

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 23

Calendar for May, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 2nd, 1h. 34.2m. p. m.
New Moon, 9th, 1h. 26.3m. p. m.
First Quarter, 17th, 1h. 1m. p. m.
Full Moon, 25th, 1h. 48.9m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 31st, 1h. 42m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	High Water
1 Monday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
2 Tuesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
3 Wednesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
4 Thursday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
5 Friday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
6 Saturday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
7 Sunday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
8 Monday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
9 Tuesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
10 Wednesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
11 Thursday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
12 Friday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
13 Saturday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
14 Sunday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
15 Monday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
16 Tuesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
17 Wednesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
18 Thursday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
19 Friday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
20 Saturday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
21 Sunday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
22 Monday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
23 Tuesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
24 Wednesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
25 Thursday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
26 Friday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
27 Saturday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
28 Sunday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
29 Monday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
30 Tuesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2
31 Wednesday	4 48 7	0 15 4	0 2			0 2

The Best Seeds!

Northwest White Fife

Wheat

Ontario White Russian

Wheat

Colorado Bearded

Wheat

Clover Seed

Timothy Seed

Field Peas

Vetches

Fodder Corn

American Banner Oats

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August 3, 1898-6m

If your sight is bad
When walking the street,
And you meet an old chum
You look at his feet.
He thinks he is slighted,
For he knows no reason,
And he looks not at you,
For the rest of the season.

Many have come
to us who could
not recognize a
friend six feet
away, and after
getting fitted by
us with spec-
tacles could tell
them a cross
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The value of all Fertilizers consist in the amount of soluble Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash they contain, and the brand which shows the greatest value in these is the one to buy, on the same principle that Milk testing 4 per cent. butter fat is more valuable than 3 per cent. milk ENGLISH MANURES costing the same price, contain 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. more Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash than any other complete Fertilizer on the market.
Or in other words the Plant Food contained in a ton of other Fertilizer costing, say \$35, can be purchased from us for about \$28. All Fertilizers are sold under a guaranteed analysis enabling any who may, to verify the above, and the superior quality of these Manures is being shown by actual test year after year by the really wonderful results produced wherever sold.

AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

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EDDY'S
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s
do do do 100 s
"VICTORIA" do do 65 s
"LITTLE COMET" do do
The finest in the world. No Brimstone.
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.
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Having first become a practical tailor, he then studied the art of cutting and is now master of the art, with fifteen years experience, which with the benefit of the knowledge over the suit should be made, give him a great advantage over ordinary cutters.

Our Importations of Clothes in English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian

For the spring trade are exceptionally fine, showing a diversity of design and coloring not confined to one idea. We invite you to examine our stock and investigate our prices, whether you buy or not.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.
Upper Queen St., Ch'town.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

THE NEED OF NATIONS.

In the article, "Christ is the Need of the Nations," which Rev. Michael P. Smith, C. S. P., contributes to the current Catholic World, the present condition of Catholic and non-Catholic countries is briefly touched upon in the closing paragraphs. As this is a subject which has been more or less widely discussed of late days, it may not be interesting to see what the Faithful says on the question. It is true, writes he, that the opponents of Catholicism assert, in many, if not in most, of the Catholic lands of the present day there is visible a decadence which seems lacking in other countries, the causes thereof should be sought. First of all, it should be inquired whether this decadence be not simply a period of lassitude, the reflex, as it were, of the tides of former activity and prosperity. It may be, Father Smith remarks, attributable to the circumstance that their present institutions do not suit the temperament of the people of the countries in question. Perhaps their form of government has partially failed, that factions, instead of parties, prevail in them, or that political corruption and misgovernment exist therein. Such things, however, if they exist in the aforesaid lands, can, he argues, not be held accountable for all the ills that afflict not a few of them. The main cause of their troubles and the primary source of their decadence, he says, consists in their disloyalty to Christ and His Church. Out of that disloyalty have sprung their neglect of their duties to God, their violation of their most solemn obligations, their laxity of morals and that false liberalism which brings so many evils in its train. The real reason of whatever decadence is seen in Catholic countries, continues the Faithful, "is that they have broken the bonds which bound them in unity with the apostolic see; they have resolved to cast away the yoke of allegiance to Christ and His Church; they have sought a false independence, and to obtain it they have robbed the Christian world of its patrimony, have put restraint upon the Vicar of Christ, have allowed him to be made a prisoner, insulted and outraged him. Reverence is denied them; they live in fear and trembling, their lives menaced, their states a prey to socialism."

IN PROTESTANT LANDS.

And turning from the consideration of Catholic countries to that of Protestant lands, Father Smith asserts that despite the boasts which are made of their enlightenment and prosperity, it is very easy to discover that large misery and wide ignorance prevail among their people. Even were their prosperity as great as asserted by the opponents of Catholicism, he submits that there is a prosperity which may cost too much. Such a prosperity is that which prevails, he adds, "where wealth accumulates and men decay, where the young and strong are idly consuming the products of the earth, where human ingenuity and the results of science are taxed to device death-dealing machines, where countries are made camps, and the supernatural has died out of life and of government." Our writer declares, however, that the often heard assertion that Catholic states are stationary or decadent, whereas non-Catholic lands are progressive, is not true in the terms of those who make it. Men were it true—and its truth has been proven time and again—it would argue nothing against the Church, for nowhere did the Founder of that institution promise worldly prosperity as a reward to the followers of the Gospel. There is, however, nothing in the institutions, laws and teachings of Catholicism, Father Smith insists, to hinder the truest and best prosperity. On the contrary, the teachings, laws and institutions of the Church favor such prosperity. This closing paragraph of the Faithful's paper is especially interesting as indicating the way in which he would have Catholic Americans—not all of whom, however, will agree with him when he, apparently, advocates imperialism—face the new problems now confronting our own beloved country. "Our form of government," writes Father Smith, "leaves us free to follow conscience, to serve God, to obey the Church, and nowhere has the Church shown such vitality, nowhere has the apostolic see more freedom, nor more devoted children. The gates of empire, by an unexpected combination of circumstances swinging open to us; a war undertaken to uplift humanity has brought unexpected responsibilities. Let us first make sure they have been imposed, and that our duty as well as our ability combine to rightly discharge them."

AGAINST GAMBLING.

There are people who, because their acquaintance with history is very limited, hold that it was not until "modern enlightenment," as they call it, began to assert itself that such things as liberty and education came into existence, or that any attempt was made to put an end to public dangers and evils. In our own day we have heard credit claimed for the latter half of this century because of laws enacted in it against gambling and other ruinous games of chance, coupled with boasts that such laws were never before enacted. In the interesting "Life of Father Rocco," a translation of which Mr. R. L. Rookley, a

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

McGowan has a charming paper in this issue of the Catholic World descriptive of the Mass which is said every Sunday morning in the famous French basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre for the poverty stricken of Paris. Those who come to this Mass, which is said at eight o'clock every Sunday morning, says Father McGowan, receive a hymn-book on entering the church, and during the Mass they are urged to sing by pious lay preceptors, who are charged with this work, and who are generally well-to-do men who, out of religious motives, undertake it. After a salutary instruction, the attendants at the Mass—and they number usually from two to three thousands—leave the church, deposit their hymn-books on going out, and are then given a bowl of soup and a pound of bread. Thrice during the week these Parisian poor may apply to the dispensary of the basilica for medical advice, which is given gratis, together with the medicines called for, and receive also a bowl of soup. Catechists are in attendance at this dispensary to instruct those lacking in knowledge of their religion and its duties, and means are afforded those who wish to write to distant friends or relatives, of doing so, the dispensary furnishing paper and envelopes free of all cost and guaranteeing the posting of all letters. Who go to this Mass, it may be asked, or who apply to this dispensary? "I here are some of all classes," replies the Augustinian, "but the unemphatic working man forms the largest part of the contingent. While many of these indigent laborers are Parisian by birth, to the manner born, the majority are haggard and dishevelled working men who have come from all parts of France in the expectation of finding work easily. Their very dress and shoes bear the imprint of many unavailing journeys." Father McGowan found nothing in Paris, however, to correspond with the life which our numerous "Weary Willies" lead here. There are practically no tramps in France, the reason thereof being, according to writers on the subject, the very harmonious relations which exist over there between capital and labor, in consequence of which working men can generally find employment, and because the laws against public begging are very stringent.

