

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

OUR MILITIA.

It is very pleasing to learn that the militia of the Province under the New Brunswick district has been reformed.

AUTHORS' DAY.

The setting aside by a school of one day in each month for the reading of an essay concerning one of our great authors and the recitation of choice selections from his works, necessitates on the part of the pupils special and careful study of the best writers, and results in a wider and more familiar acquaintance with literature.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The Legislature must be called for the despatch of business or be further prorogued on or before the 27th of March next. The appointment of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province must, therefore, be made within a few weeks, and may be made within a few days.

The official duties of a Lieutenant-Governor are not considered to be very difficult. Though there are rare occasions upon which he may be compelled to act according to his own judgment, he is ordinarily bound to accept the advice of his responsible advisers for the time being, and to do that which he is told.

It is, however, important that the Lieutenant-Governor shall properly fulfil, as occasion may arise, certain ceremonial duties, represent the community at large, give voice to public sentiment upon certain non-political matters, and discharge a dignified and liberal hospitality to all those who may be worthy of it, without distinction of creed or party.

The whole community is consequently interested in the appointment. Unquestionably the Lieutenant-Governor should be a man of high character and good social position. Among those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the matter are (we give the names in alphabetical order) Messrs. J. O. Aasenau, P. Blake, F. Brecken, W. E. Dawson, Judge Hensley, Senator Howland, R. Hunt, Dr. Jenkins, Archibald J. Macdonald, A. C. Macdonald, J. T. McElish, L. C. Owen, George Peake, and W. Richards. If other names have been mentioned we have not heard of them. There is, it will be admitted, ample scope for selection; and we sincerely hope that the man selected will be generally acceptable to the people.

It has been stated by telegram and otherwise that certain of these gentlemen are "proving their claims." This ought not so to be. "Claims" as such high offices as that of Lieutenant-Governor or a Judge of the Supreme Court should not be pressed upon the Government.

The Government ought to be the best judges as to "claims" and fitness, and ought to be absolutely free to make the selection of which they must bear the responsibility. Public services, extending over a long series of years, if performed by one whose conduct has been honorable and consistent, and whose character is high, should constitute a strong "claim" to the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governorship. But it must not be forgotten that those who have contested elections and held public offices and positions, have done so by reason of the support which they have received from men—many of them honorable and of high social standing, and we feel assured will be, be considered by the Government.

LENEX SERMONS.—A course of sermons will be given in St. Dunstan's Cathedral during Lent, commencing to-morrow. The order in which they will be delivered, and the subject of each, will be found below.

2nd Sunday of Lent—"Means of obtaining the final end," by Rev. P. Hogan.

3rd Sunday—"The first obstacle to salvation, viz., Mortal Sin," by Rev. A. McAnlay.

4th Sunday—"The second obstacle to salvation, viz., Venial Sin," by Rev. Dr. Morrison.

5th Sunday—"Repentance," by Rev. A. J. McDougall.

6th Sunday—"Final Penitence," by Rev. Ignatius R. A. McDonald.

Holy Thursday—"Means of Perseverance, viz., Holy Communion," by Rev. D. B. Reid.

Good Friday—"The Passion," by Rev. P. Hogan.

Easter Sunday—"The joys of the resurrection—A figure of our resurrection from sin and our final resurrection on the last day," by Rev. A. McAnlay.

The sermons will be delivered at the ten o'clock Mass instead of at the evening service as heretofore. The sermon on Holy Thursday and Good Friday will be preached in the evening.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.—After working all night, the engine and plow of the mail express, which went off the track near Braulabelle yesterday was righted this morning, and the train proceeded to Cape Traverse. The engine was uninjured; the plow was slightly damaged. The wrecking train returned to the city, arriving at half-past twelve o'clock. The Georgetown and Souris train arrived about one o'clock this afternoon, and will leave on its return at the usual time. The train for Summerside did not leave until half-past one this afternoon, and will return tonight if possible. The track between Tignish and Summerside is not yet clear of snow, and the train which left the former place this morning only succeeded in clearing the track for about a mile by noon.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.—A summary of the fire insurance business in Canada is given in a late issue of the Insurance and Finance Chronicle. Last year the premiums amounted to \$6,749,958, and the losses were \$4,970,266, or 73.73 per cent. of the total premiums. The premiums for the past seven years were, \$4,067,453, and the losses \$2,924,522, or 62.62 per cent. of the premiums.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Bland and Nerve-Remedy.

