

THE HERALD
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Ethics and Politics.

Recently at Kempton, Indiana, a man named Charles Wallace rose in a Quaker meeting to make a confession, and to ask for the prayers of his fellow worshippers. His confession was that at the late presidential election he had accepted a bribe to vote the Republican ticket, and had, notwithstanding, voted the Democratic ticket. His offence, he seemed to think, was in not voting as he had promised the man who bribed him that he would vote. This leads the Montreal Star to discuss the question, as a matter of morals, whether a man who sells his vote should deliver the goods as promised. It says:

"In the man who sells his vote to one party and then votes for the other any worse than the one who carries out his contract with those who bribed him?"

"If the enormity of a sin be measured by the evil resulting therefrom it would seem that the man who votes contrary to the way he has been bribed to vote, instead of aggravating the wrong, to a considerable extent atones for the sin of accepting a bribe. If every man who sells his vote would vote against the party that bribed him bribery would very soon come to an end.

"Probably the majority of those who sell their votes have no convictions regarding the questions at issue, and do not care very much which political party is in power. The strong partisan or the independent with convictions on matters of public policy cannot be bribed. But the man to whom a bribe is offered knows that the party offering it is guilty of a great wrong. He does wrong to accept the bribery money, but he may reason that the corruption fund came from corporations and contractors who have received or expect to receive favors in return for their contributions, and that the money must be taken out of the pockets of the people, of whom he is one, by means of taxation. If he accepts some of it and then votes against the candidate on whose behalf the bribe was tendered is he in greater need of prayers than the man who votes the way he is paid to vote?"

We have repeatedly expressed our opinion on this question, and fail to see how there can be any but the one answer to it. Bribery funds are for the most part a small portion of the people's money, which the government has allowed certain individuals and corporations to improperly obtain from the people. The graft heeler, therefore, who offers money to an elector as a bribe, is not offering his own money, or the money of his party, but money of which the people have been robbed, either through enormous subsidies from the public treasury, or extortionate prices extorted by means of monopoly from the consumers of coal, coal oil, binder twine and other articles, or excessive prices paid by the government for articles that it may purchase. The elector therefore, in securing from the graft heeler some three or four or five \$5 bills, is only recovering a portion of the money of which he has been robbed. That he has to practice dissimulation in order to get it back is not his fault, it is the fault of the corrupt government through whose assistance the public have been robbed. Once having obtained the money it is his next duty—a most imperative one—to vote against the government that has thus corruptedly enabled others to rob him and forced him to resort to dissimulation to recover a portion only of the money of which he has been robbed. So far, indeed, from a man who has received a bribe, being under the slightest obligation to vote as the man who paid him the bribe wanted him to do, it is his bounden duty to vote the other way. Otherwise he will be encouraging corrupt governments to go on robbing him more and more, in order to have continually increasing boodle funds with which to debauch the electors, and set the will of the people at defiance.—Halifax Herald.

WRITS have been issued for by-elections in the first district of Prince, the second district of King's and the third of Queen's, in consequence of the taking of office, by the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture. Nomination day will be Wednesday, the 23rd inst., and polling will be on the 26th.

ADVICES from Newfoundland indicate that the French Shore controversy is still an unsettled issue. The Colonial Government has no information of any progress having been made by the Imperial and French Governments towards final settlement. It is the opinion of the Colonial officials that advances have been made by the French for a renewal of the modus vivendi; but the British Government cannot agree to such a proposal without the sanction of Newfoundland; and the British Government cannot agree to such a proposal without the sanction of Newfoundland; and the action of the colony will depend upon the concessions which the Imperial authorities may suggest.

In another column will be found the report of the Charlottetown Hospital for the past year. From this it will be seen that no less than 217 patients were admitted to the institution during the year 1900. It will also be noticed that these 39 contributed nothing towards their maintenance and attendance while in the hospital. In addition to these no fewer than eighty outside patients were served with medicine gratis. All this means a considerable expenditure, and should act as a stimulant to those who have to spare of this world's means, to lend their aid to this worthy institution. The time is not so long gone when there was no hospital in this city. It should, therefore, be cause for reflection on the part of thoughtful people, that this good work for suffering humanity has been unostentatiously going on in our midst for these years. The conduct of the hospital under the management of the good Sisters of Charity leaves nothing to be desired, and the institution is one of which the people of the diocese ought to be proud, and one towards whose support they should contribute as far as possible.

