

Separate Read. Room

Terms, Four Dollars per Year.

"This is True Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

Single Copies two cents.

VOL 37

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND; MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1897.

NO 273

CHILD SLAVERY IN FRANCE.

Disclosures Concerning the Sale of Italian Boys to Agents of Glass Works.

Public attention has been turned to a form of slave trade now carried on in France and Italy by disclosures which are being made on the subject. The victims are Italian children who are bought from their parents by padrones and forced to work in glass factories, chiefly in the central part of France. Formerly large numbers of these children were sold into virtual slavery as beggars, when mutilations were practiced upon them to excite sympathy, as musicians and as chimney sweeps. That slave trade was suppressed, but the law does not reach the present form.

The children bring from 100 to 150 francs (\$20 to \$30) and are sold for a period of three years. It is so much money found and a mouth less to fill, the peasants say. The contracts are duly executed before a notary, and the village priest blesses the departing convey of little ones. There are no statistics of the mortality among them, but it was calculated formerly that of 100 children taken from their homes by padrones 20 returned home at the end of their period of slavery, 30 settled permanently in their new surroundings, and the other 50 died, and in view of the conditions in which they find themselves at the glass works there is no reason to suppose that the mortality is any less now. Their ages vary from 11 to 18 years. The French law forbids the employment of children less than 13 years old at such work, but that is evaded easily. Their services are sold to the manufacturers at from \$7 to \$13 a month, according to the locality, and they work ten hours a day. The padrones pocket all their wages and sometimes even the gratuities that may be distributed among the employees of an establishment upon special occasions.

Their condition in the factories is described as shocking. They work in a superheated atmosphere, charged in addition with noxious gases, and are constantly exposed to severe accidents, while their injuries do not receive proper treatment. They are especially subject to lung troubles. Bad as their normal state is, in many cases it is aggravated by the brutality of the regular workmen, who hate them both for being Italians and for working at far below the regular scale of wages. They are naturally ill fed. A magistrate who was called upon to make an investigation in a certain case found that their chief fare was soupe aux legumes and bread, with occasionally a bit of cheese and some wine, but never any meat. It is estimated that the cost of sustenance of these children ranges from 5 to 8 cents a day each to the padrone. In one case the cost of feeding 13 of the little slaves was found to be 40 cents a day. The children are as wretched in appearance as is to be expected. They are lodged in ill smelling tenements, three and four on a mattress of sodden straw, with rarely any covering, even in winter. They are clothed in rags, for the padrones do not permit them to carry any luggage from their homes to save expense.

The number of these children can only be guessed at. It is estimated that in two departments 1,300 are employed. More children are constantly being brought into France from Italy to take the place of those who die or become incapacitated for work and to supply the increasing demand for cheap labor. So great has the demand become of late that girls as well as boys are being sold by their parents. The attention of the French and the Italian governments has been called to the matter, and the trade will be regulated if not suppressed.—Exchange.

Platinum.

A report issued by the Russian government on the production of platinum in that country shows that Russia stands first in the world in the yield of that metal, the amount reaching some 40 times the product obtained by all the rest of the world. It appears that in the year 1896 the quantity produced was reckoned at nearly 3,000 kilos. In 1895 it reached more than 4,400, the amount increasing up to the last year, when it diminished on account of the unfavorably wet weather in summer. Curiously enough, though this strange metal is found in the southern Ural, the manner of its being worked up is unknown in Russia. This is done in Germany, to which country the platinum is exported as a crude state, and whatever Russia requires of the worked up article it has to buy back of Germany. The price at present named is 900 marks, or about \$225, for one kilo of crude platinum in Russia. Small quantities of the still newer metal, iridium, are found in mines for platinum.

A. A. McLEAN, Q. C.
Barister, Etc.,
Brown's Block
Charlotte town

Money to Loan.

Not Going to be

Undersold

Any Line of Goods In We Have For Sale.

All our winter goods must be sold, and cash customers will find our prices are the lowest in the city;
Overcoats, Ulsters, Caps, Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Robes, Tweeds, Flannels, Yarns. Every article in our ready to wear departments every article in our stores, will be sold at a low price to clear. **Bargains may be expected; come all.**

McKay Woolen Company

The Big Store—Bargain Corner,

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Cod-liver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subside and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Adams' Pepsin Tutti-Frutti Gum

An unfailing remedy for indigestion. Recommended by the leading medical authorities.

