

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 24

Calendar for June, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th, 11h. 10m. p. m.
Full Moon, 12th, 7h. 50m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 30m. p. m.
New Moon, 26th, 5h. 30m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Friday	4 16	7 41	10 43	1 27	12 11	3 27
2 Saturday	5 12	8 11	11 38	2 12	12 11	3 27
3 Sunday	6 0	8 58	12 25	2 58	12 11	3 27
4 Monday	6 44	9 40	1 15	3 43	12 11	3 27
5 Tuesday	7 33	10 17	2 0	4 30	12 11	3 27
6 Wednesday	8 26	10 50	2 40	5 18	12 11	3 27
7 Thursday	9 22	11 19	3 15	6 7	12 11	3 27
8 Friday	10 20	11 44	3 45	6 48	12 11	3 27
9 Saturday	11 20	12 5	4 10	7 32	12 11	3 27
10 Sunday	12 22	1 10	4 30	8 18	12 11	3 27
11 Monday	1 26	1 31	4 45	9 6	12 11	3 27
12 Tuesday	2 32	2 28	4 55	9 48	12 11	3 27
13 Wednesday	3 40	3 11	5 0	10 35	12 11	3 27
14 Thursday	4 49	3 50	5 0	11 27	12 11	3 27
15 Friday	5 59	4 25	5 0	12 15	12 11	3 27
16 Saturday	7 10	5 0	5 0	1 0	12 11	3 27
17 Sunday	8 22	5 31	5 0	1 45	12 11	3 27
18 Monday	9 35	6 0	5 0	2 35	12 11	3 27
19 Tuesday	10 48	6 28	5 0	3 25	12 11	3 27
20 Wednesday	12 0	7 0	5 0	4 10	12 11	3 27
21 Thursday	1 12	7 28	5 0	4 55	12 11	3 27
22 Friday	2 24	8 0	5 0	5 40	12 11	3 27
23 Saturday	3 36	8 28	5 0	6 25	12 11	3 27
24 Sunday	4 48	9 0	5 0	7 10	12 11	3 27
25 Monday	6 0	9 28	5 0	7 55	12 11	3 27
26 Tuesday	7 12	10 0	5 0	8 40	12 11	3 27
27 Wednesday	8 24	10 28	5 0	9 25	12 11	3 27
28 Thursday	9 36	11 0	5 0	10 10	12 11	3 27
29 Friday	10 48	11 28	5 0	10 55	12 11	3 27
30 Saturday	12 0	12 0	5 0	11 40	12 11	3 27

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the law office building in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1888, and made between Daniel Mealy and Hannah McAnlay, his wife, and John McAnlay and Margaret McAnlay his wife, of the one part, and Jane R. Macdonnell, then of Charlottetown aforesaid spinster of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot or Township number Fifty-four in King's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say—

Commencing on the northwest side of the Saint Peter's or Catholic Road at the division line of Townships Numbers Forty-one and Fifty-four, running thence southerly along the said road twenty-six chains to land sold to Joseph Hayden, thence southerly westerly along the boundary of said land to the division line of said townships numbers Fifty-three and Fifty-four, thence north to the same line to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land, a this more or less being the description in a certain deed from James Macdonald, Sheriff of King's County, to Donald Ferguson, Commissioner of Public Lands bearing date the seventh day of February A. D. 1888.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

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Devotion to the Sacred Heart.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR JUNE, 1900.

Recommended to our Prayers by His Holiness Leo XIII.

(American Messenger of the Sacred Heart.)

Whoever men may differ about Christ, all who know Him are agreed that His life on this earth was one of pure benevolence, and that His influence over men was deservedly won by His love for them and by His absolute devotion to their interests.

Though every word of Christ is so plain that the rudest mind can understand it, and withal so profound that unaided human genius cannot fathom its full depth of meaning, it is not His teaching which arrests our attention, as we read His life in the New Testament, but the image of His goodness which stands out on every page. It is not any special endowment of His mind we first learn to admire and love, but one or other of the qualities which reveal to us the surpassing goodness of His heart. We have no authentic image of His face, and few men comparatively have any accurate memory of His words; but the story of His tender love for men need be heard but once to brand itself on our imagination and abide forever in our memory. To show how His words prove His divinity, be unity of Three Persons in one Godhead, or any other dogma of faith may require careful reasoning and lengthy discourse; but the deeds of His heart speak their own story which he who runs may read, and no human soul needs teacher or interpreter when reading that Jesus "went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed by the devil;" (1) that He cast His lot with the poor and those who were reputed as sinners; that He suffered little children to come to Him; that He wept for His friend Lazarus, and bewailed the very prospect of the destruction of the city of Jerusalem; that He pardoned and pitied Mary Magdalene when others were shunning her and exhorting Him for permitting her to lie prostrate in sorrow at His feet. It is not too much to say that the one passage in the New Testament which settles most doubts and clears most perplexities is not doctrinal at all but purely figurative, the parable of the Good Shepherd, the message from His heart to those who wander apart from His fold. Surely the one part of the sacred narrative which draws us after Him and holds us all transfixed, is the scene on Calvary in which the proof of His love for mankind transcends all our conception and compels all our love.

Since, therefore, it is chiefly by the devotion of His Heart to our welfare that Christ won our love, it is natural that we should show our devotion to Him by studying in a special manner the excellent qualities of His Heart and by veneration above all others the love which is its greatest perfection. This is the motive of devotion to the heart of Jesus.

This word devotion was originally used in a religious sense only, but so well did it express its object that men have begun to apply it to every quality and pursuit they hold sacred; and, fortunately, some of their applications enable us to appreciate its higher meaning in a religious sense. Thus, patriotism the past three hundred years has been defined as devotion to one's country; loyalty, as devotion to a person or cause to which one is attached; industry, as devotion to one or other of the mechanical arts, sciences, labors. These meanings help us to appreciate the stronger attachment and the greater earnest-

ness, and steadfastness implied by the term devotion in its religious sense; since it really means to give ourselves entirely by binding promise or vow to some holy person, object or cause.

Devotion to the Heart of Jesus is, therefore, not merely some conventional form of worship by which we venerate His Sacred Heart, but it is also an habitual readiness to serve Christ, in other ways as well as by worship, chiefly because of the devotion of His Heart to ourselves. It is any act of religion by which we offer to Jesus Christ an especial veneration having for its object the physical Heart of Christ, as influenced with love of men, and as affected by their ingratitude; and for its end, the honor of the same Heart to be procured by love and reparation. This special veneration is the adoration which is due to Christ on account of His infinite dignity as the Word Incarnate. It is due alike to His person and His human nature, to His soul, and to His body and every portion thereof; and it is fitting not only that this adoration should be due, but also that it should be paid, by all the faithful, particularly to that part of His Sacred Body which, like the heart, is commonly considered the seat and symbol of the greatest of all His perfections. The love, or charity of Christ, which, "preceeth us," as St. Paul says (1), could not have been greater than it was: "Greater love no man hath;" (2) it was divine: "As the Father hath loved me, so I also love you;" (3) it embraced all men: "And Christ died for all;" (4) it extends to all time: "Yes, I have loved thee with an everlasting love;" (5) and it surpasses all conception, as St. Paul terms it: "The charity of Christ which surpasseth all knowledge;" (6)