A WAY OUT FOR ANGLICANS.

In the latest issue of the National Review Lord Henry Cecil submits a plan whose adoption, he thinks, would put an end to the squabbles which are now going on in the Anglican church and save that institution from the fate of disestablishment which is starting it in the face. "Let Parliament," says he, "pass an act empowering convocation to reform the ecclesiastical courts by canons made in the ordinary way under royal letters of business, and with the consent of the crown. Here the crown—that is to say, a ministry responsible to parliament—has an absolute veto on the proceedings of convocation. The effect of this would be that the constitution of the courts would be settled in consultation between the ministry and the bishops or others who represent the majority of convocation. If this be not thought a sufficient security for the rights of the state, the royal assent to the canons might be a familiar process be delayed until they had been laid for thirty or forty days before parliament, and only given if neither house sent up a hostile address." Lord Cecil admits, though, that for his plan to succeed, it will be necessary to secure for it the co-operation of the evangelical churches; and it was probably with that co-operation in view that he lately proposed to give the evangelicals representation in the British House of Lords. He has very little hope that the present Anglican troubles can be adjusted by the Anglicans themselves. "The only remedy he sees lies in the courts which he proposes. It is very much to be doubted, however, if the ritualists would consent to such disposition of affairs. They would be very apt to protest against evangelical interference in Anglican church matters, and they would not be the only Anglicans to do that. On the other side, the evangelicals, who are not consumed with any large love for Anglicanism, and many of whom ardently desire to see disestablishment, might, and probably would, refuse to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the troubled Anglicans, as Lord Cecil proposes basing them on."

THE MEXICAN PEON.

Prince Iturbide, who has a paper in the North American Review of the peon system in Mexico, maintains that that system, which certain writers have denounced as a species of slavery, is anything but bondage for the Indians and half-breeds who live under it in the neighboring republic. In entering the employ of a hacienda the Mexican peon asks for and secures a loan—anywhere from ten to twenty dollars—and his contract calls upon him to work at the hacienda until that sum is repaid by work. That is surely not unjust, and, on the other side, the peon who enters into the service of a hacienda becomes entitled to numerous privileges. "Only a part of his earned wages," writes Prince Iturbide, "may be applied each week to his debt. Each week he receives rations, sufficient for his maintenance and that of his family. Each year he and his family receive an ample

supply of clothing. Medical services are furnished them free of expense, and the sums of money they require for baptisms, confirmations, marriages or burials are advanced to them regardless of the balance that the peon's earnings may show against him." Again, there are schools attached to the haciendas, and supported by the owners, to which the peon may, and in many cases, must send his children, free of all cost. He has a garden plot for his own use. He gets his seed and the use of gardening tools free, and when he grows incapable of further work, on account of age, injury or sickness, the hacienda assumes the charge of his remaining days. He may be a debtor all his life, but it is to an indulgent creditor that he is indebted, and neither he nor his family ever know want. He has all he needs; his life is a happy and contented one, and strikes and lock-outs and labor troubles of this or that sort never trouble him. This happy solution of the labor question in Mexico, Prince Iturbide says, is due to the clergy of the early Mexican Church, who perhaps did not conceive the peon system as such, but whose humanitarian efforts in behalf of the Aztec race constituted one of the forces of which the system in question is the resultant.

Some cynic has said that most people who find it inconvenient to practise virtue consider themselves excusable if they admire virtue in other people. One must do one's own justice to admit that it has risen to the admiration of St. Francis of Assisi. We have already called the attention of our readers to "The Mirror of Perfection," in reviewing which a writer in The Academy says that although "the present generation may not be more inclined to walk in Franciscan footsteps, it feels less perplexity of admiration, less hesitation of sympathy. The age of Thoreau and Walt Whitman and Count Tolstoy can hail in Francis a reformer of life, free from folly and from failure. He has forever shown the possibilities of spiritual wealth in poverty, of spiritual comfort in suffering, of spiritual greatness in obscurity, of spiritual glory in humility." And this blessed heretic calls St. Francis "our saint," if you please—we please—and declare he was "so divinely human that he might have been the 'Beloved Disciple.'" And yet this "child of God," continues the writer, "was a very natural Christian man, to put it boldly and frankly, just one of ourselves without our selfishness, our insane and vexing absorption in ourselves." This is appreciative, and as clever and as caustic as could be desired. So is this other bit: He sang his way through the world with an urgent g yrelly and blitheness; leaving it, but caring not a jot for its standards of opinion; he kept sadness to himself and God only," showing to the world a decent joyousness, an unclouded countenance, a serene carriage, a princely ease and graciousness of mien. So he had none but noble cares: most of our cares are ignoble. He did what Turgenev's young Russian idealists long to do, what Brook Farms and the like in America have tried to do: he "simplified" himself. But it was thanks to no theory, he did not artificially cast off artificiality. Accepting, without questionings, the second nature of Christian grace, he became not less nor more than man, but natural man with a divine difference. (Ave Maria.)

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Rheumatism—I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured. WILLIAM BAILEY, Brantford, Ont.

Scrofula—I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. I cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well. DANIEL ROBINSON, 523 Tremont Street, Toronto, Ont.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

HON. GEORGE W. HOWLAN, retiring Lieutenant Governor of the Province and Mrs. Howlan, leave tomorrow or next day for Ontario, where they will for the present take up their residence. During his term of office, Lieut. Governor Howlan was foremost in all movements for the benefit of the community. He was a man of the people and mingled frequently with the people, encouraging them in their various undertakings. Mrs. Howlan, too, endeared herself to all who formed acquaintance; she was an ideal hostess and discharged the social functions of Government House with grace and dignity. Mr. and Mrs. Howlan carry with them to their new home the best wishes of all classes without distinction.

As announced in our last issue, Dr. McIntyre of Souris has received the appointment of Lieut. Governor of this Province and will be sworn in and enter on his official duties tomorrow Thursday. As appointments of this kind are usually rewards for political services, Lieutenant Governor McIntyre has, in our opinion, well earned his promotion. He served his party steadfastly, through good report and evil report, in Parliament and out of it, for a long time. We have no doubt the duties devolving upon him as Lieut. Governor will be faithfully and efficiently performed and that the social functions of Government House will be most fittingly discharged by Mrs. McIntyre. We congratulate Lieut. Governor McIntyre on his appointment and trust that he and Mrs. McIntyre will fully enjoy their occupancy of Government House.

To anyone claiming even the most elementary acquaintance with matters political, it must seem a great weakness on the part of the Leader of a Government to attempt a defence of his legislative enactments through the public press. Yet this is the course Premier Farquharson has taken with regard to his liquor license act. So great was the storm he created among his former admirers, and so untenable did he evidently find the position he had taken that he determined to write to 'The Guardian' in his own defence. It was an evil omen for him when he arrived at that decision, and we feel sure he now regrets his rashness. He says in the opening sentence of his communication that he is driven to this course by 'the personal and bitter attacks of the Guardian.' 'The Guardian' in the same issue that contains his letter, most completely shatters his logic and holds his communication up to ridicule. More emphatically than ever before, it declares that the so-called 'personal and bitter attacks' of the 'Guardian' are the merest sophistries and that the man who was wont to pronounce the money obtained for liquor license 'blood money,' has turned a complete somersault and has swallowed his principles with as much ease as he could gulp down an oyster. We are quite satisfied to let the Premier and his former friends and co-workers fight this out between them, we are not anxious to further pile on the agony; but we cannot help observing that it is a very pretty quarrel as it is.