DISUNITED CHRISTENDOM.

Instructions on Some of the Principal Divisions Among Those Who Profess and Call Themselves Christians

Delivered in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. James Simpson, M. A.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Rev. James Simpson delivered the second of his Lenten course of lectures last evening on the Roman Catholics. After reviewing briefly the history of the growth of the Papal power, he said that the name "Roman Catholic" was not assumed by the Church until 1564, when it was used in the Council of Trent, as follows: "I, N., N., a firm faith, professing and acknowledging all and every one of those things which the Holy Roman Church maketh use of, viz., the Nicene Creed." The Church of England, therefore, although for a time under the dominion of the Pope, was never Roman Catholic, even in name. Her title in all documents, as well before the Reformation as after, was "Ecclesia Anglicana"—"The Church of England." She ever was, and is still, a branch of the Catholic Church, and her children have a right to the name "Catholic," which name Rome has endeavored to usurp as her sole prerogative.

GOVERNMENT.

The Bishop of Rome is the Supreme Head of the Roman Catholic Church, and besides, there are several principal sees or patriarchates. Archbishops preside over provinces, and Bishops over dioceses. The appointment of Bishops varies in different countries—sometimes they are elected by the cathedral chapter, sometimes by the priests of the diocese, and sometimes are nominated by the ruler of the country; but in all cases the names designated are sent to Rome for confirmation, and the person chosen is appointed to his see by "letters apostolic" from the Pope, who also grants what is called jurisdiction, or the right to govern. This jurisdiction has to be renewed every few years, and every individual Roman Catholic Bishop cause trouble, he can be brought to reason and submission at the end of his term by the threat of withdrawal of jurisdiction.

There is no dependence or connection between the members of the Episcopate in the various portions of the world, under different rulers, but all are alike-fused together in unity, by means of Rome, the common centre. The general government of the church is carried on in Rome, where the Pope is assisted by a body of cardinals, several of whom compose standing committees to examine and prepare the matters for final action.

DOCTRINES AND CREDS.

The Roman Church holds the three ancient creeds of Christendom; but in addition to these has put forth another, called the Creed of Pope Pius IV. This was issued, by the Council of Trent in 1564, and is required to be subscribed by all who join the church from other bodies. After rehearsing the Nicene Creed, it accepts apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, the general government of the church, its professions, belief in seven sacraments as necessary for salvation, although not all of them are necessary for every one. It receives all and every one of the things which have been defined and declared in the Holy Council of Trent concerning original sin and justification. "I profess likewise," it continues, "that in the Mass there is a propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead."

"I also confess that under either kind alone, Christ is received whole and entire, and a true sacrament." "I profess to hold that there is a purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful. Likewise that the saints, reigning together with Christ are to be honored and invoked, and that they offer prayers to God for us, and that their relics are to be held in veneration. I most firmly assert that the Image of Christ, of the Mother of God, and also of other saints, ought to be had and retained, and that honor and veneration is to be given them. I also affirm that the power of granting indulgences was left to the Church of Christ, and that the use of them is most wholesome to Christian people. I acknowledge the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church for the mother and mistress of all churches, and I promise true obedience to the Bishops of Rome, successors of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Jesus Christ. I likewise unconditionally receive and profess all other things which the sacred canon and general councils, and particularly the Council of Trent, and the Ecumenical Vatican Council have delivered, decreed, and declared, and in particular about the Supremacy and Infallible teaching of the Roman Pontiff. And I condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the Church has condemned, rejected and anathematized."

FORMS OF WORSHIP.

Like the rest of Catholic Christendom the Roman Church teaches that the Mass is the chief service, and requires all the faithful to be present at it on all Sundays and holidays, under pain of mortal sin. There are eight daily offices, consisting of psalms, portions of Holy Scriptures and collects; but those, as a rule, are not said publicly, with the exception of vespers outside of religious communities. All these services are very ancient. There is, however, a comparatively modern service, called Benediction, in which the Blessed Sacrament is exposed for veneration, which is very popular. The services are all said in Latin, except among those Greek Christians who have submitted to the See of Rome, who use about Greek or Russian, and in some few places in England and America where the minor offices are sometimes said in English.

