

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 21

Calendar for May, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 31.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 46.5m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 31.6m. p. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 5h. 33.7m. a. m.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 36.0m. a. m.

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	28	29	30	31				

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - - \$30,082,727.



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Oshawa, Ont.

TRANSACT every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1895-7

The Sisters of Mercy at the Crimea.

It was during the Crimean war in 1854, that the Irish Community of the Sisters of Mercy was for the first time allowed to pursue its mission of charity upon the battle-fields of England. To the Right Rev. Mr. Grant, Bishop of Southwark, belongs the merit of suggesting the sending of some English speaking nuns to aid the Crimean sufferers. He was himself the son of an Irish soldier, and he felt intensely the sad privations, temporal and spiritual, to which the sick and wounded soldiers were then exposed. Moreover a bitter outcry had been raised throughout England against the necessity of the English Government, by the efforts of the English Government, to send to the Crimea, in the first instance, a body of English soldiers, and he very justly said: "Let the nuns, who are so fiercely assailed, proceed to the battlefield, there their daily life seen by the whole world, and their devotedness to the cause of charity will be the best answer to the vile calumnies uttered against them." The Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, in the first instalment of what promises to be a most interesting contribution to the new *Australian Catholic Record*, relates how, at Bishop Grant's request, five Sisters of Mercy from Belmont Convent were soon on route towards the East, under the guidance of M. Mary Clare Moore, Dublin lady whose privilege it was to be one of the first founders of this Community. As the Government was indifferent to their services, they set out purely as volunteers, and the Earl of Arundel undertook to defray all their expenses before their arrival in Paris, however, the Government felt ashamed of the coldness shown to them, and arranged with Bishop Grant for the expenses of their journey and their official recognition as nurses in the military hospitals of the East.

with which the nuns observed the rule of non-interference with the Protestant patients, held at that time a diplomatic position under Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in Constantinople, and we may relate his testimony in his own words: "During the distress of the Crimea was the Ambassador called one morning and said: 'Go down to the port, You will find a ship there loaded with Jewish exiles, Russian subjects from the Crimea. It is your duty to disembark them. The Turks will give you a house in which they may be placed. I turn them over entirely to you.' I went down to the shore and received about two hundred persons, the most miserable objects that could be witnessed, most of them old men, women and children, sunk in the lowest depths of indigence and despair. I placed them in the cold rainous lodging allocated to them by the Ottoman authorities. I went back to the Ambassador and said: 'Your Excellency, these people are cold and I have no fuel or blankets; they are hungry and I have no food; they are very dirty and I have no soap; their hair is in an undesirable condition and I have no comb. What am I to do with these people?' 'Do' said the Ambassador. 'Get a couple of Sisters of Mercy; they will put all to rights in a moment.' I went, I saw the Mother Superior, and explained the case. I asked for two Sisters. They were at once sent. They were ladies of refinement and intellect. I was a stranger and a Protestant, and I invoked their assistance for the benefit of the Jews. Yet these women made up their bundles and followed me through the rain, without a look, a whisper, or a sign of hesitation. From that moment my fugitives were saved. No one saw the labors of these Sisters for months but myself, and they never endeavored to make a single convert." In his speeches in after times Lord Napier repeatedly referred to the singular zeal and devotedness constantly shown by the Sisters to the sick of every denomination. On one occasion, in Edinburgh, he remarked that the Sisters faithfully kept their promise not to interfere with the religion of non-Catholics, but continued his Lordship, "they made at least one convert; they converted me, if not to believe in the Catholic faith at least to believe in the Sisters of Mercy."

modal with three clasps bore eloquent testimony to his bravery. "I don't like to say anything harsh," said the Sister. "Speak, ma'am," interrupted the doctor, "the words of your blessed mouth are like jewels falling over me." One of the Sisters writes: "We have not a cross here with any one. The medical officers all work beautifully with us. They quite rely on our obedience. Sir John Hall, the Head of the medical officers of the army, is quite loud in his praises of the nuns. The hospital and its huts are scattered over a hill. The respect of all for the Sisters is daily increasing. Don't be shocked to hear that I am so accustomed to the soldiers now, and so sure of their respect and affection, that I don't think them more than the school children." The soldiers in the camp envied the good fortune of those in the hospitals, and sought by stratagem to have a few words with them. "Please, sir," they would say to the chaplain, "do send a couple of us on an errand to the hospital to get a sight of the nuns."

As the time for the nuns' departure approached, the cordial manifestations of respect and kindly feeling were only the more multiplied. "The grateful affection of the soldiers" (a Sister writes) "is most touching, often ludicrous. They swarm around us like flocks of chickens. A veiled nun in the midst of red-coats, all eyes and ears for whatever she says to them, is an ordinary sight at Balaklava. Our doors were besieged by them to get some little keepsake; a book in which we wrote 'Given by a Sister of Mercy,' is so valuable an article that a Protestant declared he would rather have such a gift than the Victoria Cross or Crimean medal." The Sunday after the nuns' departure the men who went to the chapel sobbed and cried as though their hearts would break. When the priest turned to speak to them and ask their prayers for the safe passage of the nuns, they could not control their emotion. "I was obliged to cut short my discourse," wrote the chaplain, "else I should have cried and sobbed with my poor men." This sympathy was shown by Protestants and Catholics alike, and from the Commander-in-Chief to the private soldier, from the medical officer to the simple dresser in the surgery, all was a chorus in praise of the "nurturing, judicious and gentle nursing of the Sisters of Mercy." Two Sisters of Mercy were summoned to their crown from the hospitals of the East. One was English, a lay Sister from the Convent in Liverpool; she fell a victim to the cholera, which raged with extreme violence at Balaklava. The other was a choir Sister from Ireland—Sister Mary Elizabeth Butler. Already rumors of peace had brought joy to the camp, when towards the close of February 7, 1855, she caught typhus attending the sick, and in a few days joyfully bade farewell to the world. One of the surviving Sisters describes her funeral. The 89th Regiment obtained the honor and privilege of bearing the coffin to the grave. One officer earnestly desired to be among the chosen, but thought he was not worthy, as he had not been at Holy Communion on that morning. The whole medical staff attended. The Sisters of Charity at the Sardinian Camp sent five of their number to express sympathy and condolence. Eight chaplains attended to perform the last rites for the heroine of charity. The place of interment was beside the departed lay Sister on a rocky hill rising over the waters of the Black Sea. The funeral was a most impressive sight. The soldiers in double file; the multitudes of various nations, ranks and employments; the sobs and sobriety, the groups, still as statues, that crowded the rocks above the grave; the moaning of the sullen waves beneath, all combined in a weird pageant never to be forgotten by the thousands that took part in it. The graves of these cherished Sisters were tended with loving attention. Marked by crosses and enclosed by a high iron railing set in out stone, they are still quite visible from the Black Sea beach. Many a pilgrim went thither to strew the graves with flowers; and to the present day many a vessel entering the Black Sea lowers its flag in memory of these heroines, who in the true spirit of charity devoted their lives to alleviate the sufferings of their countrymen.—London Tablet.

