It is provided that if a debtor is wronged he can go into Court and have the wrong righted. Provision is also made for the doing away with a multiplicity of actions upon the same note, and for welding all the actions into one suit.

Motion carried, House went into committee on the bill with Mr McWilliams in the chair.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) said under the proposed bill a man with a note coming due might be tempted to do something which he would not do under other circumstances. A man may have a small note coming due which he is unable to pay, and which falls into the hands of a lawyer, in order to show the Judge that he has a defence he is obliged to pay extra. It might lead to perjury.

Mr Warburton contended that when a man gave a note he should take steps to pay it. He pointed out that under the proposed law the cost would not be one-third as large as it is at present, and the delay would not be so great. The perjury matter should not be considered in this connection.

Mr A J McDonald did not look upon the bill with any great favor. Although it was claimed that one object of the bill was to reduce legal expenses, the legal gentlemen on the Government side of the House were strangely silent. He thought the bill would prove a hardship, especially in cases where machine men got notes from farmers. He instanced the case of a farmer who did not sign a note, and pointed out the expense and trouble that a man would have been put to under this act. To put in a proper defence the farmer would be put to great trouble and expense. Under this bill the farmers would certainly be the greatest sufferers.

Mr Warburton said that the bill was introduced as a reform and the interests of lawyers were not considered The bill was calculated to help farmers who were paying machine notes, and the expense will be lessened. In case of forgery it is an easy matter for the farmer to go before a commissioner and make oath to that effect and the matter will be soon rectified. The bill allows four days extra for this.

Hon Mr. Gordon asked that the Leader of the Government express his opinion respecting this measure.

Hon Mr Peters said that the object of the bill was right. Say for instance that, John Smith was sued on a note for $100, which he ought to pay, but cannot He has no defence. The note is due in August, but judgment cannot be obtained in the Supreme Court till January. In the meantime the note remains unpaid. Under this bill the man who is sued on a promissory note or a bill of exchange must go before the judges and make a good defence before he can put the plaintiff to any delay or expense. He showed how the expenses accumulated and delays were brought about under the present law, and pointed out that under the proposed bill the maker of a note who could not pay was obliged to make oath to that effect. The proposed bill was in accord with the law on the subject which obtains in England and in the other provinces of the Dominion. Its object is to prevent a man who has a note from avoiding payment of it, and creating delay and expense against the plaintiff for which he never intends to reimburse him.

Hon Mr Gordon said that after hearing the Leader's explanation he was inclined to look upon the bill as a measure in the interests of the public. The costs should be reduced as far as possible.

Mr A Peters said the bill was similar to one that had been in force in England, and under it the costs were materially decreased. The costs of collections were reduced to a very small sum, and such would be in the interests of the public.

Mr Rogers (Alberton) thought that all suits under $100 or $150 should be tried in the County Courts, In the Supreme Courts the costs are enormous and cannot be reduced while such suits are disposed of there. The men who hold most of the notes are those who sell buggies, agricultural implements, sewing machines, etc. In a bad year the farmers cannot meet these notes and they fall into the hands of young lawyers who take them into the Supreme court—as the higher the court the higher the costs—and under this bill twelve days after the note falls due his farm or other property may be sold to pay it. How, then, can it be claimed that the Bill is in the interests of the farmers? He thought it was rather in the interests of the note holders and the lawyers.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs Bell, A Peters, Rogers, (Alberton) J A McDonald, Sinclair, Robertson and Warburton. In order that members have time for further consideration of the matter, progress was reported, on motion of Mr. Warburton.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters, the bill respecting cheese and butter associations was read a third time and passed.

