The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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Every Wednesday

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FROM THEIR OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for November, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h., 52.7m., a. m., N.
Last Qtr., 15th day, 4h. 23.3m., p.m., N. W.
New Moon, 22nd day, 9h. 31.1m., p.m., N. W.
First Qtr., 29th day, 1h., 16.2m., p. m., E.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	aftr'n	morn
1	Fri	6 47	4 41	2 28	morn	4 54
2	Sat	48	39	2 56	0 37	6 19
3	Sun	50	38	3 21	1 48	7 28
4	Mon	51	36	3 43	2 58	8 23
5	Tues	53	35	4 6	4 8	9 6
6	Wed	54	34	4 29	5 16	9 44
7	Thur	56	33	4 54	6 23	10 20
8	Fri	57	31	5 23	7 30	10 54
9	Sat	58	29	5 54	8 35	11 28
10	Sun	7 0	28	6 34	9 39	aft 4
11	Mon	1	27	7 20	10 37	0 40
12	Tues	3	26	8 13	11 30	1 18
13	Wed	4	25	9 11	aft 16	2 0
14	Thur	6	24	10 12	0 54	2 46
15	Fri	7	22	11 17	1 27	3 44
16	Sat	8	21	morn	1 55	4 49
17	Sun	10	20	0 23	2 21	6 3
18	Mon	11	19	1 30	2 44	7 9
19	Tues	13	19	2 39	3 8	8 6
20	Wed	14	18	3 51	3 31	8 52
21	Thur	16	17	5 7	3 58	9 37
22	Fri	17	16	6 44	4 29	10 21
23	Sat	18	15	7 43	5 8	11 4
24	Sun	20	14	8 50	5 55	11 49
25	Mon	21	13	10 8	6 53	morn
26	Tues	23	13	11 6	7 57	0 35
27	Wed	24	12	11 54	9 11	1 24
28	Thur	25	11	aft 31	10 26	2 17
29	Fri	26	11	1 2	11 39	3 14
30	Sat	7 28	4 10	1 27	m'ht	4 27

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 3, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found the cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES J. BLACKALL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 18, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from Injuries in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully, E. P. WEBSTER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT BLISS, MAT., May 10, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing on my mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly, T. J. O'KEEFFE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent by any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Mnf'r's of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

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 twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent,

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. 1y

NOTICE!

HAVING resigned the onerous position of Express Agent, I am now prepared to devote my whole time to business; and in order to still further extend its proportions, I purpose giving attention to a

Wholesale Department,

In conjunction with my retail trade. Country dealers will find the stock of

Miscellaneous Works,
School Stationery,
School Supplies,
School Books,

Cheapest on P. E. Island.

With additional room and increased facilities for trade, I am determined to give even

Better Value than Ever.

Give Me a Call.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Diamond Bookstore, Queen St., Queen Sq.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1889.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Donald McKenzie,

Kent Street, Charlottetown,

Insures both men and women on all plans of

Life & Accident Insurance

In the Manufacturer's.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, President.

Also dealer in the Celebrated Farm Machinery, made by A. Harris, Son & Co., J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford, Ont., and B. Bell & Son, of St. George, Ont.

Charlottetown, Oct. 9, 1887.—6m

JAMES H. REDDIN,

Barrister-at-Law,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK

(Head of Stairway),

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Nov. 21, 1888—1y

STRONG TESTIMONY.

Mrs. John Ross.

For the past eleven years I have been a great sufferer with a cankerous sore on my ankle, for which I tried several remedies that did me little or no good, until I applied your Magic Healer Salve, which I began using about three months ago, and am now perfectly healed. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one similarly afflicted.

MRS. DANIEL COMPTON.

Georgetown, July 11, 1889.

THE above testimonial was voluntarily given by the lady whose name is appended to it. The SALVE here referred to is manufactured in Charlottetown and for sale throughout town and country, being within the reach of all.

For any skin injury, test the MAGIC HEALER, ask for it and take no other until its merits are fairly proven.

Sold at 25 cents per box, and supplied wholesale by

JOHN ROSS & CO.

(*Formerly of Ross' Weekly.*)

P. O. Box 457, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, July 17, 1889.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matter.

Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HOSEA ROSS STEARNS, Fitchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

DIAMOND DYES

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. — *Any Color* FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

A COOK BOOK FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY Street, N. Y.

DISCOUNT SALE!

During the next Thirty Days I will allow a

Discount of 20 per cent.

—ON THE—

Balance of my Stock of CLOTHS

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

P. J. FORAN,

Next Door to J. D. McLeod's.

Charlottetown, July 17, 1889.

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailors. Merchant Tailors.

For years it has been well known to the people of this city and Province that we are

THE PEERLESS ARTISTS OF OUR DAY.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that we are prepared to guarantee the highest satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

Our Cloths are the best in the market; our styles are the very latest; our Mechanics are unsurpassed, and our Cutters are unequalled in this Province, consequently we are in a position to furnish a suit of Clothes superior in material, style and workmanship to any other Clothing House in the Island. In order to be convinced of this fact you have only to call and leave your measure with us.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings in the very latest styles.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Ch'town, May 8, 1889. FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS

Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case, Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silveroid, in key or stem-wind, with works thoroughly tested and warranted, from $5.00 up to $40.00. Cheaper can be supplied, but not warranted as reliable timekeepers.

The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 21, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

Wholesale Trade.

DEALERS who will send us specifications of their wants for Fall Trade will find our Jobbing Prices lower than any other Hardware Supply House in Canada. Order at once for importation.

Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Forks and Shovels,
Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes,
Iron, Chain, Bolts, Traces, &c.

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE.

NORTON & FENNELL,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

August 28, 1889.

Interesting Letters from Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1st., 1889.—I have reached the ancient capital of Ireland where I propose staying some days to study the effects of the National suicide of one hundred years ago on the spot where the dreadful deed was done. In Belfast I saw the busiest city in the three kingdoms. That bustling city of 200,000 was a revelation to me. It is like an American city in the crush of people on the principal thoroughfares, the number and variety of its gorgeous stores, and, above all, in the way in which they dispatch business. There is no doubt that before ten years Belfast will be ahead of Dublin in wealth and population, and before fifty years will rank as one of the great cities of Europe. The shipbuilding industry is already grown to enormous proportions, and its future no one can compute. They have some disadvantages in having to hawl coal and iron from England, but the difference is trifling and is easily overcome by cheaper labor and lower taxation. A shipyard that can turn out the great steamship "Teutonic," and can undertake the construction of one of the great warships recently ordered by the British admiralty has little to wish for in the way of facilities for naval architecture.

THE POSITION OF CATHOLICS.

The Catholics of Belfast are in practical control of the city. They do not hold the offices, but they hold the rod in terrorem over their Orange townsmen. That has been so thoroughly demonstrated time and again that the Orangemen themselves are very anxious for peace. To say "Bloody end to the Pope" will cost thirty shillings in Belfast and many hundred pounds have been collected in fines on that species of effusive patriotism. I was delighted with a visit to the churches and schools. The people all go to Mass. There seems to be absolutely no exception to this rule, except the drunkards, men and women, who have no clothes. And I am sorry to say the number of these is not small. The children all attend Catholic schools and are bright and healthy looking. The future generation of Irishmen in the North will be able to hold their own with other weapons than the blackthorn. I could not but admire the conduct of the Church in this country. She shows herself a giantess and looks down upon her foes as veritable pigmies. The Church is not worth two pence except in a fight. The greatest mistake of modern infidel statesmen is in arousing her wrath. If they would gain any victory over her they should pamper her, load her with favors, soothe her with blandishments and put her to sleep. To attack her is to invite ruin. In France and Italy to-day the Church is doing what she never did in those countries before. She is educating the children to a policy of armed neutrality to the State. She speaks right out and hesitates not to call her persecutors enemies of God and man. She teaches them their strength and the best way of using it, and with the people on her side as they always are, she is sure to win under any system of popular suffrage. The greatest friends the cause of God has to-day are Bismarck, Crispi and the hydra-headed enemy in France. We may expect to hear great things from the Church in Italy and France before long, as we have already heard "*gloriosa quæ dicta sunt de te*"—"Glorious Church of Germany."

IMPUDENT AND AGGRESSIVE PREACHERS.

The preachers in this country have little to do but hold conventions and pass resolutions on every conceivable subject, from the Dock Strike to the proposed Catholic University. They are a well-fed, well-dressed lot of fellows and appear to be very saucy. They have had splendid opportunities of education and enjoy a perfect monopoly of vituperation. They are never challenged for any thing they say and they seem one and all spoiling for a fight. The priests and people of Ireland pay no attention to them, as they represent no body and belong to an ascendancy that is crumbling away. The name of Parnell is as good as an exorcism to these people, and if the spirit is not cast out by that one word, you have only to say "Home Rule." You would pity the blank despair that comes over the countenance of those people when you speak of an Irish Parliament. It sounds in their ear like the Archangel's trumpet calling them to judgment. But it will come.

SINGULAR INCONSISTENCY.

We have had a succession of "Harvest Festivals." These are very popular as they have no smack of saints or popery about them. They are suggestive of flowers and the broad green acres so dear to the landlord heart. I have been reading some of the sermons. The preachers are "powerful" on the duty of Christians to thank God for the fruits and flock and crops which His loving bounty has sent. Darwin and Huxley and Tyndall come in for merciless excoriation, because they dare question the part and hand of God in the dispensations of Providence. Yet these same hypocrits will denounce Catholics as idolators for asking God before hand for what they are so loud in thanking Him for afterwards. It is Christian duty to thank God for His gifts, but idolatry to ask for them in advance. A committee of Congress reported against the admission of New Mexico, because the people some times prayed for rain, here they think it is good Protestantism to thank God for the rain. Protestant gratitude to the Almighty consists of a lively sense of favors to be received.

IRELAND'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

There is a bright future dawning on this fair land. It will soon enter the field as a manufacturing nation. The Belfast experiment has settled forever the question of fuel. Coal can be laid down on the wharf at Dublin almost as cheaply as it can be delivered in Glasgow. The woolen trade of Ireland is assuming very respectable proportions. The woolen mills established by Guinness in this city failed, but they have been taken hold of by some enterprising Catholic Irishmen, and the cloths they turn out are in demand all over England and Scotland. I visited the mills and think I have prevailed on the firm to establish an agency in St. Louis. I never saw finer cloths in my life. They have several lines of cloths for the clergy which I thought very fine. They have a "Bishop's Cloth" manufactured according to directions of Bishop McNulty and worn exclusively by him and his clergy which seems absolutely fadeless. The Irish National leaders are committed to the success of the woolen factories of Ireland and they have every reason to feel proud of the success thus far achieved.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8, 1889.

Englishmen go to America, stay forty-eight hours in the States and then come back and write a book about "America and the Americans." I have endeavored to avoid that clairvoyant department of literature and now speak of Ireland and her future after a two weeks' stay in the land of the Shamrock. And to begin with I must say something in justification of her high hopes of Home Rule at an early day. The Irish are a very sanguine people and many honest friends of Ireland are afraid that the reports of Ireland's onward march to freedom and national enfranchisement are fair forms in which Irish patriotism disports itself when in a fine frenzy rolling. The Irish are becoming a very prosaic people of late. The last two famines have knocked much of the poetry out of them. They are the coolest politicians in the Three Kingdoms. The victory for Home Rule has been won in England and Scotland. There is a genuine sympathy for Ireland in both those countries For generations the English and Scotch were taught to believe—and the preachers are to blame for the misinformation—that the Irish were a lazy, well-fed race of human hyenas, and they honestly believed that repression and coercion were the most humane measures that could be applied to their pacification. During the late distress in Ireland direct appeals were made to the people of England to save these people from actual starvation. This struck a sympathetic chord. They for the first time in their lives began to look upon the Irish people as fellow-beings. They soon began to discover that these "well-fed human hyenas" were the poorest, most patient, most pitiful people on the face of the earth; that for centuries they had been living on the brink of starvation while fattening foreign landlords and keeping spendthrift aristocrates in luxury in all the gay capitals of Europe. The great Liberal party of England, upon the advice of their chief, began to study Irish history, and the moment books treating of Ireland appeared in the book stalls of London, that moment the victory of Home Rule was won. All that was ever needed to insure justice for Ireland was a knowledge of her history. They have studied that history to some purpose and are willing to concede to that ill-used isle anything she may in reason demand. The Liberals of England are roving over Ireland this summer in groups of tens and twenties; and to hear them speak of the state of the country and people, as I have, would make an Irish campaign orator keep silence, so much better can they depict Irish grievances than we. No speakers are as welcome to English hustings as are the men from the jails of Ireland.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

I had a pleasant half-hour's conversation with the Archbishop of Dublin, on his arrival from the Continent. He was overrun with callers, but very generously entered into a discussion of the general questions now before the Irish people. He has the firmest faith in the accession of the Liberals to power and the concession of Home Rule to Ireland. He felt very much elated on the signal success of the party in Peterborough, but felt that they were about to receive their first serious check in Scotland in the loss of Nairn. It has turned out that the Liberals retain the seat by a largely increased majority. I mention the fact only as illustrating the modesty of the Irish party.

A DAY OF DELIVERANCE FOR THE IRISH TENANT.