THERE is no part of the public service of this Province that needs improvement worse than that which relates to our roads. Our system of public road making stands sorely in need of radical and thorough reform. We were led to believe that Premier Farquharson would at the recent session of the Legislature, introduce important legislation in this direction; but he allowed the session to close without anything being done in the matter. It was publicly announced that he had summoned the Supervisors of the Province to a conference in order to discuss what was the best course to pursue. Whether or not this conference ever materialized we know not. Perhaps he learned enough from the Supervisors to convince him it was better to do nothing. However that may be certain it is the matter of amendment in our road-making apparently came to a sudden stand-still. Perhaps the Premier discovered it would be a rather dangerous proceeding, from a party point of view, to curtail the privileges of the Supervisors; perhaps they simply held him up and pointed out to him that dispensing with their services, as at present conducted would mean utter defeat for himself and his followers whenever an appeal was made to the electors. Whatever may have been the result of Mr. Farquharson's communications with the Supervisors, there is no doubt that the Supervisors constitute the strongest combination the Grit Government possess to procure votes at election times. They constitute a combination that might be called 'the think with perfect propriety, the "Grit" brigade.' Under the instructions, or with the connivance of the Government, the Supervisors repair the roads, not when such repairs would be of the greatest benefit, but when it is thought such work will do most good from a party point of view. They spend the public money in too many cases, not when and where it is most needed, but at such

time and places as may, in their estimation, be most advantageous towards strengthening weak-kneed or doubtful supporters of the Government. It is certainly time we had some change in the manner of conducting this branch of the public service, by which so much of the people's money is expended with such very disproportionate results.

AT OTTAWA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HERALD. THE LAURIER GERRY-MANDER.

OTTAWA, MAY 20.—The chief event of this week is the introduction of the bill to redistribute the representation. The Premier surprised the House by bringing down the measure on a day when no one was looking for it, and the surprise turned to indignation when the Liberal Conservative members saw what the bill was like. The measure reaches farther than was expected and has aroused a bitter feeling among the Ontario members who strongly protested against its unfairness and injustice. Sir Charles Tupper and other Conservative leaders have always taken the ground that a general measure for the redistribution of representation should only be introduced after the decennial census is taken. The constitution calls for a readjustment among provinces on the basis of population each ten years, when the people are counted. It does not mention a rearrangement at other times, and at no other times have such changes been made in the past. The census is due year after year and it would only be necessary for parliament to wait that long to establish any new principles which may seem advisable. There is grave doubt whether parliament has the power to make such a change at this time as is now proposed. It is at least certain that the fathers of confederation never intended the thing to be done.

IT CONDEMNS ITSELF. The Premier admits that another readjustment must take place within three years even if this one is made now, and excuses his premature interference by saying that it is necessary in order to undo a great wrong done in the readjustment act of 1882 which the Premier says have been accustomed to call the Gerry-mander. Sir Wilfrid also claims that it is important and necessary at once to bring the constituencies within county boundaries. But now that the bill is here it is found to go beyond these requirements in some respects which it does not meet them in others. It changes constituencies that were not touched by the alleged gerry-mander of Sir John Macdonald. It breaks bounds of constituencies that have stood for half a century. It abolishes such a riding as Bothwell, the name of which was familiar to the country long before 1882. Yet it leaves undisturbed several constituencies which cross county lines. Therefore it does not accomplish either of the purposes for which the Premier says it was especially designed, and which alone made it necessary.

WHAT THE BILL DOES. The measure accomplishes other purposes. Three constituencies, Cardwell, Bothwell and West Ontario are abolished and the township comprising them are divided among other constituencies, apparently in such a way as will do the alleged reformers the most good. Kent is to have the Premier instead of the Hon. Perry Sound is to be taken from Muskoka and given a member, and the county of Dufferin is made a constituency with one representative. The city of Toronto which now returns four members from three constituencies will continue to elect four members, but they will represent 35,000 more people who will be taken from the constituencies of East and West York. The gerry-mander. It gathers a conservative population of 200,000 into four seats, while in other parts of the province it distributes a Liberal population of 200,000 into constituencies returning at least ten members.

OTHER PROVISIONS. Here are the other principal changes in Ontario the counties boundaries being the same as for municipal purposes. 'The counties of Dufferin, Halton, Lincoln, Peel, Welland and Wentworth, and the territorial district of Muskoka and the territorial district of Parry Sound shall each be an electoral district, and shall each return one member. 'The counties of Brant, Elgin, Lambton, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford and Perth shall each be divided into two electoral districts, and shall each return one member. 'The counties of Kent, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington, and York, shall each be divided into three electoral districts, each of which districts shall return one member.'

SOME QUEER FEATURES. Among the peculiar features in the Ontario re-arrangement there is space in this letter to mention only a few, some of which were pointed out by the Opposition speakers in the short debate on the first reading. For instance, in Toronto one representative is allowed for each 50,000 people. In Simcoe, which is also Conservative, one member is allowed for each 25,000, while Brant, which is not supposed to be Conservative, has one member for 17,000, and in some other counties the representation is as large as one member for each 14,000. Two members are allowed to one county which has fewer people than another that has but one member. Three members are assigned to one county with a smaller population than another which will have two members. It is found on examination that the over-represented districts are usually those

CLOTHING

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We believe that parents cannot be too particular about the styles of clothing they put on their boys. Children are very sensitive about their appearance. Cultivate this taste, they will be better men and women.

Our Clothes Please the Boys. Shorey's, Halcroft's, Lailley, Watson's, Boisseau, McKenna, Thomson's, Clayton's, Vineberg's, Saxe & Co., Horsefall's and others.

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The styles speak for themselves.

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Our Spring Overcoats at \$10, \$12 and \$14 are fully guaranteed. See our 10, 12 and 14 dollar Suits and Rigby proofed coats, just the coat for a light shower.

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FIT-REFORM SUITS ARE ON THE JUMP.

The makers of Fit-Reform Clothing are responsible for every stitch and every thread that goes into each garment.

If anything goes wrong they make it right. They pay for all mistakes and secure wearer against imperfect cloth, poor make and bad fit.

Whatever is not up to your expectation return and get your money back.

Only such Clothing can well stand a guarantee so complete.

Suits and Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

TROUSERS, \$3, \$4, \$5.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.

BUY YOUR Hats, Caps, Clothing and Carpets

PROWSE BROS The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Intercolonial gets for doing the same amount of work. Mr. Powell states that the Government is not only giving the Grand Trunk this rich bargain but paying \$37,500 a year equal to a cash payment of \$1,300,000 for a share in the use of a road that could be built for \$500,000. The share of use obtained by paying more than double the whole value of the road is according to Mr. Powell, less than one-tenth.

THE COST OF THE ROAD.

Colonel McLean, M. P., who has built many railways gave it as his opinion that the Government was paying for the Drummond railway and the right to use the Grand Trunk, more than would be enough to build a road all the way bridging the St. Lawrence at Montreal and leaving \$1,400,000 for contingencies. Sir Charles Tupper showed that Mr. Blair was paying Mr. Greenfield the assumed cost of the road, including the subsidies. Sir Charles had himself when Minister of Railways bought the Riviere du Loup branch from the Grand Trunk Company for \$1,500,000. President Tylor of that corporation showed that this road had cost the company for construction \$2,650,000 besides the subsidies. Sir Charles strongly holds that Mr. Blair has selected the worst of the three routes open to him and argues that the proper course was to have got running rights on the North Shore, bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The Government has promised to assist the bridge in any case, and the extension by that method would have been much less expensive and more useful.

INVESTIGATIONS BEGIN.

The Public Accounts Committee has engaged in more preliminary work. The Ministers and their supporters appear to be full of objections to the summing of witnesses. Some of the objections are technical, some are perhaps not unreasonable, some are calculated to embarrass the enquiry, while all are occasions of delay in the work of investigation. It seems to be a pity that in the third month of the session everybody should not be doing all he can to assist in the enquiry about the expenditure of public money. The Committee did however get down on Friday to an enquiry which originated with Dr. Roche, one of the Manitoba members. It related to Mr. A. Costigan, now collector of inland revenue at Ottawa, but until last year collector at Winnipeg. Mr. Costigan is a son of Hon. John Costigan. Mr. Christie who was formerly assistant collector at Winnipeg was on the stand. He testified to certain payments received by Mr. Costigan as collector, but not deposited by him to the credit of the department nor recorded in the books. Mr. Costigan in June 1897 suddenly left Winnipeg and was gone two months. During his absence Christie called on some supposed debtors for payment and found that they had cheques endorsed by Mr. Costigan to show as their receipts. These matters and the absence of the collector at St. Paul's and other places, were made known to the department. A departmental investigation was ordered and the count-rammed. Finally Mr. Costigan was appointed collector at Ottawa. After this testimony and some much stronger was given Sir Henry Joly made the statement that the government had made no dishonest bargain with Hon. John Costigan about this affair.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN'S POSITION.