Hon Mr. Peters submitted the estimates for 1895, after which the House adjourned till the following day. The estimates are as follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

Salary of Attorney-General	$ 1,200
" Clerk of the Crown	450
" Prothonotary	800
Three deputy do, a total of	950
Sheriffs	600
Crier, Supreme Court	100
Fees and disbursements of Supreme Court	2,700
Printing and stationery	100
Crown prosecutions in Magistrates Courts	700
Stipendiary Magistrates salaries	600
Queen's County jail	2,147
Prince County jail	1,215
King's County jail	320
Law Courts, Charlottetown	1,214
Court House, Georgetown	160
County Courts	2,775
Miscellaneous	100
Total	$ 16,241

PUBLIC WORKS, &c.:

Boards of Health	200
Coroners' Inquests	250
Dairy Associations	200
Executive Council	350
Elections	225
Education	121,250
Exhibitions	6,025
Hospital for Insane	17,550
Interest to Banks	13,500
Legislative Library	40
Legislation	7,800
Miscellaneous grants	2,525
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,000
Inspectors of Licenses for each County at $200	600
Paupers	3,350
Poor House	3,750
Postage and rent of Post Office boxes	50
Public Lands Departments	3,120
Salary Prov Sec'y-Treas and Commissioner of Public Lands	1,200
Assistant do	1,000
Printing, stationery, etc	400
Provincial Auditor's salary, printing, stationery	1,080
Provincial Building	1,825
Registry Offices	4,845
Telegrams	15
Typewriter and Stenographer, salary, stationary, etc	1,150
Public Works Department	4,150
Queen's County ferries	19,691
Prince County ferries	1,615
King's County ferries	2,945
Wharves, Queen's, King's and Prince	3,900
Packets	2,875
Rights of way	2,000
Supervisors' salaries, commission postage, etc	2,700
Bridges	7,000
Roads	12,000
Unfinished contracts to steamer Hillsboro	3,500
Bushing ice	725
Telephone for public offices	200
Miscellaneous public works	2,000
Debenture Sinking Fund	2,775
Total	$279,270

THURSDAY, April 4.

House met at 3.30.

On motion of Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) the bill amending the Seduction Act was read a third time and passed

Hon Mr. Peters moved that the House go into committee with Mr Robertson in the chair to consider the following resolution:

"Resolved that it is advisable to introduce a Bill to amend "The Land Purchase Act, 1875" in such a way as to allow the Government of this province to purchase under said Act certain lands in Townships number 24 and 33 held by the Trustees of the marriage settlement of Annie Winsloe and William Sydney Smith, and which township lands escaped the operation of The Purchase Act, 1875, by a technical error."

Hon. Mr Peters explained that the estate in question consisted of over 4,000 acres containing about 75 farms. The occupants of these farms are anxious to purchase their lands and ask that they be put on the same footing as other farmers throughout the Island. The act is simply to treat with the landlords in respect to this matter as other owners were treated.

The motion passed, and the House went into committee to consider the resolution, Mr Robertson in the chair.

Hon Mr Farquharson thought the purchase of this estate would only be a matter of justice to the tenants. There may be other estates that the bill will apply to.

Mr Bell expressed himself as being in sympathy with the bill, but he thought no distinction should be made among the tenants. An Act should be passed to cover similar cases at Augustine Cove and Cape Traverse. The Government has offered to give $3 per acre for the estates there but the owners want $3.90. Thus terms cannot be agreed upon. In his opinion the Government should either purchase on the proprietors terms or they should put a provision in the bill compelling the landlords to submit the matter to arbitration and have terms made in that way.

Hon Mr Peters agreed that all the small estates should be bought out, and the Government have done this until there is only one or two left. But these were too small to come under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act. He thought all acts confiscating lands, unless of great public necessity, were wrong in principle. No estate under 500 acres could come under the Land Purchase act. The estate referred to in the proposed bill escaped by a technicality But if anything is inserted in the bill beyond that set forth in the Act of 1875, it will be disallowed. He thought that if the suggestion of the hon. member from Cape Traverse were adopted it would endanger the bill.

Mr Bell did not agree with the Leader respecting the fate that would befall the bill if his suggestion were adopted. However, if he saw any other way to solve the difficulty respecting the estate at Cape Traverse he would not press his suggestion.