Now, it is proper that we should venerate with special worship the heart of Christ, which is commonly considered as the seat and symbol of His love for us. Whatever physiologists may discover, it will always remain true that in many languages the word "heart" stands for love, the affectionate traits of character, and even for the character of a man's life. We speak of a "man of heart," and from our Latin word for heart, we have "cordial;" we are familiar with "kind-hearted," "noble-hearted," "pure-hearted," "iron-hearted," "soft-hearted," and, what most of all shows its important functions, "broken-hearted." Instances of this usage are frequent in Holy Scripture: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God with all thy heart;" (7) "I shall raise me up a faithful priest, who shall do according to my heart;" (8) "The heart of a man chargeth his countenance for good or evil;" (9) "Wash thy heart from wickedness;" (10) "From the heart come forth evil thoughts;" (11) "The charity of God is poured forth in our hearts;" (12) "With the heart we believe unto justice;" (13) Finally, the Church uses the very same language: "May God enlighten the fire of love in our hearts;" "fill the hearts of Thy faithful and enthrone in them the fire of Thy love;" that our hearts may be submissive to Thy commandments;" "O Holy Spirit purify our hearts with fire that we may serve Thee with clean heart."

There is a strong natural reason for this symbolism of the heart. It is the organ which responds with the greatest sympathy to the emotions of the soul. It expands in joy and contracts in grief, indeed, under vehement movements of the affections, it is utterly broken. These movements doubtlessly affect the brain and nervous system, but their influence is felt most keenly and manifested most rapidly in the heart; which is therefore commonly regarded as their centre and most proper symbol. It was not without purpose, therefore, that Christ permitted His side to be opened and His heart to be pierced by a lance; He wished to shed for us the last drop of His blood, but He wished also to open to us the heart with which He had so loved men. (2)

It is so natural to honor the Heart of Christ that from the earliest ages of the Church the faithful have paid the tribute of their veneration, Origin (254), St. Chrysostom (406), St. Augustin (430), St. Peter of Nola (431), St. Peter Damian (1071), St. Anselm (1109), St. Bernard (1153), St. Richard of St. Victor (1173), St. Bonaventura (1274), Suarez, St. Lawrence Jus-

tinian, St. Francis Assisi, St. Francis de Sales, St. Aloysius, Ven. Landsberger, B. Peter Canisius, Ven. Rades, St. Lutgard, St. Mechtilde, St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Teresa, St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi, St. Gertrude, St. Rose of Lima, St. Catherine de Ricci, all bear testimony to this fact in their writings. But with the spirit of individual liberty fostered by the Church they cultivated their devotion privately, for the time had not yet come when Almighty God wished to use this devotion, not only to quicken the fervor of His chosen ones, but to keep alive the spirit of faith among less devoted children. When, under the mask of a more rigid and timely Christianity, traitorous members of the Church, men and women, leagued together as Jansenists to inoculate the deadly teachings of Calvin in the heart of Catholic France, a simple nun, shut off from the world by her cloister, misunderstood by her superiors and sisters in religion, altogether unaware of the disastrous results of Jansenist teachings, was inspired by our Lord to make known to the world how much He loved men, how keenly He felt their ingratitude, how He longed for their love, and would be pleased by their reparation of the coldness, indifference, ingratitude, outrages with which His love was repaid.

Her mission seemed hopeless. The faithful were learning to give up the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion to priests, and even some bishops, were preaching that it was heroic to die without the Viaticum; religions affected to worship from afar the God of the Eucharist whom they hypocritically declined to receive; new catechisms of Christian doctrine were in vogue, which taught that Christ did not die for all; that some of God's precepts are altogether beyond human powers, and that no sufficient aid is given to fulfill them; that man never resists interior grace; that he can merit even if his will is not free in its action; that he cannot resist, should the grace which is necessary for conversion to the faith be offered to him. Yet Margaret Mary Alacoque did not lose hope, but in spite of every obstacle she found means through her Director, by correspondence, and, greatest of her triumphs, by the aid of the superiors and religious of her Congregation, to make known far and wide that devotion to the Heart of Jesus, rightly understood, would be a remedy for the errors and evils of her day.

The story of her apostleship has often been related in the pages of this magazine, and it would be impossible to treat it adequately here;

(1) 12 Cor. 5, 14.
(2) St. John 15, 13.
(3) Ibid. v. 9.
(4) 2 Cor. 5, 15.
(5) Jeremias 31, 3.
(6) Ephesians 3, 19.
(7) Deut. 6, 5.
(8) 1 Kings 2, 35.
(9) Eccl. 12, 31.
(10) Jeremias 17, 14.
(11) St. Matthew 15, 19.
(12) Romans 5, 5.
(13) Ibid. 10, 10.

(2) See "The Heart of Man and the Heart of God," by Rev. Dennis Lynch, S. J., Messenger of the Sacred Heart, March, 1894, p. 216.

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(1) See "Pain-Killers and Remedies of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus," by Rev. P. Chapin, S. J., Messenger of the Sacred Heart, 1898, pp. 698, 801, 915. (Continued next week.)



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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, June 13th, 1900. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The general election held in British Columbia on Saturday last resulted in the complete overthrow of the Martin Government. Joe Martin himself elected also about 8 of his followers. This in a house of 38 members leaves Martin with a small minority. The opposition to Martin was made up of Conservatives and some Liberals, labor candidates and candidates of one or two other factions. A majority of those elected in opposition are Conservatives, while Martin as all know is a Liberal of the Liberals. Mr. Turner the Conservative Premier dismissed by Lieut. Governor McNinn has been elected, Mr. Semlin leader of the second administration dismissed by the Governor was not a candidate. It is now the turn of the Governor to resign or to be dismissed by the Laurier Government, since his pet Martin has been rejected by the people.

It was our intention to make some extended remarks regarding the session of the Legislature which closed on Saturday; but the report of Legislative proceedings occupies so much space that we can say but a few words this week. But what we have to say will keep for another issue. The session has been probably the most disgraceful ever held in this Province. The Wise and Pineau incidents are tolerably familiar to our readers from our reports of proceedings, from week to week, and from our reports in this issue a fair estimate of the Government's hypocrisy in the prohibition matter may be gathered. On these different matters we will deal at some length in our next issue. The tactics pursued by the Government have been condemned all over the Dominion, and so shocking is the political degradation evidenced by them that no one, Grit or Tory, possessing a proper sense of honor can defend them.

Provincial Legislature.