At last the Federal Government and the Minister of Marine seem to have come to their senses in the matter of winter navigation of the straits, and have ordered an arrangement for the crossing of the steamers that is calculated to afford the greatest amount of accommodation under the circumstances. Both the Stanley and the Minto are now on the Georgetown-Pictou route, one of them leaving Georgetown and the other leaving Pictou every morning at 7 o'clock. By this means we may reasonably expect mails, passengers and freight from the mainland every day. This arrangement came into effect on Monday last. What is the reason the Government and the Minister of Marine did not adopt a regulation of this kind long ago instead of losing so much valuable time and allowing such a glut of freight to accumulate at Pictou? Had the two steamers been put on the route between Charlottetown and Pictou at the close of summer navigation and continued there until it became necessary to go to Georgetown, daily trips could have been made between these ports, congestion in the freight business would have been prevented and the public would have been accommodated to the fullest possible extent. Instead of this the Stanley was sent to run on excursion trips between Summerside and Cape Tormentine. After engaging in this useless performance for about a fortnight she was finally ordered to the Pictou-Georgetown route, arriving at Pictou on Saturday morning last. Thus, after about three weeks of valuable time had been lost, the responsible authorities seemed to wake up to the fact that the winter season was upon us, and that the people were watching the eminently successful bungle the Government were making of the winter navigation of the Straits.

The last trip of the Plant Line steamer Halifax from Halifax to Boston is said to have the roughest of the season. On Thursday last a big sea struck her while she was going at a good rate, and rushing aboard on the starboard bow, it completely carried away the side of the pilot house and swept off the forward hatch. First Officer Ellis, who was on duty in the pilot house at the time, was out on the face, and the man on the lookout was knocked down and had his back injured. Capt. Pyle's room, just aft of the pilot house, was flooded, and the contents destroyed.

An Ottawa despatch says: Prince Edward Island passed one million and three quarters letters during the postal year just closed; Nova Scotia twelve millions New Brunswick eight millions. The gross revenue increased by twenty thousand.

SCROFULA THE CAUSE. Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swellings, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparil, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ASSASSIN BEHEADED. The man who murdered Baron Von Kotliar, the German Minister to China, was beheaded Jan. 1, on the very spot where he committed the crime last June in Peking.

NO MUTINY. The Admiralty authorities say it is untrue that a mutiny had occurred on board the British battleship Barfleur, as reported from Hong Kong. They say a minor disturbance took place on board the Barfleur implicating a few men. They were repatriated by the next steamer, and three men are held under arrest.

FRENCH WARSHIPS COLLIDE. The French gun boat Menhir collided in a fog Thursday morning with the French torpedo cruiser Fleurus, at the entrance of Brest Bay, France. The Fleurus was badly injured, having two deep rents in her port side. The use of collision masts enabled her to be towed into the harbor, where she was docked.

THE CHINESE REFUSE TO SIGN NOTE. Peking advices of Jan 8th state that the Chinese Peace Envoys have refused to sign the joint note of the Powers under instructions from the Chinese Court. The Court refused to sign the note of the southern envoys which are the same as the Court in Peking. Prince Ching informed the Court that it was too late and the reply from the Court is expected shortly.

"BOBS" WALKED TO WORK. The first official act of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army was to receive an appeal from General Sir Henry Colville for justice. Lord Roberts took formal charge of the War Office with such simplicity that the astonished Londoner. He left his hotel in Piccadilly early and walked to the office where his early appearance surprised the clerks.

SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS. A Sister of Charity, writing from Maison de Jeanne d'Arc, at Ning Po, China, Nov. 26, describes the massacre at Nankin of one hundred little boys. Some of them she says, were roasted alive in church. Others led by brothers escaped to the orphanage outside of the city, but all were killed and the place burned. Despite the threats of torture and the frequency of the most painful death, declares the sister, apostasy was wonderfully rare.