Hon Mr Sinclair thought that to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Bell would be to interfere with the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, and the bill would be disallowed. The Cape Traverse estate is too small to come within the scope of the Land Purchase Act, and it would not be fair to the tenants on the estates at Lots 24 and 33 to risk the vetoing of the bill by adopting the suggestion of the hon member from Cape Traverse

The resolution was reported agreed to, and Hon. Mr. Peters submitted a bill in accordance therewith, which was ordered to be read a second time next day.

Hon Mr Peters submitted a bill to amend the County Courts Act in the towns of Charlottetown and Summerside, which was ordered to be read a second time next day.

Mr McKinnon introduced a bill to prevent the spread of black knot in plum and cherry trees, which was ordered to be read a second time next day.

House adjourned till the following day.

FRIDAY, April 5.

The House went into committee on the bill submitted by Mr McKinnon to prevent the spread of black knot in plum and cherry trees. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every occupant of land or if the land be unoccupied it shall be the duty of the owner to cut off and burn all the black-knot found on plum or cherry trees on his land so often each and every year as it shall appear on such trees, and that the ratepayers in each school district, or the school trustees shall appoint inspectors to enforce the law and prosecute offenders. The bill was reported from committee agreed to and ordered to be read a third time the following day.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Macdonald, the bill to confirm the title of land in the Hazel Brook Dairying Company was read a second time in committee with Mr. Prowse in the chair. Reported agreed to and ordered to be read a third time next day.

On motion of Mr. Warburton the act to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Stanley Bridge was read a second time in committee, Mr McKinnon in the chair Reported agreed to with amendments and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented the report of the Registrar of Deeds for 1894.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters, the "Land Purchase Act of 1895" was read a second time in committee with Mr. Warburton in the chair. Progress was reported.

At five o'clock His Honor the Lieut.-Governor arrived, and in Her Majesty's name assented to the bill respecting the incorporating of butter and cheese manufacturing associations. The bill goes into effect at once.