The point of Sir Henry's disclaimer is found in the fact that Hon. John Costigan is no longer a member of the Opposition party. Some days ago he informed a government newspaper that he was resigning. He testified to certain payments received by Mr. Costigan as collector, but not deposited by him to the credit of the department nor recorded in the books. Mr. Costigan in June 1897 suddenly left Winnipeg and was gone two months. During his absence Christie called on some supposed debtors for payment and found that they had cheques endorsed by Mr. Costigan to show as their receipts. These matters and the absence of the collector at St. Paul's and other places, were made known to the department. A departmental investigation was ordered and the count-rammed. Finally Mr. Costigan was appointed collector at Ottawa. After this testimony and some much stronger was given Sir Henry Joly made the statement that the government had made no dishonest bargain with Hon. John Costigan about this affair.

THE LEADER'S REPLY.

The Opposition leader expressed regret that Mr. Costigan should have placed himself or allowed others to place him in his present unfortunate position. He stated that Mr. Costigan had shown his confidence in his ministry with them. It was too late for him to come now and say that his present withdrawal was due to events which took place before the change of government. Mr. Costigan had not even tried to show that the party had varied in one particular from the principles which it had maintained when in power. Sir Charles went on to observe that while Mr. Costigan claimed to have insisted on the maintenance of the remedial bill on the programme of the late Government he was now going over to the party which destroyed the remedial bill. Sir Charles did not discuss the motives which led to Mr. Costigan's present course, but he showed that he was still of the opinion that the Winnipeg matter had something to do with it. As to the threat that other blows would be struck the Opposition leader cheerfully observed that though he was no longer young he would not invoke the protection of the Sergeant at Arms.

SHARP EXCHANGES.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Costigan made some strong reflections on Mr. Robertson, the member for East Toronto, and proprietor of the Telegram. Mr. Robertson replied by suggesting for Mr. Costigan the epithet, 'Here lies a conservative who was faithful to his party while it was on a dividend paying basis.' Mr. Costigan had referred to the Telegram's cartoon, remarking that no artist could make a picture of Mr. Robertson that would not be flattering, and the newspaper man replied by expressing his admiration for the Irish race and his determination to try to forget that Mr. Costigan had ever been an Irish leader.

STANLEY BROS.

DRESS GOODS.

The New, Only the New.

When we ask you to visit our Dress Goods department, we do it with the greatest confidence in our ability to please you. The assortment is complete, both in black and colored goods; and it takes very little money these days for your dresses, if you buy of us.

If you can't come yourself SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Stanley Bros.

Everywhere

You go you hear people talking about the handsome display of

Millinery at Perkins',

Fine Flowers and Foliage in every desirable style, New Laces, New Ribbons, Birds, Aigrettes, Straw and Fancy Braids, Millinery and Dress Ornaments, Plain and Fancy Chiffons, Crowns, Millinery Ornaments, etc., etc.

Ginghams, Prints, Galateas, Ducks, Piques and other Cottons

The Millinery Leaders.

F. Perkins & Co., The Money Saving Store.

If You Buy a Bicycle



Without seeing our stock you make a mistake. LOOK AT THIS LINE OF LEADERS.

Massey Harris, Red Bird, Cleveland, Perfect, Garden City, Dominion, Columbia, Hartford, Crescent, E. & D., Lovell Diamond.

Repairing of all kinds done promptly and well.

ROGERS & ROGERS

THE LAST GLENGARRY.

Highland Race That Ended in New Zealand.

Arthur King, in the Scottish American writes—

Advice from New Zealand state that a monument has been erected over the grave of "the last of the Glengarrys."

It seems that Mr. Nolan, a well-known Dunedin poet, passing through the first but now deserted cemetery of that city, happened to come upon a grave that was distinguished by no other designation than the single word "Glengarry."

Impressed by such an obscure termination of an illustrious line of chieftains, Mr. Nolan gave utterance to his sentiments in a stirring poem "The Last of the Glengarrys," which was published in the Otago Witness.

This had the effect of attracting attention to the matter, and a committee of Highlanders, headed by Dr. Gordon Macdonald, a patriotic Highlander, took the matter up, with the result that very soon after a fitting memorial column, with a Gaelic inscription, was erected over the unfortunate chieftain's grave.

The Macdonalds of Glengarry were a branch of the Macdonalds, their original name being "Dhonnall," signifying "brown eyes."

The Glengarrys were descended from Allister, second son of Donald, who was the eldest son of Ranald, youngest son of John, Lord of the Isles.

This Ranald was also the progenitor of the Clanranald.

In 1601 a serious feud broke out between the chiefs of Glengarry, who at that time held about one half of the districts of Lochaleish, Lochearnon and Lochbroom, in Western Ross, and Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, who held the other half of the district.

In this feud many "barrings" took place, which were related with great vigor; but perhaps the foray which stands out prominently among the rest was in 1603, when the Clanranald of Glengarry invaded Brae Ross, and plundered the lands of Kichrist, belonging to the Mackenzies.

This foray was signaled by a whole congregation in the Church of Kichrist, while Glengarry's pipers marched round the building, mocking the cries of the unfortunate inmates, with the well-known air, which has been known ever since as "Kichrist," the family tune of the Clanranald of Glengarry.

Eventually the Mackenzies, in 1607, got possession of these districts in despite of the more peaceable means of a Crown charter.

The Glengarrys were "out" in the 15, and the then chief of the clan was one of those who attended the pretended grand hunting match at Craemar, convened by the Earl of Mar previous to the "rising" of that year.

Again, in '45, Macdonnell of Lochgarry, with 600 Macdonnells, joined the standard of Prince Charles. This chieftain afterwards succeeded to France with the ill-fated Pretender.

Colonel Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell of Lochgarry, was the last genuine specimen of a Highland chief. It was in him that Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of Waverley, found his ideal for Fergus McIvor, and drew from his more favorable features the characteristics of the brother of Fergus.

Acting up to the tenets of his proud position of chieftain, Colonel Macdonnell always wore the dress, and adhered to the style of living of his ancestors, and when away from home in any of the

Highland towns he was followed by his bodyguard, who not only acted as his bodyguard, but were regularly posted as sentinels at his door.

Perishing in an attempt to escape from a foundering steamer, his estate being very much mortgaged, his son was compelled to sell it and emigrate to Australia.

And so the chieftain of one of the most powerful clans of the Highlands of Scotland—ranking, in fact, only second to the Campbells, finds a grave far, "far awa frae the North Couintry," while his forefathers and clansmen sleep in the land of their ancestors.

And by the timely erection of this monument by the lead and true Scots abroad a fitting tribute indeed has been done to the last of the noble clan of Glengarry, who is now "Lying on a foreign shore."

The Coronation Oath. The Committee appointed by Branch 215 of the C. M. B. A. on the 2nd May, inst., to report at next regular meeting on the movement inaugurated by the Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa, for the elimination of the objectionable clauses retained in the coronation oath of the British Sovereign, having decided to submit the resolution unanimously adopted by the large audience assembled in the Academic Hall of the Ottawa University, at the invitation of the said Society on the 16th of February last, to wit:

"That the Roman Catholic of Ottawa, as loyal subjects of the British Empire, desire to express their regret that there should be required of the Sovereign of the Empire, at coronation, or at any other time, a declaration against Transubstantiation, by which the Sacrifice of the Mass and other doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are stigmatized as superstitious and idolatrous.

"That they sincerely trust that the spirit of broad toleration which within the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the two preceding Sovereigns, removed this declaration from the statute books so far as members of Parliament, peers of the realm and office holders are concerned, will, at the request of humble but dutiful subjects of the Empire, cause it to be repealed in so far as it relates to the supreme head of the state.

