	7 11	11 12	3 27	2 34
25 Monday	6 53	10 54	3 43	2 35
26 Tuesday	6 35	10 36	3 59	2 36
27 Wednesday	6 17	10 18	4 15	2 37
28 Thursday	5 59	10 00	4 31	2 38
29 Friday	5 41	9 42	4 47	2 39
30 Saturday	5 23	9 24	5 03	2 40
31 Sunday	5 05	9 06	5 19	2 41

## "Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

The best proof that

### MINARD'S LINIMENT

has extraordinary merit, and is in good repute with the public, is that it is EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they "pay a larger profit."

You will find it in every household.

They all Sell on the Merits and advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING MINARD'S LINIMENT, MADE BY C. C. RICHARD'S & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

## Gordon & McLellan's Tailoring Talk

Your tailor should be a man upon whom you can place absolute reliance. His say should be a true guide for you. You don't need to be a judge of wool or any other material used in

### Men's Clothing

if you make us your tailors. We make only those representations that we are sure we can live up to.

## New Goods

Our store is full of New Goods of the very latest style. Everything that is conducive to the making of a High-class Tailoring Establishment is here. Cloths from the looms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Canada. Come and see for yourselves and be convinced that we always mean what we say, and at the same time leave us your order and be well dressed.

## GORDON & McLELLAN, Men's Outfitters.

"We treat you white, wherever you may hail from." **Grocery Satisfaction**

In this store means something more than simply LOW PRICES. It means strictly high-class goods—the guaranteed kinds. It means prompt attention, quick delivery. It stands for all you can possibly expect, from the best Grocery Store you ever heard of. Everything guaranteed to be the best of its kind.

Our Tea pleases many. It will please you. **Driscoll & Hornsby, Queen Street.**

## WE ARE IN THE Monumental Business

We devote all our time and energies to this line only. We employ tradesmen who thoroughly understand their business—some of them having served their time with the old reliable firm of Cairns & McLean. Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray. We do not import condemned stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.

### THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT COST

To wind up the season's business and make room for our large Fall Stock for winter cutting. Come quick if you want a bargain. We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

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Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street Charlottetown.

## 20th Century.

BE UP-TO-DATE AND SEE OUR EXCELLENT STOCK

Heavy Overcoatings  
Suitings and Trouserings  
Underclothing  
Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ties, etc.

## John McLeod & Co.

Nov 32-1y

### PASTORAL LETTER

—ADDRESSED TO—  
The Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Halifax.

—BY—  
THE MOST REV. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, D. D. Archbishop of Halifax.

Cornelius, by the Grace of God and Favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Halifax.

To the Clergy, Religious Orders, and Laity of the Diocese: Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED.—At the dawn of the Christian era wise men came from the East to Jerusalem, asking: "Where is he who is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the East, and we come to adore him." (Matt. II, 2). The hope of a Redeemer, given by God to our first Parents immediately after their transgression and fall, from primal innocence and grace, lived in the traditions of their descendants, and gave colour to the Religious history of all early nations. Thoughtful men realized that the conditions of life, such as actually existed, could not be the ones intended by a beneficent Creator. They felt that human nature had been born to a nobler destiny social than that of slavery to the passions, and intellectually, than that of perpetually crying in the darkness for light. They were sensible of the existence of a superior Power, and were convinced that only in a closer union with it lay their hope of betterment. But this closer union could not be effected by any effort of man lifting himself up; they felt incapable of that; it must be brought about by God condescending to man. Later on came the explicit promise of God to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob of a Deliverer, a Ruler, a King. Moses and the Prophets gave testimony to this promise, a testimony which was not confined to the Jewish people, but which became known to the nations around about. Referring to

Suetonius, a pagan author, writing in the first years of the second century, says:—"An old and unvarying belief was noised abroad through the whole East, that it was to come to pass at this time that persons sprung from Jewish stock should obtain supreme power." (Vespas. Cap. IV). Previously, Tacitus, in words which are almost identical bears witness to the prevalence of this belief, adding that it was contained in the "Sacred Books of the Priests," that is, in the Old Testament (Hist. V. Cap. XII). Tacitarch, too, discussing the existence of good and evil in the world, refers to the general conviction of the coming of a Mediator who should restore order between God and the human race, and calls it—"a most ancient belief which has descended from theologians and legislators to the poets and philosophers, which does not take rise from any clearly defined author, but is, however, a firm and indelible conviction, propagated in many places not by treatises only, or traditions, but in sacred rites and sacrifices," both amongst barbarians and Greeks" (De Spect. et Oriside).