One sees in Ireland traces that would indicate a recent conquest of the country. There are a few strange, un-Irish looking people mingling with the population, whose speech, garb, port and associations stamp them as foreigners. They are the children, not of the soil, but of the owners of the soil. They have no sympathy with the Irish people, and never made common cause with the country or them. They have erected here and there neat Gothic buildings of gray stone which they designate churches, but are in reality the "round towers" of the invader—little citadels of defense for that domineering minor-nority. They came as blood-sucking insects that fatten by burrowing in the flesh of poor-fed cattle and going leave an egg that developes into a maggot that feeds on the life-juices of the poor breast. These Englishmen were the insects and their English Church was the maggot. I find on every hand appeals for the support of the parsons whose revenues were confiscated by Gladstone's disestablishment bill. Needless to remark; I did not contribute. Turn about is fair play even in the matter of starvation.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

I paid a visit to Trinity College and spent a great part of a day in the Library. I saw the roster of the last Parliament. It was the united signatures of the Transubstantiation and the Invocation of Saints. I never had much respect for the Protestant patriots of '98 and before, and none whatever for that Irish Parliament. *It was a God-send to Ireland that it was abolished and, that it has not been resurrected till the present.* It would have been a more persecuting parliament for the Catholics of Ireland than that of London ever was, and would have divided the Irish people, whereas the enmity of Westminster has cemented them. It would have done as much to Protestanize Ireland as the English government has done and would have been less considerate in the rights of the Catholic majority. The contest of '98 was a contention between two factions, which would have the right to dominate over the Catholics of Ireland and we are very glad that we fell under the sway of the Saxon at home rather than of the Saxon abroad. An Irish parliament that would not allow a Catholic to vote or hold office is not one over whose overthrow we should much grieve. In abolishing that miserable cabal the English government made the Irish a nation. The first true Irish parliament will hold its first session about three years from this time.

THE BOOK OF KELLS.

I saw the famous Book of Kells, whose illuminations would seem, according to Westwood, to have been executed by the hand of an angel. I saw copies of these illuminations; the copies are fading but the originals look fresh, notwithstanding their long sleep in the bog. I saw the famous Montfort Codex in which we read the famous passage about the "Three Witnesses," the only Greek Codex in which it is found I also saw a missal of the tenth century so much like our own that I could have used it saying Mass. How Wonderful is the conservatism of the Church's liturgy! I am waiting for a ship.—*Rev. D. S. Phelan, in Western Watchman.*

"The Invitation Heeded"

The visit of Father Fidelis to New York makes apropos a peculiarly interesting fact in connection with the book of which he is the author. This work, now out of print, was read with eagerness and delight when it first appeared. Its classic style, clear argument and intense earnestness made it popular at once, and it would have continued to delight new generations of readers had Father Fidelis adopted in addition to his missionary work the career of an author. Those who have had the good fortune to read it will appreciate the incident which is here related.

When Father Duranquet was chaplain of the schoolship Mercury, then stationed at Hart's Island, the position of chief instructor to the boys became vacant, and the Commissioners of Education were to fill it. John D. Whitney, principal of the schools attached to the Juvenile Asylum, was chosen by the honorable commissioners for the position. He was an able man and a successful instructor. He was also a thorough Protestant, with such a reputation for bigoted hatred of Catholicity that Father Duranquet, on hearing of his appointment, was filled with alarm for the faith of the Catholic boys on the schoolship. It was not to be expected that he would sit idle when there was a chance of destroying Catholic faith in innocent souls, even though Protestantism gained nothing thereby. Men of this stamp never do, whether they be intelligent bigots like John D. Whitney, or intelligent idiots like the firm of Dorchester and Morgan.

Before Mr. Whitney had time to make mischief a certain Miss Morgan visited the schoolship to inspect it in common with other visitors, and took with her the book she was then reading. It was "The Invitation heeded," by Father Fidelis. Returning to the tug or tender which had carried the visitors to the schoolship, she dropt the book accidentally into the water. Mr. Whitney promptly fished it out and offered it to Miss Morgan. It was thoroughly salted and soaked. Instead of throwing it away as rubbish, Mr. Whitney took charge of it, brought it to a passable condition once more and read it.

The result was somewhat startling. He became a Catholic, later a Jesuit, was vice-president some time ago of a Jesuit college in Mobile, and sailed from New York a short time ago on a trip to Europe. He is Rev. John D. Whitney, S J, and dates his conversion from the hour when the polished style and earnest expression of Father Fidelis' book charmed his sense and shook his convictions. We are not aware that Father Fidelis knows whether this peculiar incident has been already told in print.—*Exchange.*

Is the Pope a Prisoner?

Inasmuch as there are people who are not inclined to believe that the Holy Father is a prisoner in the ordinary meaning of the term, we append the following extract from a Rome correspondent which contains convincing proof that the Vicar of Christ dare not stir outside the vicinity of the Vatican.

Alluding to the false rumors set afloat by the Italian press relative to the Holy Fathers's intended flight from Rome, the correspondent in question says:

"All of these reports are equally without foundation, for the only event which would be at all likely to move the Pope to leave the Vatican would be the actual outbreak of a European war, if his personal safety were not in some way sufficiently guaranteed. The *canard*, however, when first set on foot served to bring out the Italian Government in its true colors; for Crispi, who only a short time before had said in the Chamber that the Government would be only too glad were the Pope to seek a refuge in some other country, no sooner heard the report to which the Giordano Bruno orgies had given some coloring of reason, than he sent a private message to the Pope intimating the determination of the Government to oppose the departure of the Holy Father from Rome, and that orders had already been given to the military and police to arrest his flight, should it be necessary, even with violence. As an earnest of this threat the Vatican was forthwith placed in a mild state of siege; it was thickly surrounded by police and gendarmes, who minutely scrutinized all who entered and left the Vatican palace, having at their disposal a couple of horsebreaks, for what end must be conjectured, for had the Pope really intended leaving the Vatican and Rome he could have done so easily in many ways, and his enemies and jailers would have been none the wiser until the news reached them from without. This serves to illustrate a little the value of the law of guarantees and the so called liberty of the Pope in Rome, though after the Bruno scandals it would be useless to try to attempt denying the Pope's being a close prisoner in the Vatican. —*Exchange.*

The Illustrious Bishop of Orleans.

When the Municipal Council of Paris petitioned the French Chambers for an appropriation of money for the celebration of the centenary of Voltaire, so as to give an official character to the impious manifestation, Mgr. Dupanloup, the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, determined, as he said, if no should join for it, to try to prevent such a scandal. He set to work immediately, sent for the life and works of Voltaire, and under the title of "A Letter to the Municipal Council of Paris," produced a most scathing, exhaustive and unanswerable review of Voltaire's character and principles which placed an ineffaceable stigma on that leader of infidelity and impiety. He also decided to address an interpellation to the Government in the French Chamber to the same purport. It was ascertained that M. Dufaure, on the part of the Government, was not hostile to the idea of nominating the bishop for one of the vacant Cardinal's hats which the Holy See would gladly have bestowed upon him. To the Abbe Bernard, who ventured to hint at these reasons for his keeping silence, the intrepid bishop made the following characteristic and noble reply: "I have already been a thousand times too much honored by the Church, and I would not lift my little finger towards any fresh distinctions, nor for any human considerations abstain from doing whatever my conscience and my feelings for the Church demand of me."—*Catholic Review.*

The Daily Era of Cape Girardeau relates the following incident which occurred in St. Vincent's church of that town last Sunday, on the occasion of conferring the Sacrament of Confirmation by Archbishop Kenrick. The Cape gave the Archbishop a grand reception, but we think this the most beautiful thing connected with the whole affair. Just as the last of those to be confirmed were ready to approach the railing, an old colored man decrepit with age was being carried up to the Sanctuary, also to receive the holy sacrament, that "strengthens the old as well as the young," when the venerable Archbishop saw him. Immediately he raised his hand to those approaching, bade them stop, and, getting up out of his pastoral seat, came down to where the old man was, and there, with all the Heavenly grandeur of his dignity, administered to him the holy sacrament.—*Western Watchman.*

SLAVE TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.

Letters from Zanzibar received at the office of the Anti-Slavery Society in London, report that the buying and selling of human chattels in the street of that city is being carried on with scarcely an attempt at concealment. Weekly markets are held, at which the slaves are boldly exposed to the gaze of intending buyers, and in many cases each slave carries a pin card suspended from his neck, upon which is written the price at which he can be bought. The women are not usually ticketed in this way but are sold for what they will fetch, the ordinary price being from £6 to £10 each, if they are young. The merchants who carry on this traffic are all Arabs, but it seems to be well understood in Zanzibar that a rich firm of English traders furnish all the capital to conduct the business and that by far the largest share of their immense yearly profits is derived from this traffic. All the local officials in Zanzibar are said to be in the pay of this firm, who purchase immunity by bribing the authorities, from the highest to the lowest, and so complete is their influence, that no complaint receives the slightest attention. To illustrate the openness with which the traffic is carried on, it is pointed out that the receipts of slaves every week are publicly announced by placards upon the walls of the houses. The letters complain that the representatives in Zanzibar of the different European goverunments appear to take no interest whatever in these matters.—*Exchange.*

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

From all accounts it appears the cotton industry is making considerable progress in India. On the 30th. of June last, there were in operation or in course of construction, in that country, one hundred and twenty-four spinning and weaving mills. One hundred and seven was the actual number of working mills at the date referred to. In 1879, there were only fifty-six cotton mills in India, and in 1889, as stated above, the number was one hundred and twenty-four, an increase of sixty-two in twenty years. The number of spindles in 1879, was one million four hundred and fifty-three thousand, while in 1889 the number had reached two millions seven hundred and sixty-three thousand, an increase of one million three hundred and ten thousand. During the same time the looms increased from thirteen thousand to twenty-one thousand six hundred, being a gain in twenty years of eight thousand six hundred. The number of hands employed increased from 53,000 in 1879, to 91,000 in 1889, or an excess at the latter date of that at the former of 48,900. The number of bales of cotton consumed increased in the same period, from 267,000 to 858,700, an increase of six hundred and twenty-one thousand one hundred.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

OUR NEIGHBORS AND RECIPROCITY

THE Western Farmers' Alliance of the United States, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution calling upon Congress "to make such reciprocity treaties with those foreign nations to whom we ship our surplus farm products as will cause such foreign nations to remove the customs duties from our farm products shipped abroad, thereby causing us to receive a higher price for our foreign farm surplus, and thereby fixing a higher price upon all that we sell at home."

Of late the papers have contained numerous accounts of the decadence of farming in New England, as well as to the extraordinarily burdensome mortgages borne by the farmer in the Western States. And now we have these farmers asking Congress, as the only available remedy for this condition of things, to make such treaties with Canada and other foreign countries as will secure to them a larger and more profitable market for their farm products. Of course there is nothing said about what advantage or disadvantage such treaties might be to Canada and the other countries with which they desire to enter into those treaties. That is a phase of this trade question our neighbors seldom take into consideration.

In the face of all this it would be interesting to ask what has become of the splendid market of sixty millions, of which our Grit friends have so often told us.

SOMETHING ABOUT AUSTRALIA

Perhaps the most important thing just now happening in Anglo-Saxon countries, says a London despatch, is the movement headed by Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, for the formation of a Federal Union of the Australian colonies. There seems no doubt that this will be done within the next year or two, and the tone of the discussion creates a belief here that it is likely to result in the erection of a system of states considerably less dependent on England than is the Dominion of Canada. Under the present irresponsible regime municipal and colonial politics have attained a point of unblushing rascality, and leaders like Parkes are chiefly intent on creating a sort of national government fabric, which will serve to dignify public life and take politics out of the hands of purely mercenary adventurers."

The movement in favor of Australian Federation, referred to above, has been in existence for some years, and the committal of Sir Henry Parkes and his ministry to the scheme is, no doubt, an augury of its early success. The people of Canada will feel deeply interested in any move having for its object the closer union of the Australasian Colonies. In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to a statement of facts, taken from official figures recently published in England, relative to the situation of these colonies. The Ottawa Citizen has the following in reference to these figures:

"It appears from the statement before us that the total increase in the population of the colonies during the year 1888 was 126,000, Victoria standing at the top of the list with a population of 1,090,869. New South Wales, which in 1887 was ahead by a few thousands, comes next with 1,085,740. The increase in Victoria is partially attributed to the fact that when the computation was made the International Exhibition was in full swing. In South Australia, New Zealand and Western Australia the population in 1888 was practically stationary. Outside Victoria and New South Wales the year proved one of disappointment and depression as a whole, so far as trade was concerned, but some improvement has been since reported. The united colonies increased their debt during 1888 by £9,400,000 sterling. On the 31st. December their total debts amounted to £170,000,000, equal to £46 per head of the population. The total value of the imports of the year 1888 was £65,256,000 an increase of £8,000,000, and of the exports £57,605 000, an increase over 1887 of £7,000,000. It is reported that stockholders suffered a good deal from the terrible drought during 1888. Instead of showing a large increase, as is usual, there was a diminution of a million and a half sheep during the year, the total number at the close of 1888 being 96,580,000 as against 98,000,000 at the close of 1887."

CHIEF JUSTICE PALMER.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Sunday last, the Hon. Edward Palmer, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, died at his residence, Upper Queen Street, in this city, after a severe illness of some months' duration. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death, and during his long career he took a prominent part in the public affairs of his native Province.

The deceased Judge was born in this city, in 1809, and was the son of James B. Palmer, a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to this Province and became one of our first lawyers. The future Chief Justice studied law with his father and was admitted to the Bar of Prince Edward Island in 1831. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1834.

