



The Morning Guardian

MARCH 4, 1891.

Sir Charles Dilke.

Sir Charles Dilke has been asked by the Forest of Dean Liberals to be their candidate at the next general election in England, and has taken a fortnight to make up his mind on the subject. A London correspondent says: "This immediate calling upon his name when there is a vacancy in a popular constituency is a significant fact indicative of one phase of the peculiar position in which this eminent statesman stands. There is no doubt that, if he pleased to come forward, he could be returned for one of a dozen large constituencies. Hardly a week, certainly not a month, passes without communication being opened with him in behalf of constituencies in search of candidates. A year or two ago he publicly declared that he would not re-enter Parliament until he had cleared his name and fame from the blight under which they have faded these long five years. It was said at the same time that he was pursuing investigations, the result of which, when made known, would rehabilitate him in public opinion. But nothing more has been heard of an undertaking which, if successfully carried out, would, in a single day, make Sir Charles the most popular and one of the most powerful men in England."

Holdings of Bribes.

In a sermon, recently preached in the Methodist church, Fredericton, the pastor, Rev. J. Shenton said in reference to "shaketh his hand from holding of bribes," that a man who took a bribe was not a fit person to exercise the franchise. Such a vote did not express the opinion, if the elector had an opinion, but simply the value of the money paid. Such men held wealth, conscience, and independence at the end of the highest bribe. The men who sought the suffrage did not want to spend money, but being anxious to be elected for party purposes, and finding that votes could be bought, took advantage of the demoralized state of the people to accomplish their purpose. It was not our credit that such a state of things existed in this Dominion, that money could be, and was used to debauch the electors. And the only remedy seemed to be, for each and every candidate to refuse to purchase votes, and if he would not vote unless bought, let them stay at home, and the country would suffer no loss. And especially should the churches teach and Christian men practice, that no corruption should be tolerated. The Christian "shaketh his hands from holding of bribes."

Not Satisfactory.

The following from the Montreal Witness is quite applicable to some of the candidates down here: "Some days ago we congratulated the County of Bruneau on having elected out and out Prohibitionists as candidates for its suffrages. Such a course Mr. Fisher was well known to be having long been the enthusiastic parliamentary leader of the movement, and concerning Mr. Dyer we had as strong assurances as any one could ask for. The letters now given to the public by the Alliance are very disappointing in the case of the latter gentleman. Mr. Dyer is a new man in politics, except in his own country, and may not be aware that the position he takes in his letter when the country is ready for it is exactly that taken by the great majority of the opponents of prohibition. There are very few bold enough to say they are opposed to prohibition in principle. Certainly no candidate would ever think of doing so in Bruneau. Politicians can accomplish the same end by promising the cause their services as soon as they are sure that it is going to succeed without them, and has no need of their help. This, painful to say, is exactly the position taken by Mr. Dyer. This letter appears to have been written after the full endorsement of Mr. Dyer as a worthy prohibition candidate had been published in the county and the only interpretation that can be put upon it, unless it is simply a blunder, is that Mr. Dyer after giving a temperate endorsement was induced by the politicians to hedge his position so as to catch the liquor vote also. This vote Mr. Fisher has entirely forfeited, a fact which his opponents would, every naturally, like to take advantage of."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Miss Bartlett handed over to me this afternoon three dollars, collected by the children in Mr. Sullivan's school for missionary purposes. They wish the money to be spent in "feeding the boys and girls in hoshan land about the love of Jesus." Small as the sum may appear, it was large to the girls, and meant much for them. Out of their poverty and self-denial they brought the gift of 300 cents, intended for a new school building, and an aid in a willful offering of the fruits of their missions. By so doing they set an example worthy of the imitation of the boys and girls in all our Sabbath Schools. DAVID SUTHERLAND, Zion Church, March 3rd. bCROCHER pillow covers and sheeting best value in the city, at Jas. Paton & Co.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Carruthers.