On Friday evening, Premier Peters delivered his budget speech. He claimed that from 1884 up to last year no effort had been made to make revenue and expenditure meet. In 1891, he said his Government made an extra effort to accomplish that end, but although about $70,000 had been collected from the Land office alone, there had been a deficit. Last year, however, a new departure had been made, which he claimed had been more successful. The Government had determined to raise sufficient revenue to met their running expenses. He claimed that the estimates of last year were real estimates, the actual expenditure coming within $2,900 of the sum estimated. The estimates of preceding governments he said, were very wide of the mark. He claimed that if the amount of $22,000 spent on capital account were considered, there would actually be a surplus on the year's transaction. This capital expenditure, he said, was made up of the cost of a new boiler for the Hospital for the Insane, repairs to Provincial Building; $7,400 for the steamer Hillsboro; $2,110 for road making machines; $2,000 for elections, and various other items, including the claim against the steamship Florida. Taking these various sums from the deficit, and the difference between revenue and expenditure would only be a few hundred dollars. The expenditure on education and public works could not always be kept down. These two branches of the public service must be maintained. The expenditure in the Department of Justice was only $16,000, which, he claimed was a great reduction from the sum spent in 1879. He claimed that, as a result of the amalgamation of the two branches of the Legislature, the cost of legislation had been reduced from $14,000 to $8,000 a year. Last year he said, $40,000 more were spent on education than in 1879, and the average expenditure on public works had been increased from an average of $104,000 to $121,000. He expressed the hope that the era of deficits was at an end, and that this year there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The question of education is most important, and the increasing expenditure in that direction was a question that must be grappled with in the near future. The revenue is about $231,000 and, as we are going on at present we shall soon have to spend $125,000 for education alone. The government did a little regarding this matter, last year and the effect was scarcely felt. Last year they made an estimate as to how much they would receive from taxes. They estimated $30,000 from the land tax, and they got $30,500. From the Land Office they estimated that they would get $40,000 and the amount received was $36,000. They got more than they estimated from the commercial travellers' tax, but the income tax fell short about $2,000. He thought it was most gratifying to all concerned that their was little or no friction in the collection of the land tax. Under that act the Government had power to send out valuators in cases where it was suspected the land had been under valued, but only in two cases were they sent out. Of course there were more cases of undervaluation than these but when the men were notified they came to the front and did what was right. Under the Temporary Loans Act, passed in the closing days of the last session, they succeeded in getting from the people nearly $90,000, which fact indicated the confidence the people had in the Government and institutions of the country This large sum draws 4 per cent and is to be paid on call. The estimated expenditure for 1895 was $280,000, and he thought the revenue would be sufficient to meet this. Last year they spent $4,000 on exhibitions and this year they will spend $6,000 He thought few persons would object to this expenditure as it is an expenditure mainly in the interests of the farmers. During the last four years the exhibitions have been in the hands of companies. But after running them during this time the companies found that they could not make any money under the existing arrangement. They fairly carried out their agreement with the Government and they spent the $3000 in prizes They cannot continue to do this, however, and have asked the Government for an increased grant. If they did not get this increase the exhibitions would be thrown back on the Government Rather than go back to the old order of things, however the Government agreed to increase the grant $1000, in order to be fair they will give each of the county exhibitions $500 extra. The the terms of agreement would be submitted to the House in due time. Proceeding, he said the interest account would be less than last year, and the cost of legislation would also be somewhat less. He would not, however, go all over the items of expenditure They would be before the House in a few days, when they would no doubt be carefully considered Respecting the Registry Office, he claimed there were not two many men there, and asserted that the work in that office had not been properly attended to during the late administration. This year they would have to spend more on roads, as the increasing number of cheese factories made it necessary to have more cross-roads. They will also have to provide for a sinking fund. This year they expected to receive from public lands $30,000; from the land tax, $32,500; from the income tax, 6,300; from the commercial travellers tax, $4,200; and from the succession tax $700 or $800. They also expected a goodly sum from the steamer Florida as a consequence of the damage caused by her to the Southport last year. The total estimated revenue is $282,000. When the years transactions were closed he expected there would be a small surplus. He hoped that at the next Dominion election a Liberal Government would be returned, in which case he felt sure the claims of the Province would be fairly judged, and when these claims were properly recognized they would be able to greatly reduce the taxes.

