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For 1896, Now Ready.

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The Vote declared for each District on the Island at the last Dominion General Election.

The Vote declared for each District at the last Local Election

Leading Events Transpiring Throughout the World from October, 1894, to December 9th, 1895.

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VOL 35. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896. NO 194

Dominion Blend Tea

REGISTERED.

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CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 189

Last Quar 5th day, 8h 25 6m. p. m.
New Moon, 13th day, 0h. 0.1m. noon
First Quar, 21st day, 5h. 2.0m. p. m
Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 38. 9.m., p. m

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	morn
1	Saturday	7 29	4 59	aft 9
2	Sunday	28	5 00	0 46
3	Monday	[illegible]	2	1 26
4	Tuesday	26	3	2 11
5	Wednesday	25	4	3 3
6	Thursday	24	5	4 11
7	Friday	23	6	5 38
8	Saturday	21	8	7 4
9	Sunday	20	9	8 13
10	Monday	18	10	9 4
11	Tuesday	17	12	9 48
12	Wednesday	16	14	11 24
13	Thursday	14	15	10 51
14	Friday	12	17	11 27
15	Saturday	11	19	11 57
16	Sunday	9	20	morn
17	Monday	7	22	0 25
18	Tuesday	6	23	0 54
19	Wednesday	4	24	1 27
20	Thursday	2	26	2 5
21	Friday	1	27	2 50
22	Saturday	6 59	29	3 52
23	Sunday	57	30	5 13
24	Monday	55	32	6 43
25	Tuesday	54	33	7 59
26	Wednesday	52	34	8 57
27	Thursday	50	36	9 46
28	Friday	48	38	10 36
29	Saturday	6 45	5 39	11 8

P. E. Island Railway

On and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 895, the trains of this Railway will run daily Sundays excepted) as follows.—

Trains Outward. Read down.			Trains Inward. Read up.	
P M	A M		P M	A M
3 10	7 00	Charlottetown	3 10	10 10
3 30	7 19	Royalty Junction	2 50	9 50
4 17	8 07	North Wilfshire	2 04	9 05
4 31	8 17	Hunter River	1 49	8 51
5 05	8 52	Bradalbane	1 15	8 17
5 13	9 00	Emerald	1 07	8 08
5 27	9 15	Freetown	12 53	7 54
5 47	9 35	Kensington	12 33	7 33
6 20	10 10 Ar	Summerside Lv	12 00	7 00
P M	12 50 Lv	Summerside Ar	10 30	A M
	1 11	Miscouche	10 10	
	1 37	Wellington	9 47	
	2 19	Port Hill	9 09	
	2 54	O'Leary	8 09	
	3 58	Bloomfield	7 34	
	4 34	Alberton	6 55	
	5 20	Tignish	6 00	
	P M		A M	

A M			A M
2 30	Charlottetown		10 30
2 50	Royalty Junction		10 10
3 23	Bedford		9 37
3 55 Ar	Mt Stewart	Lv	9 05
4 10 Lv	Mt Stewart	Ar	8 50
5 22	Cardigan		7 35
5 45	Georgetown		7 10
P M			A M
4 05	Mount Stewart		8 55
4 43	Morell		8 17
5 12	St Peter's		7 48
5 57	Bear River		7 03
6 40	Souris		6 20
P M			A M

P M		A M
6 15	Emerald	7 50
6 05	Cape Traverse	7 00
P M		A M

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

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D. POTTINGER, Gen Mgr Govt. Rys, Moncton, N B.

Railway Office, Dec 1, 1895.