The Rev. James Carruthers, pastor of St. James' Church, is delivering on Sabbath evenings a series of lectures on Bible characters. Last Sabbath the subject was "Pilate." Having given a sketch of his life he proceeded to speak on his character, and took as a text, Matt. xxvii, 24. "He took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent, etc." He characterized his conduct as worse than that of Judas, worse than that of the priest and people. He was the only man in that court, and what he did had no real value. He was a man of a high rank. He put up on others the crime they could not commit without his permission, and showed by his act that he was cowardly and hypocritical. We, said the preacher, speak of Judas being bribed, for thirty pieces of silver he sold his master. But Pilate also was bribed by political ambition. Sheer force of circumstances led him to say, "I find no fault in this man," but when the Jews cried just where to put the lance, "If thou let this man go thou art no friend of the Cæsar." That was the fatal stab. He was sensitive to his political reputation, and he wanted to lose his situation and mode of action is both "Ancient and modern." The lessons the preacher drew from the life and character of this man were:

1. Whosoever does wickedness through others is equally guilty with them. Nay, he is more guilty than they in that he adds the transgression of trying to soil the character of others by throwing the blame on them. There are men who for political reasons think they gain by winking at evil. But any man who can lead his aid to stop wickedness will not be equally guilty. No man can wash his hands of transgressions which he has permitted, and which so far as he was concerned he could stop if he would.

2. Evil which men commit is not distributively true. Men do not take a dividend of it. If a great evil is done in a community where free citizens make the laws, make the magistrates, and make the politics, no man that winks at it or consents to it can say he has no share or a small share in it. When wickedness is done all men are bound to resist it. Unless they have resisted to the best of their ability they are guilty. No man can call for the ban and water and further step of resting unto the end.

3. Evil actions are none the less evil because they are done for political reasons. For political reasons Pilate sacrificed the whole spirit of the Roman law. There are men to-day who will do as a party what they would not do as individuals. Who would consent to what is done by the party, yet would repudiate it if they stood alone. No such relations make wrong right.

4. Wickedness which men can prevent and do not, incriminates them. Men are not only responsible for the wickedness they do but also for the wickedness they might prevent and do not. The same man, who is a hearty supporter of men who have in a free country, it brings a terrible responsibility on Christian men who know the state of the political affairs. It seems to me an opportune time to deal with this subject. All these things come before us and this week you are called upon to act as voters, as voters of your country. Christians, to sympathetically declare your opinion on political matters. Let no man shrink his duty and throw the blame on the party. If you are to believe the party press one would be led to think that two of the worst parties that ever existed in Canada, are at the present moment contending for power. I therefore wish to say a word on a question which may not be brought before you in the meetings. I have nothing to do with party and for the present I wipe out the term.

God in his providence has given us a great heritage, and with it the duty of building up a nation—Liberal and Conservative—and with the duty and the privilege He has given the instruction, how the nation is to be built up. It is not the first time God has granted this privilege. We have before us a matter of history and experience, the Babylonia, the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Romans and the Greeks. They would not comply with the terms, and consequently were wiped out. The foundation was of this our beloved nation should be clean and solid. Here we want no tricking, nor deceit, nor corruption. Do not loose your heads in tariffs, reciprocity, or unrestricted reciprocity, tunnels, railways, and a score of other things. God has given us a country, and any man who has a soul big enough should love his country above all others. Here from this sacred desk, on the platform, everywhere, it is not out of place to say, down with the traitor. Heaven would not have given you this country unless he required of you that you should build up a nation to the praise of God and to a blessing to men.

Great Battle at Iquique.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S PLUCK SAVES MANY LIVES. Iquique, Chili, Feb. 24.—On the 15th inst., a battle was fought on the pampas of D. Jores. The Government was defeated with the loss of about 500 men. On the 16th Iquique surrendered to the fleet. A riot the same night caused by an incendiary mob was quelled by the fleet at the foreign residents. One hundred and seventy-five of the mob were killed and wounded. On the 17th the Opposition party suffered a check on the pampas near Huara. On the 19th Iquique was surprised by the remainder of the Government troops defeated on the pampas. There was hard fighting from morning till evening in the town, the opposition holding the intendencia and firing from the fleet to protect the intendencia, and to cover the landing of the marines. The business part of the town was fired by incendiaries of the same evening.