pression to some beautiful thoughts regarding patriotism, deserving of being taken to heart by the people of any country. We make the following extracts from the report of the lecture which appeared in the Boston Herald, of Monday, April 29th, they are worthy of most careful perusal. Patriotism is love of country, and loyalty to its life and well-being, tender and strong; tender as the love of son for mother, strong as the pillars of death; loyalty generous and disinterested, shrinking from no sacrifice, seeking no reward save country's honor and country's triumph. Patriotism! There is magic in the word. It is bliss to speak it and bliss to hear it. The human race through ages burnt at the shrines of patriotism the incense of admiration and reverence. The most beautiful pages of history are those that recount the deeds which it inspired. Fireside tales, the outpourings of the memories of people, borrow from it their warmest glow. Orators most potent when re-echoing its whisperings; poets are sweetest when thrilling its chords to music. Pagan nations were wrong in making gods of their noblest patriots. The error however, was only the excess of a great truth; that heaven unites with earth in approving and blessing patriotism, that patriotism is one of earth's highest virtues, worthy to have come down from the atmosphere of the skies. The exalted patriotism of the called Hebrew exhorted itself in a canticle of religion, which was written under the breathings of Jehovah, and which was transmitted, as the inheritance of God's people to the Christian Church: "Upon the rivers at Babylon, there we sat and wept when we remembered Zion. * * * If I forgot thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to my jaws. Let me not remember thee, if I do not see Jerusalem the beginning of my joys." The human race pays homage to patriotism, because of its supreme value. The value of patriotism to a people is above gold and precious stones, above commerce and industry, above citadels and warships. Patriotism is the vital spark of national honor; it is the fount of the nation's prosperity, the shield of the nation's safety. Take patriotism away; the nation's soul has fled, bloom and beauty have vanished from the nation's countenance. The human race pays homage to patriotism because of its supreme loveliness. Patriotism goes out to what is most precious, the first and best and dearest—country; and its effusion is the fragrant flowering of the purest and noblest sentiments of the heart.

Patriotism is innate in all men; the absence of it betokens a perversion of human nature; but it grows its full growth only where thoughts are elevated and heart beatings are generous. Next to God is country and next to religion is patriotism. No praise goes beyond its deserts. It is sublime in its heroic oblation upon the field of battle. "O glorious is he," exclaims in Homer the Trojan warrior, "who for his country falls!" It is sublime in the oft-repeated toll of dutiful citizenship. "Of all human doings," writes Cicero, "none is more honorable and more estimable than to merit well of the commonwealth." Countries are of divine appointment. The Most High "divided the nations separated the sons of Adam and appointed the bounds of peoples." The physical and moral necessities of God's creatures are revelations of his will and laws. Man is born a social being. A condition of his existence and of his growth to mature age is the family. Nor does the family suffice to itself. A large social organism is needed, into which families gather so as to obtain from one another security to life and property and aid in the development of the faculties and powers with which nature has endowed the children of men. The whole human race is too extensive and too diversified in interests to serve those ends; hence its subdivisions into countries or provinces. Countries have their providential limits—the waters of a sea, a mountain range the lines of similarity of requirements, or of methods of living. The limits within in space according to the measure of the destinies which the Great Ruler allots to people, and the importance of their parts in the mighty work of the cycles of years, the over-advancing tide of humanity's evolution. The Lord is the God of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
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FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$8 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Masonic Movement" a means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 8 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory.

W. H. CROSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown,
June 4th, 1894-5

Pains in the Joints
Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs without being carried on his hands and knees. I tried every other medicine, but without success, until I procured Hood's Sarsaparilla, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LARK, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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John T. Mollish, M. A., LL. B.
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NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Office—London House Building.

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REMEMBER THE
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when you want a pair of Shoes.
Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. MCGAUGHEN,
THE SHOE MAN,
Queen Street.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK

Take care of your eyes, or you will perhaps be unable to take care of yourself. If the eyes become impaired, not to say deprived of sight altogether, the unfortunate sufferer of such a calamity will find himself hopelessly crippled for the struggle of life. Relieve your eyes in every possible way and use spectacles as soon as you perceive that any benefit may be derived from their aid. We have the largest stock of glasses for every eye and anything we haven't got, or cannot procure, isn't to be had anywhere. We also keep the great German Eye Water.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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

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

BURDOCK B PILLS

A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND OBSTACLES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

OUR BIG CALENDAR

IS READY.
SEND 25c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

HASZARD & MOORE'S
BOOKSTORE,
VICTORIA ROW.

ELECTION.

It is not a certainty whether the Government issues writs for an Election this Spring. But Farmers, for all that, must make a (S) Election of the best HARROW, SEED SOWER PLOUGH, &c.

HARROW—We have the only Spring-tooth on the Island, with Steel Clip Fastening to Frame; also, the Farmers' Favorite, the Steel Disc Randall.

SEED SOWER—Our Seed Sower has all Steel Feed, which is not liable to breakage, and therefore insuring regular seeding.

PLOUGHS—One and Two-Horse, by the best makers also Repairs for all Ploughs common to the Island.

FARM SEED—We have a full assortment of Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Vetches, Corn, Peas, etc.

D. W. FINLAYSON,
H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 24, 1895.

Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior clothes than we are showing to-day. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to do nothing. An inferior workman, we one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.
QUEEN STREET.

At the Old Tea Store.

1000 LBS. TALLOW wanted, for which Cash or Trade will be given.
Eggs or Butter taken in exchange for Cash or Trade at Market Prices.

Manhattan Food for Horses, Cattle and Sheep, which will effect a saving of over 20 per cent. on old system of feeding. The Poultry Food has no equal. The value of increased quantity of eggs will more than doubly pay cost of food.

A full line of General Groceries at away down prices for Cash only.

Remember, a dollar in hand goes much further than a dollar "on the books."

JAS. KELLY & CO.
QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, April 24, 1895.

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THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

The bank statement for April shows that at the end of April the bank of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island to Provincial Governments amounted to \$84,106.00, and those of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax to \$51,625.00.

Eight hundred and fifty settlers with their families, making a total of 2,588 souls, came into Canada from the States in 1894, as compared with 2,360 the year before.

The progress of the irrigation movement is thus summarized in the report of the Minister of the Interior: "The results which have followed the application of water, through the systems constructed, have in all cases been successful and encouraging."

On our first page will be found a most interesting reference to the labors of the Sisters of Mercy, as nurses during the Crimean war. It may be remarked that Kinglake, in his history of "The Invasion of the Crimea," passed over with a mere mention, the labors of those devoted ladies, giving all the credit for the hospital work to Florence Nightingale.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the first grand tea party of the season takes place at Morell's Station, on Wednesday, June 26th. The object for which it is held, the locality chosen and the season of the year, all augur well for an unprecedented success.

The first Ministerial caucus of the session was held at Ottawa on Wednesday last. Mr. Davison, in the chair. There was a large attendance of senators and members and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The speeches were of a very interesting character and had relation chiefly to the prospects of the party and were designed to show the importance of perfecting party organization.

It is said that as a result of the meeting of passenger agents recently held at St. John, the first class rate from Charlottetown and other points on the P. E. I. Railway to Boston via the All Rail Line or International steamer from St. John, are to be decreased twenty-five cents.

ARRANGEMENTS for the unveiling of Sir John Macdonald's monument on Dominion Square, Montreal, June 8th, are completed. The Government General, or in his absence Sir Mackenzie Bowell, will be invited to unveil the statue. Hon. Mr. Foster has been unanimously chosen to deliver the oration.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO. It is an old saying, so everybody wants to make money, or at least want to know how to make it. You will save 15c. on every hat you buy from Jas. Paton & Co. for that \$3.00 lot. Our prices are well worth 40c. Our price is only 25c. We will only sell two to each customer.