WHEREIN THE ROMAN CHURCH DIFFERS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At the Reformation, in the sixteenth century, the Church of England repudiated the Supremacy of the Pope, and refused willing to acknowledge his primacy as Patriarch of the West, she refused to submit any longer to the power he had usurped over his brethren, the Episcopal and over national churches. In doing this, she simply returned to the primitive form of church government. The other doctrines which she rejected at the same time were (1) Transubstantiation, or what is commonly called Translucation, i. e., the change of the substance of bread and wine in the Supper of the Lord, which our article xxviii says, "cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthrowing the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions; (2) The withdrawal of the chalice from the laity, as being contrary to the ordinance of Christ, who communicated the cup in both kinds. This custom of communion in one kind only, although common in some parts of the world, has only been made law at the Council of Constance, in 1415, and even after that it was not in force everywhere, for we find that as late as 1515, Communion in both kinds was the custom in some parishes (at least) in the diocese of Durham. (3) Perzatory, which was not a doctrine of the Church until it was put forth by the Council of Florence, 1439. (4) Indulgences. At first an Indulgence was nothing more than a remission of part of his penance to a penitent who showed special signs of repentance. But it gradually grew into a theory that the Church had power, out of the superabundance of the merits of Christ and the saints to remit part of the punishment of purgatory to those who deserved it by any meritorious religious act.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Father Mahoney, of St. Paul, Minn., issued a manifesto, from which these are some portions: "One-half the amount of what is annually spent in drink in Ireland would, if applied for the purpose, buy in fifteen years all the farms in Ireland." "If we could make England sober we might shut up nine-tenths of the jails." Cardinal McCale, of Dublin, writes: "Intemperance is the source of nearly all our crimes and misfortunes. Nearly per cent. of all Irish crimes are traceable directly or indirectly to drink. I blush for the old race whenever I walk along the streets of our cities and read over the doorways pretence so seditious by the words, 'bank, dry goods store,' and so often by the dry 'saloon and imported liquor.' In a single western state of America there are one thousand five hundred saloons kept by Irishmen, representing twelve million dollars that come out of Irish pockets in one year. Must we have the drink always with us? Is there no remedy? The state alone can save us. The traffic smiles approvingly on moral suasion. Moral suasion leaves its work intact."

TOBACCO AMONG STUDENTS.

Dear Union Signal.—One of the most enjoyable hours that I ever passed was in the normal school at the little town of Winchester in Southern Tennessee. The principal Prof. Rufus Clark is a conscientious temperance advocate and prohibitionist, and the influence he exerts over the impressionable minds of the young people in his charge cannot be overvalued. I was particularly pleased with his prohibition of the remarks had made to the effect that tobacco is a necessary part of the education of a student. He said: "As an educationist I am prepared from my own experience and observation to endorse all that has been said in regard to tobacco. I am convinced that it is an injury physically, mentally, and morally. I believe it is an injury morally. I know that it is an injury mentally. Fortunately, we have few students who use tobacco, but when one does it he shows it in his standing in class. If there is an exception to this statement, if a young man in our school does not maintain rank in his recitation, and is still a user of tobacco, he is one who has such natural mental ability that if he did not use it he would soon be out of sight. Of one, of whom I am now thinking, the other students say: 'We don't object to his using tobacco, for that is the only reason why we can in any degree keep up with him.' I can go through this school and put my hand on every boy who uses tobacco, for he shows it in his face, and if I am in doubt, I can prove my surmise by looking at his recitation mark. MARY WOOD ALLEN, M. D. Toledo, O."

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Annual Convocation in the Y. M. C. A. Last Evening.

The upper hall of the Y. M. C. A. was crowded to its utmost capacity last night by the audience assembled to witness the closing exercises of the Training School for nurses of the P. E. I. Hospital, and the reception of diplomas by the graduates of the school.