He entered political life in 1835 and represented Charlottetown and Royalty in the House of Assembly continuously from that year till 1860, when he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. After the Council was made elective he was twice returned—once for Charlottetown and Royalty and once for Fort Augustus and Belfast. He was Solicitor-General from 1848 to 1851; President of the Executive Council in 1859, and Attorney-General from 1863 to 1869, and from 1872 to 1873.

He was twice a delegate from the Colony to the Imperial Government in England, on questions of public importance, once in 1847, and again in 1863. He was one of the delegates from this Island, who attended the Pro-Confederation Conferences at Charlottetown in 1864, and at Quebec the same year.

In 1857 he was created a Queen's Counsel; in 1873 he was appointed Judge of the County Court of Queen's County, and in 1874 Chief Justice of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

The Supreme Court met at noon yesterdy. Justices Peters and Hensley presided. The attendance of members of the legal profession was unusually large, including Judge Alley, the Attorney-General, W. W. Sullivan, Q. C., Edward J. Hodgson, Q. C., Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., Louis H. Davies, Q. C., T. Heath Haviland, Q. C., Frederick Brecken, Q. C., R. R. Fitzgerald, Q. C., W. A. O. Morson, Neil McLeod, Frederick Peters, Arthur Peters, F. L. Hazzard, A. A. McLean, W. A. Weeks, C. R. Smallwood, W. S. Stewart, C. B. McNeill, Edward Bayfield, J. M. Sutherland, E. H. Haviland, Æneas McDonald, Oliver Rattenbury, and others.

The following is a record of the proceedings:

JUDGE PETERS.—It is my painful duty to announce that, after a long and painful illness, the Chief Justice of this Court departed this life on Sunday morring last. By his death the Province is deprived of a learned, just and upright Judge, and society loses a courteous gentleman and a kind-hearted and honorable man. For myself I shall feel his loss severely. Side by side for fifty years at the bar and on the bench, we have trod the thorny path of life together, and now that he is gone it is to me a consoling reflection when looking back on that long period, memory cannot recall one angry word or one moment's coolness between us. To the family that he loved so well I know that both bench and bar tender their warmest sympathy.

JUDGE HENSLEY.—I desire to express strongly my concurrence with my colleague Mr. Justice Peters in regretting the removal by death from the Bench of this Supreme Court of the late Chief Justice, the Honorable Edward Palmer. At the time of his death, he had occupied that high and honorable position for upwards of fifteen years, and, during all that period, having been associated with him in the discharge of the duties which belong to the office of a Judge of the Highest Court in the Province, I have had very opportunity of judging of his character as a man and as a public officer, and I gladly and unhesitatingly declare that he has always discharged his duties with the strictest honor, integrity and uprightness, and with the highest conscientiousness. Personally and individually, also, as well as one of the public, I regret the loss just sustained, for my intercourse with the late Chief Justice has invariably been of the pleasantest kind. Though sometimes I have had to differ with him in conclusions at which he arrived, this has never marred the friendly feeling and respect which I have always entertained for him as a brother Judge, and which, at this affecting moment, I feel more than ever happy to know was reciprocated by him to myself. He became a member of the bar of this Province in the year 1831, so that at the time of his death his name had been on its roll for nearly 60 years, a period but seldom attained by practitioners. I myself became similarly enrolled in the year 1847, so that before I took my seat on this Bench in 1869, I was practicing at this Bar at the same time as the late Chief Justice for upwards of twenty years. I refer to this only for the purpose of showing that in the legal forum and in legal business I had the opportunity of frequently coming in contact with the late Chief Justice. I can, therefore, testify from experience—and I do so most gladly—that as an attorney and advocate he always did his duty well and uprightly, faithfully to his client, and pleasantly and honorably to those opposed to him. The late Chief Justice has occupied many other important public positions between the period of his entering public life and taking his seat in this Court as Chief Justice. During almost the whole of that time he held a seat in either the Legislative Council or House of Assembly. Many times he was Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and a member of the Government, and lately he was the first County Court Judge of Queen's County. I have often met him in political controversies, as we were generally, perhaps unfortunately, members of opposite political parties; but so far as that goes the result on my part always was an increasing respect for my late colleague, not only as a formidable opponent, but as an upright and conscientious public man. The public have lost a good and worthy officer, I have lost a pleasant and kind colleague on the bench, as well as a much valued friend.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—On behalf of the Bar I desire to express their deep sense of sorrow for the death of the venerable Chief Justice. For sixty years he has been a member of the profession. For forty-five of those years he was prominently engaged in the active duties of a barrister, in which capacity he was distinguished for his high sense of duty to his clients and his integrity. It was only in his last years as barrister that I myself and the younger generation of lawyers had an intimate knowledge of him as a member of the Bar. But I am sure that those who were actively engaged with him during the greater portion of his long career as a barrister, will bear ready testimony to his merits. During the last fifteen years we all had an intimate knowledge of him as Chief Justice of this Province. In this capacity he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Bar and the public. As a Judge he was always actuated by the desire to faithfully and honorably discharge the important functions of his distinguished position. I am proud to be able to say, on behalf of the Bar, that they highly appreciated the manner in which those important duties were rendered by him, and that they further appreciated and would always bear in kindly remembrance the courtesy and consideration which they received from him. In order to adequately express their feelings on this mournful occasion, the members of the Bar met yesterday in the Law Library, and unanimously adopted a resolution which, with the permission of the Court, I will now read, and ask the Court that it be ordered to be entered in the minutes of this day's proceedings as an expression of the sorrow of the members of the Bar for the loss of their Chief Justice, and a testimonial of their deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of Prince Edward Island have heard with deep regret of the death of the late Honorable Edward Palmer, who has for the past fifteen years presided as Chief Justice over the Supreme Court of this Province. They desire to place on record their sense of the unvarying courtesy which distinguished him as Chief Justice. While maintaining the dignity of the Bench, over which he presided, his relations with the Barristers of this Court were ever of the most pleasant and cordial character. The ability and unwearied patience which distinguished his career as a Barrister were carried by him to the Bench, and his name will be remembered throughout the Province for his honesty of purpose and sterling integrity. Fearless in the discharge of his official duties, he never permitted any personal or private feelings to warp his judgments. He brought to bear upon the decision of the cases submitted to him a ripe experience and the result of close and attentive study of the law; and the example he set as a Barrister and a Judge contributed largely to maintain both the honor and the dignity of the profession.

The Court then adjourned out of respect to the late Chief Justice, until the 19th of November.

The funeral took place at 2 o'clock yesterday. There was a very large attendance of citizens. Nearly every member of the Bar was present as a mourner. Among the number was the venerable Theophilus Stewart, who is, we believe, about fourteen years older than the lamented Judge, to whom he thus paid the last tribute of respect. The pall bearers were—Judge Hensley, Judge Alley, Hon. R. P. Haythorne, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. H. J. Callbeck, and D. R. M. Hooper, Esq. The funeral proceeded from the house to St. Paul's church, thence to Sherwood cemetery.

Don't forget the Great Sale of Furniture, by G. M. Harris, in the Skating Rink, on Friday next, the 8th inst. See the advertisement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE will of the late Senator J. G. Ross, of Quebec has at last been found. It bequeaths the whole estate, valued at from seven to ten millions, to his brother, Frank Ross.

GOVERNOR SMITH, of Leeward Islands, had a lengthy interview with Sir John Macdonald a few days ago in reference to reciprocal trade. It is probable that if the Demarara steamship line is established the Leeward Islands will be one point of call.

FORTY-FOUR elections for the Dominion House of Commons have taken place since 1887. Of these the Liberal Conservatives have carried thirty-four. Not too bad a showing for a party said by its opponents to have lost the confidence of the people.—[Ex.

IN Victoria, British Columbia, on the 29th. of October, Thomas Earle, Conservative, was elected by acclamation to the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Baker. This shows that our Grit friends are not making any more progress in the Pacific Province than anywhere else in Canada.

THE Philadelphia Record points out that while over $2,000,000 were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Johnstown, on the 31st. of May last, the greater portion of this fund still remains in the possession of the State Flood Relief Commission, presided over by Gov. Beaver. It appears that the persons comprising this Commission, instead of hastening to distribute, have spent their time in discussing methods of distribution. Meantime, as the Record points out, the unfortunate people are shivering from cold and are suffering from the lack of proper food and clothing. Our Philadelphia contemporary rightly characterizes the state of affairs as a disgrace to the Commission and an outrage upon benevolence.—[Ex.

WHEN the Canadian parliament proposed to enfranchise Indians having the necessary qualifications, we can all remember what a howl our grit friends raised over it. It is noteworthy that, instead of any harm resulting in Canada, leading to a demand for a repeal of the obnoxious law, the United States are actually following our example. In several of the States laws have, within the past two years, been passed similar to ours. And now comes the statement that South Dakota has no less than 4,937 Indian voters on her electoral lists for the current year. This is as many as there are in Canada. But the grits will raise no howl about the "outrages" in Dakota. It might check emigration to their favored land.—*Halifax Herald.*

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, assistant president of the Canadian Pacific, arrived in Montreal from England a few days ago He has contracted for three steel steamers for the Pacific service, the first to be ready in fourteen months, the second in fifteen and the third in sixteen months from date. They will be 440 feet long, 51 feet beam, 36 feet hold, with twin screw engines, 16 knots an hour, 6,000 gross tons, and cost a million dollars each. They will have gun platforms so as to be readily turned into armed cruisers, if the admiralty require it. The Canadian Pacific railway people were jubilant when the returns for the month of September were handed in. The net earnings for the road during the last month were $370,000 in excess of the corresponding month last year, or an increase of 105 per cent.

LET no one imagine that the vituperation of men who happen honestly to differ from their party is confined to any one section of the Opposition press. Independence of view is a crime in whatever direction it is found and must be crushed out by strong language. "Sanctimonious humbug" and "liar" may be the vogue in Toronto, but they have just as choice an assortment of epithets in Halifax. Take the Chronicle of that place for example. It has asserted that "the Canadian who opposes commercial union is a natural born sneak and coward." The respectable body of Liberals who decline to approve a policy that hands over their country to foreign domination will please—in the language of one of their official organs—write themselves down "natural born sneaks and cowards," and, retiring to a corner, don sackcloth and ashes for being patriotic and loyal to their country.—*Empire.*

AN action of libel brought by Mrs. John W. Mackey against the Manchester, England, Examiner, came up for a hearing in the Court of Queen's bench, on the 31st. ult. The libel complained of alleged that the plaintiff was a poor widow, with two children, and that she was employed as a washerwoman by Nevada miners when Mr. Mackey was first attracted toward her and fell in love with and married her. The plaintiff contends that the words of the article suggested that she was not a lady of birth or education, and that she was not accustomed to associating with persons of good position. The defendants admit the first inuendo, but deny the second. The defendants had paid £10 into court. The question before the court was whether the payment applied to the whole libel or to the inuendo admitted. The court ruled that it applied only to that part of the libel admitted.

IT does not appear as if the salting or pickling of meat has much effect in destroying the disease germs that exist in it. Two European scientists, Professor Forster, of Amsterdam, and Herr de Freytag, thave been experimenting in this direction, and the result of their investigations is that while cholera bacilli and the germs of malignant anthrax succumbed to the use of salt usually in a few hours, the other diseases found in cattle could not be so destroyed. Thus, the bacilli of typhoid, of erysipelas and of the infectious diseases found sometimes in pork remained active after a lengthy subjection to the salting and pickling processes. Science is doing a great deal to enlighten people on these matters, and as new experiments are made from time to time, and the results applied to daily life, the benefit to the human species must be great.—*Exc.*

A LONDON despatch of the 4th inst., says that McKinnon, head of the Emin Relief Committee, has received a despatch from Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, who is expected to reach the coast in January or February.

THE MISSION.

THE Mission given in the Cathedral, by the Redemptorist Fathers, to which we referred last week, was brought to a close last night. It was an unprecedented success. From five o'clock, every day of the Mission, until late at night, the church was thronged with people, hearing Mass, approaching holy Communion, going to confession, or engaged in one devotion or another. The principal sermon of each day, as is customary at missions, was delivered in the evening after seven o'clock, and at these sermons every inch of space in the church, from the Altar steps to the vestibule, including chancel and aisles, was occupied. At nine o'clock each night the Cathedral bell was rung, as a signal to pray for the conversion of sinners.

The sermons of Fathers Strubbe and Caron, for power and earnestness, would be difficult to surpass. While all the services and sermons were of the highest interest, and worthy of the closest attention, there were a few of unusual solemnity. On Wednesday night was held what was called the Service of Atonement. His Lordship, the Bishop, occupied his throne, and Father Strubbe preached a most powerful sermon on Sin and its dreadful consequences, at the end of which he knelt down and besought Almighty God to spare those in the state of Sin, and to accept him, if necessary, as a sacrifice, in their stead. The Blessed Sacrament was then exposed, and the Bishop, prostrated before the Altar, prayed for mercy to the Sinners and offered his own life, if necessary, as an atonement for the sins of his people. The services concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Sunday afternoon a magnificent Mission Cross was blessed and erected in the church as a Souvenir of the Mission. The Sermon on the occasion was one of extraordinary earnestness and pathos and was delivered by Father Caron. On Sunday evening at seven o'clock, Father Strubbe delivered a most powerful Sermon on Temperance, to an immense congregation of men only. He, in the plainest and most forcible language, explained the Catholic idea of Temperance, and pictured in all their hediousness the Sin of Drunkness, and its attendant train of evils. For those illegally engaged in the liquor traffic, he saw nothing but the maledictions of High Heaven. At the close he proposed three kinds of Temperance pledges: one of Total Abstinence for life; another of Total Abstinence for a period of time, not less than one year; the third pledge is never to get drunk and not to enter a drinking saloon from noon on Saturday till Monday morning. To all who took, one or the other of these pledges, a small Cross was to be given and this was to be retained so long as the pledge would be observed; whenever the pledge would be broken, the Cross must be given up to the priest. Such effect had the Sermon, that when asked to take the pledge nearly every person in the church took one of the three forms, approached the Altar and received a Cross. At the close, His Lordship, the Bishop approached the Altar rail, and in words tremulous with emotion, complimented and congratulated those present on the stand they had taken. He declared that it was the happiest moment of his episcopal life.