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" " 21	Lake Winnipeg	" Jan 8
" Jan 4	Lake Superior	" " 22
" " 18	Lake Ontario	" Feb 5
" Feb 1	Lake Winnipeg	" " 19
" " 15	Lake Superior	" Mar 4
" " 29	Lake Ontario	" " 18
" Mar 14	Lake Winnipeg	" Apr 1
" " 28	Lake Superior	" " 15

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Ch'town, Feb. 6—246

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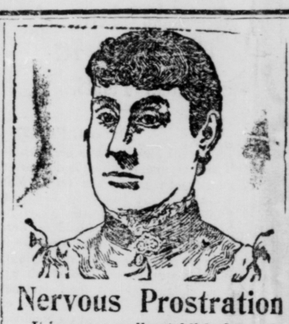

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THE ROYAL ARMS.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

How Ancient Heralds Worked—Some Curious Origins of Coats-of-Arms—English Scotch, Irish and Welch Banners.

The following is the substance of a lecture on the British Royal Arms delivered recently in Belfast by the Rev. J. W. McCaughan:

Mr. McCaughan at the outset spoke of heraldry as the shorthand of history, and referred to the aspects people used to take of it. The herald had a long programme, and heraldry means the rules for the guidance of the heralds. Heraldry to us means armoury, and armoury is merely the blazzons on the shields. The word blazon means to blow a trumpet when a contest took place, and then announced the names and arms of those who entered the lists. We to-day cannot understand the necessity of this blazing. Knights wore, when fighting, complete armour, so that their faces were completely hidden, and you could not tell the one from the other. It was essential that there should be some marks whereby they might be known to their friends, and the herald's duty was to announce to all present the distinctive marks borne by the respective combatants. This blazon in heraldry originated in necessity. It was necessary that the knights should have marks in order that their friends should know them. Its precursor was a necessity in battle. When men fought or marched in great companies it was necessary that the leader should have some mark to be known from afar. In battle also it was necessary to have marks to be easily seen and recognized in the fight. Go back to the time of the Israelites, and you find the beginning of these designations. Each tribe had a standard, and a figure on that standard. These that belonged to Judah crowded round the lion of Judah, the symbol of our Lord, the lion of the tribe of Judah. The tribe of Ephraim bore a bullock on their standard, and when God would speak to Ephraim He tells them that they were as bullocks'ilding bullocks. Not only do we find this in the bible, but when we come to profane history. Heraldry found its origin in the necessity of distinguishing between different emblems, where there were many commanders, who had varied emblems. The first English king who claimed the right of granting coats of-arms was Richard II., and heraldry in his reign was in its palmy days, and may be for the first time called a science. Every coat of-arms has some meaning, and some cause for its existence, and brings home something to the bearer and the wearer. Bare arms were used first, then they used to be on the banners, but when they painted them on the shields, those nobles who wore them were said to bear arms. Then they began to wear silk coats, and their lady loves embroidered their arms on their coats and this coat, with its emblems, was called the "coat-of-arms," a phrase we still retain, although the necessity for the coat has long since disappeared. The heralds, when heraldry came to attract attention, were anxious to prove that heraldry came from Adam, and that Adam wore the first coat-of-arms. And as Adam was a gardener, his coat of-arms was green with a spade upon it, the Eve's coat-of-arms was white. Not only this, but they gave to the Old Testatment folk coat-of-arms. Jabal, the father of all that dwell in tents and have much cattle, bears a white tent on a green ground. Jubla, the father of all such as handle the harp a golden harp on a blue shield. Tubal-Cain the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, had for his coat of-arms a silver hammer on a black escutcheon. Joseph had a coat of many colors, and his coat-of-arms was like a chess board, and the heralds explain this as emblematic of the lights and shades of his life; thus down through all the heroes of the old Testament and the middle ages to William the Conqueror, who had two lions on a red field for his coat-of-arms. We may generally consider that no coats-of-arms existed before the 12th century. All those that are said to have existed belong to the arms of attribution. Then there are arms of allusions—that is to say, that the picture referred to was an actual representation of some incident in the career of the family. I could relate many incidents to you concerning these arms of allusion, which refer not only to some event in the career of the family, but often also to the name itself. The old heralds used to take a man's name and see if there was any bird, fish, or beast whose name sounded like it, and if so to put the bird or beast as the coat of arms for such a name. There are arms which are called "debased arms," because the blazoning of them has not been done according to the rules of heraldry. Then, again, there are arms of alliance. When a man married an heiress the emblazoned her arms on his shield, not because she puts her arms around him, but because his own arms are done away with, and he takes her arms and loses his. The present arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a golden lion on a red ground, surrounded by an indented border, were the arms of Gwendolina Ap-Griffith, a Welsh princess, whom Gilbert Talobt married about the middle of the 13th century. There are arms of succession, which descend to the heir-at law, but nevertheless frequent difficulties arose, because the second son often claimed the father's arms, and the heralds had to interfere to settle the dispute. There are arms of concession—that is, arms bestowed by the King for some deed of valor. For example, the Red Hand of Ulster. At the conquest of Ireland the conqueror said that he would give the whole of Ulster to him who first touched the soil, and one of the O'Neill's was rowing in a boat, but there was another boat before him, and O'Neill cut off his hand and threw it onto the shore, and so touched the soil first. Ever after the Red Hand has been the baronial arms of