Canada and Newfoundland

As will be seen by information published elsewhere in this issue, the outcome of the conference between the representatives of the Dominion Government and the Newfoundland delegates, has been a failure to agree upon terms admitting the colony into the Confederation. The protocols of these conferences, submitted to Parliament, show that the terms offered by Canada were very fair; as far as reasonable and indeed, as could possibly be expected without prejudice to the older Provinces of the Dominion.

Now, Canada has offered to assume \$10,350,000 of the debt on the basis of \$50 per head of the population, estimated at about 207,000. This seems a reasonable proposition. It is the basis on which our own Province entered into the Confederation. It also seems to be in proportion to the present net debt of the Dominion which, allowing for doubtful assets, is about \$55 per head of the population.

Newfoundland cannot be blamed for seeking better terms. This is especially true in the present unfortunate condition of her finances. She would certainly find herself very heavily handicapped were she to enter the Confederation, with a debt of five millions on her hands and a railway, partially built, requiring an equally large amount of capital.

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Dominion Parliament

Tuesday the 14th was Ontario's day in the house, and its talkers got in their work on the budget to slim galleries. Mr. McMullen talked till five o'clock and was followed for an hour by Mr. Nothup, the conservative who caused Mr. Hastings after recess Mr. McMillan of Huron had the floor and was followed by Mr. Cockburn. At 10:45 Mr. Cockburn moved the adjournment of the debate and the house at once arose.

On the 16th, Mr. Davies asked if there was any truth in the telegraphic reports that Great Britain and the United States had agreed to hold a conference on the fishing question in Washington in October, and that Canada is to send delegates to this convention. Hon. Mr. Foster—I cannot say definitely what the dates are, but I think negotiations have gone so far that it is pretty well understood a conference will be needed. I did not see the premier as to the date.

The tower room was crowded on the morning of the 14th by members of both houses assembled to hear several amendments to the act dealing with the lobster business, especially asking that the proposed reduction in the fee for small packers should take effect this year. The minister said the change would go into operation in 1896, but as the licenses had already been issued for this year he did not see his way clear to grant the request.

Before the order of the day was called on Wednesday the 15th by a question by Mr. Davison, the minister of militia said he was not aware that the government had made any promise to lead the rifle associations of the Northwest some of the discarded rifles in store for rifle practice. He would consider the matter, and he thought Mr. McMullen, Hon. Mr. Montague said Walter Hatch, an employee of the Intercolonial railway department had been superannuated after twenty-one years' service.

The protocols relative to the negotiations for the admission of the island of Newfoundland into confederation were laid on the table of the house of commons on Thursday evening. The return consists of the formal protocols exchanged between the government of the island and the dominion government, giving the terms of the proposal made by Canada and the counter proposal from the government of the island. The return is by no means complete, as will be seen from the letter from Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Premier Whiteway in which Sir Mackenzie Bowell refers to the proposal made in a despatch from Lord Ripon to the governor general which was transmitted to the dominion government.

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under one leader, their latest being free trade as it was in England. "Didn't you go to Washington to meet the Dominion campaign?" asked Dr. Landerkin. "I did not go to Washington to sell out Canada," retorted Clarke Wallace amid cheering. "I did not go there to conspire with Edward Farrar." (Renewed cheering, in which Mr. Charlton did not join.)

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The protocols relative to the negotiations for the admission of the island of Newfoundland into confederation were laid on the table of the house of commons on Thursday evening. The return consists of the formal protocols exchanged between the government of the island and the dominion government, giving the terms of the proposal made by Canada and the counter proposal from the government of the island. The return is by no means complete, as will be seen from the letter from Sir Mackenzie Bowell to Premier Whiteway in which Sir Mackenzie Bowell refers to the proposal made in a despatch from Lord Ripon to the governor general which was transmitted to the dominion government.

It is said that as a result of the meeting of passenger agents recently held at St. John, the first class rate from Charlottetown and other points on the P. E. I. Railway to Boston via the All Rail Line or International steamer from St. John, are to be decreased twenty-five cents.

ARRANGEMENTS for the unveiling of Sir John Macdonald's monument on Dominion Square, Montreal, June 8th, are completed. The Government General, or in his absence Sir Mackenzie Bowell, will be invited to unveil the statue. Hon. Mr. Foster has been unanimously chosen to deliver the oration.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO. It is an old saying, so everybody wants to make money, or at least want to know how to make it. You will save 15c. on every hat you buy from Jas. Paton & Co. for that \$3.00 lot. Our prices are well worth 40c. Our price is only 25c. We will only sell two to each customer.

per cent. on \$2,000,000 excess of debt, \$100,000. Canada to maintain all that class of services in Newfoundland that fall under the head of general or ordinary services, namely, governor's salary, customs, excise, savings banks, public works of a dominion character, crown lands administration of justice, post office, steamship services, marine and lighthouse, fisheries, penitentiaries, weights and measures and gas inspection, arts, agriculture and statistics, quarantine and immigration, insurance inspection and geological survey. Canada is to maintain in regard to steamship services passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present, as follows: Between the dominion and Newfoundland; between Newfoundland and Great Britain; the coastal steamship services east and west between Labrador and Newfoundland. In lieu of the expenditure for militia in Newfoundland until such time as parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a general militia system, Canada will grant \$400,000 annually towards the maintenance of a police constabulary to consist of a number of men and to be as to efficiency, equipment and discipline, up to standards approved by the minister of militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the dominion government and to be used by the government of Newfoundland and Great Britain; the coastal steamship services east and west between Labrador and Newfoundland. In lieu of the expenditure for militia in Newfoundland until such time as parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a general militia system, Canada will grant \$400,000 annually towards the maintenance of a police constabulary to consist of a number of men and to be as to efficiency, equipment and discipline, up to standards approved by the minister of militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the dominion government and to be used by the government of Newfoundland and Great Britain; the coastal steamship services east and west between Labrador and Newfoundland. In lieu of the expenditure for militia in Newfoundland until such time as parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a general militia system, Canada will grant \$400,000 annually towards the maintenance of a police constabulary to consist of a number of men and to be as to efficiency, equipment and discipline, up to standards approved by the minister of militia. This force is to be at the disposal of the dominion government and to be used by the government of Newfoundland and Great Britain; the coastal steamship services east and west between Labrador and Newfoundland.

On the 16th, Mr. Davies asked if there was any truth in the telegraphic reports that Great Britain and the United States had agreed to hold a conference on the fishing question in Washington in October, and that Canada is to send delegates to this convention. Hon. Mr. Foster—I cannot say definitely what the dates are, but I think negotiations have gone so far that it is pretty well understood a conference will be needed. I did not see the premier as to the date.

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The Boston Herald of the 17th inst. quotes Cheung's potatoes at 50 to 55c per bushel. FRIDAY being a public holiday, Queen's Birthday, the market will be held on Saturday instead.

Sole Alpha of Souris herring laden, is ashore at the Magdalenas. The str St. Olaf will endeavor to tow her off. The medals to be presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the pupils in the City Schools writing the best essays on "Canada and Her Resources," are on exhibition in the show window of E. W. Taylor's jewelry store. The medals are very pretty. They are of solid silver, heart-shaped and fastened with wreaths of maple leaves. On the back of each medal is inscribed the name of the school to which it is to be given, and on the medal proper is the inscription, "Presented by Lieutenant-Governor Howland for the best essay on Canada." They are eight medals in all, one each for the Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, St. Peter's Boy's School, the Convent de Notre Dame, St. Joseph's Convent, and West Kent, Upper Prince and Queen Square Schools.