Last night the sermon was on perseverance, and was preached by Father Strubbe. He pointed out to the vast congregation, the means necessary to persevere in their present happy state. These means were avoiding sin and its occasions; prayer, and the frequentation of the Sacraments. He then bestowed on all the Papal Benediction. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, Father Catulle officiating, assisted by Fathers McIntyre and J. J. McDonald. During the exposition, a grand *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, in thanksgiving for the success of the mission.

About three thousand eight hundred approached Holy Communion during the mission; and, on yesterday morning, when there was general Communion, for all who had attended the mission, about eighteen hundred approached the Altar.

Fathers Strubbe and Catulle are Belgians; Fathers Caron, Flynn and Girard, are Canadians. Father Caron is a brother of Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, and a son of a former Governor of Quebec, and Father Flynn is a cousin of the Hon. Mr. Flynn of the Quebec Legislature.

The Fathers expect to return to the Island in July next, to give a renewal mission here and to give missions in some of the other parishes.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

Michael Davitt resumed his address before the Parnell commission on the 25th. ult. He said the landlord system in Ireland should be abolished and land invested in the state. Eight-tenths of the money which came from America for the support of the Irish cause, he declared, came from Irish workingmen and workingwomen. Davitt denied that there was any alliance between the league and the revolutionary organization in Ireland. He said Houston, secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, and his accomplices knew the letters alleged to have been written by Parnell and printed in the London Times were forgeries before Pigott went into the witness box. It had come to Davitt's knowledge that Pigott confessed that fact prior to testifying for the Times.

Gillan, formerly member of parliament for Louth, applied to the Parnell commission for permission to make a statement before the court. The judges insist upon notice in writing, giving an idea of what the statement will be.

On the 30th. Davitt argued that the government in now adopting some of the leading proposals originally made by the land league. He denied that the state of crime in Ireland justified the enactment of special laws for application to that country. He produced statistics to show the number of crimes and deeds of violence committed in England exceeded those committed in Ireland. Davitt denounced the charge that Patrick Egan, treasurer of the land league, paid money to assist the Phœnix Park murderers, or that Biggar or others advanced money belonging to the league to pay for the committal of outrages. The Times, Davitt declared, had not produced anything to support these charges except the evidence of convict Delaney, who swore the forged letters of Carey to Egan were genuine, and the testimony of that self-confessed perjurer Pigott as to an interview with Eugene Davis. Boycotting, Davitt declared, was not advocated as a means of personal injury or intimidation, but as embodying the popular sense of refusing to associate with those acting against the public interest. On the 31st. he concluded his speech. In closing he appealed to the court to say that the Times had not proved its charges against men who were striving to end the Anglo-Irish question. Presiding Justice Hannen thanked Mr. Davitt for the assistance he had given the court, and complimented him upon the ability displayed in his speech. Sir Henry James began his speech in behalf of the Times. The address was of an historical character and denied that any injustice to Ireland existed which justified the present attitude of the Irish nationalists. He referred at great length to the measures adopted during the last half century to improve the condition of that country.

CATASTROPHE IN GLASGOW.

The gable wall of a building being erected alongside of Templeton's carpet factory, William street Glasgow, was blown down on the 1st inst., and the immense mass of debris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory, crushing it and burying 50 girls and women employed in the weaving rooms. The accident happened shortly after the workmen left the new building. There were 140 girls at work in the carpet factory, and the majority made their way out safely, but many had narrow escapes.

Up to midnight 17 bodies had been recovered. As far as ascertained 33 girls are still missing. The building was 200 feet long. A rumor is current the foundation of the building was laid over a disused coal pit. Survivors of the accident relate the sudden extinguishing of the light as the only warning, when all made a rush for exit, which quickly became jammed, and there most of the bodies were found. The tremor resulting from the fall of the building was felt at a great distance. Many pathetic scenes were witnessed among parents and other relatives of the victims. Up to 1 a. m., of the 2nd 25 bodies had been recovered. The latest estimate is that fully fifty persons were killed. The loss to property aggregates £15,000.

SOURIS NOTES.

The potato and live stock shipping is still brisk here, 20cts. trade being paid for potatoes.

The meat canning industry is started here. McEachern & Co. are at work for some time, while Mr. D. Murphy has a factory about complete for the same purpose.

Hallow E'en passed off quietly with us. The practice of removing and destroying property is fast dying out and it is right that it should.

The usual Services were held in the R. C. Church on All Saints' and All Souls' Day, which were largely attended.

Now that our Band has improved so much of late and plays such fine selections, the question is daily asked on our streets, "Are we to have a Rink this winter?"—the rink of last season being at present used as a warehouse. I understand that a company is being formed to build a large one. I only hope that this shall come to pass and that we shall, like last season, have the pleasure of seeing the young and the old, the fat and the lean gliding over the crystal surface, gracefully cutting the "Dutch Roll."

As was announced in your Paper, the Band Concert took place on the 30th. ult. It is the universal opinion that it was the finest local Musical Entertainment that was ever given here, and reflects great credit on those who took part and their Musical Director, Dr McLellan.

The following is the Programme which was rendered with great skill, taste and precision:

1 Band, Overture.
2 Solo & Chorus, "Mother Is an Angel Now." ..... Miss Campbell and Miss Wood.
3 Cornet Solo, ... Mr. Shaw.
4 Solo & Chorus, "Fire Alarm." ..... Mr. Hughes.
5 violin Solo, ... Mr. R. F. McDonald.
6 Band, "Waltz"
7 Solo, "Anchored." ..... Mr. McLellan.
8 Duet & Chorus, "Moonlight" ..... Miss Dingwell and Miss Matthew.
9 Solo, "Gates of the West." ..... Miss Lottie McWade.
10 Band, "Quickstep."
11 Chorus, "The Lillies."
12 Instrumental Trio, organ cornet & violin.
13 Solo, "Canada." ... Mr. R. F. McDonald.
14 Vocal Duet, "Music and Her Sister Song." ... Miss McWade and Dr. McLellan.
15 Chorus, "Bring Back."
16 Band, "Galop."
"God Save The Queen."

Mrs. Conroy and Miss McWade presided at the organ.

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Souris, Nov. 4, 1889.

GENERAL NEWS.

Harvey, who murdered his wife and two children at Guelph, Ont. last March, has been sentenced to be hanged Nov. 29th.

Governor Smith, of the Leeward Islands, now in Ottawa, is anxious to secure postal money order and parcel post facility between Canada and his colony.

The French government has temporarily deprived fifty-five priests of their stipends owing to sermons preached by them on the recent elections.

The movement of prices is still upward in the Scotch iron market and the excitement in the market is greater now than it has been for ten years.

A Quebec despatch of the 3rd. inst. says that Premier Mercier received a cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla at Rome, transmitting to him and family the Papal benediction.

W. Beath, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., serving a term in the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, escaped the other day while working with a gang of convicts on the river side.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Orange Order of British America have given official notice of an application for incorporation at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

Heavy snow was falling at Omaha, Neb. on the 1st. inst. The storm played havoc with the railways, telegraph wires, and overland trains generally. The fall of snow is about six inches.

In Wyoming, a blizzard was prevailing, and it is feared the blockade will cause the suspension of trains.

The official gazette, Ottawa, contains a despatch from Lord Knutsford enclosing a recent Imperial act regarding the use of flags in the merchant service. It also contains an amendment to colonial regulations allowing colonial merchant vessels to carry a distinguishing flag, with the badge of the colony in addition to the red ensign.

Miss Isabella Orr, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and fashionable lady in Boston and Montreal, was arrested in Montreal on the 3rd. inst., charged with obtaining $1,800 on false pretences from her friend, Mrs. Corse of that city. The accused pretended to give a mortgage on a house in Boston which the plaintiff alleges does not exist.

Annie Sullivan, cashier of R. Beullac's church ornament establishment, on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, a highly educated and accomplished musician was arrested on Saturday last charged with robbing her employer to the amount of $3,000. Beullac was absent in Europe three months and Miss Sullivan was in charge. The prisoner's brother was an accomplice, but he skipped to the States.

The Governor General and party arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 31st. ult. on the war ship Champion, and were received at the landing by the mayor and citizens committee. A salute of 19 guns was fired by "Q" battery. A procession was formed, a detachment of militia and mounted citizens acting as a guard of honor. An address was presented and replied to. The party proceeded to Government house. The same night Lord Stanley was banqueted.

Le Minerve of Montreal contained the following on the 30th. ult: "A shocking occurrence happened in a neighboring parish a few days ago. Auguste Archambault, who had been treated for Bright's disease, but got no better, was seen to fall backwards, and the physician pronounced him dead. He was kept two days, and many friends and relatives accompanied the hearse to the church and the grave. The coffin was lowered and the process of filling in the earth was in rapid progress when some one thought he heard a moan. Every one listened, and to their great horror, the moan came from the grave. Hastily the coffin was raised and on removing the lid the live man was seen struggling for breath. Two physicians were summoned and succeeded in restoring the man to consciousness. Archambault is doing well."

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Toronto Mail announces that the Government of Ontario will be dissolved at once, and that a general election will be held before the New Year.

LATE advices to New York from Port Spain, say that the British guano boundary question still agitates the minds of Venezuelans, and that the feeling among the people is extremely hostile to England.

ALDERMAN HENRY, of Ottawa is a contractor with a partner named McDonald for building a Dominion Government pier at New Carlisle, Baie Chaleur. A few days ago Henry sent his partner $1,200 to pay the workmen and carry on the work, and McDonald absconded with the money.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. John McPhee will be at the office of McLean, Hearts & Co., Souris, from the 11th. to the 23rd. instant, to receive payments of all Judgments, Notes of hand and book debts due the Estates of Owen Connolly and Doyle & McBride, and grant receipts therefor. All Amounts due those estates not paid or satisfactorily arranged between those dates will be collected through the Courts without further notice.

FREDERICK PETERS,
Attorney to
Trustees Connolly Estate.

Nov. 6, 1889. 1 ins.

A VERY sad case occurred last week, at Whitneyville, Northeast. Judson McKay, of Whitneyville, was engaged in ploughing on his farm. Early in the forenoon, he came from the field, and turned his horses loose to give them a rest, he said. He took his tea and shortly after went to bed. Some time after he woke up a raving maniac, and his wife went to the nearest neighbors for help, and it was only after a serious struggle that he was secured, not without inflicting serious injuries on those who were endeavoring to secure him. Dr. Fish was summoned, a certificate of lunacy made out, and on Monday he went to the provincial lunatic asylum.—*New Castle N. B., Advocate*

THE engravings in the last issue of the Dominion Illustrated (November 2) are remarkably well executed, and will, indeed, compare favourably with the best work of the kind in the United States or in Europe. The honors belong largely to Hamilton, whose public men and public buildings are well represented. Aquatic are not forgotten. The meet of the Ottawa Canoe Club and the Champion Crew of the Leander Club are well brought out. A fine illustration of a drowsy noontide in the sultry mid-summer occupies the centre pages. A fine hunting scene will be enjoyed by lovers of the chase. The Dominion is well worthy of support. The Dominion Illustrated is published by the Dominion Publishing Company, Mr. G. E. Desbarats, managing-director. Subscription, $4. Address: 73 St. James street, Montreal.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has pleasure in announcing two new appointments to its agency staff on the Island, in Mr. Donald McKenzie, of Charlottetown, for Queen's, and Mr. Samuel B. McCallum, Head St. Peter's Bay, for King's. Mr. A. F. McLean, Bras, Lot 9, is agent for Prince. Parties desiring either Life or Accident Insurance would do well to consult either before insuring elsewhere. Manager of agencies in Maritime Provinces, J. B. Paton, Halifax, N. S. Headquarters, Toronto. President, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

DIED.

At his residence, Upper Queen street, Sunday morning, the third instant, the Honorable Edward Palmer, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, aged 80 years.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., Michael Kelly, aged 78 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Head St. Peter's Bay, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1889, Flora McMillan, widow of the late John McAulay, aged 42 years, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. May her soul rest in peace.

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES, NOV. 2.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been heavy this week and prices have declined. Chenangoes, New York Burbanks and Western mixed lots are still in large supply and having a drooping sale at our prices. But there has been a little better demand for choice Houlton, Aroostook, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hebrons, Ione, Burbanks, etc., and such stock is fairly well sold up. Houlton Hebrons 60c to 65c. Aroostook Hebrons 60c, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose 60c, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rose 55c to 60c, P. E. Island Hebrons 60c, P. E. Island Rose 55c to 60c, P. E. Island Ione and Burbanks 50c to 55c, P. E. Island Silver Dollars 50c to 55c, P. E. Island Chenangoes 45c to 52c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Rose and Hebrons per barrel $1.75 to $1.75.