The belief, then, in the coming of a Supernatural being, who should reconcile man to his Maker, restore order and harmony in human conduct, curb the lawless, uphold the weak, and renew the face of the earth, was old, unchanging and widespread. It was the one hope of humanity tossed about like a rudderless ship, or the seething sea of its own uncontrolled passions. The plaintive prayer of the Prophet, "Drop down dew, ye heavens from above, and let the clouds rain the just; let the earth be opened and bud forth a Saviour; and let justice spring up together." (Isaiah XLV, 8), was the burden of the cry sent up from weary hearts. He, and he only, could cure the ills of the nations. For thousands of years men had been at work. A literature which had never been surpassed existed both in Greece and Rome. Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, had reached a state of perfection unequalled to this day. All the

highest intellectual faculties had been developed to their culminating point. It is only the less noble ones we are developing today. Notwithstanding these achievements the moral and social condition of mankind was most lamentable; its degradation unspenkable. Apart from what may be gathered relative to this, from the writings of pagan poets and historians, we have the very vivid description given by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, of the pagan world. The picture of shameful debasement is rather undrawn; the reality was too revolting to be set down by the Apologetic pen. And the evil was caused because men had "changed the truth of God into a lie," and because "they liked not to have God in their knowledge." If we are honest with ourselves, we shall confess that human nature, unaided by supernatural intervention is incapable of rising to the higher and more noble plane of life, for which it instinctively feels it was born. That intervention was promised, and as we have seen, men were expecting it in the days of Caesar Augustus.

The history of the human race is a great epic, and should be read in its entirety if we wish to grasp the meaning and connection of its various episodes. The story of England's Barons forcing King John to sign, at Runnymede, the Magna Charta, fascinating though it be, does not afford us any adequate idea of the vicissitudes of Parliamentary institutions. Much less will a study of some, even many, of the laws of the physical world, or the adaptation of natural forces to meet our conveniences, enable us to understand the story of mankind, and of the Christian Religion. Yet with no better mental equipment than that supplied by such studies, serious men,—and not seldom, untutored scientific eases, also,—will attempt to explain the story, in a tone more dogmatic than learned, more flippant than convincing. The coming of the wise men from the East to Jerusalem in search of the now born King, is quite credible and explicable

and of the Bible account of man. They came seeking a "King." They found him in a lowly cot, wrapped in coarse swaddling clothes. No men-of-arms guarded the door; no liveried servants watched and waited on the infant; there were no marks or signs of regal dignity in the room. Only "Mary, His mother," (Matt. II, 11), was there. Yet, "falling down they adored Him, and opening their treasures, they offered Him gold, frankincense and myrrh." Were they fools, then, not "wise men," as the Gospel styles them? Had their judgment been guided by human standards, and not by some supernatural light, they should, indeed, be accounted unwise to adore that Babe as their Lord and Master. Read in the light of Bible history and of future events, their adoration is seen as another link in the chain of divine intervention which runs through the whole history of man; they adored, not because their senses bore testimony to the Lordly dignity of the Infant, but because of an infused light and knowledge, or divine Revelation. Time justified their act, proved their wisdom, and has made clear to men of good will that the Babe of Bethlehem was as truly God as He was really man.