A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER'S BRAVERY. Captain Lambton, of the Warspite, landed under fire to arrange an armistice and to take on board any of the remaining women and children from the town. As a mistake was declared at noon of the 19th inst. the men were ordered by the admiral of Amiral Harbord. On the afternoon of the 20th the Government troops were surrounded to the fleet by Colonel S. S. who had fought gallantly. The town is now in possession of the fleet. No foreign living in the city are mostly living in the harbor, all the men remaining at their offices. The hospital is full. It is probable there will be a decisive battle north of Pisagua soon. Much loss of life and damage to property has been done by the action taken by the English admiral on the 21st. All is quiet to-day.

Worry Killing Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Intimate friends of Parnell says worry is killing him. His former ghastly aspect and ill-health has returned. He speaks hurriedly, sometimes being confused and at a loss for a word.

Parnellites Warn the Priests

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.—Ted Harrington, Mr. Redmond and other Parnellites warn the clergy that they will further embarrass their hostility to the League. The Freeman's Journal asserts that the priests are returning to their allegiance to the League and that if they cry against the Dublin diocese have already intimated their adhesion to the Parnell party.

The Longest Board Fence

NEWTON, Feb. 26.—Workmen are just finishing what will be the longest board fence in the country. It surrounds J. O. Stynes's new deer park at Tranquility and will be when completed twenty miles long. It will enclose a tract of 2000 acres. The sawmill at Allamorey has been running continuously cutting out the boards. The fence is four feet high and is made of hemlock an inch and a half thick. It will cost \$20,000.

Washington's Estimated Wheat Crop

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—The prospects for the Washington wheat crop of 1891 have been brightened very considerably by the heavy fall of an east of the mountains during the past week. The crop of the Northwest for 1890 was sixteen million bushels, twelve of which were for export. The wheat average in Washington this year will be 15 per cent. greater than that of 1890, which will produce a crop of eighteen million or nineteen million bushels.

The Next Pope

ROME, Feb. 25.—The gossip about a foreign Cardinal being delegated Pope is all nonsense. The large majority of the College are Italians, and would not think of electing anyone but an Italian. If a choice fell outside of Italy, it would probably be on the Corsican Cardinal Zaccaria, who is on the Corsican of Italian descent. Cardinal Monaco La Valletta is the favorite, however. The present Pope is in good health, and there is no early prospect of a vacancy. Newspaper which discuss the subject are kept from the Pope.

The Last Funeral

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 28.—The funeral of Manager Swift to place on Friday afternoon. Brief services were conducted at his late residence by Rev. J. M. Robinson and the funeral was taken charge of by the Freemasons, about one hundred of whom took part. More impressive services were conducted at the grave by Rev. D. Wright, S. Gibbons and J. M. Robinson. A large number followed the remains to the cemetery. The procession was fully three-quarters of a mile long and the route was lined by hundreds who silently wept. The band played a dirge and the last scene of the calamity which filled the town with the deepest gloom in a whole week will now be forgotten.

Going to the North Pole

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Engineer Robert E. Peary, of the United States navy, will soon undertake a voyage to the North pole. He proposes to start from St. John's, Nfld., about May 1st. His plan is to go as far north as a whaling steamer will carry him, and then strike for the north pole on foot across Greenland. He expects the steamer will carry him to a point somewhere about Whale Sound, which is just below the entrance to Smith's Sound, on the west coast of Greenland. On arriving there, Mr. Peary will make preparations for his long journey across the continent. He intends to have as small an accompanying party as is consistent with absolute necessity. Possibly it will be composed of not more than four or five natives, and the baggage will be reduced also.