Local and Special News. NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs. NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures Bronchitis. NORWAY PINE SYRUP heals the lungs. YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION Needs attention at this time. If you are weak and nervous, if it is clear that your blood is impure, and without doubt you are suffering from such a condition, the course of treatment should be such as to purify the blood. The blood must first be purified. It is not sufficient to take medicine unless the organs will be fed upon pure blood. The best blood-purifier, nerve tonic and strength-giving medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a permanent cure in a word health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable. No other preparation so meets the wants of a dilapidated system as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. THAT HACKING COUGH can be quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. 25c. MINARD'S HONEY BALM, once tried, always used.

Word comes from all quarters that the most effective and reliable remedy for curing the head, brown or black is Buckinghams' Dye for the Hair. The most successful remedy which has been in your blood for years, will be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier. ALMOST CRAZY Suffering from Constipation. Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other remedies failed B. B. B. made a perfect cure, restoring robust health. GENTLEMEN—To say all I ought in favour of B. B. B. would be impossible. I have seen a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man now to what I was ten years ago when my eye was expected to be lost. I am now 60 years of age and I have never had a day of illness since I used B. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to name, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that B. B. B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say that some two years afterward I felt the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never use any medicine to work to well. It does not seem to be a mere reliever but a sure and certain cure, as I can testify to for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to do me any good, but three dollars worth of B. B. B. made a permanent cure that has given me many years of health and comfort. Yours truly, Wm. Klinger. TORONTO. CHEONGER VERMIFUGE kills worms every cure. JOHN D. BUTLER, French Village. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Cramp. J. F. Cunningham, Cape Island. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. J. A. Snow, Norway, Ma.

Geo. Andrews, of Lowell, with slivers over half his body, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. BURDOCK PILLS, small, safe and sure, regulate the liver and cure Constipation. R. B. B. Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from common pimples to the worst scrofulous sore. When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp is itching, and the hair is falling out, use the Sarsaparilla. MINARD'S HONEY BALM is a sure cure. DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP removes worms of all kinds from children or adults. RHEUMATISM HAS PROVED IT. A triumph in medicine was attained when a patient, named Scott, whose Rheumatism would not only stop the progress of Rheumatism, but it cured him, and he was healthy and vigorous could be fully restored. RHEUMATISM CURED. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid, and is cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, and you will not have Rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness and gives the whole body, thus insuring the purity of the blood and thus cures Rheumatism. HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills and give the system a healthy tone. Every year increases the popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for all pulmonary troubles.

Under the orders of the day, the house would have resumed the budget debate a little after three o'clock on Friday but when the time arrived, Sir Richard Cartwright, taking advantage of the rules, moved a formal motion for adjournment for the purpose of attacking the controller of customs because the department had engaged an expert in edge tool manufacturing and on his report had raised the valuation of several invoices of American manufacturers to the tune of \$2,000,000. Sir Richard based his attack on a letter he had received from a Canadian importer but did not lay the letter on the table. There was nothing in this, as the letter was in general terms and did not contain a single specific charge. Controller Wallace in reply stated that the customs' law under which the duties were assessed, was the value of edge tools, had been passed by the Government of which Sir Richard Cartwright was a member, and that he had only followed the course pursued in such matters of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee when he was minister of customs. This reply had the same effect on the opposition as a red rag is supposed to have on a bull. Mr. Charlton and others took the ground that the government were the servile tools of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and that American invoices should be accepted at the face, as even if the goods were undervalued the Canadian consumer got the benefit. Hon. Mr. Foster turned the tables on Mr. Charlton by his associates by pointing out that the consumer was not injured when the smuggler got in his work, and that there was no difference so far as the honest importer's interests were concerned between the smuggler and the man who falsified his invoices. It was the duty of the government to administer the law as they were on the statute books, and to protect the honest importer as well as the consumer. He intimated a strong protest against the proposition of the rule permitting the moving of an adjournment at the time the house was to go into supply, which had almost grown beyond the bounds of reason, and asked the speaker's ruling on the question. The debate was continued by Hon. Mr. Quimet, Col. Prior, Mr. Davies and others, and Dr. Weldon of Alberta read what was the British practice in this matter and heartily endorsed Hon. Mr. Foster's position, that if the speaker had not the power to shut out such motions except on matters of actual urgency it was time the rules were amended in this regard. Speaker White ruled that he had no power to shut out Sir Richard's motion but intimated that the practice has been abused to a greater extent this session than at any previous period in his parliamentary experience. Mr. Smith of Ontario resumed the budget debate, and at six o'clock Mr. Flint of Yarmouth and Mr. For, Mr. Flint of Yarmouth and Mr. McDonald of P. E. Island continued the budget debate till eleven o'clock, when the house adjourned till Monday.

A Calais, Me., woman met with an accident the other day which should serve as a warning to the fair sex. She was putting on her shawl and, as women will, was holding her shawl pin between her lips when it slipped down her throat. Two physicians did everything that they could to dislodge the pin but without success.

Paton has studied the Milliner's art, His articles are winning the popular heart. 'Twould need all the power of Tennyson's sonnet to describe the charms of his Hats and his Bonnets; His customers walk "with their heads in the air," And gladly will tell you of what you should wear.

Lower Prices Than Ever.

Hundreds of well satisfied customers from all parts of P. E. Island trade with us, and every one pleased.

We Want Your Trade AND OFFER YOU PRICES

The Cheapest on P. E. I. Tickings from 8c. yard up. Grey Cottons 2 1/2, 3, 4 and 6c. yard.

White Cotton 4 1/2 and 6c., one yd. wide, 7c. Heavy Ginghams 5, 6 and 7c. yd. All Wool Dress Goods, 25c. yd. up. Ladies' Vests 5c. each. Prints 5, 7 and 8c. up.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Wool. Wool.

We are in the Wool Business.

This season we are prepared to pay in exchange for Wool the Highest Prices in Clothing and Dry Goods. No man should pass us.

We show 2,500 (Two Thousand Five Hundred) Suits of Ready-to-wear Clothing.

10,800 (Ten Thousand Eight Hundred) Hats, Wholesale and Retail.

Carpets and Oilcloths.

300 Rolls to select from—Low prices. We will beat all competitors this season. Don't pass us for your own sake.

PROWSE BROS. TO BUY GENERAL DRY GOODS.

PROWSE BROS. The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

Never Mind

What other people say, We say that the CITY HARDWARE STORE is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.

Jewel Stoves, General Hardware, Lobster Packers Supplies

Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

LISTEN AND WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT 100 PIECES OF 30 INCH COTTON THAT WE INTEND OFFERING TO-MORROW.

English Print made to sell at 12, 13c., and 14c. Our one price to clear, 9c. only. There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds. in all. All fast colors, guaranteed to wash. 12 pieces of dark colored Satens usually sold at 25c., to-morrow only 16c. Call and inspect this lot. You cannot duplicate this lot at the price. Try on. And Paton will show you the things you should wear. JAS. PATON & Co.

Celebrates His Golden Jubilee.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, celebrated the golden jubilee of his sacerdotal ordination on Thursday last. The opening event in the celebration, was the celebration by His Grace, of a solemn pontifical mass in the Cathedral of Holy Cross.