Hon Mr Gordon followed. He said that he was placed at a disadvantage in consequence of having to address the House after the Leader of the Government, a man well versed in the law and a very clever speaker. The Leader was a good special pleader, and did all that lay in his power to show that the country was prospering under the present administration. This was all very fine; but it is useless to close our eyes to facts, and to cry out that all is well when such is not the case. The Leader tells us the country is in a most prosperous condition. But what are the facts? When the McLeod administration went out of power the debt as shown by the Public Accounts was about $102,000. Their average deficit was about $7,500 a year after holding power for thirteen years and without raising one dollar by taxation. Today there is afloat $185,000 in debentures. These debentures are not held here only but also in the other provinces where they have a tendency to degrade us. Then, the sum of $40,000 was secured under the Loan Act. Add this sum to the $185,000 in debentures and the $45,000 dragged from the people and where do we find ourselves? Where is the grand showing referred to by the Leader of the Government? He could assure the Leader that the people were not at all satisfied. They were crushed down and felt the burden greatly, despite the Leader's boast. They paid the taxes imposed by the Government because there was no way out of the difficulty. But complaints were heard on every side. The Loan Act had worked very well. If it had been adopted in the first instance, instead of issuing debentures, some $7,400 in interest would have been saved each year. There was one item that was made to do duty year after year, and that was the Registry Office. He was surprised that this matter had been brought up again this year. In 1893 the Leader of the Government said that everything in that office was all right, and now he tells us that the work has been grossly neglected. But he (Mr Gordon) thought it was a case of "much ado about nothing." The expenditure in the Department of Justice was uncontrollable, and depended largely upon the amount of crime committed—upon the number of criminal cases. Respecting the item for education Mr. Gordon pointed out that the late Government paid $113,000 for this purpose in 1890. He agreed however that a check must eventually come in the expenditure under this head. The Leader boasted of the correctness of his estimates. But what has become of the amount estimated for poll tax? Where are the receipts under this head? The Leader made reference to a claim which they had against the steamship Florida, and said they hoped to realize a snug sum on this account. Hope was a good supper, but a very poor breakfast. It was certainly a most extraordinary claim to put in capital account. The Leader had also boasted concerning the amount expended for road machines. But these machines were not much of a success. They improved the roads where improvement was not necessary, and were failures where they were needed. The people called them mud machines. The people wanted the money which now went to these machines. He claimed that income tax had been unfairly collected; that in some instances Conservatives had been taxed while their Grit neighbor with a larger salary had been allowed to go free. There was one thing that he would like to impress upon the Government and that was the necessity there was for exercising more care and economy in the expenditure of public money. Neither party has been as careful in respect to this matter as they should have been. It has been said by an eminent statesman that "the natural tendencies of a colonial Government favor the growth of a pernicious system of official extravagance." But he had hoped after the utterance of the Leader of the Government that a check would be applied to this system, during his term at least. The Leader said on assuming power that the days of deficits were past—that hereafter expenditure and revenue would be made to meet. He thought then that the golden age had arrived, but the contrary has proved to be the case. Complaints are louder than ever respecting the senseless expenditure in many instances. The expenditure must be considerably decreased. The Hillsborough Ferry was a sink for public money There was more extravagance and plundering in connection with this ferry than with any other institution of the province. To back up this statement Mr Gordon showed that the company who placed the Elfin on realized a very handsome dividend out of the receipts from ferriage money. He was informed by the men running the former steamer that they paid the Government £600 for the use of the steamer, and after the season's work they had a clear profit of £300. Last year the cost of operating the ferry was over $25,000. In conclusion, Mr. Gordon said he would be the last man to attempt to decry the credit of the country. He was not indebted to any party for favors. All he asked for was good government and care and economy in the expenditure of public money.

Mr Warburton moved adjournment of the debate.

House adjourned until Monday.

THE Auction Sale of Mr. Andrew Coady's valuable freehold farm, on the north side of West River, three miles from Cornwall, offers an excellent opportunity to secure at a bargain a first-class property, with a fine dwelling house thereon. Sale positive, Monday, April 15th, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, p.m. A. McNeill, Auctioneer. See advertisement in this day's HERALD.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MESSRS. HENEY & SMITH, of Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for repairing the breakwater at Rustico.

DR. St. Clair Gallant of this city, recently graduated from McGill College Medical School, arrived home on Monday.

P. E. ISLAND mess pork at St. John last week was quoted at $16.50, a raise of 15c. This is an advance of over $2.00 in two months.

THE steamer Fastnet has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and is now at Halifax ready to commence work as soon as the ice permits.

MR. ARTHUR CLEMENTS, employed in Mr. Mark Wright & Co's factory, while working at the moulder a few days ago, had one of his fingers so badly cut that it had to be amputated.

OWING to the bad roads, and unsafe condition of the ice, the Easter market was poorly attended yesterday. The list of the cattle weighed at the city scales, we will give next week.

RETURNS from Champlain, St. Maurice, and Maskinonge, Que., show that the sales of butter and cheese last year in those three counties reached $450,000, while the one parish of St. Barnabe, in St. Maurice Co., sold to the value of $31,000.

SIR CHARLES H. TUPPER addressed a large meeting at Beaver Meadow, Antigonish Co., on Friday evening last, in the interest of Mr. Chisholm, the Conservative candidate. Sir Charles, it is said, will remain in the County till the election on the 17th inst.

A LARGE pig owned by Geo. W. Raymond, Kouchibouguac, N. B., was recently killed by rats. There were two pigs in the pen, and they were attacked by several hundred rats, causing the death of one and severely wounding the other. When discovered and driven off, they had almost devoured the dead pig.