"That they believe that the removal of this objectionable declaration would enable the Roman Catholics of the Empire to enter with more profound feelings of loyal affection into the spirit of a ceremony which should be the occasion of nothing but mutual esteem and good will on the part of the Sovereign and subjects."

D. J. G. McDONALD, P. P., Spiritual Adviser. J. B. STRONG, President. S. J. CAMERON, Vice President. Committee.

Moved by Rev. D. J. Macdonald that the resolutions just read, representing as they do, Catholic thought on the matter under consideration, do hereby meet with the approval and cordial support of this Branch. The motion was seconded by Chancellor McCullough and carried unanimously.

It was further moved by Bro. James A. Macdonell, past Chancellor, and seconded by 2nd Vice-President Thomas Hickey, that copies of the foregoing be transmitted to Mr. John H. Bell, M. P., Mr. E. P. Stanton, President Catholic Truth Society of Ottawa, the Catholic Record of London and the press of Prince Edward Island.

J. B. STRONG, Pres., P. C. GALLANT, Sec'y. Hall of Branch 215, C. M. B. A., Summerside, P. E. Island, May 9th, 1899.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

OXFORD Woolen Mills pay the highest price for wool.

BRING your wool to the Oxford Woolen Mills depot highest price paid.

SCHOPULA, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

The Harbor of Wood Islands, P. E. Island, has been proclaimed a harbor under the Harbor Master's Act, and Jas. Young of that place has been appointed Harbor Master.

The manager of the Bank of British North America, Montreal, has received a cable from the directors in England subscribing \$1,000 towards the Dawson City silver fund.

A TEA PARTY in aid of All Saints Church, will be held at Cardigan Bridge on Tuesday July 11th. Advertisements will appear later; in the mean time don't forget the time and place.

REV. THEODORE GALLANT, of St. Dunstan's College, received minor orders in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last of May morning. His Lordship Bishop McDonald officiated, assisted by Revs. Dr. Monaghan and Dr. Curran.

FRANK KENNEDY, manager of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, died on Thursday afternoon last. He was attacked by pleurisy on the previous Friday. He was a P. E. Islander, and leaves a widow and three children.

It has been decided to hold another grand tea party at Indian River, in aid of the building fund of the new church, on Tuesday, July 11th, of which all parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Advertisement will appear later.

This children of this parish, who have of late been preparing, will be admitted to First Communion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral tomorrow morning, the feast of Corpus Christi. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by his Lordship the Bishop.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at the military laboratory at Copenhagen on the 23rd. While some workmen were engaged in filling shells some of the latter exploded, and killed seven men, and seriously injured an non-commissioned officer and two workmen. The laboratory was destroyed.

In our ordinary column today will be found the death notice of Donald McIsaac of Ottawa. In former years Mr. McIsaac was widely known in this Province. At one time he was a prominent merchant in this city, and for a term filled the office of Sheriff of Queen's County during the Confederation. For some years past he lived quietly in the city of Ottawa.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Cadogan, has released O'Hanlan, Mullet and James Fitzgerald, alias "Skin the Goat," the last three Irish political prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, permanent under secretary for Ireland, who were assassinated by stabbing in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1887.

A PAINFUL accident occurred in the railway yard last Thursday afternoon about five o'clock. While brakeman Sheriff, of the Cape Traverse train, was walking along the top of a box car placing the line, he fell to the ground a distance of about four feet, striking his head against either the rail or the sleeper, causing severe injury to the forehead over the right eye.

He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the Prince Edward Island Hospital where everything possible was done for him. It was after three o'clock next morning before Mr. Sheriff regained consciousness. He has so far improved that he has gone home.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited St. John N. B. since the holocaust of June, 1877 occurred on Thursday last. It started about noon in Nee's large store (Catharines), and was not until eight o'clock at night that the flames were brought under control. The burned district was mostly built of wood, but included a number of good residences and large places of business. About two hours the buildings went down before the flames, and about 600 people were rendered homeless. Miss Cunard, an old lady, was fatally burned, and another woman died from fright. The total loss is variously estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The total insurance is in the vicinity of \$300,000, most of which is of course, a total loss. Poor people burned out of house and home are subjected to great suffering. Relief for the sufferers is coming from different sources.

In our ordinary column today will be found notice of the death of Mr. John Andrew McDonald, which took place, after a somewhat protracted illness, early in the Friday morning last. He was the only son of the late Hon. John Small McDonald, who was the first Catholic elected to represent a constituency in our Island Legislature. Deceased was most warm hearted, courteous and generous, and in the vigor of his manhood he said to have been one of the most handsome of gentlemen. From 1862 to 1864 he served in the Northern Army in the United States Civil War. He for a time carried on business in Summerside. He was Postmaster General at Charlottetown at the time this Province entered Confederation, and for some years previously. Subsequently he was Inspector of Island Revenue, from 1874 to 1880, when he retired on a pension.

Of late years he lived quietly with his sisters and his mother, until her death a few years ago. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. The funeral cortege proceeded from his late residence, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to the Catholic Cemetery on St. Peter's Road. The Caledonian Club of which he had been a member for a great many years, attended the funeral in a body. To his sisters and other friends we tender our sympathy in their bereavement.

IS MY BLOOD PURE? This is a question of vast importance to all who wish to be well. If your blood is impure you cannot expect good health, unless you begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. This great medicine makes the blood pure and puts the system in good health, cures spring humors and that tired feeling.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25c.

The schooner Janie M., owned Mr. A. Bryan, of Crapaud, left here yesterday morning for Bathurst. About half-past eight, as she was going out the harbor she met the steamer Tiber this side of the block-house, and the two came into collision. The steamer struck the schooner at her fore-rigging, and she went down almost immediately. Two of the schooner's crew were taken on board the Tiber, and two remained in the schooner's boat. Subsequently the two on the steamer went back to the boat with their shipmates, and the Tiber came on to Charlottetown. Captain Delisle, of the Tiber, places the blame for the accident on the schooner. He says she went around on her port bow, close to the steamer and to the shore, and seemed to hang on there. Filling her sails she kept on. He ordered the backing of the engines, but it was too late to avert disaster. The Tiber was not injured. Members of the crew of the Janie M. say the Tiber was steaming right along, and the schooner was standing in the wind across the harbor. The steamer crashed into the schooner, cutting her almost through, causing her to sink to the water's edge. Her forecast was also broken in several places. Captain McLellan was at the wheel at the time and had his arm badly injured. The tug Nelson was near by when the accident occurred, and stood by the wreck until the arrival of the Aitken. Between the two tugs the schooner was towed to a position on the west side of Connelly's wharf, where she is an object of much interest. Proceedings have been commenced in the Admiralty Court against the steamer and she has given bonds for \$3,600.

For Kid Gloves there is no place like Sentner, McLeod & Co's.

If you know values in Dress Goods you will be delighted with our show—the newest things in Black and colors await your inspection in our Dress Goods Department.

STANLEY BROS.

DIED. At Earnscloffe, on May 22nd, Robert Stewart Mutch, in his 49th year.

At Ottawa, on the 28th, inst., Donald McIsaac, formerly of this City. R.I.P. At Drayton, North Dakota, on the 25th inst., George J. Wright, formerly of Wright & Bridges.

At Pueblo, Mexico, May 11, Charles Fairbanks Twining, civil engineer, son of the late H. C. D. Twining, of Halifax, aged 61 years.

At Kensington, on the 21st, Mrs. Corneille Hennessy, aged 85 years, leaving a husband, two sons and three daughters. R.I.P. At Darlington, on Wednesday, May 24th, Mrs. W. A. Cameron, eldest son of D. E. Campbell, in the 23rd year of his age.

In this city, on Friday, May 20th, 1899, died John A. McDonald, Esq., aged 69 years. R.I.P. At Egmont Bay, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Hyacinthe Gallant, aged 73 years, leaving two sons and six daughters. R.I.P.