Ulster. The Duke of Wellington destroyed the power of France, and he was allowed the honor, never before given to any subject of wearing the Union Jack upon his coat-of arms. Robert Bruce was allowed to wear a spear on his coat of arms as a record of his valorous deed. There are arms of office, which were given to persons in office, but in the olden time some were in office so long that they retained the arms, and they became hereditary. There are arms of communities, such as the arms of our city of Belfast, the arms of Ulster, the arms of Ireland. The last and ninth head are arms of dominion—that is, the arms of a king. All kings have arms, and some Republicans are inclined to sneer at them, but they have arms themselves. You have your own coat-of-arms, and it has frequently changed since arms were first borne by English royalty. Take off the center shield of this coat-of-arms and you have the arms of the House of Stuart. The Stuart dynasty commenced with James VI of Scotland and I. of England, and continued on until the death of William III. This was the first coat of arms of the United Kingdom, because the three countries were then first represented on it. Our Queen's coat-of-arms is the same as the one you see, if you take away the center shield, and it has in the corners three golden lions, and the only difference is the three yellow things are left out. When a coat of arms is cut that way it is said to be quartered, and it can be quarter quartered again, and you can sub-divide these quarters again, and thus go on for a lengthened time. When the Countess of Townsend was married her coat-of-arms had sixteen quarterings, and was thus divided into 16 squares. Another had 334 squares. Now, with reference to the above coat-of-arms, you will find to begin with in this corner three fleur-de-lis of gold—these yellow things are the arms of France. They were originally intended, it is said, to represent the fleur-de-lis, the flower called in this country the flower of Dunoe, and it is a purple flower, and the origin of it in France is said to be, that when the Franks chose their king, they lifted him up on their shields and put one of these flowers in his hand. Others say that when Clovis was crowned King an angel came down from heaven and bestowed on him a beautiful blue garment covered with fleur-de-lis, and that this garment was the origin of the arms of France. How came the arms of France into the arms of England? In this way, there was one of our Kings who claimed to be King of France. Edward III. was the son of Edward II., and Queen Arabella, the daughter of the King of France. When the throne became vacant it was a grandson who claimed the crown, and the King of England said he was a nephew of the late King, and, therefore he had a closer claim than a grand-son, and he claimed the Crown of France. He fought and gained a battle at Sleus, land immediately quartered the arms of France on his arms, and thus the lilies of France came to be on the arms of England. The second squares has three lions. These are three lions that are in our Queen's arms. The ground is red, and here painted on the red you see three golden lions, rather peculiar looking animals. They were formerly called leopards, and recently called lions. Three lions were used to denote strength and sovereignty. The lions are apparently running—that is they are "lions courant"—that is, they are ready to defend themselves if necessary, and the idea is activity. The lion at rest occupies a very different position. They are put in this position to manifest the activity of the English race. They are in the position of guardians looking straight out. They are watching lest the enemy should take them by surprise; and the idea is that the English were noted for courage and for activity. Therefore they are walking for activity, and they are looking out for watchfulness. You notice that the two sides are the same. England occupies two squares, the place of honour. The other two squares are occupied by the arms of Scotland and Ireland. Scotland is represented by a lion in a different position from that of the English coat-of arms. The Scottish lion is called a "lion rampart," and the idea is that the lion is active, not still. If you look at the English lion and then at the Scottish lion, you will notice that the Scottish lion is still more active, and the idea is that the Scottish lion is emblematic of that desire of liberty and maintenance of right which characterized the Scots and the part they played in war. They adopted red as their emblem; it is the red lion, the lion of war. The Scottish lion is surrounded by a border of gold, and the idea accounting for the emblem is that it stands for the fleur-de-lis, and that the privilege was given to the Scottish king by the French king, Charlemagne, as a pledge that the French lily should protect the Scottish lion, and thus we find the French arms of Scotland. Having enlarged upon this portion of the lecture, Mr. McCaughan referred to the harp, the most interesting, he said, of all quarters of the English Royal Standard. Ireland had a coat-of-arms long before either England or Scotland. They found that they were worn by Jubal Ireland, in history known as the land of the saints. First, there is the cross of St. George, of England, and when James united the two countries, the second cross the cross of St. Andrew was placed on it. Then, when the union was consummated, the cross of St. Patrick was placed on the other two. Ruskin says that we could not do better than study these terms of chivalry, for there was nothing on a shield that did not mean something good and great. Even our own arms tell us we should ever be watching and working, that we should ever be circumspect about things national, like the lion of Scotland, and ever strive after what is faithful and true, and amid the din of watching and working know that the music of the harp sings sweet, melodious and constant. In conclusion, the lecturer said they did not want their quarters changed in the Royal Standard; they did not want the cross of St Patrick eliminated from the Union Jack; they wanted to remain part and parcel of the one great united realm, that had carried its arms to the utmost ends of the earth. He would have them remember that they were all members of one great kingdom, of one great empire.