NOTWITHSTANDING that all the plant, stock and supplies of the Summerside Journal were destroyed in the recent great fire in that town, the Journal and Agriculturist were both published last week. Although somewhat reduced in size, both papers were well printed and presented a very good appearance. Mr. Brennan acknowledges the fraternal assistance rendered by the Pioneer, and Mr. W. G. Schurman, who placed the resources of their establishments at his disposal. We congratulate Mr. Brennan on his enterprise in rising Phœnix-like from the ashes of the fire.

ON Tuesday and Thursday evenings of last week, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Howlan, entertained the members of the Legislature and the Press at dinner. As dispensers of the hospitalities of Government House, Lieutenant Governor Howlan and his worthy lady are without peers in the history of that institution. At the Legislative dinners His Honor's flow of wit and fund of stories kept his guests in constant good humor, and legislators from both sides of the House joined heartily in the mirth and good cheer. We trust that many years of health and happiness are in store for the kind and genial host and hostess of Government Hous, and that they may long continue to preside over the historic mansion, whose social functions they so admirably discharge.

DR. W. W. Wickham, of Summerside, one of the recent graduates of McGill College Montreal, distinguished himself in his final examinations, coming out with first class honors, securing the much coveted olemestha prize, and completing one of the most brilliant courses in the annals of the university. Eighty students took the final examinations, of these fourteen failed, and only seven took first-class honors. Of the latter Dr. Wickham stood away up. The Dr. has been offered the position of resident medical officer in the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, one of the leading institutions of its kind on this continent. We heartly congratulate Dr. Wickham on the success which he achieved.

THE sixth of the Lenten Sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Ignatius McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College. The subject of his discourse was "Heaven," and his text was the 33rd verse of the VIth Chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. "Seek ye, therefore, first the Kingdom of God, and His justice; and all things shall be added unto you." The Rev. preacher began by pointing out how the hope of this reward, the enjoyment of the beatific vision, animated and buoyed up the Saints and Martyrs and anchorites; St. Peter, Mary Magdalen and the thousands of other holy Servants of God, who had sacrificed and suffered everything in order to gain an immortal crown in heaven. What they have done, we can accomplish. They were mortal beings, such as we, having the same frailties to combat and the same difficulties to overcome. We have the same means to ensure us the victory that rendered them victorious. This world is not our true home; but a place of exile. In order that it might be brought within our limited comprehension, Heaven is described in Scripture as something the most beautiful that it is possible for the mind of man to conceive. David, St. John and other inspired writers had written much about the beauty of Heaven. In the order of nature, nothing can satisfy the human soul. The wicked, who regard the gratification of their passions a happiness, are never satisfied, but have always an unsatisfied desire. When the human mind is directed towards good, and towards pleasing God, the desire is always to be better still. This desire for happiness can only be satisfied by the enjoyment of the beatific vision. By the sin of Adam Heaven had been shut against the human race, and was opened only by the death of Christ. This happiness was enjoyed by the just immediately after death, or as soon thereafter as they were purified. This happiness of Heaven consisted in the vision of God. Perfect beatitude takes place when the soul is united to the body after the general judgment. The Rev. preacher quoted from St. Paul, and from many other Saints and Fathers of the Church regarding the happines of Heaven and the vision of God. In this world we know God in an imperfect manner; but in the next life we shall know Him in a perfect manner. Who can describe the joy of the beatific vision, all our senses will be satiated in a prefect manner. In conclusion, the Rev. preacher exhorted his hearers to enter upon the work of seeking this heavenly Kingdom. This Holy Week, when we commemorate the triumph of Christ, was a season of special grace, and advantage should be taken of it to ensure to the beatific vision, the end of our creation.

Meeting at Cherry Valley.