Suddenly, at Montague, on the 24th inst., Philip Kennedy, mason, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and three children. Deceased had been falling in Melton Alrd's mill pond, and feeling somewhat tired, it is supposed he gave the fishing tackle to a man who came from a log when he immediately expired.

At the residence of her son-in-law, B. D. McLeellan, M. P. Palmer Road, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Costain, aged 80 years, relict of the late Michael Costain, leaving three daughters and a large family of grandchildren. She came from Ireland, lived in Bedouque for some years, but removed with her husband to Pictou, Nova Scotia, where she resided for forty years. She was much respected greatly liked, and her funeral, which took place to Palmer Road Cemetery, on Saturday, 26th, was very largely attended. R.I.P.

You Can't Get Rested Because that Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, build up muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure that Tired Feeling—vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, get it now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your blood system.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil applied externally relieves pain, allays inflammation, reduces swelling, heals cuts, cures sprains, rashes, burns, contracted cords and stiff joints. Taken internally, cures Cramp, Quinsy, pain in the stomach, Kidney Complaint, etc. Price 25c.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books

Sent in your orders at once. Address all communications to the HERALD.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Tonight If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

Canadian Pacific Railway. TRAVEL IN COMFORT —BY— TOURIST SLEEPERS

Leaving Montreal every THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for the PACIFIC COAST, accommodating second-class passengers for all points in Canadian North West, British Columbia, &c.

For Passage Rates to all Points in CANADA, WESTERN UNITED STATES, and to JAPAN, CHINA, HAWAII, ILELANDS, AUSTRALIA and MANILA, and also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt. St. John, N. B.

Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 17, 1899—31

Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

Since buying out the business of the old firm of W. A. Week & Co., we have been ordering and receiving large quantities of Cases and Bales of

New Spring Goods.

New Spring Prints, Ladies' New Blouses, Table Napkins and Linens, Sheetting and Pillow Cottons, And other Staple Goods.

One of our partners, Mr. Chas. Leigh, is now in the English markets making large spring purchases of

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods

And other Novelties which we will show in the course of a few weeks. Remember we want all of the old firm's customers and many new ones. Buying large and paying cash will put us in a position to sell goods as cheap if not cheaper than our predecessors, who always were looked upon as the cheapest store in Charlottetown.

We Want Your Trade, Give Us a Try. Weeks and Co.

The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Wright's Furniture Store!

Where your money accomplishes more than elsewhere. We've built up a large business by winning and retaining public confidence. We secured this confidence by giving the public indisputable values. No trouble for us to meet any clearance prices quoted. Our stock is going out with a rush, evidencing the values we offer.

Lime, Lime. We are now burning and can supply any quantity of best Roach Lime for building and farming purposes.

C. LYONS & CO. May 10, 1899.

\$70,000 DEBENTURES —FOR— Sewerage Works of the City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Sewerage Debentures," will be received at this office up to the 15th of

Thursday, June 1st, 1899

For the purchase of Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$70,000) of the City of Charlottetown Debentures for Sewerage Works, in lots of \$1,000 or more as the Commissioners may decide. These debentures are of the denomination of \$500 each, are payable in forty years from date of issue, and bear interest at three and one half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Of the above amount \$20,000 will be issued on the 2nd day of July next, and the balance as the progress of the work demands.

The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman. Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 17, 1899—31

How to Save Money.

WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail.

Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

Since buying out the business of the old firm of W. A. Week & Co., we have been ordering and receiving large quantities of

Cases and Bales of

New Spring Goods.

New Spring Prints, Ladies' New Blouses, Table Napkins and Linens, Sheetting and Pillow Cottons, And other Staple Goods.

One of our partners, Mr. Chas. Leigh, is now in the English markets making large spring purchases of

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods

And other Novelties which we will show in the course of a few weeks. Remember we want all of the old firm's customers and many new ones. Buying large and paying cash will put us in a position to sell goods as cheap if not cheaper than our predecessors, who always were looked upon as the cheapest store in Charlottetown.

We Cannot Always Have such an opportunity

To buy Clothing at our own price as we have had at the Doull & Gibson auction sale.

You Cannot Always Have such a chance

To buy Clothing at less than cost of manufacture.

This we can sell you now,

And whilst this purchase lasts. This is your chance to save many dollars. We have sold more Clothing for the past three weeks than we ever did before in the same time.

1,000 Pairs Men's Pants For 50 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a pair.

MEN'S SUITS ALL PRICES. Wool taken in exchange at current prices

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

R. H. Ramsay & Co THE MODEL STORE, New Prowse Building, Grafton Street, Charlottetown.

Read, Reflect, Then Act

On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this:

This fellow Ramsay makes a great noise for a young fellow. He blows a good deal about what he can do, and he says it with as much assurance as if he had been in the business fifty years. But this is one of the great faults of the young men of the day, thinking they KNOW IT ALL whether they do or not. But this fellow seems to have a ring of sincerity about him, and if he has the stock which he claims to have, he's got a nice stock, he's got the goods I want; he's got them at a smaller price than I have been paying for them. However, it don't cost anything to drop in and see his goods, and I am going to do it next time I go to Charlottetown. I'll just cut this advertisement out of this paper, put it in my pocket, take it with me, chuck it down at him, and then let him wriggle out of it if he can. He has then either to do as he says, produce the goods he says he has or eat his own words, and if he does that I guess he'll have indigestion so bad that he won't blow any more about his goods and values. Now that's logic. Honor bright. Ain't that the way you will reason it out? But will you take the trouble to test it? We will see.

Charlottetown Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Tryon Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, English and Scotch Tweeds.

Tweeds 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 53c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 85c., \$2.10 per yard. Home made and imported Flannels.—RAMSAY & CO.

BOOTS and SHOES

We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes. The whole outfit is entirely new. Our values in this department will compare more favorably with any ever shown in the city. But space in press cost money, an inspection of the Boots and Shoes does not.—RAMSAY & CO.

Gents' Furnishings. Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps, and everything in this line.—RAMSAY & CO. Ready-to-Wear Clothing Department. Children's Boys' Men's. Our display is as good and our prices as low on these goods as to be had on P. E. Island. Stock entirely new.—RAMSAY & CO.

Trunks and Valises. Whatever others may do in the future we have the best assortment of Trunks and Valises up to date. Further comment unnecessary.—RAMSAY & CO. Wool taken in exchange for any goods in store.

The Biggest Snap IN HIGH-CLASS BLACK FIGURED Dress Goods Ever offered the buying public of P. E. Island. A German manufacturer wanted to unload. We bought them all at half price. Now ladies, we have the same goods at \$1.10. We clear the whole lot at 59c. a Yard. We want every one of our customers to share in this bargain. Only one dress length to a customer. Too good to last long. SEE OUR WINDOW. SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books Sent in your orders at once. Address all communications to the HERALD. Satisfaction Guaranteed

WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail. Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co. Since buying out the business of the old firm of W. A. Week & Co., we have been ordering and receiving large quantities of Cases and Bales of New Spring Goods. New Spring Prints, Ladies' New Blouses, Table Napkins and Linens, Sheetting and Pillow Cottons, And other Staple Goods. One of our partners, Mr. Chas. Leigh, is now in the English markets making large spring purchases of Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods And other Novelties which we will show in the course of a few weeks. Remember we want all of the old firm's customers and many new ones. Buying large and paying cash will put us in a position to sell goods as cheap if not cheaper than our predecessors, who always were looked upon as the cheapest store in Charlottetown. We Want Your Trade, Give Us a Try. Weeks and Co. The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail. Wright's Furniture Store! Where your money accomplishes more than elsewhere. We've built up a large business by winning and retaining public confidence. We secured this confidence by giving the public indisputable values. No trouble for us to meet any clearance prices quoted. Our stock is going out with a rush, evidencing the values we offer. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