On Monday the 4th, the House did not meet till 8.30 p. m. After routine, Premier Farquharson introduced a resolution asking liberty to introduce a bill authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$48,750 to bear interest at three and a half per cent. The resolution sets forth that these debentures are to be used for the purpose of building an annex to the Asylum for the Insane, for certain steel bridges and for other public works.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, considered it a deplorable condition of affairs when debentures are issued at every turn; whenever any public work is mooted, or any money was wanted. He most decidedly opposed this manner of conducting public business and piling up the Provincial debt. If this is allowed to go on our Province will be ruined beyond the possibility of redemption. Mr. A. J. McDonald followed and emphasized the necessity of putting a stop to this reckless and ruinous policy of saddling our Province with such a load of public debt. Debentures had already been issued which were promised to be in part spent for the annex to the Asylum; but not a dollar was used for that purpose. It was time to call a halt. Mr. John A. McDonald also strongly opposed the resolution. The policy of issuing debentures whenever the Government were hard up for money was an outrageous and ruinous one and was fast reducing our Province to certain bankruptcy. Mr. Shaw entered his emphatic protest against issuing any more debentures. We had already too much of a debenture debt for all we had to show for it. He dwelt at considerable length on the condition of things that had for years obtained at the Asylum and pointed out the Government's scandalous conduct in connection therewith. The Premier would not allow the evidence taken by the Asylum investigating committee to be tabled because it most strongly condemned the Government. We had heard a great deal about the new Prince of Wales College; but so great a fraud was the building that the students absolutely refused to have the closing exercises there. The Premier was so mad at this that out of spite he did not go to the exercises, although his name was on the programme for an address. Mr. A. A. McLean made a strong speech against the resolution and against the policy of siphoning the Province in debt by constantly issuing debentures. Mr. A. P. Prowse also condemned the Government's course. Notwithstanding these strong protests the resolution was carried by the grace of Pineau, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time.

Apart from matters of a routine character, the sittings of Tuesday were devoted to the income tax bill and to the discussion of supply in committee. The Opposition opposed the nature of the amendments to the income tax bill, pointing out that they were very unfair. The Leader of the Opposition moved that the Speaker take a strict party vote. During the evening the House resumed committee of supply. Mr. Beid in the

chair. After considerable discussion the committee rose shortly after midnight and reported the resolutions of supply.

On Wednesday the debenture bill was further considered in committee of the whole. The members of the Opposition again strongly opposed the measure and showed the disastrous effects that must ensue from pursuing such a policy. Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. A. McLean, Mr. Jas. E. McDonald, Mr. DesRoches, Mr. J. A. McDonald, Mr. Kieckham and Mr. Shaw advanced strong reasons against the passage of the bill.

On Thursday, Mr. A. A. McLean asked leave to introduce a bill entitled an act respecting the Legislature. Its object was to prevent any person non resident in the Province from holding a seat in the Legislature. This was rejected on a strict party vote. The debate on the debenture was then resumed in committee, and after some time the bill was reported.

On Friday the road and pauper scales were under consideration during the day sittings, and things were in a quiet way. During the discussion Mr. A. A. McLean contended that \$600 of road money had been spent in the Fort Augustus district to corrupt the electors. This, of course, did not please Mr. Speaker Cummiskey and he entered upon a long harangue in contradiction of the statement. At this stage, Mr. Shaw interrogated Mr. Cummiskey as to how \$297 of pauper money allotted to the Fort Augustus district had been spent, demanding returns therefor. This greatly ruffled the temper of Mr. Cummiskey and in a towering rage he asked Mr. Shaw to furnish the names of complainants in the matter or withdraw the statement. Mr. Shaw was not in the least alarmed at Mr. Speaker's wrath; he told the latter he would neither withdraw his statement or furnish names. But he defied Mr. Cummiskey to submit a statement. Mr. Cummiskey's answer was a paean of self glorification for his success in carrying the district. In the general disorder caused by this cross firing Pineau, the immaculate, undertook to throw in the weight of his sage counsel; whereupon he was questioned by Mr. Shaw as to who was the custodian of the \$2,000. Pineau evaded the question and instead of a direct reply denied that he had written the letter from Ottawa. Mr. Sinclair said something Mr. Shaw did not like and the latter was on his feet in a jiffy, and essayed to speak; but the disorder was so great that nobody in particular could be heard. In the midst of this pandemonium the Premier asked Mr. Speaker to take the chair. The Commissioner of Public Works, parrot-like repeated the injunction that Mr. Speaker take the chair. By the time Mr. Speaker got into the chair, Mr. A. A. McLean was on his feet demanding of the Commissioner of Public Works, his right to tell the Speaker to take the chair. Several other members got on their feet; but after a little, Mr. Speaker got them down to a normal condition once more. The House then went into committee on the pauperscales, and soon things were once more at fever heat. Pineau, who never seems so much himself as when he is talking about bribery, made the statement that he had been offered \$250 to vote against the prohibition bill. Mr. J. A. McDonald said anyone attempting to bribe a member should be brought to the bar. To approach a member and to endeavor, by means of a bribe, to misdirect his vote was a serious offence. This gave occasion to Mr. A. A. McLean to direct attention to the Pineau letter. He compared the writing of the letter with Pineau's signature to a resolution before the House and challenged Pineau to deny the writing was by the same hand. Pineau declined the challenge. A resolution had been tabled placing one hundred dollars of the paper grant at the disposal of Rev. Dr. Chaisson for the relief of certain persons. At the instance of Pineau this was placed in his own hands. This was justly regarded by the Opposition as a most unparliamentary and contemptible proceeding; but it mattered not that the dishonorable character of the act was fully proved, it was carried through by virtue of Pineau's support. Six o'clock brought this boltersome sitting to a close. At the opening session Mr. Farquharson introduced his prohibition bill. He was very emphatic in his statement that the government side of the House was a unit in favor of the bill. It did not take long to find out the reason of this unanimity. The bill had been so framed as not to interfere with the Charlottetown club; consequently Mr. Peters and some others who are strongly in favor of putting down liquor gave their support to the measure. The bill prohibits the sale of liquor in the Province both wholesale and retail, except for scientific, medicinal and sacramental purposes. It also provides for the sale by legally qualified physicians, chemists and druggists, on physicians prescriptions, provided the spirituous liquors so sold shall be mixed with some other drug or medicine, and not intended to be used as a beverage. It also provides for one or more vendors for the city of Charlottetown. The bill is intended to operate wherever the Scott Act is not in force, and is not to come into effect till June 5th, 1901. As the Scott Act is now in force in every part of the Province except Charlottetown, this city is the only place that would, under present conditions, be effected by it. The Opposition members offered no opposition to the bill; but they endeavored to make it more perfect by proposing certain amendments, which were promptly voted down by the Government. Mr.

McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Prowse, moved that subsection (b) of section 2, be amended by adding the words "club, association, organization or combination of persons for social purposes." This, of course, reached the club, and that would never do; so the amendment was lost on a strict party vote. Mr. McKinnon also introduced another amendment introducing the words "Steward, Secretary, Butler, or club association manager." This met the same fate as the other amendment. Mr. Birch moved in amendment to section 7, seconded by Mr. A. P. Prowse. This the giving, selling, bartering or division to or amongst the members thereof of intoxicating liquors, purchased or acquired by a club or by an association, organization, or by a combination of persons for social purposes for the use of such club, association, organization or combination of persons for sale within the meaning of this Act, and the person giving, selling, bartering or dividing such intoxicating liquor to and amongst such members shall be considered a seller of intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this Act, and be liable to penalties thereof. This too, went by the board, by grace of Pineau's vote. Mr. Shaw moved an amendment to the word June in the second line of section 20 be struck out and the word December be inserted in lieu thereof, and that the figures 1901 be struck out and the figures 1900 be inserted. Against this everyone of the Government supporters voted. It will thus be seen that every attempt of the Opposition to perfect the bill was voted down by the Government. Finally the bill was reported and the House adjourned.