The long-expected Redeemer and Mediator had come to break the bonds of sin, to conquer death, and to renew the face of the earth. The Creator had come down to His creature, to lift them up from the mire of iniquity, to dispel the darkness of error, and to offer a balm for every wound, a cure for every spiritual disease, and to subject all things to Himself. Yet He came in lowliness, in meekness, in poverty. His Virgin Mother was poor; His shepherds were the first to greet Him; His most intimate associates during life, His chosen disciples even, were unlettered fishermen; He was despised by the more learned classes, and finally died as a malefactor on a Cross. All the ordinary means of success were lacking in His case; and yet what conqueror ever gained such victories, or so firmly established his kingdom? What school of philosophy has ever disseminated its teachings as widely as our Lord has propagated His? Maxims and rules of conduct proposed by learned men have, indeed, exercised a certain influence over the minds of their pupils, but only within a restricted area, and for a short time. But the Gospel of Christ changed the habits of thought of mankind, opened up new fields of intellectual activity, shed light on many obscure subjects, and emancipated human reason from the slavery of error, by proclaiming the truth. And this no one has not been trespassing; it has dominated the intellect of all that have been best in the world for the past nineteen centuries, and shaped the course of human, social and political reform. Even those who today

reject, or rebel against that Gospel are influenced by it in a thousand ways. Their self-respect which leads them to avoid disgraceful actions, as well as the philanthropy of which they boast, are results, distorted, indeed,—yet the results of the impalpable action of the Gospel in the region of thought. To that same action are to be ascribed all the nobler and more humanizing sentiments, works and theories which distinguish them from the pagans of St. Paul's time. For conduct can never rise higher than its principle. If men are less gross, less cruel, less shameless than in pagan Greece, or Rome, it is because they are informed by a higher principle. Who taught that new and higher principle? Who but the Lord Jesus Christ; He who was "born King of the Jews,"—whose star the wise men had seen in the East, and whom they came to adore.

No serious student of history will gainsay this, so full and clear are the evidences of the renewing, and transforming action of the Gospel, on the wild tiger nature of the pagan nations that were gradually brought under its influence. In the remote confines of Caesarea Philippi, at the base of Mount Hermon, and near one of the sources of the Jordan, our Lord spoke solemn words which are a prophecy and a promise, a pledge of hope for mankind, and at the same time creative words, as potent as those spoken at the beginning, when God said—"Let there be light." After Peter had proclaimed that, "Thou art Christ, the son of the living God," our Lord said—"Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona: because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven."

What of Christ's spiritual kingdom was created, its head on earth designated, its indefeasibility both foretold and guaranteed. Subsequently its scope and mission were more fully defined when our Lord addressing his Apostles, said—"All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. XXVIII, 18-20). This teaching body, consisting of a few Galilean fishermen, thus chartered and commissioned, began its work. Judged by human standards, it must be pronounced totally inadequate to propagate and make popular doctrines opposed to the passions and prejudices of mankind. Yet, history tells how great and widespread and enduring its success has been. Every effect must have a cause potentially proportionate to itself. If we deny a divine power to that teaching body, commonly called the Church, how shall we explain the incontrovertible fact of the humanizing, civilizing and christianizing of so many hundreds of millions through its ministry? How explain the triumphs of the ignominy of the Crucified over the pride of the Roman patrician,—of His code of purity over the degraded masses,—of His meekness over the fierce Goths, and Vandal, and Hun? Our intelligence, when brought face to face with the facts of history, must either stultify itself by admitting effects without a cause, or it must recognize a divine power in the Church, and, consequently, the divinity of its Founder.

And this Divine Founder, who in the beginning was with God, and was himself God, through no compulsion, but moved by infinite love for us, condescended to our weakness, so that we should be made partakers of His strength, uniting to himself a human body and soul through which he might bear our sins, and teach us by word and example.