ROME MANTLED IN SNOW. Advices from Paris report severe cold throughout France and Italy. A foot of snow fell at Marseilles Saturday evening and the mercury showed 18 degrees of frost in Paris on Sunday. There have been a number of deaths in the streets. Snow has fallen even in southern Italy, and the city of Rome and surrounding country are now clad for the first time in many years. Crowds assembled on the Pincio to witness the rare panorama.

SOUTH AFRICA APPOINTMENTS. The following Colonial office appointments are announced: Sir Alfred Milner to be Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner. Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson, Governor of Natal and Zululand since 1898, to be Governor of Cape Colony. Lt. Colonel Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Newfoundland since 1898, to be Governor of Natal. Major Hamilton John Good Adams, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony.

MILLIONAIRE ARMOUR DEAD. Philip D. Armour died at his residence in Chicago, Sunday night. The end came after two years' illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited the German baths, passed the cold months in Southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health. According to the estimates Mr. Armour's own estate was worth \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This does not include \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 owned by the younger members of his family.

THE CANADIAN LLOYDS. The Montreal Star's special cable from London says: "British underwriters are much concerned over the announced formation of a Canadian Lloyds. The financier says it would be well for English companies to exercise caution in discriminating against the St. Lawrence ports and to deal with Canadians, if not in a generous, at least in a fair manner. The profits of underwriting in connection with the St. Lawrence canal, adds the financier, may as well come here as elsewhere."

JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP LOST. Great loss of life has been occasioned by shipwrecks in Japan. One of the ships lost was the Japanese training ship Tsukushima, in which 121 officers, cadets and other personnel. The lost training ship had been long overdue, and three warships had been searching for her without avail, when wreckage from her came ashore, and investigation showed that she had foundered in a typhoon in Suruga Bay, going down after striking the Senjuro rocks. But one body came ashore, which, on being examined, having been buried as that of a shipwrecked sailor, was found to be Captain Cagimoto, commander of the lost vessel. Eighty-four officers and cadets, nineteen sailors, ten stokers and eight cooks and cabin boys were lost.

NEW YEAR'S HONORS. The New Year's honor list includes the name of Mr. Hiram S. Maxine, who was born in Maine and who is the inventor of automatic systems of fire arms. He is knighted, Sir Alfred Milner, the administrator of South Africa, is made a knight grand cross of the Bath; Colonel Kitson, formerly commanding at King's College, and Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, secretary of the Canadian patriotic fund, are made companions of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and Sir Samuel Griffith is made a privy councillor. Edmund Barton, formerly attorney-general of New South Wales and now trying to form the first cabinet of the New Australian federation, it also made a privy councillor. In addition there is a long list of Australians, prominent in the federation, who have received minor honors.

EDITOR ARRESTED.

The editor of "Our Land," the principal Afrikaander paper in Cape Town, has been arrested on a charge of sedition libel.

THREE TIMES IN A YEAR. The eight hundred employees of the Mount Pleasant colliery, of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Co., of Senanton, Pa., are again on strike, the third time in a year. They decided to strike Saturday night because the superintendent refused to give a driver boy the rate of wages the boy claimed he was entitled to.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN ROCHESTER.

An awful catastrophe visited Rochester, N. Y., yesterday morning. Of a hundred and seventy-five inmates of a burning building thirty lost their lives and many of the children and women taken from the building will die from terrible burns. Twenty-six bodies had been recovered at last accounts. Many of those taken from the burning building will die from wounds and burns. The explosion of the boilers wrecked the building and cut off the escape of many of the unfortunate. The firemen and volunteers worked heroically, but the flames completely destroyed the building.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY TO ENGLAND.