When the House met on Saturday, and routine had been disposed of, Hon. Mr. Gordon rose to a question of privilege and moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, the following resolution: Resolved, That the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses on oath to enquire into the allegations of Henry J. Pineau, member for Tignish in this Legislature, to the effect that he said H. J. Pineau was approached, on June 8th, 1900, by a Conservative who offered him the sum of \$250 if the said H. J. Pineau would vote against the Prohibition Bill now before the Legislature. Mr. Gordon demanded the most searching investigation into the matter with a view to punishing the offender, whoever he may be. His intention was the bill to vote against the Prohibition bill was made by the member for Tignish for \$250, and that such proof would be forthcoming if the investigation were held. Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. A. McLean and Mr. J. A. McDonald strongly supported this contention. But the Government stood up and voted to a man against the resolution. One would think Pineau would be glad of an investigation to clear his skirts; but he stood up with the rest to prevent such investigation. The business of the session was then concluded, and at two o'clock his Honor the Lieutenant Governor came to the House and assented to the following bills:

An Act to incorporate the Central Christian Church of Charlottetown. An Act to incorporate the Hall Company of Branch 281, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. An Act to incorporate Fishermen's Boat Associations. An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Central Creamery Company. An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Hamilton Public Hall. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Red House Farmers' and Dairyman's Association. An Act to incorporate the Coleman Hall Company, limited. An Act to regulate the time of opening and closing the public offices in Prince Edward Island. An Act to amend an Act to impose an income tax. An Act to amend an Act for vesting in the Town of Summerside the land and premises therein mentioned. An Act to amend an Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals. An Act to provide for the construction of a wing to the Hospital for the Insane, for certain steel bridges and other permanent public works. An Act to further amend an act to consolidate and amend the several acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown. An Act to impose certain taxes on certain companies and associations and brewers. An Act to incorporate the Mayfield Hall Company. An Act in further amendment of the law and for the better advancement of justice. The Appropriation Act. The Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor. An Act to diminish unnecessary delay and expense in the Court of Chancery. He then read the following speech and prorogued the House in due form: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: As your Legislative duties are now concluded, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the diligence with which you have devoted your time to the work of the session, and I must congratulate you upon the important measures which you have enacted, and confidently trust they will, under the blessing of Almighty God, contribute to the prosperity of this Province. The Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province is an advanced step in legislation and will, no doubt, conduce very largely to the moral as well as the material benefit of the whole community. I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for carrying on the public service, and I assure you the money will be disbursed with the strictest economy. During the debate, in committee on the debenture bill on Wednesday last, Mr. James E. McDonald pointed out that last year our public debt was over \$600,000, and this year it would probably be upwards of \$850,000 and the interest in the vicinity of \$22,000. Regarding steel bridges, it was his opinion that the Government should employ an expert or competent person to report where such bridges might be placed. A report of all our bridges should also be made out setting forth the best kind of material for repairing or rebuilding them. It is but right we should have such a report submitted before going into such large expenditures. Something should also be done regarding our road system. The road machine should be used in May or June, not in the middle of summer. There should also be a map of our roads, and the number of miles, then we would know if tenders were called for, how much money would be required to keep the roads in repair. He thought the roads should be partitioned off and let by the mile, then the people could hold the contractor responsible. On the same day, Mr. Kieckham said: Mr. Speaker, as the Commissioner of

Public Works, a member of the Government, represents the South district as well as I do, I do not wish to say very much of this matter, as the electors will hold him responsible. But when the Commissioner of Public Works says in this House that the roads are good I must rise and contradict that statement, and emphatically say they are everything but good. The road machine recently worked on the Rollo Bay road and I happened to pass over that road on Sunday last and must say I never saw it worse. The holes were not filled in as they should have been before the machine was operated. All the ruts should be filled; but such is not the case. I do not claim we want a great deal more money; but the money granted should not be paid in any other way than for work let at public competition. I have known a superior to travel a half mile to get a favorite to do a job, and to give him whatever he demanded for doing it. There is no use for a Conservative to look for anything on the roads or bridges; for when the favorite gets a contract he does just as he pleases and never finishes anything as it should be. There is the old wharf at Souris West, known as the Queen's wharf. I asked the Government to rebuild this wharf; but no, they absolutely refused to do anything to it. There is also a bridge known as Leslie's Bridge, that is a scandal to any Government. As I am no speaker, I must close by saying that I must vote against the Government leaving any more debentures.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM is much simpler than is sometimes supposed: Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. It cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands. The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills. Minard's Liniment Lumb-berman's friend.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' "The Ladysmith" The Ideal Hat for Golf and Outing. Made of white, soft, fancy Japanese Braid (the same as is used for men's hats), and trimmed with loose folds of silk. The edge of the brim is also bound with silk. The brim is curled, but the flexibility of the braid permits it to be turned down in front, or back, (for extra protection from the sun), or turned down all round, like a helmet shape. It is convertible into other shapes at the will of the wearer, and is the most practical, satisfying Outing Hat shown this season. These hats are now on display in our Millinery Parlors. Perkins & Co. The Millinery Leaders.

Only a Goat "Just a common everyday goat, with horns and a set of suza whiskers. He was hungry. He couldn't find a thing to eat. He had wandered down one street and up another, and all the streets were empty and clean, for the health department had been around. There wasn't a scrap of meat or any old tin can and the bills were glued so tight to the bill-boards that they couldn't be moved. The more he tried to find a lunch the hungrier he grew. All at once he caught sight of something fluttering in the street. Running to it he swallowed it without hesitation. It found him in the gray morning, dead. On turning him over they found a piece of paper sticking in his throat. They pulled it out and it was a newspaper. He had swallowed it all but an advertisement of a firm with a big name to it claiming to sell Boys Clothing just as good as ours, and for the same price. Even a goat couldn't swallow that. He knew 'twas not so, for he had been eating clothing for years and felt that he was somewhat of a judge himself." He had found there was nothing quite of satisfying as our Boys Suits. 2830 Suits to choose from. We assure you that every ounce of effort expended in our Men's Suits is duplicated in our Boys Suits, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.50. The proof of the pudding is the eating, so saith the goat. PROWSE BROS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. ATTACKED BY PIRATES. A Hong-Kong despatch of the 8th inst. says: A steam launch, owned by Chinese merchants here, towing four junks laden with kerosene oil, was attacked last night by pirates in an armed junk off Cape Soliman, eight miles from Hong-Kong. After looting the junks the pirates made off in a westerly direction with the launch and her crew.

THE ASHANTI WAR. According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Accra, dated June 8, a rumor is in circulation there that Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast Colony, made a sortie from Kumassi, where he had been besieged by the Ashantis, but was forced to retire, and ultimately to surrender. Mail advices from Accra, dated May 17, says: "Fifty thousand Ashantis are in arms and the insurrection is spreading. It is impossible for white men to go into the interior successfully during the rainy season."