What does He ask in return for all the benefits conferred upon us in the social, intellectual and spiritual orders? Only our love, our adoration, our service. He is our Brother who has laboured and suffered much

for us; therefore we should cherish Him an intense personal love. He is our God, and as such merits our adoration. He is our King—our King by right of creation and by the right of purchase through the shedding of His blood for us, hence our best service is His due. When He reigns in the heart and the conscience of man, fear and reverence find no place. In families and communities where His laws are observed peace and happiness abound. If we obey Him, we shall find that rest of soul after which we all sigh, even in the midst of thoughtless gaiety, for so He has promised: "Come to me, all you that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of me; because I am meek, and humble of heart; and you shall find rest to your souls." (Matt. XI, 28, 29).

But the victories of the Gospel were not won without many struggles. The evil ones who seduced our first Parents, and who for several thousand years had held sway over the hearts and intellects of so many, fought to maintain His mastery. All through the centuries we see the opposing forces at work; side by side we see their efforts in all the relations of life. In the same kingdom, often in the same community, and sometimes in the same family, we find examples of the loftiest virtues, as well as of the lowest vice. The Gospel message calls man to follow virtue; it does not drive him; the grace of God entreats to good; it does not force. The awful responsibility of freedom of will is ours; good and evil are before us, constituting the touchstone by which souls are proved. If the senses exert an influence to drag us down to material things, the words of Christ—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" (Matt. VIII, 36) tend to lift us up to the spiritual; if temptations are strong to lure us to sinful pleasures, the grace of God is no less potent to strengthen us to seek the unending joys promised to the pure of heart. The Devil, who is no sign of the impure

noble spirit, but having fallen through pride, is ever seeking to draw others down, makes use of men individually and collectively, to thwart, or mar the designs of God through a misuse of their free will. Let no one wonder at this. Does not one man frequently control and shape the actions of a nation? He does not, and cannot force their will; nevertheless, by cajolery, or astuteness, or imperious determination, he bends it to his own purpose. The men may be merely dupes without personal malice, yet they become the effective tools of the one master mind. In this way the devil stirred up persecutions against the Church; he played on national feelings to create divisions; he led the unwary into profane mental speculations, and eventually into intellectual pride and heresy; he engendered a love of wealth and honours at another period; then he appealed to the lower passions so as to strike at the root of the christian home through the effective instrument of divorce. Finally, in our day, he is renewing the tactics which served his purpose so well during the period of decadence of all the dead kingdoms of the past. Then, as now, pride of heart and luxury of life had turned the thoughts of men from God. The religious sense had been blinded by self-indulgence, and the spiritual instinct deadened by an eager pursuit after the material. Gods they indeed, had, but gods who neither cared for, nor took any interest in the affairs of the world. It was not, difficult for the wily foe to persuade such men that, after all, self was the only god, they should adore. It flattered their pride, it drove out fear, it reduced morality to a mere sanitary law. Every thoughtful person can see with what startling similarity the conditions of decadence are being verified in our day. The fight for possession of the sources of wealth is fierce and unrelenting. Justice, charity, honour, are all trampled upon in the mad pursuit after money. The sense of common honesty has become so dull that the successful thief, who has stolen and defrauded under cover of statutes passed by his gold from corrupt legislators, is fawned upon by society, and held up in the press as an example to our school children. The multiplication of the conveniences and luxuries of life has begotten a silly pride in the material progress of our time which would be laughable to the reflecting mind, were not its consequences so regrettable. Men thus affected may yet speak of G-d, but it is no longer the just and loving Father adored by their forefathers. The dry rot of unbelief, bred out of intellectual advancement, has of material and unspiritual things, is sapping the foundation of the Christian life. (Continued on second page)

## Magazines

—FOR—

## March

- Ladies Home Journal
- Strand
- P. E. Island Magazine
- Frank Leslie's
- Puritan
- Argosy
- Nickle
- Metropolitan

And other leading magazines.

## NEW BOOKS

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## Moore, SUNNYSIDE.

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But we want to feel that we deserve it. That's why we give you the most and best for the least money.

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to buy Parlor Suits. We have a fine assortment at from \$24.00 for a solid walnut suit—up to \$85.00—Quality as usual—right.

## John Newson

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The Sun Fire office of London,  
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

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OFFICE—Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

## JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL B.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
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For seeing both at a distance and near.