The procession which preceded the mass was made up of the sanctuary choir of one hundred members, altar boys and acolytes, representatives of the Augustinian and Dominican orders, one hundred and fifty seminarians from St. John's seminary, over one hundred priests, the Archbishops and Mgr. Sotolivi and Cardinal Gibbons.

reply to the addresses presented," he continued, "I have to say to my clergy that I have always had confidence in them and they have always responded to my call and they have been most instrumental in the success of this archdiocese. I do not think that those who have come to do honor to the papal ablegate, Mgr. Sotolivi, who represents the highest and dearest one to us here. Our hearts are full of gratitude to His Excellency, the Pope, for his many kind acts to us in Boston. This afternoon I received a gold medal and a letter to myself containing congratulations from Leo XIII. on this, our jubilee celebration.

Mgr. Sotolivi was the next speaker, and after reading the papal letter, his address was read by his secretary, Dr. Rooker. Gov. Greenhalgh of Massachusetts followed. His excellency paid both official and personal tribute to the worthy and valuable services of the archbishop as a citizen of the commonwealth and a leader of men. Cardinal Gibbons was to have spoken on the question of the American hierarchy, but he would ask the favor of being allowed to speak of a member of the American hierarchy, J. J. Williams, archbishop of Boston. After this introduction the cardinal delivered an eulogy on the archbishop and a historical sketch of the diocese of Boston since 1844.

Ald. Allen, who was present in place of Mayor Curtis of Boston, spoke for the municipality. His remarks closed the day's exercises. The celebration was continued on Friday, opening with religious exercises in the morning. During the afternoon the religious institutions of the city were visited.

A. O. McDonald, M. P.

REFUTES TO MR. L. H. DAVIES ON THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(From Hansard)

We have listened to a long harangue from the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) with respect to railway extension in Prince Edward Island, in which he tries to make this House believe that an hon. member who has a seat in the Cabinet of this country, has held meetings throughout the length and breadth of Prince Edward Island with a view to promoting railway extension, and to leading the people to believe that the railways were to be constructed by the government. Now, Sir, I attended some of those meetings myself, and I can assure the House that I am not aware, and was not aware, until I heard the hon. member's speech this afternoon, that the hon. gentleman to whom he referred, the Honourable Senator Ferguson, had called any of those meetings, or had advocated, or promised the construction of railways in the province. The people of the province of Prince Edward Island had a perfect right to call meetings whenever they saw fit, or for whatever purpose they saw fit, and had a right to call meetings for the purpose of promoting, or asking for railway extension wherever they thought it was required; and they had a perfect right to ask the Hon. Senator Ferguson or any other

man to come forward and address the electors on the questions of the day, and to put the policy of the Government before them. I think, Sir, that if there is anybody to be censured with respect to the extension of what the hon. member for Queen's called the Southern railway, I think it is the hon. member for Queen's himself; he accused the Government for bringing this matter up before the electors for the purpose, as he says, of humbugging the electors. But Sir, if there ever was a man who humbugged the electors on a question of this kind, it was the hon. member for Queen's. In 1870 he held a meeting in his own constituency, in a place called Caledonia, where he advocated an extension of the railway system to the Southern section of the country, and promised the electors at that time that when he came to Parliament he would do his utmost to advocate the said railway, but from that time to this the hon. member's mouth has not been opened with respect to that subject. So I say that if any body is to be censured of humbugging the people with respect to railway extension, it is the hon. member for Queen's. There is no doubt, quite a feeling in the province of Prince Edward Island with respect to railway extension, and I think there is a great deal to warrant them in looking for the railway. The hon. member for Queen's calls upon the Minister of Finance to proclaim at once what he is going to do in the Supplementary Estimates. Mr. Davies (P. E. I.): He has told me Mr. McDonald (King's P. E. I.): Well, I think if anybody is to be censured in this House who is pledged it find that there is not a dollar in the Estimates, so far as we have yet seen, to provide for the railway extension in Prince Edward Island, it is the hon. member for Queen's. Sir, it matters little to him whether the people of Prince Edward Island have a right or claim to railway extension; he would very much rather not see an appropriation placed in the Estimates, because he knows very well that the policy of himself and his party is opposed to railway extension in any of the provinces. There is no man in this Parliament who has proclaimed more loudly his opposition to railway extension in the lower Provinces, than the hon. member for Queen's. The hon. member and his party have heretofore raised their voices on all occasions against this railway extension. Now, I contend that the Government has a perfect right to grant railway extension where the interest of the country require it. We in Prince Edward Island claim that we have not participated in the benefits of the large expenditures that have been made in other provinces of the Dominion, consequently we think we have a claim on the government of Canada for consideration, and that being the case, we have a perfect right to ask for an expenditure of this kind. It may be said that a claim of this kind should go to the local government in the way of an increase of subsidy; but the fact is that we are not like to see railway extension in the Island, I would be very sorry indeed to see an appropriation by this House to meet the claims of the province put into the hands of such an extravagant government as the Federal Government of Prince Edward Island. When they came into power three or four years ago they found the province with a very small debt indeed, but they have not rolled up the debt until it is enormous in its proportions; and besides they have put on an enormous taxation such as had heretofore unknown in Prince Edward Island. However, their conduct in this respect is only in keeping with Liberal administration in the other provinces of the Dominion.

COAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Sunrise left here on Saturday morning for Sydney, C. B.

The Sir John Thompson memorial fund is now \$87,184.

SMALLPOX is reported to have broken out among the French fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

SMALLPOX is reported to have broken out among the French fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland.

PROF. WILLIAM PEARSON, Principal of University College, Dundee, Scotland, has been appointed Principal of McGill University, Montreal.

DANIEL F. McDONALD, of Montserrat, has accepted the office of sheriff of King's County, and was sworn in this day by the Chief Justice.

A RECENT cable says: It is rumored in London that Colonel Johnson, of the Royal Artillery, who is a Canadian, has been appointed the command of the Canadian Militia in succession of General Herbert.

FR. PATRICK PIERCE, S. J., of Montreal, arrived here on Saturday evening, via St. Lawrence, on Monday afternoon he left for the Magdalen Islands via Souris, where he preaches retreats in several of the parishes.

The judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council have given Sir Oliver Mowat special leave to appeal from the supreme court of Canada's judgement regarding prohibition.

The officers of the Royal Society of Canada for this year are as follows: President, Dr. G. S. Bourne; Vice President, the Right Rev. O. P. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax; Secretary, Dr. George Stewart, of Quebec.

ONLY one cargo of P. E. Island grain has appeared in port up to date this season. The price asked is 55 cents per bushel, rather steep. Other cargoes are daily expected when the price will likely be reduced.—North Sydney Herald.

HON. MR. COLEMAN received a cable from Ottawa on Friday regarding a symposium on the Behring sea sealers and stating that the government did not feel authorized to ask parliament to vote the \$250,000 in question.

THE S. S. TANA arrived Sunday from St. John's (Newfoundland) with the Ralph B. Peake's cargo of Peake Bros. & Co. After discharging her she will leave for Newfoundland where she will load for a United States port.

THE steamship Olivette, of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Line, arrived here from Boston, early on Friday morning, with a general cargo and a number of passengers. She left within the same afternoon, having a number of passengers on board.

THE Chatham correspondent of the Moncton Times says: "Several of the young sports of the town leave this week in Mr. Snowdon's motor boat, with a crew of five, for a trip to Charlottetown, P. E. I. They propose to start on the evening of the 22nd and return on the 27th of May."

It is reported that the steamer Mayflower is to be put on between Cape Tormentine and Summerside, P. E. Island, in a short time. The Mayflower is a 300-ton steamer and has been hitherto employed at the Strait of Canso. She is owned by Amherst parties. Manager Harris of the N. B. and P. E. I. Ry. does not know that any other steamer has been made as yet.—Chignecto Post.