The Irish Viceroys Privilege

I never desired to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. This may be owing to my ignorance of the privileges attached to the office. From the pages of an illustrated contemporary, it appears that at the Viceroys Court the Viceroy enjoys the right of imprinting a kiss upon the cheek of each debatable. Among people who were not famous for bearing their grievances quietly, it is somewhat surprising that this odious relic, as it evidently is, of the indignities put upon a conquered nation by a foreign oppressor should so long have passed without a protest. One must suppose that the Irish have rather approved than otherwise of this form of outrage, which, I suspect, has generally been the case with all forms of the droit de seigneur. Has this privilege, by the way any bearing upon the anxiety of Protestants to keep the Viceroyalty strictly to themselves? —London Truth.

Cause of That Royal "Tiff"

LONDON, February 27.—A social sensation has been caused by the reports of a verbal fracas between the Queen and the Prince of Wales at Paris yesterday. Before going to the lunch the Prince had alarming accounts of the position of the Queen in Paris, and he had decided to go and bring her away, believing his popularity would prevent the Queen's demerit. He hired the Queen his intention. On arriving at the dockyard the Queen was heard accusing him with "What do you say? Turn my daughter away from Paris? Non-sense; it is impossible!" The Prince, in an undignified, replied that he was impressed with the gravity of the situation that he had wired his sister to leave immediately if she could not wait him.

The Queen, visibly enraged, replying that it was impossible to believe that at a party she was so treated. A further explanation was given by the Prince. She then excitedly charged her finger on an electric battery, to the alarm of the dockyard officials, who ordered a premature launching of the ship. She blamed the Prince for his injudicious course and threatened to count round his telegrams. The Prince in moderate tones protested that a count round would be unwisely urged by him, and he sent a telegram to express his wishes. The Queen was soon appeased and the Prince, before leaving Portsmouth, sent a cipher telegram to ex-Empress Fredrick, backing his own wishes with the Queen's. The ex-Empress has since arrived in England.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these Pills. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental. EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected. YOUNG MEN will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system. YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular, and will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.

GRAND FINAL RALLY OF THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ELECTORS. A MASS MEETING OF THE SUPPORTERS OF FERGUSON AND BLAKE. WILL BE HELD IN THE MARKET HALL. Wednesday Evening MARCH 4th. When candidates and others will address the Electors. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp. W. S. STEWART, Secretary. Ch'town, March 3.—ex h'r wat.

A GRAND Liberal Meeting WILL BE HELD IN THE LYCUM THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ELECTION, Wednesday, 4th inst. Speeches will be made by the Candidates and other Speakers. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp. THOS. W. DODD, President. H. C. McDONALD, Secretary.

SKATING RACES. RACES will be held at Hillsborough Skating Rink on FRIDAY evening next, 6th March, commencing at 8 o'clock, as follows: 1. Five mile race for the Amateur Championship of P. E. I. 2. Three mile race for Boys under fifteen years of age. 3. Obstacle race. 4. One mile race (backwards) 5. Potato race. A first and second prize will be offered for each race. Entries to be made at the office in the King-st. on Monday night. Rink will be open for skating for half an hour after 7.30 p.m. finished. Doors open at 7.30. Admission 15 cents. Match 4.

DODD'S MEDICAL HALL. HOT WATER Bags, Ice Bags, Air Pillows, Chest Expansors, Clinical Thermometers, Sphygmographs, Urinary Test Cases, Hypnotic Syringes, Crutches, Trusses, adults' & children's Supporters, Catgut Ligatures, Paste Drugs and Chemicals, Toilet Articles, very cheap at DODD'S MEDICAL HALL, Queen St. Dec. 24.

SIGNS OF SPRING! NEW PRINTS. We have just received eight packages of English Goods, and are placing on our counters 3000 YARDS OF Fine English Print Cottons AND PRINTED SATTEENS. Specially selected and specially marked. We think the time has about come when you have most leisure to get your Spring sewing done, and we will for a week or two, give you BEER BROS. in these goods, and a superior assortment to select from.

1891 New Paper Hangings 1891. Our great big stock of Room Paper, imported for this season's trade, is now opened up ready for sale.

PERKINS & STERNS. Largest, Newest and Cheapest STOCK OF ROOM PAPER TO BE FOUND ON THIS ISLAND.

