

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

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

Vol. XXIV. No. 45

## Calendar for Nov., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h 58m, a. m.  
Last Quarter, 9th day, 6h 54m, p. m.  
New Moon, 16th day, 0h 59m, p. m.  
First Quarter, 23rd day, 3h 6m, p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water
1 Fri	6 47	4 4	5 30
2 Sat	4 39	4 23	6 30
3 Sun	5 37	4 43	7 44
4 Mon	5 36	5 20	9 6
5 Tues	5 35	6 11	10 20
6 Wed	5 34	7 5	11 23
7 Thurs	5 32	8 34	12 28
8 Fri	5 30	9 53	1 32
9 Sat	5 28	10 7	1 23
10 Sun	5 27	10 58	1 54
11 Mon	5 25	11 27	2 8
12 Tues	5 23	12 1	2 27
13 Wed	5 21	12 31	2 45
14 Thurs	5 19	1 0	2 59
15 Fri	5 17	1 14	3 11
16 Sat	5 15	1 34	3 21
17 Sun	5 13	1 59	3 31
18 Mon	5 11	2 28	3 41
19 Tues	5 9	2 59	3 51
20 Wed	5 7	3 34	4 0
21 Thurs	5 5	4 13	4 8
22 Fri	5 3	4 56	4 16
23 Sat	5 1	5 43	4 24
24 Sun	4 59	6 34	4 32
25 Mon	4 57	7 29	4 40
26 Tues	4 55	8 28	4 48
27 Wed	4 53	9 30	4 56
28 Thurs	4 51	10 35	5 04
29 Fri	4 49	11 43	5 12
30 Sat	4 47	12 54	5 20

## NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1893-94 and '95 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Attorney's hands for collection.  
J. B. McDONALD & CO.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1895.

**North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.  
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Jan. 21, 1893-ly

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

Special attention given to Collections  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.**  
The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Black and Run of Mines, and to send a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.  
PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.  
Charlottetown, May 30-ly

**D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP**  
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEETS SYRUP AND CANDY. THE MOST DELICATE CHILD-SYRUP.

**John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B.**  
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
HARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. ISLAND  
Office—London House Building.  
Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.  
mar1-26

**Our Grandmothers**  
As far back as can be remembered, used E. B. Eddy's Matches. Like the pioneers these are identified with the early history of Canada.  
A good thing always has imitations—beware of them.

**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 6-3m

**Grateful—Comforting.**

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

**D. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES**  
\*COLIC\*  
\*CHOLERA\*  
\*MORBUS DIARRHOEA\*  
\*DYSENTERY\*  
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS  
Price 35cts  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



## Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling  
A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures  
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

**1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1896**  
—AND—  
**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**

—THE BEST OF THE—  
**AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.**

DEVOTED TO  
Farm Crops and Processes,  
Live Stock and Dairying,  
Horticultural & Fruit Growing.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-keeping, Greenhouse and Grapes, Veterinary Recipes, Farm Questions and Answers, Fire-side Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week, its MARKER REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospect of the Crop as showing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

**CLUB RATES FOR 1896.**  
TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS, in one remittance \$4  
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 10  
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, do do 15

To all new subscribers for 1896, paying in advance now, we will send the paper WEEKLY, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, without charge.  
Specimen copies free. Address  
**LUTHER TUCKER & SON, ALBANY, N. Y.**  
Oct. 23, 1895.—ly

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.  
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Price 35cts  
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## The Pope and the Law of Guarantees.

(Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

Signor Crispi's discourse on the situation of the Pope and the law of guarantees, delivered in Rome on the 20th of September, is still the subject of much discussion in the political circles of Europe. The Italian Premier, after dwelling at inordinate length on the "privileges accorded" to the Holy See, finished with the usual threat that the law of guarantees might be abrogated if the Italian clergy persistently resisted the government. It is well under the circumstances, that I should send you a very important interview with M. Emile Ollivier, Napoleon III.'s last Prime Minister, who, both as a statesman and as the eminent author of the "Empire Liberal," is well qualified to speak. His words are weighty, and if towards the end of his remarks there is an independence of view which strikes somewhat on the ear of devout Catholics, it is always good to listen to the deliberate opinions of an old and experienced public man. "The law of guarantees," he said, "declares the person of the Pope to be sacred and inviolable, assures him the honors and protection due to a sovereign, a pension of 5,225,000 francs annually, the possession of the apostolic palaces of the Vatican and St. John Lateran and the villa of Castel-Gondolfo, every facility for correspondence, his relations abroad, the exercise of his ministry, for the holding of councils and of conclaves. The law also recognizes the Pontifical right of ambassadors accredited to the Holy See; liberty of nomination to the greater benefices; it suppresses the oath of bishops to the King; as well as the placet regium, or exequatur, except in certain cases. These guarantees are but the merest fiction in the way of immunities. First of all, they are not perpetual. A law conferred them; a law can annul them. The political party of the Right established them; the Left applies them. Who can tell whether the Extreme Left when in power will not utterly sweep them away? Has not M. Crispi as good as threatened to do so himself? A liberty which can be taken away is no liberty at all; an independence subordinated to one vote of a Parliament majority is only a dependence. The inconsistency of Parliaments, whose action is very often prompted by passions and passing calculations, is so notorious that far seeing legislators have established fundamental statutes out of the reach of these hands so prompt to destroy. Should the Pope, then, be satisfied with less for the Church than the legislator requires for the State? Should a guarantee insufficient for a national constitution suffice for the establishment of the apostolic constitution of the spiritual world? In his discourse on the janthium M. Crispi thought fit to present to his hearers a picture of the great liberties Leo XIII. enjoyed at Rome. Leo XIII's liberties! Is the Pope, then, appointed Pope only in order that he may remain shut up in the Vatican, write his encyclicals there, have around him a little court and a few Swiss guards, not die of hunger, take an occasional promenade along the galleries, catch the fever in his garden and receive Peter's pence?"

"No," he is Pope in order to celebrate publicly great mysteries and august fetes in the temple erected to the Papacy with the gold of the nations of the earth and in the four basilicas in which he is like the titular cardinal. He is Pope in order, at certain solemn periods, to give the benediction, urbi et orbi, from the loggia, with the golden sun gleaming above and the multitude of faithful kneeling in filial reverence beneath. Now, I ask, on the Pontiff fulfil the duties of his charge? Can he descend into St. Peter's with the doors thrown open and show himself to the crowd? Can he open the loggia which has been closed since Piedmont entered Rome by the breach at Porta Pia? It was the desire of Leo XIII. to do so. His first thought after his accession was to show himself to the people according to immemorial usage. "Let him take care," said the Italian police; "we will not be answerable for the consequences." And when M. Bando, the French Ambassador, gave the same caution the new Pope was obliged to give way in a matter dear to his heart. Leo XIII. manifested the same wish at the time of certain canonizations. "It must not be," again said the police in a most peremptory tone; "we could not give any assurance but what St. Peter's would be turned into a field for riot and disorder." Hence we have another example of one of the most solemn functions of the Papacy being celebrated with closed doors. But the question may be regarded from another point of view. The Pope is

not only Pope; he is also Bishop of Rome. As such, he ought according to the law of the Church, to proceed to St. John Lateran to take possession. He should, as often as his duties will permit, likewise show himself to his flock, go amongst his people, so that men, women and children may see him, approach him, touch him, and in return be smiled upon and blessed by their Chief Pastor. Once more I ask, would the Pope, accompanied by his cortege, be allowed to go occasionally to St. John Lateran to celebrate for example the feast of Corpus Christi, or to pass freely from one quarter to the other of his episcopal city? The facts speak for themselves. On July 13, 1881, the mortal remains of Pius IX. were transported from the temporary sepulchre of the Popes near the canon's chapel in St. Peter's to the humble tomb prepared in the Church of San Lorenzo. Such a ceremony should have taken place in open daylight, and the people summoned to assist by an invitation affixed to the doors of the churches. However, from motives of prudence, the dead of night was chosen, and the news was spread abroad in whispers. The faithful attended in considerable numbers to pay a last mark of religious respect and reverence. What was the result? A savage horde assailed the procession, broke it up and dispersed it amidst a storm of yells and insults. In the present State of Rome the Pope has a temporal superior. Very well then; from the moment that the Pope has some one over him he ceases to be free."