To make a three thousand mile trip on the water, from Atlantic City to England, in an eleven foot canvas boat, is the ambition of Miss Alberta Carpenter, of Nashua, N. H. Captain Andrews, who will start from Atlantic City early in June, is building the boat. Whether or no Miss Carpenter will go remains for Captain Andrews to decide, as he is opposed to taking any one along with him. The captain at present looks favorably upon taking the young woman with him. Miss Carpenter came to the notice of the Captain some time ago, through her abilities as a swimmer, and when she heard of the intended trip immediately applied for a place in the boat. Miss Carpenter is of French descent, and is scarcely eighteen years old, but has a love for adventure, especially when it takes her near water.

In South Africa

A London despatch of the 5th says: Earl Roberts is already immersed in his arduous new duties at the War Office. He will take no holiday. There is no further news from Lord Kitchener, who, according to a Cape Town despatch, is calling for five thousand men to guard the Rand Mines. Enlisting in Cape Colony continues active, and five hundred men will leave Cape Town for the North within the next few days. Information regarding the invasion is scanty. Col. Williams attacked the Eastern invaders on Jan. 1, near Middelburg, but failed to dislodge them. He has since been joined by Lieut. Colonel Grenfell and the Boers have retired. Gen. Brabant has arrived at Graaf Reinet. Advices from Maseru, Basutoiland, dated yesterday, says that three separate columns are still pursuing Gen. De Wet, but with no success beyond taking twenty-eight prisoners. Cannon firing is continually heard. All the English have deserted Ficksburg, taking the present stocks of grain across the border, and the Boers have looted the town. According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague the directorate of the Netherland's South African Railway has applied to the Amsterdam courts for a suspension of payment. The Daily Chronicle advises that favorable attention should be given to a movement reported by its Montreal correspondent to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, provided the Colonial Office consents, to proceed to South Africa as a Commissioner empowered to intervene with a view to the restoration of peace. A Cape Town despatch says: A station master of the Fraserburg road has seized a number of cases marked "Condensed milk," and addressed to Fraserburg, which contained 3,000 split bullets, 500 detonators and 150 pounds of dynamite.

The British battleship Monarch landed men and guns at Capetown on Thursday to relieve the troops for service northward. It is believed that the guns will be sent up country, under Reporting to the War Office, under date of Jan. 6th, Lord Kitchener says: Yesterday Babington engaged Delarey and Steyn's commandos at Naaspoort. The enemy were forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received but they are reported small. The Boer leader admitted that twenty Boers were killed or wounded and Commandant Dupeit was taken prisoner. It appears from reports from the wounded, who arrived at Heilbron, that a detachment of a hundred and twenty strong belonging to Knox's command force into contact with a superior force near Lindley. Regret Lieut. Laing, two other officers and fifteen men were killed and two officers and twenty men were wounded. No details have come from Knox.

LORD ROBERTS. The New York Tribune, in an article on the royal reception given Lord Roberts on his return to Britain, pays the following tribute to the returning general: "Despite the fact that the Boer war was and is with a third rate power, our London correspondent did not exaggerate the case when he said the other day that Lord Roberts went out to Africa a year ago to protect the British Empire from the greatest danger that had menaced it since Yorktown. We need not except upon the phrase which Nelson

destroyed at Trafalgar. To vindicate his view of the case we have to recall only the circumstances of the outbreak of the Boer war. The two Boer states had leagued themselves together not merely for defence against British aggression, but, as their leaders frankly declared and boasted, to drive the British out of South Africa and to make Cape Colony, Natal and all the continent south of the Zambesi a Dutch confederation. It was widely declared, and memories of the German emperor's despatch on the Jameson raid gave apparent color to it, that Germany, France, Russia and other continental powers were in sympathy with the Boers and might probably array themselves on their side for spoliation of the "modern Carthage." It was, moreover, perfectly apparent that if Great Britain showed herself unable to hold her colonies in South Africa the bonds uniting her with other and greater colonies would quickly be loosened or wholly broken. In the last three months of 1899 it was not only the rights of the Outlanders, but British possession of Cape Colony, of Australia and of Canada—in fact, the existence of the British Empire—that was at stake.