HON. MOSES MONROE, one of the most distinguished Newfoundland statesmen an ex-member of the state executive council and a delegate to the British conference of the French shore question, died Saturday morning. He was interested in a ropewalk in the lobster factories, and in every local interest. His death occasioned widespread regret.

On the 8th instant a valuable silver watch suitably inscribed was presented by the Dominion Government to Mr. Wm. Duggan at Pond's, McGillivray, Pictou County, in recognition of his humanity and bravery in rescuing from drowning the crew and passengers of the steamer Eldon, owned by the Montreal and Oceanic Company, wrecked on Ponds in April, 1893.

It requires considerable faith and confidence to plant seeds, and it also needs the same virtue to buy them, and when seeds are to be had from practical gardeners that make a special study of cultivating extensively, most every variety, it would certainly be folly to buy elsewhere. Gay & Son are to be found, as usual, in the market, Charlottetown, selling the self-same seeds they are planting every day for themselves. Vegetable seeds sent by mail at 5 cents per package. Look out for our advertisement for plants, vegetables, annual and perennial flower plants. Address J. J. Gay & Son, Charlottetown. May 22nd '95.

News comes of the death in Winters, Cal., under very sad circumstances, of Joseph Murphy, formerly of Southport, N. S. It is said that Mr. Murphy, who had been engaged farming, was driving along the road on top of a high log when the forward wheels of the vehicle caught in a deep rut causing the team to stop suddenly, throwing him violently to the ground, breaking his neck. The letter was found on the road near where the accident occurred. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and left the Island eight years ago. He was well and favorably known to many persons in Charlottetown.

HAIRFAX suffered a three hundred dollar loss on the 10th inst. when a fire broke out and there was not a cent's worth of insurance on the property destroyed. It started on the interior of the building, and spread rapidly. The loss was about thirty-five years of age, and left the Island eight years ago. He was well and favorably known to many persons in Charlottetown.

At Annandale, on the 29th ult., Katie Macdonald, in the 36th year of her age. May last some rest in peace.

At Cherry Valley, on the 10th inst., Herbert, dearly beloved child of Frank and Theresa McInnis, aged 8 years and 3 months. R. I. E.

At Tracadie Cross, on the 13th inst., Thomas Binnet, aged three months and nine days, dearly beloved child of J. A. and Maggie Douglas.

At St. John's, Superintendent, Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 15th inst., the wife of D. C. Dawson, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company.

THE closing exercises of St. Dunstan's College will be in the Lyceum on the 19th June.

W. A. WETHERS & CO., Wholesale and Retail, is the Cheapest Store in Charlottetown for Mantles, Gapes and Jackets, Millinery and Dress Goods.

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1870 Jubilee Tea THE MAMMOTH Jubilee Tea TO BE HELD AT Morell Station. about three minutes walk from the Charlottetown Hotel with its carriages flying under, on Wednesday, 26th June, 1895, will be the crowning social event of the season. Proceeds in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Morell.

WANT A CARPENTER? Can saw your legs off, but a surgeon can do it better. Training counts for something—in wood, varnish, springs, coverings, etc., etc. If you doubt our skill, don't send any of your work to us.

Wool! Wool!-Wool! To the Farmers of P. E. Island; This year we are better able to meet your wants in

Tweeds -AND- READY-MADE CLOTHING than heretofore. Please note that every year we are here to buy your wool. We are not one year in the business and another out of it, but always ready to pay for the farmers wool in Cash or Trade the highest price going.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING surpasses anything you can find in P. E. Island. A call will be all we ask. No trouble to show goods. Our Tweeds are something only to be seen to be appreciated.

MCKAY WOOLEN CO., THE BARGAIN CORNER. TENDERS. JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, & CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

BEER NO FRIM BROS, On P. E. Island Wholesale and Retail. CAN SELL YOU DRY GOODS

Cheaper than we can. We are the largest importers of many lines of Dry Goods on P. E. Island, and we claim to show the choicest, and the cheapest stock of the goods we make a specialty of. First of these comes

MANTLES. In addition to the ordinary values shown in smaller houses, we have hundreds of handsome Capes and Jackets bought at less than the usual market price, and which we are now making at less than our goods are all marked in plain figures—they always were, and always will be. The Jackets shown at \$2.95 are good value at \$4.50; and at \$4.95 we show a sample of garments the value of which needs no puffing, no bragadocio, no misrepresentation. It just amounts to this—they are worth from \$6 to \$7, and that's what many stores would try to get.

Dress Goods Slampade. Is another of our attractions. Hundreds of yards of goods regularly worth 48c, 55c, and 63c, are now offered you at 32c., and double width Wool Serges worth 28c. and 32c., are now being sold every day by us at 24c. Handsemer Dress Goods were never shown by us than just now. We intend our store to be as busy as a hive of bees all summer, and this is our way of working it.

BEER BROS., LEADING MANTLE and FUR STORE of P. E. ISLAND. Ladies' Gloves, worth 30c. Summer Corsets, very light. Ladies' Blouses, worth \$1.10.

Ask your Druggist for



Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER A Dainty Floral Extract For Handkerchiefs, Toilet and Bath.

Across The Year. BY DUNCAN J. ROBERTSON

His is some secret chamber of the heart Who has not, yet, aware, Old dreams, once swept, to bitter now for tears. Kept from the innocent years When this sad world, worn grey by weary feet, First met us strange and sweet; When joys unknown dreamed on the sleepless, When half-remembered Gleamed in the woodlands and the purple hill Had glorious secrets still? In that lost world of sweet and fearful joy Still dwells and dreams a boy Dear to my heart as some wild flower of song Heard on a summer night, and lost, alas, so long! I know there shines a brighter sun for him, And out of his eyes Than those which Time and tears make grey and dim To disenchanted eyes. I think would see him, yet I fear to meet His pure soul's questioning Last I should soil with my world-weary feet Young Hope's half opened wings. All the old glances lie on hill and sea, Green woods and valleys lone, In that fair world, lost for so long to me, Which still is all his own. He hears strange voices calling him and sees The fairy-people pass Where there is naught for me but murmur-mirrored meadows, And wind-tossed meadow-grass, For him there is no dawn that may not bring Adventure, wild and strange; Not his the curse of vain remembering, Nor the cold fear of change. I know his thoughts, his hopes, his dreams, for all We shared with him of old. Ere I had seen life's pitiless sunlight fall Across my fairy gold, And still I know he looks to see me come A down the hill of Fame, As in our dreams with trumpet and with drum And banners brave we came. He knows not the black gulfs that open wide Between my life and his, That he shall never leave the further side Nor I return from this.

At summer noon he calls me from the heights, And on long winter nights, When the brown hills and sky and shining bay Above all one weary grey, Above the wild swan's trumpet, ringles clear, His voice again I hear. Fain would I rise and go along with him Out through the shadows dim To some dark, shining sea where the white stars Through silvered, cloudy bars, Look on their mirrored beauties and the air A thousand odors sweet and charmed sounds doth bear. —Longman's Magazine.

The Legend of Seraphia.