See that the trade mark name "Tutti Frutti" is on each 5c. package.

ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

For Sale.

SCHOONER "SAN JUAN," now on her way from St. John's Newfoundland to Charlottetown; built in 1889, registered tonnage 94 tons; has a good outfit. Apply to
PEAKE BROS & CO.
Nov10—tf

Fruits Canned at Home.

It is said the American stomach has universally suffered from the use of canned goods. This, of course, applies only to bought goods which contain some chemical to preserve them. Peas, beans and tomatoes are treated to preserve their color, and with the exception of tomatoes all vegetables, it is said, contain something to prevent fermentation. Fruits, being without starch, keep more easily than vegetables, but many are variously treated to insure their fair appearance as commercial articles. Nearly all fruits and some vegetables are easily canned for winter use, and if a housekeeper once supplies her own storeroom bought goods will never after have an attraction for her.

It is a mystery why we use bought canned tomatoes when we are so often warned against their injurious effects and when home canned ones are so much better, altogether wholesome, so easily prepared and keep so well. Perhaps it is because of an impression that the bought ones at 9 or 10 cents a can are cheaper. This is not the case. The first cost of quart jars at retail is 40 cents a dozen. Tomatoes at the height of their season can be bought, even in cities, at 25 or even 20 cents a bushel. So, even the first season a quart jar would not cost 10 cents, and after that the cost of the jars can be subtracted, making the cost of the canned vegetable nominal.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Uniform.

"Did they find any irregularities in his accounts?"
"On the contrary, they were remarkably regular. He doctored them every day."—Detroit News.

A Perfect Model.

Palette—What are you painting now?
D'Auber—A study in still life.
Palette—What's the subject?
D'Auber—A street in Philadelphia.
—Chicago News.

The Missing Jingle.

I can jingle
Every single
Word now in the English language.
In course of time
I bet I'll rhyme
"Digestion" with "ham sandwich."

Famed near and far
My talents are—
The statement I make fearless.
The stuff I write
Is out of sight
And nothing short of peerless.
For every word
You ever heard
Some jingle I'll find quickly.
My meter's fine,
Snappy, divine,
My rhythm never sickly.

Well now, in view
Of these facts true,
'T seems very strange and funny
I never get
(To my regret)
The chance to jingle money.
—Edward Jeldell in New York Journal.

We Got a Snap of 30,000 A 1 Bill Heads

ASSORTED SIZES

We want to print the whole lot this month. \$1.75 to \$2.75 per thousand will take them if we receive your order this month.

JAS. D. TAYLOR,
PRINTER.

Queen St.....

TO BE STRICTLY IN IT

You must buy your lumber from us. Many of your friends do. Be among those who get all out of their dollars that there is in them.

Let Us Reason
the thing out. We don't claim to have the largest stock in the world, but we keep plenty of all kinds of lumber always. Our expenses are not the greatest. We buy only first class lumber. Our prices are smile inducers. Are you with us?
TELEPHONE 181

JAMES BARRETT,
Connolly's Wharf.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOSTON

Buy your tickets for Boston by the fast Steamer Halifax.
W. W. CLARK,
Ticket Agent

MESSAGE TO MEN

Proving that True Honesty and True Philanthropy still Exist

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell, and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow-beings to a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c silver to cover postage and address Mr. G. Strong, North Rock and, Mich 135 p.w.

Beardsley's Struggle.

Aubrey Beardsley, the founder of the strange decadent school of art which bears his name, is in a most pathetic condition. He is in the last stages of consumption and can only drag himself from his bed to his easel, where he works till he is exhausted and has to be helped back to bed again. He is making a brave effort to keep up his work, for he has his sister and mother to support, the golden harvest that he first reaped so abundantly having been spent in his search for health.

Animals in Paradise.

According to the Mohammedan creed, ten animals besides man are admitted into paradise. These ten are: 1, the dog; 2, Balaam's ass; 3, Solomon's ant; 4, Jonah's whale; 5, the ram of Ishmael; 6, the queen of Sheba's ass; 7, the camel of Salet; 8, the cuckoo of Belkis; 9, the ox of Moses; 10, the animal called Al Borak, which conveyed Mohammed to heaven.—St. Nicholas.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

A MOST PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Some of the Remarkable Ceremonials of Southern Alaska Indians.