THE CHINESE PUZZLE. L. N. Ford sums up the Chinese question thus: The Chinese puzzle is the most inscrutable mystery in Pan-ora's box. A crisis has arisen which affects England more deeply than any other power, since she has about three-fourths of the foreign trade of China. Yet there are no signs that the emergency has been foreseen, or that there is any understanding with Russia, or that the foreign office has any definite policy. A large force of British marines has been landed and there is vague talk about the co-operation of European powers; but there is no evidence that the foreign office is well served in Peking, where Sir Claude McDonald is in poor health and no match for the Russian ambassador, whose secret allies are the dowager empress and Li Hung Chang. Nor is there any proof that it is prepared to take a line of its own, which will prevent Russian intervention on a large scale. The Boxers are certainly playing into Russia's hands, whatever may be the origin of their intrigues. The dowager empress in her extremity will be forced to call in the Cossacks, and they are not likely ever to go out again. The Salisbury government is clearly adrift on the Chinese question.

DIED At St. Paul, Minn., of appendicitis, at 11.30 p. m., Monday, May 28, 1900, at Bethesda hospital, Colin Douglas Macgowan, second son of D. H. Macgowan, 228 Bates avenue.

At French Village on May 31st, after receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church, Margaret Burke, relict of the late Edward Feehan. She died as she lived in peace with God and man.

At Shamrock, Lot 27, on June 1st, 1900, after a short illness, Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Geoghan, in the 45th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

At Shediac Road, June 8th, of paralysis, Mrs. Finley McDonald, formerly of P. E. Island, aged 72 years.

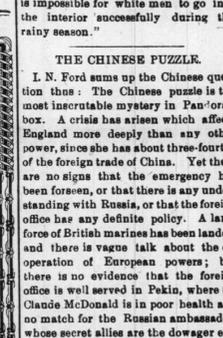
Suddenly at Union Road, Lot 33, Monday June the 11th, William Gill, in the 73rd year of his age.

At Boston, on June 9th, Mary Ann Coyne, widow of the late Patrick Butler, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

Work on the new church at Kinkora is progressing rapidly. It is the intention of the parishioners to hold a grand tea party in aid of the building fund on July 10th. This will afford a fine opportunity for a pleasant outing. Don't forget the date. Particulars later.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store SPECIAL OFFER ON LADIES' SPRING JACKETS

Finely tailored, perfectly fitting German made Jackets—all silk lined, and all very latest styles. We have 20 left, and to make a quick sale of the lot WE OFFER THEM AT SACRIFICE PRICES



The Colors are Fawns and Light Greys. FOR FIRST CHOICE COME QUICK. \$5.85 JACKETS for \$3.95 \$5.95 JACKETS for \$4.05 \$6.50 JACKETS for \$4.50 \$6.95 JACKETS for \$4.75 \$8.35 JACKETS for \$5.75

STANLEY BROS.

New Hats and Caps

NEW CLOTHING

Our new Hats and Caps are in. They are the best value that money can buy. We can sell you a good Soft Hat from 50c. up to \$2.00. Hard Hats from 25c. up to \$2.50. Fashionable Caps from 9c. to 75c.

After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our

NEW CLOTHING.

We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us.

J.B. McDonald & Co. The Money Saving Store.

Seed Time is Coming.

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come, And from the bosom of yon drooping cloud, While morn'g wakes around, veil'd in a shroud Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend. —Thompson.

To obtain reliable Seeds is the desire of everyone. Our stock of the following Seeds we can guarantee reliable and fresh. This being our first season in the Seed business, our stock will all be bought fresh this spring, so you can rely on getting good fresh Seeds from us. When purchasing give us a call, we will quote you right prices for cash. We have in stock the following:

WHEAT.—White Russian and Fife. Timothy, Clover, Corn, Vetches, Peas, Mangels, Buckwheat, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Also in stock a full line of Garden Seeds. Oh! what tender thoughts beneath Those silent flowers are lying, Hid within the mystic wreath My love hath kiss'd in trying. —Moore.

EGGS AND BUTTER.—We are preparing for a big Egg season. Highest market prices for Eggs and Butter in exchange for groceries. Cases furnished free to our customers.

MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

"MY STORE."

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

TALK IS CHEAP.

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

The numerous Clothing dealers of Charlottetown are just now telling in glowing words about their underselling, how they are almost

Giving Goods Away

And naming prices that no other store on earth can match. Now, if it were not undignified in "My Store," we would be tempted to remark that "talk is cheap."

Trade is influenced less by what is said than by what is done.

And that is why so many observing and thoughtful people say

"MY STORE" is the Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown.

When in doubt I go to "My Store," none just as good as "My Store" for the money. "My Store" deals in good low priced goods, and from that up to the best, but they don't keep shoddy. Here's a piece of goods I bought at "My Store" nearly two years ago, and it's good yet.

We could go on and on, enumerating Good Words that have been said to the writer, during the past week, of "My Store," but the few mentioned are sufficient to plainly show why this is

Charlottetown's Busiest Store

Ah, but there is so many chances to hide defects in Clothing. However, when you buy of "My Store" and your purchase does not please you, get your money back, that's our way.

Men and Boys OF P. E. ISLAND Here's Your Chance

We said it, we mean it, and will do it! What? Increase our sales many thousands this year, even if we don't make a dollar on the increase. Our prices will be from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than anywhere else in the city this year, quality for quality.

MEN'S SUITS, YOUTHS, CHILDREN'S,

NOT SHODDY, but Good Clothing, well made and perfect fit. Your tailor can't make clothing like them.

WOOL

We'll give you the highest price in CASH or the most goods for it.

Sentner McLeod & Co

Successors to Beer Bros. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

HASARD'S "Brahmin" Tea 25 cents a pound at Beer & Goff's.

A TEA party will be held at Kelly's Cross, on July the 4th.

The change of time tables on the P. E. Island Railway will come into effect on the 15th inst.

You can get a nice glass tumbler for nothing by buying a 25 cent tin of Coffee at Beer & Goff's.

We bought too many shirts and are giving 20 to 30 per cent to induce you to buy from us. D. A. Bruce.

The price of granulated sugar here is now 54 cents per pound, owing to the recent advance in price at the refineries.

15,000 pounds of wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid at the Oxford Manufacturing Co. D. A. Bruce, agent.

If you want bargains in crockery or glassware go to P. Monaghan's store upper Queen street. Read his ad, in this issue.

The contract for removing the old Prince of Wales College has been awarded to Mr. John Gillis. It has to be removed before July 15th.

Rev. Father Murphy, of Kinkora parish recently ordained in Rome where he had prosecuted his Theological studies returned home last Monday evening.

A TEA party will be held at St. Andrew's on July the 17th. The gathering will be held on the beautiful grounds adjoining the Church. Make a note of this.

The French fishing on the Grand Banks, N.B., has been a total failure thus far, owing to the inability of the fishermen to procure bait in Newfoundland waters.