R. H. Ramsay & Co THE MODEL STORE, New Prowse Building, Grafton Street, Charlottetown. Read, Reflect, Then Act On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this: This fellow Ramsay makes a great noise for a young fellow. He blows a good deal about what he can do, and he says it with as much assurance as if he had been in the business fifty years. But this is one of the great faults of the young men of the day, thinking they KNOW IT ALL whether they do or not. But this fellow seems to have a ring of sincerity about him, and if he has the stock which he claims to have, he's got a nice stock, he's got the goods I want; he's got them at a smaller price than I have been paying for them. However, it don't cost anything to drop in and see his goods, and I am going to do it next time I go to Charlottetown. I'll just cut this advertisement out of this paper, put it in my pocket, take it with me, chuck it down at him, and then let him wriggle out of it if he can. He has then either to do as he says, produce the goods he says he has or eat his own words, and if he does that I guess he'll have indigestion so bad that he won't blow any more about his goods and values. Now that's logic. Honor bright. Ain't that the way you will reason it out? But will you take the trouble to test it? We will see. Charlottetown Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Tryon Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, English and Scotch Tweeds. Tweeds 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 53c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 85c., \$2.10 per yard. Home made and imported Flannels.—RAMSAY & CO. BOOTS and SHOES We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes. The whole outfit is entirely new. Our values in this department will compare more favorably with any ever shown in the city. But space in press cost money, an inspection of the Boots and Shoes does not.—RAMSAY & CO. Gents' Furnishings. Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps, and everything in this line.—RAMSAY & CO. Ready-to-Wear Clothing Department. Children's Boys' Men's. Our display is as good and our prices as low on these goods as to be had on P. E. Island. Stock entirely new.—RAMSAY & CO. Trunks and Valises. Whatever others may do in the future we have the best assortment of Trunks and Valises up to date. Further comment unnecessary.—RAMSAY & CO. Wool taken in exchange for any goods in store. THE MODEL STORE.

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

Scott's Emulsion, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The Ottawa Government's Antisocial Mail Carrying Methods Plainly Exposed.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Yesterday the attention of the House of Commons was once more called to the state of affairs in Prince Edward Island by Mr. Martin and his opposition colleague, Mr. McDonald. The Island province has large claims growing out of local transportation questions, and general financial relations to the Dominion, the particular matter which Mr. Martin brought to the attention of the house was the mail service. At best, when the only means of regular mail transportation is by ice boats between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine some delays are sure to occur. But the present trouble lies on the main land between these two points which is always open. As Mr. Powell explained at the end of the debate, several I. C. R. mail trains arrive at Sackville during the day, and the regular traffic trains of the railway to Cape Tormentine cannot make close connections with them all. The through trains from and to Montreal and the west, are the ones with which Mr. Mulock wishes to establish connections. Some of these trains are usually behind time, and it is impossible to make a time table on the branch line which will connect with them, and at the same time perform the local service for which the railway is intended.

HE WAS OFFERED A TRAIN.

Senator Wood's company offered to provide a special train to meet the case. This train would always leave Sackville when the mails came there, and leave Cape Tormentine when the mails arrived by the ice boats. Mr. Mulock refused to pay the price required, which Mr. Powell says is lower than is paid for similar service by Mr. Mulock to other roads in Canada. At the same time the postmaster general protested against the failure to make connections with all the mail trains. Finally the opportunity was improved to make friends with mammoth of unrighteousness and mix the affair up with New Brunswick provincial politics. Senator Wood does not support the Emerson government and one of the friends of that ministry who is also a candidate for a seat in the house wanted to take away the mail contract from the railway and obtain it for friends of his own. The result was a retrograde movement, as Mr. Martin calls it, and the transfer of the service to a stage. The distance is 38 miles, but this particular family interest required that it should be made still nearer. Aisle station is the nearest line on the Intercolonial, but the contract was made that mail should be carried past this station four miles farther to Sackville. The effect of this pleasing arrangement was that while the stage-driver was moving along the line of the Intercolonial the train which he was trying to meet was speeding past him. The mails were accordingly piled up till the next day. Popular clamor and derision caused a change in these arrangements, and the contract was transferred to other favorites who made delivery at Aisle.

MAILS STOWED IN BARN.

Such was the explanation given at the end of the debate by Mr. Powell. We may now return to Mr. Martin, who explained that under the contract by open stage mails were delivered anywhere from one to four days behind time, that they were kept between Aisle and Cape Tormentine from Monday until Thursday, that sometimes they were deposited along the road in barns and other shelters, and occasionally dropped on the highway, and that on the whole the service was as wretched as it possibly could be. It is natural that he should speak in rather strong language of a service like this which takes in the mails for a whole province and especially that he should refer to Sir Louis Davies, who a few years ago was posing as the chief defender of the interests of Prince Edward Island. The other day Mr. Mulock announced that the horse conveyance had proved satisfactory, and it was proposed to call for tenders to establish it permanently. For it may be remarked, that the political contract made last winter was given without tender. Mr. Martin read a number of letters from travellers and merchants speaking of this mail service, pointed out that it was decidedly unsatisfactory and that it had inflicted great injury on merchants whose bills of lading and other papers had been delayed, and that among other

things it violated the principles of the S. P. C. A., inasmuch as the contractor's horses were some of them unfit to be on the road. Mr. Martin was willing that Mr. Mulock should busy himself with establishing penny postage all over the empire at considerable expense to Canada, but suggested that Prince Edward Island was a part of the empire not entirely without importance, and that the minister ought, in the midst of his great imperial enterprises to give some thought to his own country. He would perhaps conclude that it was a mean business to try to save a few dollars by depriving the province of a regular communication which could be established at comparatively small cost by special train.

ONLY MADE SIX CONNECTIONS.

As the minister would not do it Mr. Martin believed that the people of P. E. Island would rather pay for it themselves than go on as the postmaster general proposed. It happened that mails came from Vancouver to Halifax in less time than they went from Halifax to Charlottetown, and one merchant was quoted as saying that the service made connections only six times during the winter. What was really needed was a special mail train with mail clerks who could assort the mails so that they could be delivered at Cape Traverse for transmission eastward to Charlottetown or westward to Summerside. This would not cost more than was paid for much less important services elsewhere. Mr. Mulock had offered no adequate defence for the degradation he had imposed on the service, and the humiliation he had inflicted on the province.

TRIED TO LET THEM DOWN.

Mr. Bell and Mr. McLellan seemed to hesitate between their desire to support the government and their wish for a better mail service. Both of them freely admitted that affairs were not satisfactory, but both said as regards a portion of the mail bound to the island from the mainland the stage service was better than the train service had been. They did not make such a claim in regard to the mails from the island to the mainland, nor for those from the mainland to the western part of the island. Both advocated the establishment of a special train service and mildly objected to the proposed course of Mr. Mulock to make permanent the system established last winter. Mr. Bell tried to let the government down easy, by saying that Sir Louis Davies deserved great credit for procuring a new boat to take the place of the Stanley. He hoped that one of the two boats would be established on the western service, and that a regular steam boat service might be continued between Summerside and the mainland during the winter. This was apparently intended as a diversion from the subject under consideration.

SLEIGHS AND STAGES.

Mr. McDonald got back to the point. It strikes him as being altogether shameful thing that this alleged progressive government should have got back to sleighs and stages on a forty-mile route, when a railroad was there prepared to do business on easy terms. Mr. McDonald is not so sanguine as Mr. Bell about the possibilities of steamboat service over the western route. He stands by Georgetown and the east, but will be glad to see the Cape route attempted. In the meantime he cannot see why the government should not avail themselves of modern means of conveyance and give Prince Edward Island a special mail service as is done elsewhere. Sir Louis insisted that the stage was all right, much better than the service of old times. He declared that connections had been well made, but would "candidly admit" that the island was entitled to a special train service with mail clerks and all conveniences for handling the mail traffic expeditiously. This seems to be a candid admission on the part of the minister of marine that the postmaster general is too much for him, Sir Louis went on to commend himself for buying a new ship and to say that he was going to have a survey made of the route between the Cape and see if a steamship service could be maintained. If that cannot be done it may be presumed for all that Sir Louis said to the contrary that some of Mr. Emerson's friends will continue to plod along through the snow with the Prince Edward Island mails, delivering them from any time from a day to a week after they are due, and depositing them in the meantime at such convenient or inconvenient places as may be found.