EGGS—The arrivals continue liberal and consist for the most part of held stock. There are no Eastern extras offering. Held stock as usual is very irregular in quality and for most lots 2½c is a full price. Some exceptionally well kept lots bring a cent or two more and some inferior stock is hard to place at 15c to 16c. Eastern extras 20c, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts 23c to 24c, P. E. Island firsts 22c, Western extras 23c.

FISH—The general condition of the market remains about the same. Codfish are in moderate supply and firm at quotations. Smoked herring is quiet. Further advices of Irish mackerel have still further weakened the market and prices are generally lower. Cod, dry shores, large, $4.50 to $5. Cod, dry shores, medium, $4.25. Hake $2.25. Haddock $2.75. Salt pollock $1 to $2.25. Herring, pickled, Bay shore gibbed $3.50. Herring, pickled, Bay shore split $3.50. Herring, pickled, round shore $3.75 to $4. Mackerel, extra, per barrel $27 to $30. Mackerel, No. 1, $23 to $25. Mackerel, No. 2, $22 to $23. Mackerel, No. 3, large rim, $20. Mackerel, No. 3, plain, $18.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, NOV. 5.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.04 to $0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.05 to 0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.04 to 0.06
Pork (small)	0.08 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.14 to 0.15
Fowls, per pair	0.35 to 0.50
Butter (fresh)	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.19
Oats (black) per bushel	0.32 to 0.33
Eggs, per doz	0.18 to 0.20
Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.28
Mucks, per pair	0.45 to 0.50
Dutton (earnes)	0.05 to 0.06
Veal (carcass)	0.05 to 0.06
Lard	0.13 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	2.75 to 3.00
Oatmeal, per cwt	3.20 to 3.40
Hides	0.03 to 0.04
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.05 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.50 to 0.55
Lamb skins	0.50 to 0.55
Cabbage, per head	0.03 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.30 to 0.32
Straw, per load	1.50 to 2.00
Apples per peck	0.13 to 0.15
Geese, per pair	0.60 to 0.80
Turnips, per bush	0.14 to 0.16
Carrots, per bush	0.06 to 0.08
Parsnips, per doz	0.05 to 0.06
Beets, per doz	0.05 to 0.06

50 CENTS

$25.00 Watch for $4.95

This watch has fine engraved hunting, open face or hinged case, jewelled movement, and adjusted, fully equal to any $25.00 watch sold by jewelers for $4.95. Ladies' or gents' size, same price. Sent by mail or express free to any address. Beware of imitations. We have no connection with any other house in Toronto. Our watches are not to be confounded with those of other concerns offering watches at ridiculously low prices. We do not ask you to pay any money in advance, or even to pay the express charges until you have seen the watch and find it to be all we claim it to be, and a bargain unequalled by any house. We do not ask you to take our word for it that this watch is equal to any $25.00 watch, but we do ask you to take it to any jeweler you may choose and have him compare it with any $25.00 watch he may have in his store, and if he will not say that we have given you a better watch than you can buy from him for $25.00, we do not ask you to buy our watch. We do not ask you to pay us $25.00 for a watch and then trust to your honesty to send us $4.95 if you find it worth the money we ask for it, but we do ask you to examine it at your nearest express office, and if it is all we say it is, and you can buy a watch of equal value for $25.00 from your watchmaker, to pay your express agent our price, $4.95, and the watch will be your property. We have no agents, and will sell only one watch to one person at this price. Our object in making this unparalleled offer is to introduce our watches into families where they will see our fine watches, and be induced to purchase when they want a watch worth from $25.00 to $100.00. Address, STANDARD WATCH CO., 355 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Local and Special News.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY IT.—Health is not purchasable. The enfeebled, scared dyspeptic, or the billious billionaire suffer, despite their wealth. Burdock Blood Bitters is a rational remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, debility, etc., and every complaint arising from indigestion or bad blood.

The insect makes the butterfly; the blacksmith makes the fire fly.

FOUND AT LAST.—For many years I suffered from croup, but at last found a remedy for it in Haggard's Yellow Oil, so that I am now free from croup entirely, and recommended Yellow Oil to all others who suffer from the same disease. Maggie McLeod, Severn Bridge, Ont.

It takes a poet with a good deal of imagination to speak of a mole on a woman's cheek as a tear-drop petrified by its own sadnetly.

IRRITABLE PEOPLE.—People are often irritable by reason of some exasperating skin disease which destroys comfort and good humor. Salt rheum, nettle rash, erysipelas, pimples, scald head, etc., are of this nature, they arise from bad blood, and can be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters according to directions.

First barrel—Well, what kind of a time did you have? Second barrel—Staving.

HINTS FOR WINTER.—When attacked by a cough or cold, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, croup or influenza, the successful experience of thousands of families who have used it regularly for all such troubles during many years, suggests the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the old reliable household favorite.

When a man feels he's all broken up he's just on the point of breaking down.

A CORRUPT SYSTEM.—Bad blood may corrupt the entire system and cause scrofulous sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, sore eyes and skin diseases, such as shingles, tetter, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the entire system.

Guest—Waiter, bring me a tenderloin steak. Waiter—Yes, sir. How'll you have it? Guest—Cooked.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Over 30 years ago there was placed upon the market a remedy designed to relieve pain and capable of either external or intern

James Paton & Co's Great Clothing Establishment,

MARKET SQUARE.

PATON & CO. supply every description of MEN'S and BOYS' READYMADE CLOTHING, and the good value PATON & CO. give is a household word throughout the Island. An Immense Assortment of REEFERS AND OVERCOATS. A VERY SPECIAL LOT OF OVERCOATS worth $7.00 clearing out at $4.75. This is a rare chance, don't miss the Bargains. Come and see us. We will treat you well and give you good value for your money.

OVERCOATS $2.00.	OVERCOATS $7.00.	OVERCOATS $10.75.
OVERCOATS 3.50.	OVERCOATS 7.50.	OVERCOATS 11 50.
OVERCOATS 5.00.	OVERCOATS 8.00.	OVERCOATS 12 00.
OVERCOATS 5.50.	OVERCOATS 9.00.	OVERCOATS 12.50.
OVERCOATS 6.00.	OVERCOATS 9.75.	OVERCOATS 13.50.

ALL KINDS OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES.

REEFERS $2.00.	REEFERS $4.75.	REEFERS $8.00.
REEFERS 2.50.	REEFERS 5.50.	REEFERS 8.75.
REEFERS 3.25.	REEFERS 6.00.	REEFERS 9.75.
REEFERS 4.00.	REEFERS 6.50.	REEFERS 10.50.
REEFERS 4.25.	REEFERS 7.00.	REEFERS 12.50.
		REEFERS 14.00.

Owing to the Wonderful Value we give our sales increase. Extra Value in MEN'S FUR CAPS, GOAT ROBES, LINDERS AND DRAWERS, &c, &c.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
THE GREAT CLOTHING STORE, MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, October 23, 1889.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A YOUNG man died in Troy, N. Y., the other day, from the effects of cigarette smoking.

WE had a pleasant call from Mr. Placide P. Gaudet, of the Moniteur Acadien, on Monday last.

HOG cholera is epidemic in some portions of the State of Indiana, hundreds of hogs daily dying from it.

OVER thirty tramps were arrested and lodged in jail, within twenty-four hours, recently, between Reading and Lebanon, Pa.

THE Redemptorist Fathers, who had been giving the mission in the Cathedral, left for their home in Montreal this morning.

REV. JOHN C. MCMILLAN, who had been spending the last few weeks at Laval University, Quebec, returned home last evening.

THE Montreal Street Railway Company carried five hundred thousand more passengers this year than last, and paid nine per cent on their watered capital.

THE establishment of Westwood, Baillie & Co., iron and steel workers and shipbuilders, London was burned on the 31st ult. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

DREDGING for the last pier for the Canada Atlantic Railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing, P. Q., is going on. The bridge will probably be opened for traffic in January.

THE overflow of the river Pos and other rivers of Italy has caused the loss of several lives and the destruction of much property. Many bridges and a large number of houses have been swept away.

REV. DR. O'RIELLY, treasurer of the Irish national league of America, has handed to the national league authorities in Ireland £8,000 collected in America. So says a London despatch of the 1st inst.

A DESPATCH from Savannah, Ga., says that Macon hardware dealers are receiving considerable orders for firearms from Americus and vicinity in anticipation of race troubles, said to be brewing in that place.

A SYDNEY, N. S. W., despatch of the 1st inst., says: Members of the Parnellite party who have been travelling through Australia have finished their tour. They collected £20,000 to advance the Irish cause. They will now go to New Zealand.

THE str. Carroll arrived at this port on Saturday evening with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. D. Macdonald and child, Mrs. Coyle and 3 children, Miss Mary Cary, Jas. Costello, A. Bruce, Patrick McQuaid.

THERE was an exciting incident on one of the lumber barges which arrived at Montreal on the 31st ult., with the tug J. R. Booth. When opposite Sorel the captain suddenly became insane, and being armed with an axe, there was difficulty in securing the poor fellow. He was, however, finally landed at Sorel, and sent to Longue Point asylum.

THERE died at North Kingston, Kings, N. S., on Thursday, 24th. October, Thomas Hanley Tupper, aged 79 years. Mr. T. was a cousin to Sir Charles. His son Arthur, aged 56, for years a sickly man, was at the funeral, was taken seriously ill there and died the next day. At his funeral on Sunday his wife's brother was taken ill and taken to his home sick.

HIS Lordship, the Bishop, accompanied by Revds. James Phelan, of Vernon River, D. J. Gillis, of East Point, and A. J. McDonald, of Fort Augustus, left here on yesterday morning; and Rev. S. T. Phelan, left this morning, all en route to Baltimore to be present at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of the American Hierarchy, and the opening of the Catholic University, at Washington.

A BURGLAR entered a house in Chicago, the other night, and seeing his image in a large mirror supposed it was another man, drew his revolver and commenced firing at it. The proprietor heard the noise of breaking glass and grabbing a poker, headed a procession to the scene of action; but when he reached the room, from which the noise had proceeded, nothing was found but the broken mirror and an open window.

A DESPATCH from Ingonish, C. B., dated the 2nd inst., says: James C. MacLeod died suddenly this morning in his boat while going out to his nets. He left home in his usual good health and must have been stricken with heart disease. The boat was seen drifting about by several other fishermen, who knew something was wrong. John Winters and his son were the first to reach it and found Mr. MacLeod lying across the thwarts, dead. He leaves a wife and one child—a daughter about 11 years of age.

ON Saturday evening the City Marshal came across a man on Hollis Street, partly intoxicated, who claimed to have lost his wife. He was from the country and had registered himself and better half at one of the hotels. On going out he forgot the name of the hotel and getting some bad whiskey on board, also forgot the name of the street on which it was situated. He was in a great state of mind when the Marshal came across him. The License Inspector took him to several hotels, including the Halifax, Queen, and St. Julian, and searched the registers, but no such persons of the name he gave were registered there. The Albion and several other hotels were then visited, without any success. At 10.30 the man continued the search alone.—*Halifax Herald, 4th inst.*