"That was the situation a year ago. It was increasingly ominous down to the date of Lord Roberts' arrival upon the scene. Then, with astonishing celerity the situation changed. The tide of battle was rolled back. Beleaguered towns were relieved. Boer armies were vanquished and captured. The British flag was raised over their Boer capitals. The powers of continental Europe discovered that the matter had, after all, no interest in the matter. And the British colonies around the world were bound to the mother country with ties of blood, shed in a common imperial cause, more potent than ever before existed. That was the service which Lord Roberts performed for the British Empire.

There is no exaggeration in this, nothing but the plain, unvarnished fact. Lord Roberts and the army he commanded rendered a very great service to the Empire, and deserve all the praise and honor that can be conferred on them. All there is to be regretted in the matter is that after beating the Boers they did not remain until the Boers were fully convinced of the fact.—Hx Herald

The following is the farewell order of Gen. Smith-Dorrien to the Canadian troops before they left for home: "Major General Smith-Dorrien cannot allow the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the left section of "D" battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, and the Canadian Mounted Rifles to leave his command without thanking them for the grand work they have performed for him in the Belfast flying column. In eight of the last 19 days they have been engaged with the Boers and have proved themselves splendidly brave and mobile mounted troops, and it has afforded the major-general much pleasure to be able to send through general the Hon. N. Lytleton to the field marshal commanding-in-chief detailed accounts of their feats of arms, and to have been able to bring to the special notice of the commander-in-chief five officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field during these operations. "In wishing them all 'Good bye and good luck' he has no words to express how great a loss they will be to the flying column. He can merely say that he would choose no other mounted troops in the world before them if he had his choice, and he sincerely hopes the day may come when he may have them again under his command."

The Prices. The market yesterday was very largely attended. Pork and beef were the chief commodities on sale. The former article sold at 6 1/2. In some quarters, however, 7 cents was realized. Hay by the hundred weight brought from 60c. to 65c. The prices of other articles will be found in the following list: Apples (doz) 00.8 to 0.10 Butter (fresh) 0.24 to 0.26 Butter (salt) 0.21 to 0.22 Beef (small) per lb. 0.05 to 0.10 Beef (quarter) per lb. 0.04 to 0.06 Calf skins 0.64 to 0.07 Ducks 0.50 to 0.70 Eggs, per doz. 0.22 to 0.24 Poultry 0.40 to 0.65 Geese 0.85 to 0.90 Hides 0.64 to 0.67 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.50 to 0.65 Lamb (qr.) 0.40 to 0.60 Mutton, per lb. 0.05 to 0.07 Oats 0.28 to 0.30 Oatmeal (per owt.) 2.00 to 2.25 Potatoes (buyers price) 0.16 to 0.18 Pork (small) 0.64 to 0.67 Sheep pelts 0.50 to 0.60 Turnips 0.10 to 0.12

DIED. At Montague, on the 3rd inst., Miss Florence Edmonds, aged 29 years. R.I.P. At her home on Grafton Street, Charlottetown, on Saturday, January 6th, Catherine Campbell, widow of the late John McNeill, in her 91st year. At the residence of her son, John A. McNeill, Grand River, Les 14, on the 29th ult., Mary McNeill, in the 86th year of her age, widow of the late Donald McNeill, of Les 16. (U. S. papers please copy.) At her home, Les 18, on Friday, Dec. 21st, after a long illness of consumption, borne with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. Minnie Young, aged 87 years, the beloved daughter of James O'Farrell. May her soul rest in peace. A precious one from us is gone. A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our home. Which never can be filled.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparil, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

One Dose Hood's Pills. Pulls the bowels, when your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tone, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just try a package of Hood's Pills. And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

One hundred cases of small-pox are reported in Kansas City. A New York despatch of yesterday's date announces that all grades of refined sugar have advanced 10 points. The Roslyn Castle, with the remainder of the Canadian troops on board arrived in Halifax last night, two days over time. The soldiers will be given a grand reception today. The Supreme Court met yesterday. The Grand Jury found true bills as follows: Bernard Murphy, housebreaking; Anselm Morgan and Eusebia Carroll housebreaking with intent; James Gormley, assault causing bodily harm; Richard Collins, assault and escape. All pleaded not guilty except B. Murphy, who pleaded guilty. The residents of Albany, Cape Traverse, Kinkora, Middleton, Castleton and Deseronto held a large meeting in the hall at Albany, Monday evening, to consider the construction of a wharf between Cape Traverse and Gordon Point. A petition was drawn up having a large number of names attached asking the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa to induce the Government to build the wharf.