SIR LOUIS LITTLE THREAT.

Mr. Powell's statements mentioned above put a new light on the matter and a remark of Sir Louis Davies gave him additional point. Sir Louis observed that the Cape Tormentine railway now performed a local service for the Postmaster General and intimated that the company would not accept Mr. Mulock's terms for a special through service it would lose the other contract. Mr. Powell said that he understood all of this threat and admitted that the government probably had friends who would be glad to get this job also, but he assured Sir Louis that the owners of the railway were not likely to be intimidated by threats. They

had offered to perform the service at the ordinary rates and they would wait to see what the minister would do. If he carried out his threat the company could survive, as it fortunately was not dependent upon anything that Sir Louis Davies could do in its behalf. The Government had succeeded in giving a most disgraceful mail service to Prince Edward Island and in doing so had saved no money to the post office department. On the contrary it would be found that the whole thing was bad economy, though for the purpose of the New Brunswick provincial election it might have been smart politics.

CALLS HIM "MR. RIEL."

It is now some fourteen years since the last Riel rebellion, but Mr. Davis, one of the government supporters in the Northwest thinks it is an appropriate time to bring the subject into active politics. Perhaps it would require a larger man than Mr. Davis, whose position as a statesman is not one of great eminence, to make Riel a living issue again, and it is possible that the Premier of Canada, who once expressed a willingness to shoulder his musket against the Canadian forces, may have relaxed his military ardor. At all events, when Mr. Davis told the house that the half-breeds were justified in their rebellion, and when he spoke of "Mr. Riel" with deep respect, Sir Wilfrid did not announce his intention of enlisting in a new army against Dr. Borden's militia. Mr. Davis wants recompense for the losses inflicted on sundry half-breeds, including Mr. Bremner, whose furs were once famous in Canadian history. General Middleton got into some disgrace because he was alleged to have stolen these furs, and Mr. Davis still accuses him of that crime. Mr. Bremner never got any pay for the goods, though according to Mr. Davis there was an understanding that he should be recompensed.

SHORT-LIVED MEMORY.

The discussion advanced to the stage of a dispute as to General Middleton's connection with the affair. The whole matter was priced out a few years after the rebellion by a parliamentary committee of which Mr. McNeil was chairman. Some members of that committee are still in the House, including Mr. McNeil, and a number of those who took part in the discussion which followed the report of the committee. But the memory of public men fails on matters of detail, and it was interesting to notice that no two members seemed to have the same recollection of the occurrence. There is no doubt, however, that Bremner brought his furs to Battleford, that they were seized and held by General Middleton on the supposition that Bremner was an active insurgent, that while they were so retained by the order of the General, a number of parcels were made up, one of which was intended for General Middleton. It appeared that General Middleton never came into personal possession, or at least never used the parcel intended for him. But it was never established who finally wore the furs. It is certain, however, that Bremner did not get them back.

COL. DOMVILLE'S FRIEND.

Mr. Davis says that Bremner was never rebellious and that he is now poor and entitled to consideration. Colonel Domville rose to the occasion by announcing that he was General Middleton's friend and seeing that the General was dead he felt bound to say that Middleton got no furs. It is Colonel Domville's belief that the goods came to Ottawa as still worn in fashionable circles, though he did not indulge the curiosity of the house by indicating the persons who wear them. The culpability of General Middleton ceased to be a live issue some years ago. Queen Victoria or those who advise her, showed their faith in his trustworthiness by appointing him "keeper of the crown jewels," an office which would be singularly inappropriate for one who could not be trusted with a consignment of furs. This may be regarded as a subtle and ironical statement of Her Majesty of the want of confidence in General Middleton's accusers.

MR. MCINNES'S ESCAPE.

Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, has had several ambitions. When he came here he strongly opposed the Crow's Nest policy of the Government and boldly entered the lists against the Minister of Railways. At the end of last session he took an affecting leave of his fellow-countrymen, announcing that he was going into provincial politics in the west. Fortunately for him the resignation which he prepared did not reach the hands of the Speaker. So when Mr. McInnes, having issued a proclamation to the electors of Nanaimo announcing his policy and intention in local politics, was induced by untoward circumstances to abandon this field, he found his seat at Ottawa still free for occupation. The father of Mr. McInnes turned out the Turner Government with a view, as it is suggested, of making an opening for this young man. Our member entered into communication with Mr. Bevan, whom his father designated for the premiership. As Mr. Bevan himself could not form a government nothing came of the transaction.

NOW HE WANTS A MINT.

Now that Mr. McInnes is back in Parliament he has no more quarrel with the Government. He is going in for peace and wants the Government to establish a mint in British Columbia. In this behalf the member for Nanaimo makes out a pretty case which is supported by members on both sides of the House. Mr. Casey and Mr. Oliver from the government side, Messrs. Henderson, Wallace, Osler, of the opposition party, supported the resolution. Australia, with less population than we have and which produces no more gold than the yield of Canada is expected to be in a year or two, has done her own coining for many years. Mr. Fielding sees objection. In the first place he does not think there will be any profit in the operation. Secondly, it does not strike him that there is any demand for additional gold coins in this country. The people would rather have paper money and if gold coins took the place of paper money the result would be the retirement of Dominion notes, which he says are a convenient way of borrowing money for the government without interest. By way of emphasis Mr. Fielding expressed the opinion that probably there was not a gold coin in the possession of a single member of the House. This point was, however, not sustained, as Sir Richard Cartwright, who sits by his side, produced one before the debate ended.

A PIN IN HIS ARGUMENT.

Clarke Wallace stuck a pin in Mr. Fielding's argument upon the Dominion notes. He did not think that gold coinage would include many one and two dollar pieces and as the Dominion notes circulation is confined to one and two dollar bills there will be no interference. Whatever displacement there might be would be at the expense of the banks. A rather odd feature of the discussion was the assumption that the establishment of a mint would give the Government the profit that is made out of the seigniority in silver and copper coins. Everybody knows that the silver in a Canadian silver coin is only worth about half the face value of the money, and that the metal value of the copper coin is only a small fraction of its coin value. These coins are now made in England, but the maker does not get the advantage of this profit. He only gets paid for his work and the Government gets the rest. All the profit there will be in the establishment of a mint in Canada is the mechanical profit such as would accrue to any other industrial enterprise. Another misapprehension which seemed to be current in the House among the retail merchants, relates to the 20-cent pieces. Mr. Henderson begged the Government to take measures to call in these coins and to issue no more of them. But anyone who has this money in his possession will probably find an examination that it has a Newfoundland imprint, so that the Government cannot prevent its issue or call it in.

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Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 26, 1899.

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE. Didn't Walk for 5 Months. Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as incurable.



The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians. The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches.

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Mrs. Henpek (visiting her first husband's grave).—'Yes; here lies a hero. You would not be my husband today had he not been killed in the war.' Mr. Henpek (sternly).—'Yes, what a curse war is.'

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Mrs. W. J. Wadsworth, Toronto Junction, Ont. 'For 3 months I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intense pain. Doctors failed to do me good. Five boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills cured me.'—Price 50c.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used.

On the first indication of Diarrhoea or Dysentery a few doses of DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY will promptly check the advance of these dangerous diseases.

HEART DISEASE

Has become frightfully prevalent of late. If your heart palpitates, throbs, skips, beats or is weak, do not fail to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They strengthen the heart, steady and regulate its beat, and restore it to healthy, normal action.

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Mrs. Annie Wright, Dereham Centre, Ont. writes: 'I had scrofula so bad that my face was all one running sore. I tried Bardock Blood Bitters and before I had taken six bottles I was completely cured.'

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No Profits Paid To Manufacturers, Every Dollar Paid for Labor Given to Our Own Citizens.

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Sold by us manufactured by skilled hands on the premises, in Morris Block. We pay no profits to clothing manufacturers, but sell direct from maker to wearer. We are therefore in a position to give you up-to-date clothing made from this season's materials at lower prices than you can get elsewhere. Don't allow anyone to persuade you that you must spend your money out of this Province to get the best value. You can do better by getting the home-made.

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To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you.

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