Chas. Palmer, Esq., Q. C., the Chairman of the Trustee Board, occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by Dr. Richard Johnson, the Dean of the Faculty, the Trustee, the medical staff, the Lady Superintendent, the Secretary of the Board, and the Hon. L. B. Davies, Q. C., were seated around these, with the Matron in the centre.

The chairman opened the proceedings of the evening by giving a short address on the value of the noble profession of nursing from its inception, and along through the "Sairy Gamp" period to the well grounded and capable product of the present day. He said the trained nurse might well be called "ministering spirit." It was only necessary to go into the wards of the hospital to realize this. The present matron, Miss Sheraton, said, looking back to 1891, and to her is the honor of starting the training school, of which we are now holding the first convocation. To-night we meet here to present to the audience their well earned diplomas; and these graduates are to have the honor of being the first two nurses to receive such certificates on this island. (Applause.)

Dr. Richard Johnson then delivered the valedictory address, beginning by saying that Solomon had said "there is no new thing under the sun." This, perhaps, is true even in our day, and it may be that, in the advances of science and progress, repeating itself. But if this scene of to-night is not a new thing under the sun, it certainly is a new thing in Charlottetown. We are here to present diplomas to the first graduating class of the "Prince Edward Island Hospital Training School for nurses." What, said he, is the significance of these diplomas? It means that the holders of them are guaranteed to the public to be equipped for service in their chosen profession, and to have qualifications of no mean order. Their course of study extends over a term of two years in the hospital, and after a month of practical courses of lectures are delivered, comprising all the fundamental principles of medical and surgical nursing. A weekly class of instruction and examination is held by the matron, and she also has the charge of their daily drill in the wards and at the bedside. There are two examinations held by the State, a primary and a final. The former is by written papers and practical bedside work, and these two candidates have passed them, and if they will now come forward they will receive their reward.

Miss Ella Tynan and Miss Sarah Jean Arthur then came to the platform, and the valedictorian, in an eloquent and touching address to them, showed how they should conduct their lives as to follow in the footsteps of "His who went alone doing good." He presented to each the diploma of the school, after which Miss Sheraton, the lady Superintendent, presented each graduate with a badge, amid the applause of the assembly.

Mr. Roome was then called upon, and sang with her usual taste and skill "Cast thy Bread upon the Waters," while Miss Annie Fraser accompanied her on the organ.

Mr. Davies then made a short and practical speech, in which he spoke of the great praise for establishing the first Hospital for the Island. He also spoke of the Trustees and medical men on the staff of the P. E. Island Hospital giving their valuable time freely, and said that the surgical work done in the Hospital was equal to any in the largest hospitals. He referred to the need of ward for contagious diseases, and was quite sure there was in Charlottetown money enough and generosity enough to provide one.

Miss Gertrude Baxter recited "The Demon Ship," by Hood, in a very able and artistic manner, and was listened to with breathless interest until the close, when she was loudly applauded.

This brought to the first part of the evening's exercise to a close, and the second part immediately followed in the form of refreshments, which were thoroughly enjoyed.

Justice had been done to this part of the programme, the Convocation quietly closed.

Notice to Parents. All parents are especially requested not to neglect to give their children Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, etc. It is the children's favorite and a sure Cough cure. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Entreprising.—Messrs. Geo. Carter & Co., Seelmers, have already received per S. S. Stanley two cartons of North Western Hard Red Eye Wheat, and have another car of White Eye at Picton. These firm are now busily engaged in testing and putting up Seed for the spring trade, and have their new Seed Catalogue ready in a short time. No need send away for seeds when we have a reliable and long established firm in our own Province doing their utmost to excel.

A New Feature

in Accident Assurance. Two or more partners may be insured at reduced rates by the Canada Accident Assurance Co.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND, E. R. BROW, BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Our Military Status Restored.

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An order in council has been passed re-establishing Prince Edward Island as a separate military district.

There is considerable talk here over the P. E. Island Lieutenant-Governorship. The general impression is that Senator Howland has the whip hand.

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A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Fifty Men Meet Death by an Explosion. KIEL, Feb. 17.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred on the cruiser Brandenburg. The Brandenburg had a new boiler placed in her, and was on a trial when the explosion occurred. Forty-one men were instantly killed, and nine fatally wounded.