M. Ollivier then gave the following portrait of his Holiness: "The Pope has not forgotten the teachings of the bishop. Leo XIII. has been careful not to confound religion with the old regime. He has done more. Not content with refusing to identify the earthly fortune of the Papacy with any political party whatsoever, he has, as Mgr. Ireland once said in my hearing, canonized the republic, the untamable harshness of which he has responded to with benedictions altogether special. In order not to displease it, his protests have ever been gentle against the greatest juridical iniquity of the century, namely, the suppression by the executive of ecclesiastical stipends without judgment or form of trial, simply on the reports of an uncontrolled police. This practice implies the fundamental violation of the concordat. Nevertheless, the Holy Father has treated it as though it were legal, recommending indirectly at the last elections the official candidates of the republic. The republic, in listening to the advocates of persecution, has not the excuse that the Pope has condemned or cursed it. Yet this enlightened Pontiff, friend of civilization and progress, a writer of the first rank and irreproachable of character, is of those in whose life certain pretended friends of light and progress have mixed the most gall. With such a man one might have arranged a new concordat, which would have assured for long years religious peace and conciliated the democratic exigencies of society with immutable dogmas. Instead of seizing the splendid opportunity given by Providence our statesman, hardened in his prejudices, have thought it better to revive the Jansenist maxims of our old Gallians to play with the organic articles and to show no greater deference to a Pope who wishes them well than they would to a Pope absolutely hostile. It is said that Francis of Assisi bore on his body the marks of the passion of Jesus Christ. On the whole of the person of Leo XIII. are visible the agonies of the passion of the Papacy. His meagre, diaphanous, almost pathetic body, as it were, stretched out by the ardors of the solitudes which constrain him in all parts. His glance, notwithstanding the vivacity and lustre it never loses, seems weary of contemplating so many sorrowful spectacles, and the sweetness of his mouth is partly veiled by a sad smile."

To be a prisoner, flouted and exposed to perils, is certainly not the motive for this melancholy. What is there in prison, exile and death to frighten an old man whose knees each succeeding day are humbly bent before a crucifix? So if the body seems weak, the speech is firm; it ignores the redundant phrase and the obscure declamations of official scribes; it disdains the vain ornaments of language as much as useless lamentations; it goes straight to the thought, drawing its charm from the nobility of the sentiments it reflects, and its light from the lucidity of the ideas it expresses. The suffering of Leo XIII. has a higher origin than purely terrestrial trials will account for. Resolute in

spirit, having the taste and instinct for action, his one desire would be to deliver the Papacy from the gilded cage in which it is confined. But the burden which weighs upon him is so crushing, the situation is surrounded with such difficulties, arises to so many objections on all sides, provocative of such perils that except when it is the question of giving some counsels more or less practical to the peoples of the world, he is condemned to complete helplessness. Hence the torment of which the expressive physiognomy of Leo XIII. is unable to completely hide the secret. Why does not Pope abandon the Vatican? Why does he not quit Rome and leave a course on Italy? The Pope ought not to quit Rome. He should remain there without trying to effect a reconciliation which would degrade him and which would, in France perhaps and certainly in Germany and elsewhere, lead to the constitution of a national obituary. The only point to be discussed is this: What attitude should the Pope adopt in Rome? The majority of the Italian prelates, without actually desiring reconciliation with the State, are unwilling to be looked upon as irreconcilables. "Si vuole pazienza," they say, or perhaps they add, "Sustine dilatione Dei," with placid tranquility. The militants, on the other hand, are agreed that the present state of things cannot go on much longer without implying decay or capitulation to the great discouragement of the faithful. Encyclicals and platonic protestations no longer produce any effect. Acts are now wanted. One calls for them: one anxiously awaits them. Let the Pope once decide in this sense and the courage of the faithful will revive.

There is the basilica of St. Peter. Instead of leaving her in the position of a widow who has lost her spouse, or paying an occasional silent visit with all the doors hermetically closed, let the Father open the loggia; let him come forward, escorted by his cortege, by his cardinal, by his priests, and pass through the gates of Barini on Corpus Christi day; let him visit the sick; let him drive along the Corso in his gala carriage, let him pass through the streets of Rome in his quality of father, bishop and priest. The crisis will arrive, and then we shall see what the Italian guarantees are worth—then we shall recognize the wisdom and foresight of those great Italians called Baito, Massimo d'Azeglio, Gioberti, who refused to admit the hypothesis under any circumstances of a Pope and a King living together in freedom and dignity side by side in the same city. In cases of supreme crisis, compromise leads to destruction. Safety is to be found in resistance, and if not that, at least one's honor is safeguarded. What is the advantage of giving way? It is really difficult to see any. Why should the Mass be celebrated in the Quirinal with the Papal authorization? No doubt the Kings of Savoy, like all Catholic sovereigns, have the right to have Mass said before them on a portable altar. But it is not the Kings of Savoy who sleep in the Quirinal in the bed of the Popes, they are usurpers of the domains of the church, and although they may not be smitten with personal excommunication, the place itself is under an interdiction, and that paralyzes all privileges. For the rest, it is altogether a subject of astonishment to witness the longanimity which is shown with regard to Italian statesmen, and the facility with which they share in the sacrilegious comedy they play. During their lives they insult and rob the church, persecute their ministers and treat her laws with contempt. When death approaches her relations and friends await the precise moment when the agony commences or when the dying man can no longer see, hear or speak. Then they call in the priest, who runs at once to perform his sacred duty. This is accomplished in presence of witnesses, so that a denial may be given at once if the priest should declare that a retraction, physically impossible, was made. Absolution is given and the body is blessed and conveyed to Christian burial.