A Chapter From the Life of Christ. Seraphia, the wife of Sirach, a man of influence in the councils of the Jews, and as well known for his charitable deeds as for the wealth which had descended to him from his ancestors, sat on the banquet, as was, and is still, the custom in the East, awaiting the return of her husband who had been bidden to dine at the house of Simon the Pharisee. There he was to meet Jesus the Nazarene, the Prophet and Teacher, the fame of whose wonderful doctrines and still more wonderful deeds had set all Galilee in a flame. Sirach had often heard of Jesus, but until now he had never spoken to him, or even seen him save once, under extraordinary circumstances, which had awakened in his mind a strong desire to meet the new Teacher under conditions more favorable for holding speech with Him and studying His character. On returning to his home the same evening, Sirach had related the occurrence to his wife in the following words: "On my way to the house of Marcus the centurion, with whom I had a money transaction, my attention was attracted by a motley crowd of persons, all eager to press closer to what seemed to be some prominent figure in their midst. 'What is the cause of this commotion?' I inquired; and whether ye be bound? One of the number made answer and said: 'We follow Jesus of Nazareth, who has been sent by Marcus the centurion, to heal his servant now lying at the point of death.'—Which is Jesus, I asked, and he also a Jew?—'That is He with the grave face and gentle eyes,' was the reply. 'He is not a physician, but worker of miracles.' Wishing to see Him closer, I endeavored to force my way through the crowd, when a man, running at full speed and making wild gestures with his hands, called on the multi-

tude to fall apart and give him speech with Jesus, which they did as soon as they understood from whence he came. Then he called out aloud, saying: 'Lord, my master saith: Trouble not Thyself; for I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter under my roof. Say but the word, and my servant shall be healed.' Jesus turned His head, and I saw His face for the first time. His eyes pierced my very soul, and me thought I lay prostrate upon me as He cried aloud: 'I say unto you, I have not found so great faith in Israel.' But again the crowd pressed about Him and I saw Him no more; for He retraced His steps, followed by the multitude; while I pursued my way, filled with curiosity as to the result. Nearing the house of Marcus, I heard sounds of thanksgiving; and what was my surprise to hear, and in a moment see, the man who had been ill perfectly restored, and dancing with joy. 'How wonderful!' exclaimed Seraphia. 'Jesus must surely be a prophet. It is even said Sirach,' she continued, 'that some believe Him to be the Messiah.' Both had felt great interest in Jesus that time, and it was with feelings of keen anticipation that Seraphia sat waiting in the cool of the evening for her husband's coming. The stars were in the sky when she heard his footsteps; and leaning over the parapet, called on him to ascend. In a moment he was beside her, and she saw many, are forgiven; for she bath loved much.' And He said unto her; 'Thy sins are forgiven.' Seraphia's gentle eyes were full of tears as she asked in a whisper: 'And what then?' 'No one made answer as the woman silently departed,' continued her husband. 'But the incident had strangely disturbed the spirit of the feast; the guests soon dispersed.' 'And didst thou obtain speech with Jesus?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'As He passed out, I followed Him, and He answered several remarks of mine with great kindness. But He soon turned with grave dignity to His friends and immediate followers, and I came slowly homeward. I am powerfully drawn towards Him, and must know Him better.' The interest of Seraphia was as much aroused as that of her husband. They sat talking far into the night on the subject that was now occupying all Jerusalem; resolved to know more of the wonderful personage, who, while He stood not ashamed before either priest or Pharisee, seemed equally at home with the sinners and publicans, from whom the haughty Jewish leaders held aloof. And soon it came about that Sirach, from his position and wealth a shining mark, openly avowed his adhesion to the doctrines of the new Teacher; believing, with his wife Seraphia, that Jesus was the promised Messiah, but one whose kingdom was not of this world. In their house He ever received a welcome,—a welcome, we can safely assert which was shared by Mary His Mother, and the steadfast band of his women who were His most devoted friends. Faithful to the interior workings of grace from the beginning, Seraphia remained faithful to the end. She bore for her Lord and Master a holy and singular love, which met with a holy and singular reward.

From early morning Seraphia had waited in the inner court of her dwelling,—now seating herself on one of the stone benches near the tinkling fountain, now pacing restlessly and fro, sensitive to every sound. Sirach, her husband, the night before had been one of the first to greet our Lord when he came to the city. He had been taken after His seizure in the Garden of Gethsemane. But he had not attempted to obtain speech with Him,—not that he might have been suspected thereby, for his position was too well known; but he was suspicious; but he well knew that no effort of his could now avail in behalf of the Prisoner. However, this conviction seemed to increase his sympathy; and early dawn saw him again stand, one of the first to arrive at the hall of judgment. He was a witness to the cruel flagellation the mockery of the crowning with thorns, and the subsequent sentence of Pilate; after which he returned to his anxious wife, who had not joined the band of faithful women who were his sorrowful quest; but who, as her husband knew, would be all the more solicitous therefore, knowing nothing of the events which had followed in quick succession since the beginning of the unjust trial.

Seraphia met him at the portal. 'What news, Sirach, my husband?' 'They have condemned Him to death,' he answered, taking her hand and pressing it hard between both of his. 'To death! What death?' she asked, with a stifled sob. 'Crucifixion, the malefactor's death.' 'And is He, then, entirely at their mercy? Where are the guards?' 'The guards! They are the most brutal of all the motley crew. Even now they are on the way to Calvary, where He, with two thieves, is to be crucified. They must pass this way. Thou art cold and trembling, Seraphia; thy lips are white. Retire to thy apartments, that thou mayst not hear the noise of the rattle in their march to death.' 'I thank thee, Sirach, for thy tender thoughtfulness; but I can not do thy bidding. I do not fear the rattle; they know me for thy wife, and dare not touch me. Let me prepare a cooling drink; there may be a chance to moisten His lips as He passes by.' 'But Seraphia—' 'Nay, forbid me not, my husband!' she pleaded, her sweet eyes wet with tears. 'As thou wilt, then, Seraphia. But it will ring thy heart to see Him now.' 'O my Lord, my Lord!' she cried, 'Thine enemies should do this thing!' For a brief space she gave way completely to emotion. Then composing herself once more, she said: 'Go thou, my Sirach, and hover on the skirts of the crowd. Thou mayst meet Mary, and be of assistance to her; or Jesus may catch a glimpse of thee, and be consoled that some, at least, among His friends have not deserted Him.' 'Deserted! How can that be?' 'Assuredly. And thou? Thy faith has not wavered my husband? I

CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

entered into thy house; thou gavest me no water for My feet, but she bathed My feet with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest Me no kiss; but this woman, from the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint, but this woman hath anointed My feet with ointment. Wherefore I say unto thee, that her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she bath loved much.' And He said unto her; 'Thy sins are forgiven.'

'Never, Seraphia. But, being so does He need our human sympathy?' 'He who is the Christ, then, is He the most sensitive of men, Ah! I'm assured thy sympathy will be sweet to Him.' 'And thou—wilt thou remain here?' 'I shall not go far from my own threshold. Fear not for me.' 'So be it, then,' And he left her. Seraphia clasped her hands, whereupon a young girl appeared: 'Gloria Miriam,' she said, 'bid Rachel prepare some spiced wine, and bring it hither quickly.' The girl obeyed, soon returning with a silver vase, or drinking cup, which she placed on the ledge of the fountain.