The lecture was listened to with great attention and was frequently applauded.

Queer Last Bequests.

A merchant of Aberdeen bequeathed a portion of his wearing apparel to his wife recently, because, as the will said, "She had been accustomed to wearing them during their married life."

A French medical paper states that on opening a short time ago the will of a member the following clause was found: "I request that my body be delivered to the Paris Gas Company for the purpose of being placed in a retort. I always used my mental powers for the enlightenment of the population at large, and I desire that my body be used to enlighten the people after my death."

Squire Hawley, of the village of Hatfield, near Doncaster, left the whole of his estate to his groom, on the condition that his funeral should be conducted in a certain way. He died on a Christmas day and was buried in his own garden in the center of the graves of his cattle which had died during the rinderpest. He was laid out in full hunting costume, including spurs and whip, and was carried from the house to the grave on a coffin board, when he was placed in a stone coffin, which, weighing more than a ton, had to be lowered by means of a crane. His pony was shot and buried at his feet in bridle and saddle, and his dog and an old fox were buried at his head.

The New Version.

"My darling!" murmured Leander, embracing her.

"Don't!" exclaimed Hero. "You're all wet. Why didn't you come in a boat?"

REAL MERIT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and **ONLY HOOD'S.**

As a result of a slight scratch on the arm from the rough edge of a tin pan, in which she was kneeding bread, on January 7th, Mrs. Chas. Noack, of Sioux City, Iowa died last week. The injured member swelled to an enormous size, and gangrene set in some time before the sufferer's death.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a Stock of each Mine's Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agents.
25, 1894—tf

ENTERTAINMENT AT MOUNT STEWART.