Children Cry for

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

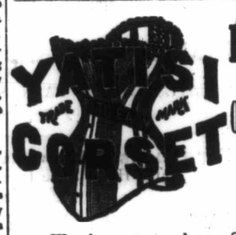
In default for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1889, containing names of all such defaulters, and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the number of the Town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Name of ratepayer in default.	*Statement or description of Property upon which such assessment is made.*	*Amt of Assessment and unpaid*
Binns, John	Land and buildings on town lot 58 in 3rd hundred	3 72
Bryenton, W. J.	Land and buildings on common lot 26	20 00
Connolly, Bridget	Land and buildings on town lot 43 in 1st hundred	15 00
Corcoran, John	Land and buildings on town lot 84 in 2nd hundred	7 50
Conway, Michael	Land and buildings on town lot 75 in 2nd hundred	5 00
Cameron, Edmond	Land vacant on town lots 72 and 73 in 2nd hundred	6 38
do. do.	Land and buildings on town lot 32 in 4th hundred	30 00
Carpenter, John	Land and buildings on town lot 68 in 3rd hundred	1 87
Cass, Robert	Land and buildings on town lot 45 in 4th hundred	7 50
Clements, Frank	Land and buildings on town lot 90 in 4th hundred	3 75
Carroll, Timothy	Land and buildings on common lot 24	5 63
Connolly, John	Land and buildings on common lot 23	12 50
Carr, Hannah	Lond and buildings on common lot 27	4 38
Dorsey, James	Land and buildings on town lot 9 in 1st hundred	18 75
Earle, Samuel N.	Land and buildings on town lot 65 in 3rd hundred	25 00
Eachern, Mc Catherine Est.	Land vacant on town lot 100 in 1st hundred	3 75
Fitzsimmons, Jas.	Land and buildings on town lot 91 in 1st hundred	5 63
Fanning's Estate	Land vacant on town lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 in 4th hundred	4 38
Fennell, John	Land and buildings on common lot 21	21 25
Godkin, Flora	Land and buildings on town lots 50 & 97 in 4th hundred	17 50
do. do.	Land vacant on town lots 51 and 52 in 4th hundred	6 00
Gibbs, Sarah	Land and buildings on common lot 14	1 87
Gonnell, Mc Catherine	Land and buildings on common lot 20	3 75
Hughes, James, sr.	Land and buildings on town lot 8 in 1st hundred	17 50
Hodgson, Edward J.	Land and buildings on town lot 13 in 1st hundred	37 50
Hughes, Felix A.	Land and buildings on town lot 88 in 2nd hundred	38 75
Harris, Fredk. Est.	Land and buildings on town lots 93 & 94 in 2nd hundred	8 75
Harrington, Leo Est.	Land and buildings on common lot 22	6 25
Horne, Henry	Land and buildings on common lot 22	5 23
Jakeman, William	Land and buildings on town lot 96 in 2nd hundred	16 25
Innis, Mc John	Land and buildings on common lot 27	6 25
Kelly, Michael	Land and buildings on town lot 84 in 4th hundred	2 50
Kenzie, Mc Alexander	Land and buildings on town lot 52 in 1st hundred	13 75
Keenan, Mrs. William	Land and buildings on town lot 48 in 3rd hundred	2 50
Kinnon, Mc Malcolm	Land vacant on common lot 31	1 50
Kenna, Mc John	Land and buildings on common lot 20	3 75
Kelly, Patrick	Land and buildings on town lot 59 in 3rd hundred	2 50
Murphy, Thos.	Land and buildings on town lot 90 in 2nd hundred	8 75
Morrison, George	Land and buildings on common lot 21	11 25
Morgan, Patrick	Land and buildings on common lot 20	3 12
Murray, Joseph	Land and buildings on common lot 26	3 12
Peebles, George	Land and buildings on common lot 20	3 75
Peebles, James	Land and buildings on town lot 95 in 2nd hundred	21 25
Pineo, Martin	Land and buildings on town lot 83 in 2nd hundred	2 50
Riley, Charles	Land and buildings on town lot 97 in 3rd hundred	15 00
Riley, Michael Est.	Land and buildings on town lot 52 in 2nd hundred	2 50
Riley, Thos. Est.	Land vacant on town lot 49 in 3rd hundred	6 37
Riley, Hannah	Land and buildings on town lots 93 & 94 in 3rd hundred	26 25
Reading, Mrs.	Land and buildings on town lot 93 in 4th hundred	6 25
Redmond, Matthew	Land and buildings on common lot 22	2 50
Stevenson, Matthew	Land and buildings on town lot 5 in 2nd hundred	56 25
do. do.	Land and buildings on town lot 23 in 2nd hundred	22 50
do. do.	Land and buildings on common lot 31	7 50
Sweeney, Michael	Land and buildings on town lot 18 in 2nd hundred	18 75
Steele, Robert	Land and buildings on town lot 20 in 3rd hundred	12 50
Stanley, Frank	Land and buildings on town lots 96 & 97 in 3rd hundred	9 38
Toole, Bernard	Land and buildings on town lot 92 in 1st hundred	6 25
Turnbull, Andrew	Land and buildings on town lot 55 in 4th hundred	3 75
Trainor, Annie	Land and buildings on town lot 29 in 5th hundred	6 87
Walsh, Michael	Land and buildings on town lot 92 in 4th hundred	13 75
Wilson, Mark	Land and buildings on common lot 22	10 00
White, Terrance	Land and buildings on common lot	7 50

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, section 91, after Thirty days publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay, within the time prescribed, the Assessment severally levied upon their real property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City, for judgment against each and all of the lands above described for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands.

Dated this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889.

ROBERT VANIDERSTINE, City Collector.



Perkins & Sterns.

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
Now Complete.

We have got a large Stock of Corsets, including the Celebrated YATISI CORSET, which has now got a very large sale. Prices low.

We are showing a big lot of NEW JACKETS AND ULSTERS, NEW MILLINERY, NEW HATS AND SHAPES.

NEW DRESS GOODS at 8c, 10c, 13c, 20c, 25c, and up

NEW DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS.

A Superior Lot of MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND BED COMFORTS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. Prices lowest to be found.

PERKINS & STERNS.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

A
Pure dry Soap in fine Powder.
WONDER-
ful cleansing properties.

HATHEWAY & CO.,

31 Central Wharf, Boston,
(Corner Atlantic Avenue),
General Commission Dealers
—IN—
Potatoes, Apples, Hay,
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, ETC.
Write for Prices on any kind of Goods you want to ship Quick Sales and Returns.
June 5, 1889.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
IN STOCK:
70 bbls damaged Flour.....$3.00 per bbl
70 " good Flour..... 4.50 " "
150 " good Labrador Herring 4.50 " "
TERMS CASH.
E. H. NORTON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ALL OUR FALL AND WINTER GOODS HAVE ARRIVED.

We have the LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, Nice Warm Winter Goods, Newest Shades, at the Lowest Prices. We can suit you in QUALITY, SHADE and PRICE, and GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION. See our Goods and Prices, and be convinced that our advertisement is reliable.
IF YOU WANT FURS JUST SEE OUR IMMENSE STOCK, ROAS, MUFFS, CAPES, CAPS, etc. WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES. ASTRAKAN JACKETS, No. 1 Quality, all sizes. Our sale of these garments has been phenomenal, and they have given the very best satisfaction, as we keep only the best Quality. IF YOU WANT A GOOD JACKET BUY FROM US.
Ulster and Jacket Cloths; Grey, Red and White Flannels, Blankets and Quilts. A full Stock of Ladies' Furnishings, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, etc. MEN'S FUR CAPS AND GLOVES, FUR SLEIGH ROBES GOOD AND CHEAP. Also a full supply of Men's Furnishings, Underclothing, Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, etc.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, October 23, 1889.

To Our Subscribers.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. *Mention this paper when you send for "Treatise."*

November 6, 1 89.—3i

P. E. Island Railway.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

RETURN TICKETS at one first-class fare will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway by afternoon trains on November 6th next, and by all trains on THANKSGIVING DAY, November 7th, good to return up to and on 11th November, 1889.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1889. } nov. 6, 1i

HURRAH! HURRAH!

MONEY SAVED!

Just call and see A. E. McEachen when you want Cheap Clothing. He is selling the balance of his Stock of DRY GOODS at cost. He will give you better value for your money than you can get anywhere. Clearing Sale now going on. Remember the place, Connolly's Old Stand Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1889.—5i

A. E. McEACHEN,

SHE

(The Sensible Housewife)
Sent the Largest Number of Wrappers of
WOODILL'S
German Baking Powder,
AND WRITES:

WESTVILLE, Pictou Co., Sept. 5, 1889.
I have received through Mr Balfour, Postmaster, the prize ($5) offered for the largest number of Wrappers of Woodill's German Baking Powder, and thank you. I was not influenced by offer to use any extra quantity. Have used it for years, and can recommend it as a first-class Baking Powder.
(signed) E. HALE,

$10, $5, $3, offered until Dec. 31 to the three families in P. E. Island sending Wrappers representing the most value. Address,
W. M. D. PEARMAN,
Halifax, N. S.
No names published without permission.
Oct. 16, 1889.

1889.

Boston Direct

Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Only Direct Line without Change
CHARLOTTETOWN to BOSTON
The Staunch and Commodious Steamships
Carroll and Worcester,
Having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the
CARROLL,
From Charlottetown, Thursday, 9th May, at 6 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at Four o'clock p. m.

Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.

FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, $8.50. Stateroom Berth, $2.00 extra.

Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled,

CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Treasurer,
R. B. GARDINER, Manager
Lewis' Wharf, Boston.
May 8, 1889—tf

A COOK BOOK FREE

By mail to any lady sending us her post office address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice to purchasers of Public Lands in Prince County, and western part of Queen's County and King's County

THE Commissioner of Public Lands or some official of the Department will attend at the places herein after mentioned for the purpose of receiving all payments due on the purchase of lands and transacting all other business connected with this Department.

On part of Monday, Tuesday, and part Wednesday, the 18th, 19th, and 20th November, at Capt. F. Gallant's, Tignish.

On part of Wednesday and Thursday, 20 and 21st November, at or near Mrs. Bell's, Alberton.

On Friday and part of Saturday, 22nd and 23rd November, at or near Robert Ellis', O'Leary Station.

On Monday and part of Tuesday, 25th and 26th November, at McKinnon's, Coleman Station.

On part of Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th November, at F. Follands, Northam.

On Thursday and part of Friday, 28th and 29th November, at John Barlow's, Wellington.

On Saturday and part of Monday, 30th November and 2nd December, at Court House, Summerside.

On part of Monday, Tuesday and part of Wednesday, 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, at Henry Clarke's, Jubilee Hotel, Kensington.

On part of Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and 5th December, at John Hughes', Dominion House, Emerald.

On part of Tuesday and Wednesday, 10th and 11th December, at Cartney McLure's, Murray River.

On Thursday and Friday, 12th and 13th December, at or near Mrs. Emery's Montague Bridge.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th and 18th December, at , Souris.

On Thursday, 19th December, at Mrs. McLeans, Head of St. Peter's Bay.

DONALD FERGUSON,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Department,
Ch'town, Nov. 1st, 1889. } nov 6, 3i

THE LATEST WRINKLE.

The world moves. Our prices also move downward every time ever since we began talking business to purchasers of BOOTS & SHOES.

They have discovered that they can and do carry home more first-class goods from our Store for less money than they ever did in their lives. Buyers from all parts of this Province tell us every day that they save snug sums by purchasing from us. This was seen by the rush for our EXHIBITION BOOTS & SHOES. Our Fall supply is large, well assorted, and so well adapted to the wants of the Public that we can and will distance all in the race. Don't wear old Boots this season when you can buy from us a new pair for less than half what you used to pay. Drop in and see us before you buy your FALL & WINTER BOOTS.

We can suit every age and sex in Style, Prices and Quality. A good article at the lowest price is our motto.

JAMES B. HALL,
Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1889.—11i NEXT DOOR BELOW LONDON HOUSE

Clothing! Clothing!

J. B. Macdonald

WILL SHOW THIS FALL THE LARGEST STOCK OF
OVERCOATS AND REEFERS
Ever shown under one roof in Charlottetown, made specially for his own trade, will be sold at prices for cheapness never yet attempted in this city.

When you want CLOTHING, take a friend's advice to go direct to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.
QUEEN STREET.

A Revolution in the Boot Trade.

The Dominion Boot & Shoe Store

WILL THIS FALL REVOLUTIONIZE THE
BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS,
Will show the best quality and styles, will sell at prices for cheapness that cannot be attempted by any other Store, will show the Largest Stock in town to select from at the
DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE,
J. B. MACDONALD, Proprietor,
Charlottetown, September 18, 1889—1y WEST SIDE QUEEN STREET.

The Great International
MARITIME EXHIBITION,
—TO BE HELD—
IN BOSTON,
—FROM—
4th November, 1889, } TO { 4th January, 1890,
—WILL BE—
The Largest Maritime Exhibition ever held in the World.

WITH a view to encourage a large attendance, and give the people of Prince Edward Island a cheap trip to Boston and Return,

The Boston, Halifax & P. E. Island Steamship Line

have concluded to issue SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS (embodying a Coupon which will admit the holder to the Exhibition), at the low price of

Ten Dollars Each.

These Tickets will be good on the S. S. "Carroll," Capt. Brown, or the S. S. "Worcester," Capt. Nickerson, sailing FROM CHARLOTTETOWN, on **Thursday of Each Week,** at 4 o'clock, p. m., viz., 31st October, 7th, 14th and 21st November, and sailing on their return trips FROM BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th November.

For further information apply to
CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown.
R. B. Gardiner, Manager,
Lewis's Wharf, Boston.
Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1889.—3i

London House

HARRIS & STEWART.

Our Fall Stock

—OF—
READYMADE CLOTHING,
Is the Largest we have ever shown, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

NAPCLOTH OVERCOATS,	REEFING JACKETS,
PILOT OVERCOATS,	REEFING JACKETS,
WORSTED OVERCOATS,	REEFING JACKETS,
MEN'S SUITS,	BOYS' SUITS,
MEN'S SUITS,	BOYS' REEFERS,
MEN'S SUITS.	BOYS' OVERCOATS.

HARRIS & STEWART.
Charlottetown, October 23, 1889.

HE CARETH FOR YOU.

Oh, soul! what means this striving
For something thou canst not grasp!
Thy bitter tears,
Thy foolish fears,
That shrink at every blast.

Why should'st thou shrink from warfare?
Thy captain stands by thy side;
His gentle face,
So full of grace,
Tells thee in Him to abide.

He calleth in tenderest pity;
Thy sorrow He seketh to share:
Come unto Me,
And be you free,
Casting on Me all thy care.

"For I am a man of sorrow,
And I am acquainted with grief;
I love thee so,
That long ago,
I died for thy relief.

My arms are strong and loving,
They will not let thee fall;
Unlike the world,
Where darts are hurled,
I'll share them, share them all.

"Instead of turning from thee,
I'll let them fall on Me,
Thy trials all,
That on thee fall,
Shall fall, my child, on Me.

Oh, child; child of my bosom,
Keep hidden closely here;
What though the night
Hide earthly light,
It cannot be dreary here.

"Earth's love that in the morning
Of life, seemed strong and true,
When cheeks grow pale,
And light steps fail,
May turn dear heart to you.

"But if you love and trust Me,
I'll love thee just the same,
And some sweet day
I'll gather thee
Home, with the golden grain."