They are made as perfect as science can make them. Orders for them fitted in gold, silver or other frames, or your own frames if suitable, filled in rotation. When you call ask to see the

### NEW EYE PROTECTOR.

Just the thing to face a snowstorm with.

## E. W. Taylor,

OPTICIAN,

Cameron Block, Ch'town.

## HOW IS THIS?

We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

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The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

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Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

## ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Lancers Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.  
Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.  
Nov 32-1y

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1901.

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

The Bye Election Contest.

This is nomination day for East Queen's, where the election campaign is in full blast. In this issue we published Mr. Martin's address to the electors. It has the right ring; it declares the principles upon which he conducts his contest, and cautions his supporters to be on their guard.

Mr. McGarry (sworn) Examined by A. A. McLean, K. C. voted at Eldon. Residence of place about 59 years. Mr. McKinnon

Dominion Parliament.

The House was well-filled on Friday, March 1st, in anticipation of the introduction of Mr. Costigan's motion re a change in the coronation oath.

Mr. Costigan, in offering his resolution, spoke briefly. He regretted that an impression had gone abroad that he wished to amend the British coronation oath. This was a mistake, as he only wished to strike out a declaration which had no force.

Dr. Kendall, seconded the motion in a good speech and after reciting the facts connected with the election of Maurice Kavanagh to the House in Nova Scotia in 1822, declared that although a Protestant of Protestants he supported every sentiment of the bill.

Mr. Borden made a speech which will go down in the masterly effort. Every word was well weighed and spoken with a determination that no religious controversy should arise therefrom.

OTTAWA advises say that Sir Louis Davis left there for Charlottetown on Monday morning. Is Sir Louis coming to assist Mr. McKinnon to elevate the standard of political purity in East Queen's?

Mr. Clark Wallace vigorously opposed any interference, and thought that members had sufficient business of a public nature to engage their attention.

Mr. Emmerson was speaking when the house rose for dinner. He made a very poor effort, being apparently highly nervous.

After dinner Mr. Emmerson renewed the debate. It was expected that he would make a better showing than in the afternoon, but his argument was disappointing, and it is a fair statement to say that he made a poor impression.

Mr. Haggart sprang a surprise on the House by proving that under Costigan's motion the guarantee of the Protestantism of the sovereign is removed.

Mr. Flinn spoke in support, and Mr. Northrup based the defence on the fact that the resolution was not a motion for amendment, but a motion for a vote.

Mr. Richards (Leger) made a strong appeal in favor of the resolution. The proposition is knocking at the door and should be admitted.

Mr. Holmes (West Huron) is another liberal who wants government control. He argued that the government should own the railroads.

Mr. Scott (Assiniboia) and Mr. Oliver supported. Mr. Holmes (West Huron) is another liberal who wants government control.

In the House on Tuesday, the 5th, a bill was introduced to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lumber Company.

signed on September 31st, 1899. New South Wales has entered into an agreement with the Eastern Telegraph Company, which gives certain rights sought by the Imperial cable, but Mr. Mulock says this will not affect the scheme.

On Wednesday, the 6th, Mr. Fisher stated the government was negotiating for the repeal of the British law in respect to importation of Canadian cattle.

Some high prices have been paid for railway land at Sydney. In answer to Sir Herbert Turner, Mr. Blair gave the following figures: Henry Lucas, 6,480 square feet, \$1,500; Nelson E. Mungah, eighty-four one-hundredths acres, \$83,800; Edward C. Leahy, 7,314 square feet, \$2,000; Henry Mitchell, two lots, \$11,220; damages, \$8,500.

Mr. Bennett moved that in the opinion of the House the time had arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be taken on the question of the transportation of grain with a view to controlling the same in Canadian channels.

Mr. Blair spoke in support, and Mr. Northrup based the defence on the fact that the resolution was not a motion for amendment, but a motion for a vote.

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A FATAL shooting affair occurred near St. Huberts, N. B., on Sunday, as the result of an old feud between two brothers named Lantz on the one side, and David Ermack and Melissa Rutinger on the other.