For a grand outing and a rare day's enjoyment hold yourself in reserve for the Picnic at China Point on Monday July 15th. The advertisement appears in this issue. Don't forget the date.

A GRAND Athletic Tournament will be held here July 22nd—Dominion Day. Part of the programme will be carried out by the militia. Efforts are being made to have a warship in port for the occasion.

The Stanley left here yesterday for Picton to go on the ship for Regina. She will afterwards go to Halifax and will take the place of the steamer Newfoundland on light house service for about three months.

AMONG the names published in the Militia Order of Canadians who have been invalided from South Africa to England appears those of Privates Michael J. McCarthy and J. A. Harris, both of the first P. E. Island contingent.

The commencement exercises of Notre Dame Convent will be held in the Convent Hall, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., an excellent musical and literary programme will be presented. Doors open at 7.30. Exercises commence at 8.

Tomorrow being the feast of Corpus Christi, the children who have been preparing will be admitted to first Communion in the Cathedral. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by his Lordship the Bishop.

RIGHT thousand tons of coal per day is being mined by the Dominion Coal Co. This, in addition to the coal taken from the banks, is the largest output in the history of the company. The total shipments per day amount to 10,000 tons.—North Sydney Herald.

The body of Frank McCormack, who was drowned near St. Peter's Island, about a month ago, was found yesterday near the blockhouse, by Mr. Taylor of St. Peter's Island. His sister, Mrs. Burke, whose husband was drowned at the same time, identified him by his clothing.

The dwelling house of Mr. James H. Devereaux, principal of the school at Kelly's Cross, with nearly all the contents was burned to the ground on Monday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective fuse. The loss will be a heavy one to Mr. Devereaux as there was no insurance.

The lifeless body of Mr. William Gill of Union Road was found Monday afternoon in his field. He appeared to be in good health up to the time of his death, and that morning had gone to the city and brought home a load of ashes. About two o'clock in the afternoon he left the house to do some fencing across the field. This was the last seen of him alive. About four o'clock, his dog was seen watching beside his dead body. He had apparently fallen on his way to work as his body was quite cold when found. Mr. Gill was in his 70th year.

SIXTEEN pocket knives, a shaving brush and a quantity of soap and tobacco were found concealed beneath some lumber on Poole & Lewis' wharf on Friday afternoon, being evidently part of the "haul" taken from Messrs. Driscoll & Hornaby and R. B. Norton & Co. recently. Wm. Ellworth was arrested last week and was found to have over twenty new pocket knives, a shaving knife, and some confectionery and out tobacco in his possession, which probably came from the same stores. Besides these he had on two coats two vests and a sweater which are thought to have been taken from Mr. D. A. Bruce.

St. Dunstan's College. The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's took place yesterday afternoon, in the new convention hall, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop, his Honor the Lieut. Governor and a large assemblage of clergy and laity. The following programme was excellently carried out:

1. Overture—"Just the Thing"—S. D. C. Band—Southwell. 2. Chorus—"With the Tide"—Glee Club.—White. 3. Distribution of prizes—1st Division. 4. Vocal Solo—Noel Belleau. 5. Essay—John McLaughlin. 6. Quintet—"Sailor's Farewell"—Messrs. Belleau, Roy, LaPage, Parent and Gauthier. 7. Distribution of prizes—2nd Division. 8. Duet—Instrumental—(a) "Ab, I have signed to rest me"—Verdi; (b) "Les Rameaux"—Faure.—Messrs. Parent and LaPage. 9. Essay—Jos. E. Gillis. 10. Chorus—"Les Soeurs de Quebec"—Gagnon—Glee Club. 11. Valedictory—James Donohoe. 12. Address to Graduates—Dr. C. Campbell. 13. "Dona Carmela"—Lauren deau.—Band. "God Save the Queen."

Price list will appear next week.

THE WAR!

The following was received from Lord Roberts on Wednesday last:

PRETORIA STATION, June 5.—I regret to report that the 13th Imperial Borneo had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy, May 31st, near Lindley. On receiving the intelligence the battalion being attacked I ordered Lord Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance.

Methuen was on march on the Hart-brook side of Kroonstad and had, an hour after receipt of my telegram, June 1st, started off. On the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours. But he was too late to rescue Colonel Sprague's Yeomanry. Methuen attacked the Boers who were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of five hours completely routed the enemy. It is a very regrettable circumstance, but it will not be very long before the Imperial Yeomanry are released from captivity.

The following cable, delayed in transmission, was received in Montreal on Friday from the Star's Correspondent:

PRETORIA, June 5.—The Boers surrendered last night, after the force had been bombarded all day with siege guns. Gen. Hamilton on the left seized a ridge of hills at Waterberg in the extreme right of the enemy's position. The Gordons and Cornwallis held a ridge at the west of the enemy's position. The Natalians, Natalians and mounted infantry galloped down a ravine between the ridges and cut the Boers off from the north.

British officers who were prisoners were released. It is reported that the rest are at Waterberg. This afternoon Field Marshal Lord Roberts made his formal entry into the Transvaal capital, and was well received by the citizens. A portion of the army, including the Canadians, marched past the court house. It was a magnificent spectacle. Gen. Botha with two thousand burghers left to fight for the mountainous regions east of Pretoria. President Kruger left here four days ago.

It is reported that he took 22,000 men in gold with him. Twelve hundred British prisoners have been removed to Comatien. The Boers were captured in the night. It is understood that the Royal Canadian Regiment will be released from service here.

A telegram from Bennett Burleigh states that a number of Boer officers and guns were captured in the fighting between the city, but according to another report the withdrawal of the Boers was accomplished unopposed by the British. The Boers were captured in the night. It is evident that about 1,000 British prisoners have been removed to Nootdacht, forty miles northeast of the capital, the object no doubt is to hold them as hostages. They have been placed in a barbed wire enclosure of four miles in extent and uncovered on the open veldt. Two other trains loads of prisoners were captured by the British. They have been placed in a barbed wire enclosure of four miles in extent and uncovered on the open veldt.

According to the correspondent of the London Daily Express the one thousand prisoners who were captured from Waterberg were told that they were about to be given to Lord Roberts. They entrained cheerfully and happily. The Boers were captured in the night. It is evident that about 1,000 British prisoners have been removed to Nootdacht, forty miles northeast of the capital, the object no doubt is to hold them as hostages. They have been placed in a barbed wire enclosure of four miles in extent and uncovered on the open veldt.

The Express correspondent at Lourenco Marques has obtained an interview with Kruger at Madschop. The president declared that he would not surrender. He said that he would not surrender. He said that he would not surrender. He said that he would not surrender.

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BIG SALE

—OF—

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE

Groceries

All Goods at Low Prices.

A large assortment of Table Sets, Berry Sets and Lemonade Sets, suitable for wedding presents, to which we specially invite inspection. Customers will be astonished at our low quotations.

P. MONAGHAN.

Queen St., Charlottetown.

June 13—14.

PIC-NIC

China Point.