THE GHOST AT THE RATH.

By Rosa Mulholland.

[CONTINUED.]

All thought of acting immediately upon last night's strange revelations almost all memory of them, was for the time banished from my mind by the unexpected trouble of the next few days. That morning I found an alarming change in Frank. Feeling sure that he was going to be ill, I engaged a lodging in a cottage in the neighborhood, whither we removed before nightfall, leaving the accursed Rath behind us. Before midnight he was in the delirium of a raging fever

I thought it right to let his poor little *fiancee* know his state, and wrote to her, trying to alarm her no more than was necessary. On the evening of the third day after my letter went I was sitting by Frank's bedside, when an unusual bustle outside aroused my curiosity, and going into the cottage kitchen I saw a figure standing in the firelight which seemed a third appearance of that vision of the pale-faced, golden-haired girl which was now thoroughly imprinted on my memory, a third, with all the woe of the first, and all the beauty of the second. But this was a living, breathing apparition She was throwing off her bonnet and shawl, and stood there at home in her plain black dress. I drew my hand across my eyes to make sure that they did not deceive me. I had beheld so many supernatural visions lately that it seemed as though I could scarcely believe in the reality of anything till I had touched it.

'Oh, sir,' said the visitor, 'I am Mary Leonard, and are you poor Frank's friend? Oh, sir, we are all the world to one another, and I could not let him die without coming to see him!'

And here the poor little traveler burst into tears. I cheered her as well as I could, telling her that Frank would soon, I trusted, be out of all danger. She told me that she had thrown up her situation in order to come and nurse him. I said we had got a more experienced nurse than she could be, and then I gave her to the care of our landlady, a motherly countrywoman. After that I went back to Frank's bedside, nor left it for long till he was convalescent. The fever had swept away all that strangeness in his manner which had afflicted me, and he was quite himself again.

There was a joyful meeting of the lovers. The more I saw of Mary's bright face the more thoroughly was I convinced that she was the living counterpart of the vision I had seen in the burial chamber. I made inquiries as to her birth, and her father's history, and found that she was indeed the grandchild of that Mary Thunder whose history had been so strangely related to me, and the rightful heiress of all those properties which, for a few months, had been mine. Under the tree in the orchard, the thirteenth, and that by which I had seen the lady digging, were found the buried deeds which had been described to me. I made an immediate transfer of property whereupon some others who thought they had a chance of being my heirs disputed the matter with me and went to law. Thus the affair had gained publicity, and became a nine days' wonder. Many things have been in my favor however; the proving of Mary's birth and of Sir Luke's will, the identification of Lady Thunder's handwriting on the slips of paper which I had brought from the burial chamber also other matters which a search in that chamber brought to light. I triumphed, and I now go abroad leaving Frank and his Mary made happy by the possession of what could only have been a burden to me.

* * * * * *

So the MS. ends. Major Thunder fell in battle a few years after the adventure it relates. Frank O'Brien's grandchildren hear of him with gratitude and awe. The Rath has been long since totally dismantled and left go to ruin.

[THE END]

Proprietor of cheap restaurant—Yes, I want to hire a man. Are you willing to do any kind of work? Applicant—Oh, yes; I am perfectly willing to do any kind of work but eat here, sir.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WILLIAM CLINTON'S SUCCESS

An Original Domestic Story.

CHAPTER I.

William Clinton was the eldest of a family of five children and had hardly attained his seventeenth year when he determined to go out into the world. His father was a carpenter who earned but little at his work towards the support of his family. The London market was overrun with mechanics of all trades, and but few of them were able to obtain much of a livelihood. Try, and he tried very hard, John Clinton often found his children in want of bread, and, as he thought over his poverty, the ways of Providence seemed strange, so much given to some and not sufficient to others. But he was hopeful and looked forward to better days, when he experienced his first real sorrow in the desire of his eldest son to leave home. William considered their home too small and their funds too meagre to support those able to do for themselves, and, as London did not hold out much encouragement to bread-winners, his father was persuaded into giving his consent to his boy leaving the place of his childhood. His poor mother was inconsolable, but putting aside all home ties William bade his home a sad farewell and started forth to pick up the living which the world owes to those who seek it.

William possessed but little of the world's goods, for he would take nothing from home, knowing, indeed, that there was but little to take. He walked all day along public thoroughfares, and later, along private roads, thinking of the time when he would be rich and his parents made happy. His train of thoughts was rudely interrupted by a team of horses running towards him at a terrific rate, and, to the boy's horror, he saw that the vehicle contained two ladies, neither of whom could exercise any control over the maddened animals. Stepping into the road, William, endangering life and limb in his daring act grasped the bridle, and the horses, only needing some authority to check their wild career, were soon calmed, and the brave boy, stepping up to the carriage, said to the occupants: 'I trust you are not hurt.'

'Oh, not hurt, but so frightened,' replied the elder lady. 'I do so like to drive the horses myself, but I shall never attempt it again. I expected to be dashed into the road every minute But, my little man, you have saved my own and my daughter's life, for which you will be handsomely rewarded.'

'If you will permit me, I think I had better drive the animals the rest of the way for you,' ventured William.

'Please do. I can never drive them again. We have about a mile further to go—to Fairfax Hall. Do you know the way?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

And taking the reins, William Clinton had no more trouble with the horses, who went quickly along the road. In a short time Fairfax Hall was reached. It was a grand mansion, but it did not surprise the little driver, for he knew the elegant equipage belonged to some wealthy person. A groom was in attendance as the carriage stopped. He looked very important, and said rather anxiously: 'Did anything happen, my lady?'

'Nothing much, though a great deal might have, were it not for this little gentleman'.

The titled lady took the boy by the hand and led him into the house. 'Make yourself comfortable,' she said and after you have had something to eat tell me all about yourself.'

A servant was sent for who placed before William one of the daintiest meals imaginable. He expressed admiration of nothing, though the furnishing of the house was superb, and the servant gave it as her opinion that 'he was a very ignorant fellow.'

But if speech was deficient thought was not, and in imagination the boy was travelling over again the brilliant scenes he had read of in books, but which he never expected to experience so fully illustrated.

'Lady Fairfax wishes to see you, sir,' said a servant bowing respectfully, and after being led through grand galleries and corridors, William Clinton was ushered into the apartment where sat Lady Fairfax, her daughter, and Lord Henry Fairfax. With a bright smile the lady rose from her chair, and turning to the gentleman near her, said,

'Henry, this is our little preserver, William Clinton.'

'I am more than glad to meet you. You have saved my wife's and my daughter's lives, for which you shall be amply rewarded,' returned the baronet. 'Come my little man, name any sum and it shall be yours.'

'If you please, my lord, I do not want money. The act I performed any boy placed in my position would have done for the meanest beggar,' replied the boy with a proud lifting of his head.

'Well said, my boy. But I hear you are seeking employment; perhaps since you scorn money, you would like work.'

'Yes, my lord, I should.'

'Would you like to drive my lady, now and then?' asked his lordship.

'I should be pleased to wait on Lady Fairfax,' was the simple reply.

So it was settled that William Clinton should be a reserved groom for Lady Fairfax and her daughter. William got along splendidly at the Hall, and though his services were considered invaluable, much spare time caused him to feel uneasy. Speaking to Lord Fairfax concerning this one day, he was advised by that gentleman to learn the keeping of accounts and the managing of his vast estates, as it might come in useful to him. William acted on the suggestion, and pleased at his ambition, His Lordship took him as a pupil. He studied much, and soon was so far advanced that some of the minor accounts were turned over to him.

And when, towards the close of William's fifth year at Fairfax Hall, Mr. Prindle, wishing to come to America, resigned his position, it was transferred to William by Lord Fairfax's orders. He was much employed now, for the Hall included an immense estate, which, with its tenants, had to be properly attended to.

But, with all his duties, the young secretary found time to study Georgie Fairfax, who was in her seventeenth year. She was beautiful and pleasing, and it was no wonder that poor William sometimes forgot that the accounts needed balancing, or that the last demand of some tenant was not yet satisfied, when he was in Miss Georgie's society. Realizing that marriage would be almost impossible, as, of course, Lord Fairfax would want some titled person for his charming daughter, he endeavored to shun her presence. But he was never really happy save when near his loved one, and he could no more repress the love which was making itself felt than he could count the stars. And Miss Fairfax, noticing his strange demeanor at times, questioned him one day as to its cause.

'If I only dared,' he said

'You, who are so brave, is there anything you dare not do?' asked the fair Georgie, raising her hands in affected horror.

'If I only dared,' he repeated.

'Well I think I shall compel you to enlighten me, since it causes a change towards me. So, sir, tell me.'

'I know you will hate me, but nevertheless, I have tried to resist it, but I cannot. I love you so much.'

If he had expected a shrinking, angered Miss at this announcement, he was mistaken. A deep blush was all that was perceptible, as, looking up at him, she asked: 'Why should that made you unhappy'

He was beside her in a moment, all his past anguish forgotten. Georgie is it true—do you love me?'

Oh it was the old, old story, and yet always new. Of course they thought themselves the two happiest and most sensible people on earth, but in this they were mistaken Many others were and many others are still to come, who will drink of the same cup of bliss.

After the usual preliminaries have been gone through, and during which we will kindly look at the kennel or anything else, William breaks the happy silence.

'Georgie, your father will never consent to our marriage. It is too much. I cannot expect it And yet how can I give you?' he said, sadly.

'Papa never refuses me anything,' replied the confident Georgie. 'and he will not this. So dear, I will speak to him first, and he will be more lenient.'

'Perhaps. But dearest, it is getting late Let us return'

CHAPTER II.

'William. I am leaving by the last train and will be gone several weeks,' said Lord Fairfax to his secretary after dinner.

'So sudden, my Lord?'

'Yes; on urgent business. I think William, I know you well enough to trust you, and will briefly state what it is. You are aware that a nearer relative than myself is supposed to exist, who is heir to all that is included in Fairfax hall. At my death my property might be confiscated by the government, save what Lady Fairfax has in her own right, nothing would be left her, unless, of course, the death of this person is established. This troubles me terribly, and I hope to be able to accomplish something by this trip. Attend to all my correspondence during my absence, and if anything requires your attention away from here, you are at liberty to go.'

'The 10 30 P. M. train carried Lord Fairfax to the gloomy, noisy city William attended faithfully to everything, not forgetting his loved one. In the interim a letter reached Fairfax Hall of much importance. It was from a lawyer's office, and read;

Liverpool, England, June 18, 18—.

My Dear Lord Fairfax,—Always acting on your most respected advice, we have again gone over several back books in our office, and found therein one item that previously escaped our notice. It relates to some claim of one Horace Ballard. This being your cousin's name, we have searched the city, and have found, beyond doubt, the heir to Fairfax Hall. He was pleasant and genial in the beginning, but, as our business was plainly expressed to him, he became harsh and stern and would not listen to us. Fairfax Hall he would never have anything to do with, as he had been sent away by his father for some wrong doing. He says not a shilling will he ever touch, and requested us to tell you that you were the lawful heir. We endeavored to convince him of the absurdity of his notions, but we might as well have attempted to empty the adjacent sea of its contents as to make him understand. The only thing that seems possible is to bring the matter into court; and awaiting further orders, we are

Yours respectfully,
Vachell & Bouldin.

Having read and re-read this strange epistle, William immediately sent word to the lawyers to keep track of Mr. Ballard, and that he would be with them in a short while. Within an hour William Clinton was on his way to Liverpool, and on reaching there was soon at Messrs. Vachell & Bouldin's office. His card found him ready attention, and, with the lawyers, he presented himself to Mr. Ballard.

He brought every argument to bear on the gentleman, but Mr. Ballard would no more yield than the neighboring mountains. Nothing would compel him to return to the place of his birth, and they would have all their trouble for nothing. William felt really discouraged. English law is peculiar, and he did not know how it would view the case.

On returning to Fairfax Hall, he found Lord Henry home before him and acquainted him with what had occurred.

'From what you have told me, William, it would, of course, be useless to speak to him myself,' said His Lordship. 'I shall have it settled by the court.'

So much important business engrossing his time, William had neither occasion nor courage to speak of the subject that meant so much to him. So he was left in great suspense, and would, perhaps, have entirely despaired, were it not for the hopes that his Georgie held out to him.

Learning that his presence would be required in court in the case of Lord Fairfax's estate, William took several law books and gave them all his attention, that he might be familiar with the court terms, and through his ambition he was able to enter the crowded court-room on the day of the trial with but little nervousness.

The old English seat of justice was crowded, for Lord Fairfax was widely known, and much interest was manifested in this—a most peculiar case Several depositions had been taken, and the presiding judge did not appear very much impressed with the plaintiff's and his lawyers' testimony, when William Clinton was called as a witness

He dwelt concisely on the persistent Mr. Ballard, and then commenced an impassioned address on behalf of the plaintiff. He urged the impossibility of making a man owner of what he would not have, There was no contestant save the Government lawyers, while the proponent was the nearest other relative. All this information, he said, was given him by Mr. Ballard, as was proven by several affidavits. Young Clinton's address was a masterpiece of oratory, and, at its conclusion the judge, with but little delay, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, thereby making Lord Fairfax the undisputed possessor of what he had fought for.

When the court adjourned many old barristers crowded around the happy lord, congratulating him on his speedy trial, with its good results, and inquiring who was the young man who so completely won the judge. They were loud in their praise of William, declaring that the most peculiar case that had ever come under their notice would never have terminated so speedily and satisfactorily were it not for the young man's eloquent appeal.