One of the most remarkable of the festivals celebrated by the Alaska Indians is a carnival of ghosts which is held each winter. It seems to be derived from a tradition that tells of a journey made by an adventurous individual to a region beneath the earth inhabited by phantoms. The celebration itself is a mimical representation of the visit to hades aforesaid, and the performer who represents the subterranean traveler wears a necklace and head-dress set round with skulls.

This festival requires elaborate preparations. Speaking tubes of dried giant kelp are laid under the foot of the lodgehouse so as to terminate in the fireplace. When the ceremonial is in progress, the performer disappears into a ditch previously dug behind the fireplace, and then many voices are heard coming out of the flames—really the voices of persons hidden in adjoining rooms, who speak through the tubes. Later on an image representing a ghost is seen to rise out of the ground, carrying the performer.

Cannibalism is very conspicuous in the myths current among these people, who have themselves been eaters of human flesh up to a recent period. Indeed, though the whites are supposed to have put a stop to such practices, it would seem that secret indulgence in them has not been wholly done away with.

Quite a number of strange demons are worshiped as guardian spirits, among them a cannibal demon that lives on the mountains and always is engaged in the pursuit of human beings for his table. The smoke of his chimney is the color of blood, and he has a female slave who gets food for him by catching men and collecting corpses. In his house is a fabulous bird with an immensely long beak, which lives on the brains of persons whose skulls it fractures with its bill. Anybody who is so unfortunate as to encounter the cannibal spirit may be transformed into a grizzly bear. On the other hand, if he can please the demon, he may obtain power to handle fire without being burned.

Another guardian spirit is a fearsome warrior, who lives in the far north. He travels constantly and never leaves his canoe. By obtaining his protection a man may become invulnerable, or he may acquire power to catch the invisible disease demon. This demon is at all times flying about in the air in the form of a worm. The fortunate protegee of the warrior spirit catching the worm can throw it into the body of an enemy, who will die at once.

These Indians wear wooden masks in their ceremonials. Some of them are of enormous size and astonishingly grotesque. The mask worn by a performer who represents the cannibal spirit, for example, is a huge crocodile-like head. Another, representing the bird servant of this spirit, is like the head of a bird, with a bill four feet long. By means of strings, pulled by the wearer, the great beak is made to open and shut rapidly, producing a loud clapping.—St. Louis Republic.

EDUCATING MUSCLES.

A New Theory Propounded in Regard to Them.

And now comes a Russian professor with a book of his own making, in which it is shown that muscular exercise does not develop muscular strength where there was none before. In short, Professor Alexis Horvath completely upsets the theory that the absolute strength of muscles may be largely increased by exercise taken for that purpose, says the Washington Post.

He contends that muscles are a gift of nature and that no amount of exercise can convert a congenital weakness into an athlete, and a strong man may preserve considerable strength for many a long year even in the face of absolute physical exertion. The principal difference between a man who exercises his muscles and one who does not lies in the greater endurance of the former. A regular course of gymnastics does, during the first weeks, increase the muscle power by a little, but the improvement soon ceases, and the size of the muscles changes very little.

The beneficial effect of gymnastics and of work shows itself principally in the greater staying power of the muscles. The best means, Horvath thinks, for perfecting the muscles and giving them the power to resist fatigue are oft repeated rhythmic contractions. He gives as a corroborative example of this theory the human heart, which, although it goes through these contractions consecutively during a whole lifetime, never tires or ceases its functions for a minute.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE

The property occupied by J. J. Gay and son situated in the village of Pownal, 7 miles from Charlottetown, is offered for sale. The proprietors have carried on a large market garden nursery, and seed business for thirty years, and the purchaser will no doubt retain a large share of the local trade. The premises comprise a large dwelling house, a store, warehouse, barn, shed, orchard, and about 15 acres of the most fertile land on the island. This land has been manured year after year, for so long that as an old man said the other day: "It is all a bed of manure and could be hauled for top-dressing." This would be an ideal spot for a country merchant, or it would be admirable for a summer resort. The situation is one of the most beautiful on the island. Good bathing, fishing, boating, shooting and within easy distance; churches, post office school telephone and shops all at the door.
For terms and further particulars, apply to
Von Clure Gay, J. J. Gay & son, or
JOHN T. MELLISH
Solicitor
Charlottetown

d&w oct 7