After which the newspapers give us this sort of comment: "You see that we are not enemies of religion. It is not really of importance to salvation that we have entered Rome to the sound of cannon, confiscated church property and scoffed at the priest and the Papacy. We are not deprived of the sacraments for so little, and paradise is still open to us. Away with scruples, ye timid souls who hesitate! Know that ye may associate yourselves with our work in perfect security of conscience! And yet one is astonished at the increasing lukewarmness, the diminution of Peter's pence, the trouble in men's minds and the clarity with which the most un-

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

likely news received. It is time to put an end to these compromising effeminacies (mollesse compromettes). Italian Popes are prevented by their nationality from adopting a policy which demands a fierce struggle before victory can be obtained. Will they forever persist in a passive resignation which loses everything! Catholics, without whose subsidies the Papacy would be reduced to famine, will surely, if only for our common safety, obtain at the hands of the next conclave a foreign Pope, who untrammelled by national considerations, will without hesitation begin the great battle and obtain the Church's deliverance."

## The Irish Viceroxy.

J. G. Swift MacNeill, Q. C., M. P., contributes the appended interesting article to the Dublin Freeman: "The popular title of the Irish Viceroxy, like that of his Chief Secretary, is inaccurate. He is usually styled the Lord Lieutenant, in abbreviation of his full official title of Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenantcy is the symbol of the fact that the Irish Executive has been kept at least theoretically distinct from that of Great Britain. The Irish Viceroxy is par excellence an executive officer, and this quality is curiously emphasized in the public prayer in pre-Disestablishment days on his behalf, once characterized in the Times as the 'fierce prayer for the Lord Lieutenant,' in which allusion is made to the 'sword which our Sovereign Lady the Queen has committed into his hands.' A very cursory acquaintance with the history of this country will show that in early times the sword of the Lords Deputies played an important and at times a very terrible part. The sword, regarded as an emblem of office was once prominently brought under notice in a somewhat dramatic retirement from his post by an Irish Viceroxy 'Silken Thomas,' Earl of Kildare, before unfolding the banner of insurrection, flung the Sword of State, which as Vice Deputy he held, into the hands of the King's Council, and bluntly exclaimed: 'This Sword of State is yours, and not mine. Now I have need of mine own sword, which I dash trust. I am none of the King's Deputy. I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern.' The Lord Lieutenant, when not a cabinet minister, acted under instructions from the Crown conveyed to him by the Ministry in the exercise of his nominally very extensive powers. The business of the Ministry, it has been laid down, is 'to direct the Lord Lieutenant in his proceedings and to animadvert upon his conduct if they see him act improperly or in a manner detrimental or inconvenient to the public service or displeasing to the Crown.' The exposition of the relations of the Cabinet to the Viceroxy presupposes the Cabinet and perhaps one Cabinet Minister practically responsible for advising and directing the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, and must be in some degree, but not largely, modified by the anomalous circumstance of a Lord Lieutenant himself being a Cabinet Minister, and as such in a measure his own adviser."