WATCHES. A large Stock of the best Time-keepers in the market, at G. H. TAYLOR'S, in Gold, Gold-filled, Silver and Nickel Cases—all guaranteed. North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown. April 11, 90.



THE SEED BUSINESS FOR 1891. We are now busy preparing for our twelfth season in the Seed Business. Year by year, since 1879, our sales of Seeds have steadily increased, and our position has been recognized as the Leading Seedman of P. E. Island. Feeling the importance of our position and knowing that thousands of people are depending on us to provide TRUE, FRESH SEEDS suitable to our soil and climate, we are sparing no effort or study to procure the finest strains; and in this our experience in the past, and our intimate relations with many of the leading farmers and gardeners greatly assist us. We are sure that no better Seeds than we offer can be procured abroad, either in Canada or the United States; and we feel safe in saying that many of the largest firms who publish the most showy catalogues, do not, in many of the most important articles, sell as high a grade of seeds as we do, while they charge higher prices. This is the experience of many who have bought elsewhere before trying our seeds. The necessity of sending abroad for seeds now no longer exists. Farmers and gardeners can procure all the best strains of seeds suitable for this climate, by ordering from us. We claim to be experienced Seedsmen. Eleven years of successful business prove our claim. We do not wish to boast, but only to impress the facts that we understand our business and are worthy of the confidence of the public. Send name and address on a postcard or letter for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1891. Free to all.

GEO. CARTER & CO. SEEDSMEN. Charlottetown, Feb. 1891. Woodlands Farm for Sale. THIS is one of the best farms in the Province, situated about two miles from Charlottetown, on the Brackley Point Road, comprising about 120 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, the rest covered with Hard and Soft wood. The land is rich and of the best quality. There is not a bad acre on the farm. There is a never-failing Pond, surrounded by a Spruce Grove, in the centre of the farm. There are several comfortable Dwelling Houses, with Outbuildings. A large Orchard has been planted. If not sold the farm will possibly be let for a few years. Apply to DR. BEER, Charlottetown. Feb. 16—4w. F. S. MITCHELL, Watchmaker & Jeweler, HAS CONSTANTLY IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Etc. Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. All work warranted. MONTAGUE BRIDGE, P. E. Island. Dec. 30, '90.—3mo.

NOTICE! NOTICE! As we purpose making a change in our business at an early date, we would thank all persons indebted to us to call and make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, as all accounts not settled on or before February 14th next will be handed over to our Attorneys for collection WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. In consequence of the above change we will clear out our Entire Stock of Lumber, consisting of— 1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3 inch Pine Hemlock and Spruce Boards 1 1/2, 2 and 3 inches; Spruce and Hemlock Plank. Studding assorted sizes; Spruce and Cedar Shiplap; Blue; Cedar Posts; Fencing; Lime, brick; Gypsum, &c., &c.—at the lowest possible prices for cash. POOLE & LEWIS. Peake's No 3 Wharf. Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1891 4l

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and addressed to the Tender for Public Works, will be received until Tuesday, the 10th day of March, next, for the construction of Works at Port Bellair, Queen's County, P. E. I., according to a plan and specifications to be seen on application to the Postmaster, Vernon Street Bridge, P. E. I., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made in the form supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, accompanied by a receipt for the same, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. E. F. R. BOY, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 6th Feb. 1891.

FURS. FOX, MINK, MUSKRAT, &c. To the Trappers and Hunters of P. E. I. DON'T sell your Furs to any person in town till you show them to the undersigned. He is the only Ripper abroad on the Island. He is giving full New York and Halifax prices for all kinds of Furs, Silver and Black Fox, made a specialty. If not at his Office, opposite J. D. McLeod & Co's Grocery Store, on Grafton Street, west, you will find him at his residence on the west end of Richmond Street, below Pownall Street, near the Jail. CHARLES HIGGINS. Ch'town, Jan 23, 1891. 10wpl

Deafness, Its Causes and Cure. Scientifically treated by an artist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other means had failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with analysis and outlines of course from prominent people, mailed free. DR. A. FOSTER, 24 West 16th St., N. Y.