Report of Charlottetown Hospital. Number of patients admitted during the year 1900.....217 Paying patients.....178 Non-paying patients.....39 Surgical operations.....83 Cured.....169 Improved.....22 Incurable.....6 Not treated.....11 Deaths.....9 Besides these medicines was given gratis to 80 outside patients. The sisters desire to return their sincere thanks to all who have assisted them during the year and to the Press for many favors.

EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in quarter lb. tins, labelled GENUINE EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER Epp's Cocoa. Oct. 24, 1900-301. "Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

MINARD'S LINIMENT. The best proof that MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is that it is EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance and only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine. This notice is necessary, as in various dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit. They all Sell on the Merits and advertising of MINARD'S. One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie. INSIST UPON HAVING MINARD'S LINIMENT, MADE BY C. C. RICHARD'S & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

AUCTION! To be sold by Auction, on the premises of Frank S. McDonald, Montague Bridge, ON MONDAY, The 14th January, 1901, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock, Eighteen Cows and Heifers and three Calves. Two of the cows have calved recently, five are due to calve in January, three to calve in May, and four in June. One cow is a thoroughbred Ayrshire, one Jersey cow, one Jersey heifer, in calf, and several grey Ayrshires, two strippers (make good winter milkers). Two horses, one mare in foal by Ashby Hannibal, and one colt from Helly's All Right. Two carts and wheels, one truck, one wheel rake, one pair tooth harrow, one spring tooth harrow, one scuffer, one plough, several tons hay, two sets cart harness, two sets driving harness, traces, swings and other tackling, two box sleighs, one single wagon, one jump seat top buggy, sleigh robes, wraps and aprons, and numerous other articles. Terms—All sums under ten dollars must be paid before delivery; over that amount ten months credit on giving approved joint notes. J. M. AITKEN, Auctioneer. Montague, Jan. 9th, 1901.—11

A. L. FRASER, B. A. Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND, Dec. 26, 1900.—1f

LADIES! YOU CAN BUY Fur Jackets AND Cloth Jackets CHEAP AT STANLEY BROS. Report of Charlottetown Hospital. Number of patients admitted during the year 1900.....217 Paying patients.....178 Non-paying patients.....39 Surgical operations.....83 Cured.....169 Improved.....22 Incurable.....6 Not treated.....11 Deaths.....9 Besides these medicines was given gratis to 80 outside patients. The sisters desire to return their sincere thanks to all who have assisted them during the year and to the Press for many favors.

Male Minds DIFFER But Ladies' Agree. Ladies' skilled by knowledge and trained by experience—that our collection of FURS for men, women and children, is simply superb; it embraces The World's Best Therefore Come direct to headquarters for your NEW FUR CAPS or JACKET. Ruffs, large and small, 30c. up. Muffs, large and small, \$2.75 up. Collars, large and small, \$2.75 up. Caps, large and small, \$1.00 up. Our FURS show their quality, and you'll find them a purchase that pays, PROWSE BROS.

WHAT SHALL IT BE? Many weeks of careful preparation enable us to help to solve the problem. Goods Suitable for Xmas Holidays Abound here. Out of the many articles which are worthy of mention we quote the following as a sample:— Fur Collar, Cap, Mitts or Ruff, a Dress length, Silk or Satin Waist, Fur or Cloth Jackets, Kid Gloves, Silk Ties, Fancy Goods, Dolls, pretty Down Quilts, Blankets, Rattenberg work in centre pieces, Boleros, etc. New Rattenberg Patterns, Braids, Rings, etc. PERKINS & CO., THE MILLINERY LEADERS.