"The characteristics of this country," the despatch informs the Prime Minister: "are gaiety, dissipation and expense. I have done my best to encourage them, to render the gentry more necessitous and, of course, more dependent. By these means, my lord, you must cordially confess I have done a great deal. I have dissipated families hitherto thought impregnable to seduction. I have provided for the most worthless, to show that the single criterion of merit is an implicit obedience to Government. Have I not, my lord, contracted such a debt in enlarging the military establishment, increasing the salaries of office, and creating new ones, that the payment, even of the interest, will necessarily reduce the nation to a state of absolute poverty and dependence? And is it not thereby fitted for a Union upon our own terms, or a land tax at worst, either of which fully answers the purpose of my appointment." This is not the language of rancorous partisan invective; it is simply a true statement of fact, and is supported by the testimony of an unlikely witness, Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, threatened the House of Commons with a repetition by his own Government of the wholesale corruption of Lord Townshend. "I recollect," said Fitzgibbon, "Lord Townshend proroguing the Parliament, and I recollect when next they met they voted him an address of thanks which cost this nation half a million of money. I hope to God I shall never again see such effects from party. I hope to God I shall never again see half a million of the people's money employed to procure an address from their representatives. I have ever endeavored to defend the people, and ever shall oppose measures which may lead to an address which will cost them half a million." (Continued on fourth page.)



Earthquake in Rome.

The city of Rome was visited by violent shocks of earthquake at 5.40, on Friday morning last. People were roused from their slumbers and fled to the open squares, and the greatest consternation prevailed.

Quebec in Easter Circumstances.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the Quebec Legislature on Wednesday last contained a few comfortable items for the reflection of the people of the province.

a million dollars. Under the Mercier Government deficits were accumulating at the rate of two millions and a half per year. It was the legacy of indebtedness and the shattered credit of the province left by that Government which made the business tax and the other new imposts unavoidable.

At Munich, Bavaria, yesterday, a portion of the newly constructed Shawanigan passage collapsed, and fifteen workmen were buried. Probably all were killed.

In the town of Danville, Ont., a few days ago, a crude oil well struck of a grade known as amber petroleum, the finest grade of the crude product, and the first, it is said, of this quality to be known in Canada.

At a meeting held in the associated chamber of commerce, London, yesterday, James Lowther, M. P., who presided, declared protection the only practical relief for the present depression.

An emergency meeting of the City Council, for the purpose of considering the matter of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada re the Park Roadway, was held, pursuant to notice, yesterday forenoon.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

READ the advertisement of the Excelsior Tailors, in this issue.

The Banque de Peuple, of Montreal, re-opened its doors for business on Monday last.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, and Sir Charles H. Tupper, returned from Washington, on Friday last.

WILLIAM WHITE, Q. C., of Sherbrooke, Que., has been appointed a Superior Court Judge of the Province of Quebec.

The steamer Campana, last week, took 2,008 boxes of cheese from here, and 614 boxes from Summerside, for Montreal.

HUGH McMILLAN, ex-M. P., for Verdun, and paymaster of the Lachine canal, died at Rigaud, P. Q., a few days ago, aged 55 years.

The Halifax Herald reports that a daughter of John Wamboldt, of Lake Umbagog, Annapolis, picked two pine of strawberries recently. They sold for ten cents a pint.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, who has boarded at the Russell House, Ottawa, for the last ten years, takes up house-keeping this week. That would indicate that he is there to stay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes of advertisements must be sent to this office by Monday noon, of each week. Otherwise they cannot be attended to.

A ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., despatch of the 2nd inst., says the first car-load of native coal was brought to that city on that date, and that the samples showed it to be as good as that in Cape Breton.

SHORTLY, on trial at Beauharnois, Que., for the murder of three of the employees of the Valleyfield cotton factory, was found guilty on Saturday last, and was sentenced to be hanged on January 3rd next.

The Report of the Montreal Street Railway Co., issued a few days ago shows the gross earnings to be \$1,101,204.60. The net earnings are \$413,392.86, and the operating expenses about \$687.4 per cent.

The Durrant trial, in San Francisco, came to a close on Friday last, when the case was given to the jury. Only one ballot was taken by the jurors, and Durrant was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A FREDERICTON despatch of the 1st inst., says the season's lumber output in that place is larger than last. The Victoria mill has cut twelve million feet, the Aberdeen six million, and Estey's, four million, besides short stuff.

A ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., correspondent of the Halifax Recorder says: "Tell your people that there will be a fine market for the sale of all kinds of agricultural produce, and that, here, this fall, right up to the end of the year."

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON crossed to the Mainland yesterday. He expects to return to this province during the winter, and in company with Superintendent Dillon and some eminent druggists from the other provinces, will hold two or more conventions here.

HOLMES, on trial in Philadelphia, for killing Benjamin F. Pitso, in that city on September 2nd 1894, was found guilty on Saturday last of murder in the first degree. The jury needed but one ballot to reach a decision. The trial lasted only one week.