Wreck of a Schooner. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 17.

Pieces of wreckage denoting the total destruction of a vessel, and possibly the entire crew were picked up on the beach here yesterday. It has been ascertained that the lost vessel's name is the schooner E. J. Morrison, with a crew of eight men.

Publication Forbidden. MONTREAL, Feb. 17.

Archbishop Fabre having written to Mayor Beaugrand forbidding the publication of "Le Comte de Monte Christo" in "La Patrie," the proprietor has written back that he will not be prevented from publishing the story.

Liberal-Conservative Candidates. AMHERST, Feb. 17.

The Liberal-Conservative standard-bearers here are Forest and Osley. They received a unanimous nomination to again contest Cumberland County in the local elections.

Raid on Anarchists. LONDON, Feb. 17.

The police raided an Anarchist Club and made a large number of arrests. Eighty prisoners were taken. A majority of them were Germans and Bohemians, few of whom could show passports.

Wrecked Steamer Recovered. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.

The iron steamer Ida, which was buried to the water's edge and the hull filled with water and sank, has just been docked.

Halifax License Inspector. HALIFAX, Jan. 17.

The City Council last night elected H. N. Banks license inspector. Mackay, the old inspector, made a strong fight. But the vote was 9 to 6.

Grand Trunk Stocks. LONDON, Feb. 17.

Grand Trunk stocks are very weak in this market and are still dropping.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Bland and Nerve Remedy.

This Week BOOKS! BOOKS!

—IT IS— You Want Them! GUESS the price and then ask and you will find we are lower. A GREAT VARIETY to select from. It will surprise you to find out all the good reading matter you can get for ONE DOLLAR at our Store. MAGAZINES for February and March now on sale at

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J. D. MACLEOD & CO'S. feb10-26 col

What are the mild naves saying? THE PLUG CUT IS THE FINEST CUT MADE. BRIGHT MILD & PURE.

Tobacco is man's most universal luxury; the fragrant aroma of Mastiff Plug Cut starts people to pipe smoking, even those who never used tobacco before.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

Invest twenty cents at the Bazaar Store Saturday evening for a fifty cent novel or a cloth-bound 400 page book.

Art Muslins—only 4c per yard, wide double width, suitable for curtains, Sec-Moore & McLeod.

To-night—An attractive table of books and stationery in the Bazaar Co's Store at your choice from twenty cents.

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Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

BOOMING! Our Lace Curtain —AND— Art Muslin Sale AWAY BELOW REGULAR PRICES. ART CURTAINS, 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

This is no catch line. We offer it to meet competition and go one better. So long as there are leading lines held out to our customers at prices below cost, we mean to go one better. Compare before you buy!

JAS. PATON & CO.

Mr. Donald Nicholson discovered in his canvass for Ward Three that the citizens are at present not in favor of Sanitary Reform, Permanent Street Sidewalks, or a roadway to Victoria Park, hence he declined to contest the Ward against Mr. Taylor.

He is satisfied, however, that the electors appreciate

Good Tobacco, and he is now working day and night producing a GOOD SMOKING and CHEWING ARTICLE. Look out for his NEW BRAND, made from straight goods, specially selected.

Hickey & Nicholson. feb12

NOT A JUG FULL

But just Three Teaspoons-full of WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, with a quart of Flour, will give as nice a batch of Flaxey Rolls as one could desire.

TRY IT! feb12

FOUNDED A D O. OLDEST PURELY CAN. SUN INSURANCE CO. LONDON ENGLAND.

D B. STEWART, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Office—Next Bank of N. S., Ch'town. feb16

Tea Meeting.

The People of Murray Harbor South intend having a Public Tea in their New Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February. There will be a Meat Table in connection with the Tea.

Come, come, come all, as a good time may be expected. Tea on the tables at one o'clock, p. m. Proceeds to go towards paying off the debt on the Hall.

Admission to Tea, 25 cents. Meat Table, 40 cents. By order of the Directors. H. J. BREHAUT, Secretary. Murray Harbor, Feb. 2, 1894.—d1w

COLUMBIA BICYCLES FOR 1894.</