(Too late for last issue)

At a meeting held at Cherry Valley school-house on the 30th ult, a Liberal-Conservative Association for Cherry Valley Polling Distrect was organized, and officers appointed as follows:

Edmond Murphy, President.
Edward Fraser, Vice President.
John Redmond, Second Vice Pres.
Michael Morrisy, Martin McInnis, Hope S. Ings, John J McGilvray, Third Vice Presidents,
Wellington Young, Secretary-Treas.

Also a working committee of six to look after the various interests of the society. Two resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote.

1st. That this Association hold monthly meetings, notice of which will be given.

2nd. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers.

A. J. Fraser,
Secretary pro tem.

Vernon River Bridge, April 1.

Truth is Mighty And will prevail.

This you can prove to your satisfaction by calling at our Store and examining our immense stock of the

MOST FAMOUS CLOTHS

IN THE MARKET.

SUITS from these Cloths in wear for near two years are as bright and good color as the day they were made. BELWARPS are the best. Have them.

☞ **The Finest Line of Hats in the City.**

John MacLeod & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1895.

Local and Special News

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

For Biliousness—MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS.

A Happy Choice.

AFTER 25 YEARS.

A wise mother chooses the right Medicine, and her son tells of its wonderful effects.

GENTLEMEN,—In the spring of 1891 I got a bottle of B B. B. for my mother, who had been troubled for 25 years with Sick Headache. I got it from Mr. Paxton Baird, of Woodstock, N. B., who gave me two other medicines to take home and let my mother take her choice. Fortunately she chose the B. B. B., and I returned the other bottles. She used it for three months and has had no Headache since. We are sure it was B. B. B., that cured her as she took no other medicine.

JOHNATHAN A. GREEN
Hartford, N. B.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and sick Headache.

SPRING TIME

Is when nearly everyone feels the need of some blood purifying, strength invigorating and health producing medicine. The real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the reason of its widespread popularity. Its unequalled success is its best recommendation. The whole system is susceptible to the most good from a medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at this time, and we would lay special stress upon the time and remedy, for history has it recorded that delays are dangerous. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla and the many words of praise it has received, make it worthy of your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a fair trial.

SICK HEADACHE and constipation are promptly cured by BURDOCK PILLS. Easy to take, sure in effect.

Talmage says "Dreams are midnight dyspepsia" K. D. C. will cure midnight dyspepsia and dispepsia or indigestion at any time or in any form. Try it and troubled dreams will trouble you no longer.

Read all the advertisements of spring medicines, and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from those cured through its use of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases! None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it.

Why wear out with coughing, at night, when Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve and cure.

For Croupy children—MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In cases where dandruff, scalp diseses, falling and grayness of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a powerful remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE BEST COUGH CURE is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the Lungs and cures coughs and colds.

K. D. C. has proved itself The Greatest Dyspepsia Cure of the Age. Try it! Test it!! Prove it for yourself and be convinced of its Great Merits!!!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and tones the whole body, neutralizes the acidity of the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of diphtheria.

Mrs. Reuben Baker,
Riverdale.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.

Mrs. Chas. Anderson,
Stanley, P E I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

Matthias Foley,
Oil City, Ont

JOY IN QUEBEC.

A Lady Saved.

Life was a Burden and all remedies failed till B. B. B. was tried, now digestion is perfect: and health has returned.

DEAR SIRS,—Until lately I suffered continually from Headache caused by Constipation, which rendered my life a burden to myself and to others. After trying doctors and remedies without number and without results, I was advised to try B. B. B. I now rejoice that I did so, for two bottles have completly cured me. I now eat well, and my digestion is perfect. I believe there is no remedy equal to B.B.B., and recommend it to all sufferers.

DAME ADJUTOR LACHANCE,
Charlesbourg, Que.

"K D. C. is worth its weight in gold." "Sells like hot cakes." "Is all it is recommended." "An excellent remedy" And "The best dyspepsia remedy ever offered to the public." See testimonials.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 & 50 c.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSION Return Tickets will be issued on the 11th, 12th and 13th of April, at Single First Class Fare, good for return up to and including the 16th April, 1895.