The steel ship, Earl of Hopetown, 1800 tons, Captain Hall, from Vancouver, B. C., to Adelaide, Australia, has arrived at her destination after being 156 days overdue. Mr. Fred Curtis, son of Mr. Jas. F. Curtis of the Customs House in this city, is first officer of the Earl of Hopetown.

The total pack of lobsters in Prince Edward Island this year amounts to 3,091,000 one pound ones, a decrease of 70,000, as compared with last year. This total was the product of 62 factories. In addition 11,800 pounds of live lobsters were exported to Boston alone.

The Stanley proceeded to Pictou on Monday last, where she will take in coal. From there she will go to North Cape and remove the buoy there and at Cape Tormentine, Tryon shoals and Wood Islands. After that she will be made ready to commence carrying the mails by the first of December.

RALPH McDONALD, son of Dr. McDonald of Antigonish, met with a peculiar accident a few evenings ago. While at supper a needle from a piece of bread lodged in his throat, penetrating one of the tonsils and remaining imbedded there. After an operation lasting one hour a surgeon removed the needle.

We regret to learn that Mr. Fred B. Armour, son of Mr. Nelson Armour, of the P. E. Island Railway, met with an accident at Napanese, Mass., on Tuesday of last week, necessitating the amputation of one of his great toes. Mr. Nelson Armour was driver on the train which was derailed near this city, last Spring.

A MEMOIR of the younger members of the Cathedral parishioners was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a reading room. Over one hundred of those present agreed to become members. An adjourned meeting will be held in the same place on next Sunday evening, to further advance the project.

An exchange says: Winter has set in early and severely in Michigan. In the northern end of the State, rivers have frozen over, and have an inch of ice from bank to bank a week ago. At Michigan snow fell every day for a week up to last Wednesday, and last Tuesday and Wednesday there was fine sleighing all about that neighborhood. A few miles west of the town the snow was a foot deep on the level. The first of snow fell at Vanderbilt early last week, and last Monday the river Maple was frozen over at Maple Rapids.

The Montreal Transcript says: Fred Frontman, a Deaf, who had been living at Bag Verde for the past year, left that place in a large open boat, loaded with boards, to proceed to Cape Traverse, P. E. Island, on Saturday, the 19th Oct., during the very hard gale that prevailed on that day. Searching enquiries have been made all over the Island and the Nova Scotia mainland, as to any knowledge of him without success. It is supposed that the boat foundered, as it was old and leaky, and that the poor unfortunate forger has met a watery grave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Halifax Chronicle of Friday says: P. E. Island produce is beginning to arrive freely. Six schooners arrived yesterday, their cargoes consisting of 2,500 bush potatoes, 14,170 bush oats and 1,363 bush turnips.

A fire in West Pavlet, twenty-five miles from Rutland, Vermont, on the 1st inst., resulted in the loss of three lives and made ten families homeless. The loss is \$50,000. Among the dead are Mrs. T. Knowles, 50 year of age, and her two daughters, 20 and 15 years of age respectively.

Jas. Steen of the Winnipeg Commercial, who was in Montreal the other day stated that Manitoba will export 500,000 hogs to the value of \$2,500,000 this year, that the exports of the country will be \$20,000,000, and that at no time has there been so difficult for the sheriff and the bailiff to find employment.

A bomb was exploded on the 1st inst. in the monastery of Corneil, in the province of Biscay, Spain resulting in great damage. Several of the monks died from the effects of the explosion. At Oheha, in the province of Valencia, a mob stoned a rosary procession, and the crown of the image of the Virgin, carried in the procession, was broken. Several persons were wounded.

A dreadful accident happened at Whitehouse, C. B. lately. A laboring man named Moses Lewis, near Salmon Cove, C. B., stood upon the track or at-tempted to cross as the Pacific train was coming in. He was struck and knocked down and killed, one of his legs being completely severed from his body, one arm shattered, and he was bruised about the body in a horrible manner.

British Columbia at one time produced the value of nearly \$4,000,000 a year. This was more than thirty years ago. The new discoveries and extensive operations in the Cariboo and other districts promise to revive the ancient glories of the western province.

A drowning accident occurred at Lockport, N. S., near near Gull Brook on Wednesday last, in which three fishermen of Westport Head, viz: Frank Williams, his son Frank, aged 18 and Nicholas Holland, aged 20, lost their lives by the capsizing and sinking of their boat while returning from high water. The crew of a boat distant half a mile, noticed the accident and reached the spot just as Williams sr., who was in the boat, was being pulled out.