(Continued from first page) world. The spiritual instinct is no longer quickened by prayer at home or by the study of metaphysics at school.

Has Christianity, then, been a failure? God forbid the thought. If the careless and carnal-minded abound, the fervent and pure of heart upsurge.

Give no heed, therefore, to the sensational announcements which, from time to time, are made in magazines and reviews, that some "scientific fact" has been established which proves certain revealed truths to be false.

Now it is clearly evident from the history of mankind that the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into the world to save sinners.

Christ established His Kingdom for the temporal and spiritual good of man; all its laws, regulations, and counsels make for the ennobling of human nature, and for the attainment of its loftiest aspirations.

Do you, dearly Beloved, proclaim the Kingship of Christ not only by words, but especially by example.

The weakness of the flesh, its propensity to ease and self-indulgence, are ever sources of danger to the spirit.

Our Lord never reasoned with His hearers; he taught or, as many would say, he dogmatized. Precisely; as God he knew all truth, but men, whilst in the flesh could not comprehend an explanation of many revealed truths, even should He have made it. Moreover, His word should be accepted; for He had proved His divinity by His works.

immensely greater. Our Lord never reasoned with His hearers; he taught or, as many would say, he dogmatized. Precisely; as God he knew all truth, but men, whilst in the flesh could not comprehend an explanation of many revealed truths, even should He have made it.

Our day we hear much silly talk about contradictions between science and religion. No branch of human study, has ever yet, nor can it ever, establish a fact, opposed to any revealed truth, too often supposed, or hypotheses, are called "scientific facts"; these, indeed, may be opposed to right reason.

Give no heed, therefore, to the sensational announcements which, from time to time, are made in magazines and reviews, that some "scientific fact" has been established which proves certain revealed truths to be false.

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"To the king of ages, immortal, invisible, the only God, be honour and glory, forever and ever. Amen." (1 Timothy, I, 17) The Regulations for Lent are the same as last year. You are reminded, Dear Brethren of the Clergy, of the two Annual Collections ordered by the Holy See, and are requested to forward the proceeds without delay.

This Pastoral shall be read in every Church of the Diocese on the first Sunday after its reception that the Pastor shall officiate therein. J. B. MORIARTY, Arch. of Halifax, P. Sec. Halifax, Feb. 14th, 1901.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. Make a mental note—"Good Shoes" does not mean high priced shoes. A moderate cost and grand value are comrades.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

The Prices. The market was sily attended yesterday, in consequence of the poor roads, and consequently prices remain practically the same as last quotations. The price paid for pork was 7 1/2 cts. The supply was not very plentiful. Eight or ten loads of hay were disposed of at prices between 55 and 65 cents per cwt.

To the Electors of East Queen's.

GENTLEMEN.—On the 7th day of November last I gained my election as the representative of the Riding of East Queen's in the present parliament of Canada. I succeeded in doing so, notwithstanding the tremendous influences of money, promises, intoxicating liquors, etc., together with the most unjust conduct of the Returning Officer and many of his deputies which lost me nearly or perhaps more than one hundred votes.

I was surely entitled to retain my seat, fairly won in the face of the most infamous and shameful methods. My opponent, however, having failed to secure the majority of votes on declaration day, sought the aid of a judge of the County Court in order to set aside the expressed will of the people at the polls, and succeeded in trampling on the well understood verdict of the people, and the seat was unjustly given to my opponent.

Living as we do under a constitution and laws which are the proud boast of every loyal subject of the Empire I began an action to rectify the wrong that had been committed, with the result that my opponent was unseated and the election voided.

Under these circumstances, at the request of my Conservative friends and some prominent Liberals, I have consented to fight the battle over again. In doing so my determination is to conduct a clean campaign, without the use of intoxicating liquors, money, or undue influence, and hope to have the cordial support of all who desire to banish such degrading influences from the poll. On this course I am bound to stand or fall.