'Hark!' cried Seraphia, pausing in her restless walk. 'Hearst thou not shouts in the distance! Go to the outer portal and tell me what thou seest.' The girl hastened to do as she was bid, looking out eagerly. 'I can scarce see for the dust, most noble mistress,' she replied, shading her eyes with her hand. 'As yet, there are soldiers mounted and a multitude on foot. I see spears glittering in the sunlight. They seem to be prodding or pushing some animal along. Now they are passing a man. He has a burden on His shoulders. He stumbles—He falls,—now they are at a standstill. He can not rise. Now come three men from behind the ruined wall—three bearing green branches in their arms. Simon the gardener and his two sons, that it is a cross—a weighty cross. The Man looks up—my God! It is Jesus whom they call the Christ.'

'Fall, stately, pale as the water lily of sculptured stone on which rested her shapely hand, Seraphia stood erect. 'It is enough, Miriam,' she said. 'I will go forth. Fetch me my veil—it lies there on the bench.' 'Nay, my dear mistress,' pleaded the girl, 'thou art no sight for thee.' 'Who more! I must go forth.' Wrapping the soft, handsome veil about her head and shoulders, and taking the vase in one hand, she lifted her clinging robe with the other, and passed without the gateway. For a moment she stood irresolute, as though undecided whether to meet the advancing procession or await its coming. Finally she walked slowly toward it.

Great clouds of dust flew in her face, almost blinding her. The clatter of spears mingled with the shouts and curses of the crowd. Never and nearer it came, until she reached her; it came to her, surrounding her, drawing her to its very centre; pushing her this way and that, as she passed, head erect, eyes downcast, holding the silver vase high above the heads of that furious crowd of men. Never and nearer it came, until she reached her; it came to her, surrounding her, drawing her to its very centre; pushing her this way and that, as she passed, head erect, eyes downcast, holding the silver vase high above the heads of that furious crowd of men. Never and nearer it came, until she reached her; it came to her, surrounding her, drawing her to its very centre; pushing her this way and that, as she passed, head erect, eyes downcast, holding the silver vase high above the heads of that furious crowd of men.

As Seraphia sank upon her knees before Him, some one dashed the water from her forehead, and, as she lifted her heavy, dripping hair, drawing her to its very centre; pushing her this way and that, as she passed, head erect, eyes downcast, holding the silver vase high above the heads of that furious crowd of men. Never and nearer it came, until she reached her; it came to her, surrounding her, drawing her to its very centre; pushing her this way and that, as she passed, head erect, eyes downcast, holding the silver vase high above the heads of that furious crowd of men.

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THE SECRET Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body.

He Deceived the People And is in the Penitentiary for a Year [From the Lowell Morning Citizen.] At Atlantic, Iowa, on May 7, C. M. Ailor, alias "Crip," Ailor, was convicted of deceiving the people by selling a worthless compound, which he represented to be Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was sentenced by Judge Gregory to one year of hard labor in the State Penitentiary. Ailor's methods were those of a traveling fakir. He has been traveling through Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, making stands of a day or more in each town, and representing himself as an agent under salary from C. I. Hood & Co., and selling his concoction at one dollar and fifty cents per bottle, giving with each sale various other worthless articles. Citizens of Griswold, Iowa, became suspicious, and accused Ailor of the swindle. That Ailor's compound was not Hood's Sarsaparilla, but merely colored water, had him arrested. Three indictments were found against him, the jury convicted him after only thirty minutes deliberation, and he was sentenced at six months.

Our Lobsters in London. (From the Examiner) Sir,—We have noted in your paper of 5th inst., a report of an interview between Mr James Paton of your city and Messrs Stobbing & Co. with reference to the present status of Prince Edward Island canned lobsters on our market. We venture to confirm Mr Stobbing's opinion. In a good many cases it is very difficult to get a fair estimate of the quality of goods as they are offered for sale. The goods are looked for at a glance by large dealers here. We feel quite sure that while the large packers in your island are careful, the smaller ones (1) do not use tin plates of sufficiently good quality; and (2) are not so careful in selecting the fish as they should be; (3) the fish is not always properly cleaned and a large portion of small meat gets packed which is worthless. Inattention to these points tends to bring the Islands output into disrepute. We are inclined to think that Government inspection is exceedingly difficult to carry out, but on this point we cannot express a definite opinion. However we feel sure that if your packers would exercise a little more care, the market value of their output would be increased. We can send plenty of cases where samples sent forward were good, but the bulk on arrival had deteriorated, much to dealer's annoyance.

Yours Faithfully, JOHN PRICATINS & SONS, London, E. C. 2nd, 1895.

The monthly weather map for April from the meteorological office, Toronto, shows the mean temperature and the difference from the mean average temperature also rainfall for the month. In British Columbia, excepting the first part of April, the weather seems to have been favorable for vegetation. Cherries are reported in bloom on the 22nd, plums on the 24th and maple on the 29th; humming birds were reported on the 15th. In the western territories and Manitoba reports indicate that by the end of the month seeding was nearly completed, and the crops were excellent. In Manitoba the season is nearly three weeks earlier than usual. Wheat is all sown, and at places including green in the fields. In Ontario vegetation was about normal, some districts fall wheat was looking well, but ploughing and seeding rather slow than last year. Plums were in blossom in some districts, and nearly all trees were in bud. In other districts the fall wheat has been winter killed. Rain was badly needed. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the spring birds began to appear at most points about the middle of the month, and towards the end of the month it was reported very generally that the season was beginning to bud. The following table shows the most important feature of all was the active purchases of American railroad securities, which will affect the market feature. The following table shows the advance recorded: Erie, 4; Erie ordinary, 3-4; Erie second, 1-2; Baltimore and O, 4; Atlantic Ordinary, 7-8; Gold Bonds, 1-2; New York Central, 1; Ontario and Wabash, 1-4.

Consumption. The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion Dr. Murray, DENTIST Office, 145 Queen St.

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of the Throat, Lungs, Glands, Bronchitis and Wasting, Fevers, etc., etc. Scott & Boman, Baltimore. All Druggists, etc., etc.

GOFF BROS. NEW, STYLISH AND FASHIONABLE SHOES, ARE THE TALK OF THE CITY.

P. B. ISLAND RAILWAY. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. EXCURSION Return Tickets at First Class fare will be issued to and from Stations on the Island on May 7, 1895, for return up to and including the 27th May, 1895. Tickets not good for going journey after May 24th, 1895. A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGER, Superintendent, Gen. Man. Gov't Ry's Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 15th, 1895-2.

Drugs & Medicines HUGHES THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST. He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best Remedies for Horses & Cattle. Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the Apothecaries Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept 5-3m

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN. Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, A Farm containing 230 acres of Land, convenient to Wimmer's Mills, Lot 48. 80 acres are cleared, and the remainder is covered with wood and rails. There is a good barn on the premises. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES H. WISNER, Wimmer's Mills, Lot 48. March 27, 1895-3m

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday the 5th day of June A. D. 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the law Courts building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between Thomas Power of Charlottetown in Lot or Township number Thirty-four in Queen's County, farmer, and his wife of the one part, and Credit Trustee Franco-Canadian of the other part.

COAL! COAL! COAL! FROM—DOMINION COAL CO'S MINES IN C. B. Now that navigation is open, we beg to inform the public that we are prepared to grant orders for cargoes of Screened Run of Mine and Slack Coal from the above Company's Mines, and will deliver cargoes at any of the outports at very lowest prices. To our customers, both in town and country, we offer to supply any quantity they may require, at prices which cannot be beaten. The large quantity of Coal which we have sold during the past and present year is a sufficient guarantee of the Coal being first class, and our many customers are perfectly satisfied. Our motto is "Quick Sales" "Small Profits" and "Justice to all." PEAKE BROTHERS & CO. Ch'town, May 8th, 1895.