—AT—

ON MONDAY, JULY 9th,

In aid of the funds of their Chapel there. A good warm dinner will be prepared, and also tea on the tables at noon. The steamer James Cartier will leave S. N. Co's Wharf, Charlottetown, at 9.30 a.m., to convey excursionists to the grounds, returning in the evening after all the fun is over, calling at Halifax Wharf going and returning. The band of the League of the Cross will be on the grounds to discourse sweet music, and bag pipes and fiddles and high diddles diddles.

A Saloon well stocked with all the delicacies of the season will be provided for the benefit of the guests, and will be presided over by the Prince of Good Fellows, Mr. John C. Morrissey.

Dancing booths, swings, quills, and all sports usual on such occasions will be provided, and a fine day's sport may be looked for. All are cordially invited to attend.

Admission to the grounds including tea 25 cents. Dinner 50 cents.

By order of Committee.

WALTER MORRISSEY, Sec.

June 13, 1900—4, wat & dx 2 awt d.

Dry Goods, Carpets, READY-MADE CLOTHING Men's Suits.



Men's Tweed Suits in several patterns, cheap all-wool suit on earth, \$2.50 reason for such low prices, odd sizes. Shores' Men's Black Serge, soft finish, can't be duplicated anywhere else less than for \$5.00, our price \$4.75. Men's Tweed Suits, in 2 patterns, the best working man's suit in the city, good value for \$3.00, our price \$2.50. See sample at door. Men's good heavy Tweed Suits, suitable for rough wear, \$6.50, good value. Men's Tweed Suits in Plaids and Mixtures, good, nobby business suit, \$7.50, net. These suits were bought below their value, hence the price. Men's Tweed Suits at \$8.50, 9.50, 10.50, in almost any pattern or style of Tweed you may imagine. \$75 suits to select from. Come and get one. You'll be astonished to see such goods at these prices and pleased to get one. Our \$14.00 English Whip Cord Suit is a corker, the best suit we have had in the store for wear, in two colors. You will pay \$22.00 for this suit, tailor-made.

Pants, Pants, Pants, Ladies' Corsets.

Endless variety, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00. Can give you 700 pairs to choose from. Ladies' fine ribbed Vests without sleeves, 5c each or 50c doz. Ladies' fine Vests, white and cream, with sleeves, 10c, 12c and 14c, or two for 25c. Ladies' fine ribbed cream Vests with long sleeves, 14c or two for 25c by mail. Ladies' Hygienic ribbed, pink trimming, short sleeves, 16c each, or two for 25c by mail. Ladies' fine white low neck short sleeve and ribbon trimming, 25c. Ladies' fine ribbed white and cream buttoned front with pink and blue trimming, short sleeves, 25c, 25c.

Men's Suits, SERGES

Men's cheap Serge Suits, \$3.00, 3.75. All-wool Blue Serge Suits, \$5.00, 6.00 and 7.50. Shores' guaranteed Suit Blue Serge, \$7.50, this is our leader (in blue black). Shores' guaranteed Suit, heavy weight Serge, \$9.50, blue and black. Hard finish Serge Suits, \$8.50, 9.00, 10.00 and \$12.00, blue and black.

See them! See them! See them! Boys' New Spring Suits.

Prices \$1.00, sizes 3 to 9 years; 1.95, sizes 3 to 10 years; 3.50, sizes 4 to 8 years; 5.00, 5 to 10 years. Browns Suits, prices 5.50, sizes 6 to 9 years; prices 6.75, ages 5 to 7. Boys' Sailor Suits at \$1.00, 1.25, 2.25, to fit boys from 4 to 10 years, some with red, some with black and some with blue trimmings. Our assortment of these goods is very large, and we can undoubtedly suit you either in price or style. Our Boys' Sailor Suits at \$5.00 of heavy all-wool Worsted finish Serge is a seller. Anyone wanting something really fine for their boy should see these. To see them is to admire them. Our stock of Midly Suits have been pronounced by the ladies the best in the city. If you want something nobby and entirely new in this style of goods, see our American styles, they are going fast. Prices \$2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50 and 7.00, fit boys from 4 to 10 years.

GREAT SHIRT WAIST SALE. Wool Taken for Custom Carding. JAMES PATON & CO.

Over 1000 Shirt Waists from 35c. to \$2.50.

JUNE SALE Our New

PEOPLE'S STORE HATS

—AND— CAPS.

Shoppers will find it to their advantage to buy at Weeks & Co's Store. We keep the finest range of Dry Goods to be had in any first-class store. Your dollar will go as far if not farther than in any other store in the city. Some of our special lines for the June sale we give below.

Dress Goods. Black Union Cashmere, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c. Black All Wool Cashmere, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, up to \$1.00. Black All Wool Merinoes, 45c, 55c, 65c, up to \$1.35. Plain Black Linens (double width), 27c, 30c, 35c, 55c, 65c, 85c. Fancy Black Dress Goods, 25c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 54c, up to \$2.60. A beautiful stock of Mourning Goods always kept in stock.

Ladies' Vests. Cotton Vests 5c to 40c, Balbriggan and Merino, up to 75c. **Blouses.** One of the prettiest range of Blouses ever shown in the city. Prices the lowest. A few samples. Your choice for 25c. Nice Plaid Gingham 50c, nice Navy Cotton, 60c, White Muslin, 60c, White Muslin, pleated and Embroidered yoke, \$1.75 to \$3.50, White Lawn, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.75, White Flannel, \$1.75, \$1.85, striped Cotton, tucked, a perfect beauty, 1.00. Black Muslin, lawn and satin, all prices, from 90c. to \$2.90. Our Blouses all this year's imports. Not one of last year's in stock, latest patterns and designs.

Gents' Furnishings. White Laundered Shirts, good Cotton and Linen Bosoms, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.35, \$1.60. Unlaundered, 35c, 55c, 75c, \$1.00. Ask to see our 75c. Unlaundered Shirt, best value in city. Colored Shirts, a full range in stock. Linen Collars, four-ply linen in all shapes, 15c each, 2 for 25c. Better grade 15c each, 2 for 30c. Linen Cuffs, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c. See our Globe Cuff, 25c pair, 2 for 45c.

Men's Neckties. A large stock of newest and latest ties kept in hand, prices from 15c up to 65c. All our Gents' Furnishings are bought from the leading manufacturers in Canada and Great Britain.

Cottons. Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Gingham, Picking, Flannelette, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Print Cottons, bought before the heavy advance and sold low.

Corsets. Our stock of Corsets is always complete, from 25c a pair to \$1.50, in Cropton, P. C., P. D. makes. Summer Corsets a full line.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid.

If you are not already a customer give us a trial as we know we can please you.

Weeks & Co R. H. Ramsay & Co.

The People's Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Empire Tea, Fancy Sale and Apron Sale.

The Ladies belonging to the Sodality connected with Notre Dame Convent intend holding a Grand Empire Tea and Fancy sale in the B. I. S. Hall, Kent St. on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, THE 25th AND 26th OF JUNE.

Strawberries and Ice Cream Home-made Candy. The best the season affords will be offered. Nothing will be spared to make the Festival most enjoyable. Entrance 10c. Contributions gratefully received, June 13th.—21

Summer Coughs

Are often hardest to shake off, and frequently lead to consumption. Better have them cured promptly by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the best remedy for healing the lungs and curing all kinds of coughs and colds.