Sheep brought to Liverpool on the 1st inst. by the steamer Scotsman from Montreal, were slaughtered after being landed on the bank of a few feet of snow found among them. Several cases of the disease were found lately among sheep from the United States and Canada. The agricultural press is beginning to comment on the matter.

During Friday's storm the schooner Annetalia, which deals for the large British firm of Messrs. G. & J. Bay, N. S., and is badly damaged. The schooner Oddfellow, from Windsor, a half week ashore at the same place, and the schooner Star, from Windsor, is ashore on the beach near the pier, at Parnobrook, the last two were not badly damaged. The schooner Aristook, of and from Gloucester, went ashore near Liverpool on Friday and is now pounding heavily. She will go to pieces. The crew were saved.

A fatal shooting affair took place near Richard's Cove, Chatham, N. B., on Friday last. A boy named Joe Doherty was handling a gun carelessly when it was taken from him. His secure the gun again, loaded it with slugs, came up to those who took it from him and fired at one of them, a lad named Arthur Luke, hitting him in the stomach and injuring him so that he died several hours after. Doherty is a half week ashore at the same place, and the schooner Star, from Windsor, is ashore on the beach near the pier, at Parnobrook, the last two were not badly damaged. The schooner Aristook, of and from Gloucester, went ashore near Liverpool on Friday and is now pounding heavily. She will go to pieces. The crew were saved.

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A San Francisco despatch of the 30th ult., says: At Central park to-day, Thomas Carroll, of the Caledonian club at this city, threw an eight pound hammer 212 feet, breaking the world's record of 210 feet 8 inches. Carroll threw the 12 pound hammer 185 feet 8 inches, breaking the world's record of 184 feet 2 inches. Robert Edgren, of Berkeley, threw the 12 pound hammer 184 feet, breaking the amateur record of 174 feet. Carroll threw the 16 pound hammer 133 feet 8 inches, breaking the record of 128 feet 9 inches, and threw the 20 pound hammer 90 feet 8 inches. Edgren threw the 16 pound hammer 133 feet 9 inches, breaking the amateur record of 118 feet.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef (quarter, per lb.), Best (small) per lb., Butter (fresh), Cabbage, per head, etc.

NEW GOODS

Our New Goods. Are pouring in from Germany, Austria, France, England, Canada and the United States. More than ever our store this year will be "Santa Claus Headquarters."

Excelsior Tailors

Excelsior Tailors. Are making GOOD FITS in gentlemen's garments. Bring your cloth and set it made up well, stylish and cheap at J. Calders & Sons, right above the Dominion Boot Store, Queen Street. Be sure and give the old Country tailors a chance.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

DEALERS IN—Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, TOYS AND WALL PAPERS.

We Want Your Cash WE WANT YOUR TRADE WEEKS'

IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF Mantles and Jackets, Dress Goods and Cashmeres, High Class Fur, Fashionable Millinery.

New Jackets, New Jackets, New Jackets. The very newest and heavy cloth and prettily trimmed.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The leading High Class Fur House in Charlottetown, 12 large cases already opened. CAPES, ALL LENGTHS, ALL KINDS, MUFFS, ALL KINDS, ALL QUALITIES COLLARS, RUFFS, JACKETS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

"WHERE'S BRUCE'S Famous Tailoring Establishment?"

I want to get some Clothing made there. This is the remark made by many strangers coming to our town. Our reputation for making HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING is well known all over Canada and the United States, and no place knows better than P. E. Island, where we are doing business for over 16 years.

D. A. BRUCE, Leading Merchant Tailor.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

FROM—Dominion Coal Co's Mines in C. B., Now Landing and to Arrive per

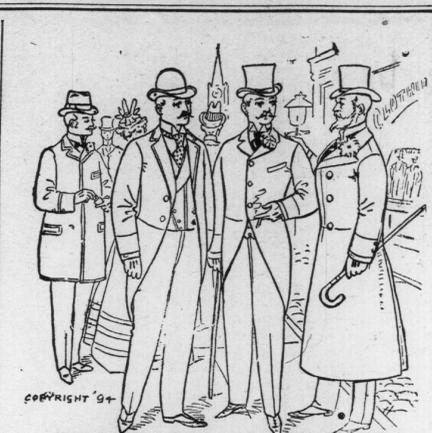
Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Tons, and Destination. Includes Steamship Albert, Schooner Maggie Bell, R. W. Smith, Lizzie C., Carmena, J. B. Fay, Telephone, Albert P., Ellen May.