Tickets not good going after 13th April, 1895.

A. McDONALD, Superintendent. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Man. Govs. Rys.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, 10th April, 1895—1i.

Auction Sale.

I am instructed by Mr. ANDREW COADY, of Cornwall, West River, to sell his valuable farm, consisting of 100 acres, situated at

West River, Lot 31,

in Queen's County, by public Auction, on the premises,

ON MONDAY,

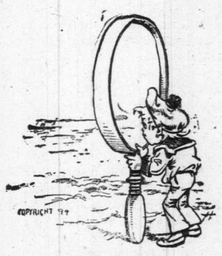
The FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The farm is situated 9 miles from Charlottetown and 2½ miles from Cornwall. It is in firstclass condition, nearly all clear and ready for cropping. There is sufficient wood for use on the farm. There is a new dwelling on the farm 41 x 28 feet, containing twelve rooms well finished. There is also a beautiful stream of water running through it.

I will also at the same time offer for sale all Mr. Coady's stock of Horses, Cattle and Farming Implements, etc.

For further particulars and terms apply at the office of Mr. A. A. McLean, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or to

A. McNEILL,
April 3, 1895—2i Auctioneer.



TO SEE

distant objects beyond the range of naked vision is often desirable. Our.....glasses make long views easy attainable and give to the sight its greatest possible power. Short-sightedness and weak and indistinct vision are alone relieved and the defects they cause obviated completely by the use of glasses properly adjusted to the eyes. Nothing can be more unwise than permitting the sight to be taxed unnecessarily and subjected to strains, when spectacles will remedy everything just as one can raise with a lever weights which the arm alone would be powerless to move. Our glasses are the eye's levers, and cost only a trifle compared with the great benefit they are.

E W TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK

A. CURRIE

SOURIS,

Has reduced prices for one month.

Boots & Shoes	20	per cent. off.
Dry Goods	25	" "
Clothing	30	" "
Groceries	10	" "

FOR CASH ONLY.

As our prices were always low this gives tremendous bargains. Call and save money.

ARCH. CURRIE,
Souris, April 3rd, 1895—4i.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

GREAT

SLAUGHTER SALE

—OF—

$13,000 worth Boots & Shoes

—AT—

DISCOUNTS FROM 20 to 30 per cent.

This stock is nearly all new this season, and will afford a good opportunity to buy good quality Boots & Shoes at unusual prices.

The sale will begin **AT ONCE,** and will be for cash only. Goods once sold not taken back or exchanged.

J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Market Square, Opposite West End Market House.

THE

Peoples' Store,

Wholesale and Retail.

WEEKS & CO.,

ALWAYS ready to meet Customers with the Best Goods.

ALWAYS satisfactory in our prices. No overcharges.

For General Merchandise

No other place equals the Peoples' Store.

Our single idea is to provide what the people want at prices the people can afford to pay.

DON'T pay too much attention to loud sounding advertisements, but come direct to the Peoples' Store, where you will get the best Goods at honest prices.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AMERICAN

BARB WIRE

At Lowest Prices.

Fennell & Chandler.

Spring Steamer.

The First-class Steamship "SUNRISE," 116 Tons Gross, Class 100 A 1 at Lloyds, will sail from LIVERPOOL for CHARLOTTETOWN about **20th APRIL,** carrying FREIGHT at THROUGH RATES to all Railway points on this Island, also to Pictou and Shediac.

Shippers would have time to cable any extra orders.

Apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E. C.; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Bros., 51 South John Street, or here to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Farm for Sale

The Subscriber offers for sale his Freehold Property, containing

100 ACRES OF LAND,

in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered and wooded, and good buildings. It is within 1½ miles of Tignish Station and 2 miles of Tignish breakwater. If not disposed of before

The 1st of October,

it will then be offered at Public Auction, also all the

Farming Utensils, Stock, &c.

PATRICK KENNEDY.

Tignish, March 13, 1895-4i

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Mar. 13, 1895.—6m