Though he had faced a room full of men, young Clinton felt no trepidation whatever compared to his feelings when he asked for an interview with Lord Fairfax.

'An interview? Certainly, William. Any time in the library,' said Lord Fairfax.

Poor William! He felt like some guilty thing as he stood before the tall, aristocratic man

'Now, William, say what you want. You are nervous, my dear boy, so I know it is something important Is it money or what?'

'It is important, my Lord, but not money. Oh, Lord Fairfax, I trust you will not scorn me, but I love your daughter, Georgie,' answered the young man.

To his amazement, the hand placed on his shoulder in the beginning, was not removed, as the Lord asked gently:

'And Georgie.'

William's head was quickly raised, and in a changed voice he said: 'She also loves me, my Lord.

'Well, my boy, take her. You are good and noble and I am sure you will make my darling happy But why should you think I would scorn you I flatter myself as recognizing real worth. Please send Georgie to me,' requested Lord Fairfax of the young man leaving his presence.

It was a very bright, happy Georgie that left the library an hour afterwards with her father. 'Wasn't dear William foolish, papa; he actually thought you would only let a duke or some such other person have me.'

'No, Georgie, William was right, as he always is Will he not be titled some day, and have you not secured a husband who will one day be the light of the English Bar? Yes, my dear, you are gaining a titled husband,' replied the pleased lord.

We will pass over the wedding, easily comprehending what a happy one it was, and look at William a short time afterwards, as smile after smile appeared on his happy face For he had with him his father and mother and sisters and brothers in his elegant home. It was but the realization of past dreams, when he had pictured the same group settled as they now were.

'There is considerable truth in the old adage: 'The world owes every man a living.'

But the living must be picked up to prove the whole truth. Of course failures will, in the beginning predominate, but commencing every week with renewed vigor and will, at last invites success. The ups and downs encountered, will make fortune more valuable when attained. Perhaps all cannot stop runaway teams, or meet with great, generous people, as William Clinton did, but success is only for those who court it, even though it may be a difficult struggle to attain it.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the second day of October, A. D. 1885, and made between John Small McDonald, of Grand Tracadie, Lot 35, Farmer, and Mary McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned, of the other part, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the northwest angle of a farm of land lately sold and conveyed by John Small McDonald to his brother Donald McDonald; thence south thirty-five degrees and fifteen minutes west along the western line of the said farm so conveyed to the said Donald McDonald as aforesaid to Winter River; thence northwestwardly along the same for such a distance as to make the land of a width of about six chains until it comes in a right line with the eastern boundary of a farm now in the occupation of James McDonald; thence north thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes east along the said last mentioned boundary line to the shore aforesaid; and from thence eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing, by estimation, sixty acres of land, a little more or less

For further particulars inquire of Peters & Peters, Barristers, &c., Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

Dated the 7th day of October, A. D. 1889.

FREDERICK PETERS,
ARTHUR PETERS,
Mortgagees.

Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1889.—5i

ROYAL

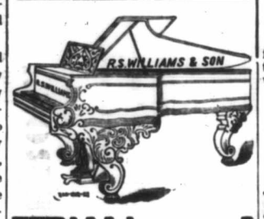
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

Royal Baking Powder Co., Wall St., N.Y.

Sold at Wholesale by Mr. Fenton T. Newbery.



Williams!

AWARDED 200 MEDALS,

PRINCIPALLY GOLD.

Over 12,000 in Canada.

1000 SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA IN TWO YEARS.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.,

McEachern's Building, Queen St., Ch'town,

SOLE AGENTS

Williams and Emerson Pianos and Uxbridge Organs for Parlor, Church, Chapel or Lodge, for all Nova Scotia and P. E. I.

Write for catalogues—mailed free.

August 28, 1889.—yly.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, at a Bargain, the Freehold Farm of 113½ acres of Land, situate at Hope River, Lot 23, with Farm Buildings, formerly owned by Patrick Mahoney. The whole of the above Farm will be sold, or a portion of it, to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1889—tf

Freehold Farm for Sale.

FOR sale at a bargain, the Freehold Farm of 50 acres of land with the Farm Buildings formerly owned by Vincent McCormack, of St. Margaret's, Lot 43, fronting on the Gulf Shore, and conveniently situated.

A good title will be given the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

Feb. 13, 1889—tf Charlottetown.

The Merchants' Protective —AND— COLLECTING ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Having for its objects: To collect from all that can be collected from, and stop the credit of all that cannot or will not pay.

Accounts collected in Canada or United States. Membership fee $10, upon receipt of which Delinquent Book, full supply of Notices, with complete instructions for using, will be sent.

MILLS & DYER, Managers.

Warning to Debtors.

All persons that have received Notices from Members, Agent or Head Office, to pay, had better do so at once, if they wish to save costs and exposure.

MILLS & DYER, Managers.

July 17, 1889—1y

Liebig Company's EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic." Annual sale, 800,000 jars.

J. v. Liebig

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in blue across label.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, London.

February 13, 1889—yly

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and Inspect, and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby
LOOKING GLASSES,
The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.
No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office,

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1889.

A GRAND DISPLAY!

A GREAT STOCK!

GENEROUS BARGAINS

—AT—

PROWSE BROS',

The Wonderful Cheap Men's Store.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

Reefers, $2.75 up. Overcoats, $3.00 up. All Wool Pants, $1.00 up.

Boys' & Children's Clothing in Great Variety.

15,000 (Fifteen Thousand) dollars worth of CLOTHING to select from. Cheapest ever shown on P. E. Island.

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera, Sorness, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Sinews.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is universal over many diseases complained of it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all pains of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who handle it, have used and recommend it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

Time, Place & Value.

FEBRUARY AND MARCH are good Months in which to get your Furniture repaired, upholstered and brightened, and ours is the place where you get good value in this line. No charge for storage.

During April and May nearly every householder wants some NEW FURNITURE. We are now manufacturing 150 Bedroom Suits and 75 Parlor Suits expressly for our Spring Trade (all new styles.) With these goods and the low value placed on them, we expect to delight our patrons and paralyze our competitors. These goods are just 100 per cent. better than the low grade of goods found in the Auction Rooms throughout the Dominion.

All the year round you will find at our place the Largest, Cheapest and Newest Assortment of Furniture, Bedding, &c.

We invite comparison and the fullest investigation of prices and values offered.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, February 20, 1889.

"I HEARTILY RECOMMEND PUTTNER'S EMULSION TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, AND I AM CERTAIN THAT FOR WASTING DISEASES NOTHING SUPERIOR TO IT CAN BE OBTAINED."

"I have been suffering from Pulmonary Diseases for the last five years. About two years ago, during an acute period of my illness, I was advised by my Physician to try PUTTNER'S EMULSION. I did so, with the most gratifying results. My sufferings were speedily alleviated, my cough diminished, my appetite improved, I added several pounds to my weight in a short time, and began to recover strength. This process continued until life, which had been a misery to me, became once more a pleasure. Since then Puttner's Emulsion has been my only medicine. As one who has fully tested its worth I heartily recommend it to all who are suffering from affections of the Lungs and Throat, and I am certain that for Wasting Diseases nothing superior can be obtained."

Sackville, N. S. ROBERT R. J. EMMERSON.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

August 28, 1889. Halifax, N. S.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing, Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1889. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1889.

On and after Monday, June 3rd, 1889, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Accom.	Accom.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown..dp.	6 00	8 45	3 30
Royalty Junction.	6 14	9[illegible]17	3 46
North Wiltshire...	6 49	10 03	4 22
Hunter River.....	6 58	10 10	4 30
Bradalbane.....	7 23	10 46	5 26
Emerald Junction	7 30	10 56	5 40
Freetown.....	7 40	11 10	5 55
Kensington.....	7 53	11 29	6 17
Summerside..ar.	8 15	12 00	6 50
		P. M.	
Summerside..dp.	8 20	1 05	
Miscouche.....	8 45	1 32	
Wellington.....	9 00	1 52	
Tyne Hill.....	9 35	2 35	
O'Leary.....	10 30	4 00	
Elmwood.....	10 47	4 25	
Alberton.....	11 14	5 15	
Tignish.....ar.	11 55	6 05	
Emerald Junc..dp.			P. M.
Cape Traverse..ar.			5 45
			6 35

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Accom.	Accom
	P. M.	A. M.	
Tignish.....dp	1 10	6 00	
Alberton.....	1 50	7 05	
Bloomfield.....	2 15	7 44	
O'Leary.....	2 53	8 10	
Port Hill.....	3 28	9 35	
Wellington.....	3 53	10 18	
Miscouche.....	4 11	10 44	
Summerside..ar.	4 35	11 05	
Summerside..dp.	4 55	P. M. 12 00	A. M. 6 15
Kensington.....	5 17	12 31	6 44
Freetown.....	5 30	12 50	7 10
Emerald Junction	5 42	1 04	7 30
Bradalbane.....	5 47	1 12	7 39
Hunter River.....	6 12	1 43	8 14
North Wiltshire...	6 23	1 57	8 30
Royalty Junction..	6 56	2 41	9 17
Charlottetown..ar	7 10	3 00	9 35
Cape Traverse..dp.			A. M. 6 25
Emerald Junc..ar.			7 15

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	Express	Accom.
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown.....dp	3 15	6 30
Royalty Junc'n.....	3 30	6 50
Bedford.....	3 35	7 28
Mt. Stewart Junc..{ar	4 20	8 05
Mt. Stewart Junc..{dp	4 30	8[illegible]20
Morell.....	4 50	9 04
St. Peter's.....	5 20	9 55
Bear River.....	5 55	10 27
Souris.....ar	6 25	11 15
	P. M.	A. M.
Mt. Stewart Junc....dp	4 25	8 25
Carlisle.....	4 52	9 38
Georgetown.....ar	5 40	10 00

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	Express	Accom.
	A. M.	P. M.
Georgetown.....dp	7 00	2 40
Carlisle.....	7 17	3 03
Mt. Stewart Junc....ar	8 10	4 15
	A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 15	1[illegible]00
Bear River.....	6 45	2 10
St. Peter's.....	7 20	3 02
Morell.....	7 43	3 25
Mt. Stewart Junc..{ar	8 10	4 20
Mt. Stewart Junc..{dp	8 15	4 40
Bedford.....	8 45	5 17
Royalty Junc'n.....	9 05	5 28
Charlottetown.....ar	9 20	6 15

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 29, 1889.—6i

NEW SERIES.

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company

FROM THEIR OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.

Advertising at Moderate Rates.

Contracts made for Months, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Years. Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the Herald Printing Company, or to

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for November, 1889

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h., 52.7m., a. m.
Last Qtr., 15th day, 4h. 23.3m., p.m., N.
New Moon, 22nd day, 9h. 31.1m., p.m., N.
First Qtr., 29th day, 1h., 16.2m., p. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	aftr'n	mo
1	Fri	6 47	4 41	2 28	morn	4
2	Sat	48	39	2 56	0 37	6
3	Sun	50	38	3 21	1 48	7
4	Mon	51	36	3 43	2 58	8
5	Tues	53	35	4 6	4 8	9
6	Wed	54	34	4 29	5 16	9
7	Thur	56	33	4 54	6 23	10
8	Fri	57	31	5 23	7 30	10
9	Sat	58	29	5 54	8 35	11
10	Sun	7 0	28	6 34	9 39	aft
11	Mon	1	27	7 20	10 37	0
12	Tues	3	26	8 13	11 30	1
13	Wed	4	25	9 11	aft 16	2
14	Thur	6	24	10 12	0 54	2
15	Fri	7	22	11 17	1 27	3
16	Sat	8	21	morn	1 55	4
17	Sun	10	20	0 23	2 21	6
18	Mon	11	19	1 30	2 44	7
19	Tues	13	19	2 39	3 8	8
20	Wed	14	18	3 51	3 31	8
21	Thur	16	17	5 7	3 58	9
22	Fri	17	16	6 44	4 29	10
23	Sat	18	15	7 43	5 8	11
24	Sun	20	14	8 59	5 55	11
25	Mon	21	13	10 8	6 53	m
26	Tues	23	13	11 6	7 57	[illegible]
27	Wed	24	12	11 54	9 11	[illegible]
28	Thur	25	11	aft 31	10 26	[illegible]
29	Fri	26	11	1 2	11 39	[illegible]
30	Sat	7 28	4 10	1 27	m'ht	[illegible]

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.

Manf'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRADE MARK

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29[illegible]

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on favorable terms.

This Company has been favorably known for its prompt settlement of losses in this Island for the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNES, Agent

Corner Queen and Water Sts.
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1889

1889

Boston Direct

Boston, Halifax & P. E. I.

STEAMSHIP LINE

Only Direct Line with Cars

CHARLOTTETOWN

The Staunch and Commodious

Carroll and Wedge

Having been thoroughly refitted into first-class condition is now prepared, will, during the season of 1889, commencing with the

CARROLL

From Charlottetown on 9th May, at 6

One of these vessels will leave Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at Four o'clock

Excellent Passenger accommodation, rates.

FARES—First-class Fare, well-furnished Cabin, $5.00 Berth, $3.00 extra.

Lowest Rates for Freight, carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS.

Harrison Loring, Treasurer
R. B. Gardner, Manager
Lewis' Wharf,

May 8, 1889—tf