NEW BOOKS

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents Dominion Coal Company, Ltd. Charlottetown, October 30, 1895.

THE LAND FOR SALE.

Excelsior Tailors. THE undersigned offers for sale fifty acres of land on Lot 38, in King's County, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north side of Jay's Road, at a certain stake fixed at the east side of Handraban's farm, thence north 95 chains and thirty links to land owned by David Egan, thence east nine chains; thence south to Jay's Road. If not disposed of by private sale, by January 1st, 1896, it will be sold by public auction on the premises, on January 2nd. For particulars apply to the owner.



GREAT SALE OF Fall and Winter Clothing.

We are selling Men's Overcoats for \$3.00, Men's Overcoats for \$4.00, Men's Overcoats for \$5.00, Men's Overcoats for \$6.00, Men's Overcoats for \$7.00. These Overcoats are worth 25 per cent. more. We have a large stock and must close it out. See our hurricane Ulster for \$5.00, always cheap at \$6.75, our price \$5.00.

J. B. McDONALD & Co. Market Square and 132 Queen Street.

Young Men & Women, LEARN SHORTHAND and GOOD WRITING.

By W. H. OROSKILL, Stenographer.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED, AND TERMS LOW.

McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY

EVER BEEN IN LOVE? WITH A NICE OVERCOAT, ULSTER, REEFER or SUIT.

If you will come to our store and let us show you our new lines of Overcoats at... \$4.50 and 6.50 Our Cheviot Overcoats at... 8.00 Our Blue and Brown Meltons at... 10.00 Our Blue and Black Reefers at... 4.00 Our Frizee Ulsters, from... 7.00 to 15.00 Our lines of Boys' Suits, from... 1.00 to 4.50 Our lines of Boys' Reefers at... 1.50

NEW BOOKSTORE!

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods. School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

McKAY WOOLEN CO. The Bargain Corner.

NEW BOOKSTORE!

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods. School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

McKAY WOOLEN CO. The Bargain Corner.

NEW BOOKSTORE!

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods. School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

Special discount to the trade. Mail orders post-paid. October 23, 1895.

A BIG BID FOR BUSINESS.

Read all about it.

BECAUSE we succeeded securing thousands of dollars worth of Goods at a price far below present value, and BECAUSE we want YOUR Trade. Here's the result.

BEER BROS. Charlottetown's Popular Store.

Ladies' Felt Hats. Dozens and dozens to select from, shapes to suit all faces, prices to suit all pockets.

Felt Walking Hats. A large variety of styles, ready trimmed, black, brown, and navy, reduced to 39c.

Dress Trimmings. A large variety of color and pattern, reduced to 10c yd. Hundreds of yards, many worth double, reduced to 10c yd.

ABSDUR PRICES ON COTTON GOODS. Enormous is the only word that begins to express the size of our recent purchase. We cleared large lines AT OUR OWN PRICE. These goods were bought to attract trade, and here are the prices that will do it:

Art Muslin. Wide width, good patterns, buy quickly, only 30c.

Flannelette. 7000 yds. of one line, bought at a remarkable price, lovely patterns, only 60c.

White Cotton. Nearly a yard wide, heavy, strong and good, 50c. These are only samples. We have a dozen other lines equally as good.

BEER BROS.

Heavy Double-width Ulster and Sack Cloth, Wa. \$1.00 and 1.35, reduced to 68c.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves. Hundreds of pairs bought at a great sacrifice, in a variety of colors, only 10c. pr.

Ladies' Kid Gloves. Hundreds of pairs, sizes to suit everyone, your choice in black or colored, regular price, \$1.10, 89c.

Wonderful Value in Fur Capes! OREAM SHAKER FLANNELLETTE, about 1000 yds. 3 1/2c. GREY FLANNEL, often sold at 22c., 16c.

Remarkable Prices in Furs. Ladies' Storm Collars, \$1.00 Persian Lamb Muffs, wonderful value, \$4.00 Fur Sacque, wear and quality guaranteed, \$20.00 Sleigh Robes, \$4.50 Men's Fur Coats, wear guaranteed, \$12.00

Childrens Undervests, only 11c. Ladies' Undervests, only 14c. Heavy Woven Vests, reduced from 80c. to 60c.