Notwithstanding the severe cold and impassible condition of the roads on the night of Monday, 17th inst., a large and intelligent audience assembled in Mount Stewart hall to see and hear the different parts of the programme prepared by the Debating and Literary Society. In speaking of the different parts it might suffice to say that they all merited and received ample applause. The address by the Rev. Mr. Craise was a master-piece of English. His ideas were certainly the result of careful thought, and he forcibly impressed upon the audience, in clear and simple terms, the benefits of a debating society, and the necessity of having a reading room in connection. The recitation by Miss Blanche Coffin and the solos by Miss Daisy Cowan, Messrs. William McDonald, David McDonald and A. A. McDonald were worthy of special commendation. The duet by the Little girls—Lalia McLeod and Vinie Pushie, as also the dramatic ability displayed in the acting of the dramas, were very highly appreciated. The programme was as follows:—

Overture.....
Address—Rev. Mr. Craise.
Chorus.....*Goin' Back to Dixie*
Recitation.....The Gladiator
J. F. McDonald.
Duet.....Rock a Bye Baby
Lalie McLeod and Vinie Pushie.
Solo.....A Hundred Pipers
A. A. McDonald.
Dialogue.....Amariah and His Boys
Chorus.....The Prayer on the Pier
Solo.....The Sword of Bunker Hill
William McDonald.
Recitation....The Death Bridge of the Tay
Miss Blanche Coffin.
Instrumental Duet.....
Messrs. A. A. and F. McDonald.
Solo.....Marguerite
Miss Daisy Cowan.
Tableau.....The New Woman
Quartette.....The Battle Song
H. Coffin, A. J. Jardine, A. A. McDonald and Jos. McDonald.
Reading—J. F. McDonald.
Chorus.....There's Only Room for One
Solo.....McGarry's Hat
David McDonald.
Violin Selections—Ronald McDonald.
Farce.....A Cure for Obstinacy
Auld Lang Syne.

BONSHAW NOTES.

SIR,—Speculation is rife here as to the identity of "Mesa" who writes "The Drive to Bonshaw" in late issues of the Patriot. The peculiarly turgid style and pointed personalities, together with the fact that his political frenzy does not manifest itself until he crosses the line dividing the Second from the First Districts of Queens suggests the portly 'Banner man' of the Liberal party in this District. As nearly as we can guage public opinion, 'the honors are easy' between our friend above mentioned and a peregrinating individual who at this season of the year, finding time hang heavily on his hand, devotes his spare time to literature. Be the writer who he may, he possesses a vivid imagination and is a rigid economist in the matter of truth. "Bonshaw is not the bright lively place it was thirty years ago." No "Mesa," the old Bonshaw Inn is gone and the lively times that then made our village famous, or infamous, are happily gone, too. I can imagine your Mesanthropic soul agonizing over the change, and the tears of regret blinding your eyes to the fact that two new and handsome churches bear the best evidences of Bonshaw's morality and prosperity.

But, alas, "we lack the smell of fresh paint." Can "Mesa" be a stranger to the fact that last autumn, after the frost came, our Local Government strove to cover with a coat of paint the ravages which twenty years of time had made upon our Courthouse, and about the only thing noticeable after the job was finished was "the smell."

True, the Old Tannery has disappeared and the genial and well-remembered owner has been dead many years, but in his son, James A. Robertson, Esq., we have a bright, energetic man whose mercantile business, we are pleased to say, is a steadily growing one.

That "the Crosby Mills are old still and grind the corn and saw the lumber in the good old way of twenty years ago" is not correct. For probably fifty or sixty years Mr. A. C. Crosby did the milling for this section of country, and his sons are doing it to-day, but not as it was done twenty years ago. Enterprising and awake, they have constantly been substituting new and improved machinery for the old, and are doing as good work in their line as can be done in the Province. The large business done by them is all the evidence needed to substantiate this statement.

Now, "Mesa," a closing word of advice. You say you intend going down the West River. Keep clear of the ice; there are dangerous places, and you know you are liable to 'put your foot in it.'

SISTE, VIATOR.

REMARKABLE CASES

Chronic Invalids Raised from Their Sick Beds After Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's Ointment.

Truro, N.S.—H. H. Sutherland, traveller, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

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