I ask every one to vote against the man or party who offers money, liquor or anything else to secure votes. No true friend of mine will use any. If any do, and it is brought to my notice, I shall promptly disown him. This is to be no simple boast. As far as in me lies, East Queen's will be redeemed from the foul blot cast on its fair fame at the last election, which one of the judges on the Bench declared from the evidence given "as such a revelation in the way of deluging a country with intoxicating liquor" as "there has never been known in Prince Edward Island."

BUY AT PERKINS' Now Stock-Taking. BARGAINS - IN ALL - Departments THIS WEEK. SPECIAL VALUES IN Dress Goods, Silks, Coats, Costumes, Furs, Blankets. F. PERKINS & Co MILLINERY LEADERS.



Should be in Every Home.

Hazard's Yellow Oil should be in every home...

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

March 7. BY S. L. AMERY.

Great Angel of the School stand forth to-day. And let our eyes behold thee steadily...

Treasure Island

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

PART VI.

CAPTAIN SILVER

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

THE BLACK SPOT AGAIN. "Silver!" they cried. "Barbecue forever!

ing us from the margin of the wood: "Block-house, ahoy!" it cried. "Here's the doctor."

13 Running Sores.

Mr. Stephen Wescott, Freeport, N.S.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

LAXATIVE PILLS.

A Daughter's Danger.

A Chatham Mother Tells how her Daughter, who was Troubled with Weak Heart Action and run Down System was Restored to Health.



Every mother who has a daughter drooping...

A Terrible Cough.

Read what Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold, which settled on my throat and lungs, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Teacher—And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts?

BEER

GOFF'S

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

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Farm for Sale! On Bear River Line Road.

Lenten Season

Boneless Fish in 30 lb boxes, Boneless Codfish (pure) in 30 lb boxes.

What Next? Colwill's at it again! W-H-A-T? ? Giving bargains in Crockery to the people of course.

W. P. Colwill's

Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

48 CENTS

Is all we ask for the "Hercules' Unlaundered White Shirt

D. A. BRUCE,

Morris Block, Charlottetown.

Final Notice!

If your account is past due do not be surprised should you receive a summons to appear on a set day at either the County or City Court.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Just a Word!

Spring will soon be here, and you may be making a change in your cooking stove.

The Highland Range.

(MADE IN BOSTON.) Fennell & Chandler

Bazaar Bookstore!

[LATE F. J. HORNSBY] Morris Block, Charlottetown.

School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper.

THE BAZAAR BOOKSTORE

Stock complete, Prices Low, Prompt attention. Remember the place.

Morris Block, Charlottetown.

"HERALD SUPPLEMENT"

## GIVEN AWAY

\$100 Solid 14k. Gold Waltham Watch

\$30 Solid Silver Watch.

CLOCK, LAMP, CAKE BASKET, SILVER SPOONS, ETC.

31 Prizes in all to those who make the nearest correct estimate of what the total population of Prince Edward Island will be on April 1st, 1901, as shown by the official census to be then taken.

THE CENSUS OF TEN YEARS AGO GAVE P. E. I.

109,080

Every person who buys from us \$1.00 worth of goods before April 1st, 1901, will get the full value for their money, and in addition will be entitled to give or send us one estimate of what they think the Total Population will be on April 1st, 1901, and they will share in the distribution of the above valuable prizes.

The above offer is made to advertise our business and with the expectation of increasing it in the future, as we wish a large number to share in the many advantages in dealing with us in our new Cash System.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
JEWELLER

Cameron Block, Ch'town.

HERALD SUPPLEMENT

# GET AWAY

THE CIRCUIT OF TEN YEARS FOR EACH YEAR

100,000

Every person who has had a year's worth of  
good fortune and has had the full value of  
his money, and is willing to invest it in  
the one-circuit of ten years, will share  
the distribution of the money. The money  
is divided into ten shares, each of which  
is worth a year's worth of good fortune.  
All good fortune is plain figures.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
JEWELLER

Cassidy Block, Chicago

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