AT OTTAWA.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, June 2nd.—Several millions of supply have been voted this week, and much commonplace legislation has been forwarded; but parliament found time to discuss two motions of censure. On Tuesday Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, the opposition whip, brought up the question of binder twine. This is a matter of practical interest to the farmers of Ontario and the west, and the common taxpayers generally.

Mr. Taylor proposed the following resolution:

"That the system adopted by the government in disposing of the output of binder twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary through their political friends, has imposed a monopoly on the farmers of Canada, and has forced them to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. more than the cost of manufacture.

"That the proposal of the government to sell the binder-twine manufactured this year up to the 1st of May, to farmers in small quantities, at 14 cents per lb. for Manila, 11 for mixed and 10 for New Zealand, while the cost of production did not exceed 6 cents, is unjust to the farmers, and that the price should not exceed seven cents for the best quality."

This resolution of want of confidence was supported by Mr. Clancy, Mr. Roche and Mr. Davin, and opposed by the Solicitor General and by Mr. Frost and Mr. Rogers. The patron member last mentioned expressed his disapproval of the government's course previous to this year, but voted with the ministers. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the representative of the department which is accused of wrong. Mr. Frost is a dealer, whom Mr. Davin describes as one of the criminals concerned.

THE COMBINE AS A BUYER.

One purpose of the establishment of the binder twine industry in the Dominion and provincial prisons was the protection of the farmers from oppression at the hands of the combines. The two prisons produce some three million pounds of twine each year, which could be used to break down any combination to unduly increase prices. The record goes to show that the Government at Ottawa, as well as the one at Toronto, instead of taking the part of the farmers against the combines, joined the combine against the farmer. To begin with the whole product of Kingston, found on hand at the change of government, was sold nominally to Coll Bros, of St. John, but really to Mr. Hobbs, of London, to whom the contract was transferred. In 1897, 1898 and 1899, the whole product was sold to the combine. It went year and year about to the Hobbs Hardware Company, and H. A. Bate & Co., the former a Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, the latter a leading member of the party at Ottawa. There has never been any real competition for the purchase of the prison product. In the first and second years tenders were received from two firms, and the one who got the contract sold out to the other. In the third year, private circulars were sent out to persons not in the trade, after a private offer had been received from Mr. Bate. There was no call for tenders, and Bate got the contract at his own price. In 1899 Hobbs got the contract on a tender put in by his firm in the name of another person, after a lower tender had been submitted in his own name. Mr. Bate or Mr. Hobbs were also the purchasers of the Central prison, and Hobbs has been the Canadian agent of the United States companies, whose goods are imported.

BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN.

The result of this system of sale was such that the product of a million pounds or more each year has been sold by the Government at very little over the cost of production and sometimes below it. The product of 1896 was sold to the combine at \$4.25 per hundred pounds, though it cost \$4.41 to buy the material and manufacture it. The product of 1897 cost the Government \$4.18, and was sold to the combine at \$4.64. In 1898 the cost of production was \$4.47, and the combine bought it for \$4.60. In 1899 the cost was \$6.00, and it was sold for \$5.51. The Government therefore made no money out of the twine works, while the factories at Brantford divided 60 per cent. profit one year, and 100 per cent. profit the next.

SOLD AT A BETTER BARGAIN

Unfortunately the farmers got no benefit from the low price at which the penitentiary product was sold to the favorites. It was shown in Tuesday's debate that the twine sold to Coll Bros, for Hobbs in the autumn of 1896 at four and a quarter cents per pound, and in 1897 at four and two-thirds cents per pound, was bought by the farmers at ten to thirteen cents per pound, or more than double the price received by the Government. The product sold in

1898 to Bate at less than four and a half cents per pound cost the farmers when it reached them eleven to fourteen cents per pound, or nearly three times the price paid to the Government by the combine. In 1899 the combine paid the Government six and a half cents per pound, while the farmers were compelled to pay thirteen to 15 cents per pound. It will be seen that the combine worked with great success in two ways. In buying from the Government it forced down the price to the cost of production. In selling to the people it forced up the price so as to give 100 to 200 per cent. profit, and compel the farmers to pay two prices for their twine.

SELLING DIRECT.

In the year 1900 the price obtained by the Government from contractors is not known, for the Government refuses to give it.

This year the Government has taken a new departure, and for a limited time sold some twine in small quantities to the farmers direct. But instead of making such prices as had been accepted from the combine the Government makes the price for small lots the same as the selling price of the combine, and double that which Bate and Hobbs were required to pay last year. Such is the state of affairs. The Solicitor General did not contradict the statement that the purchasers of the product always worked with the combine. He admitted that the prison work brought in no profit. He could not deny that the farmers paid the prices stated. The cost of production is taken from the official figures and the statement of the Minister of Justice. The profits of the combine and the middle men can be ascertained by a single calculation. The profits of the Brantford company which got the benefit of combine prices is given in the annual statement. But the majority in the house voted down Mr. Taylor's resolution.

WALSH AND HIS POWERS.

They treated in the same way a motion by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper proposed on Thursday concerning the Yukon. The charge in this case was direct and specific. Briefly this is the story told. When Major Walsh went to the Yukon to govern that district, at \$5,000 a year, he took with him his brother who also obtained a government office from Mr. Sifton. They took also a man named Carbone and two others named Oullom, with all of whom Philip Walsh had made a bargain at Port Arthur before starting. It was agreed that these should locate claims in the Yukon and give a three-quarter interest to Philip Walsh, who was to pay their expenses. An assay means of payment was secured. Commissioner Walsh engaged Carbone, the Oulloms and others as cooks, guides, dog drivers, etc., and they all went toward the Yukon in the government ship together, Mr. Sifton being in the party. In Commissioner Walsh's cabin on the Government ship Quatre, the partnership bargain was signed. Carbone, who was summoned as a witness before Ogilvie, and told the whole story on oath, says that he was not disposed to sign, but Walsh told him that if he refused he would be dismissed from government employ at once and sent back home with the ship. He then agreed to give the Commissioner's brother three-quarters of his claims. So far the story of Carbone is uncontradicted.

A TIP AND AN ALL NIGHT JOURNEY.

The next chapter opens at Dawson. Carbone had his salary doubled. The Oulloms, who are about prospecting for Walsh and themselves, get an increase of their pay from the government. The opportunity to find properties is not so good as the partners would like, but it improves. By order of Commissioner Walsh, and against his own wish, Gold Commissioner Walsh closes from location the bench and bill properties about Dominion Creek. They are kept closed for a time and then opened by notice which is not made public until the day of opening. On the afternoon before the opening four persons have learned what is going to happen, and an all night journey brings them in the forenoon to the spot. One of these is Carbone, government employe under Commissioner Walsh, and partner with Philip Walsh. Two others are the Oulloms, servants of the government under Commissioner Walsh, and partners with Philip. The fourth is a woman named Koch, who keeps a saloon at Dawson, and is a particular friend of the Chief Commissioner for whom she sometimes cooks. She swore before Ogilvie that she got a tip in advance. These four had the choice of locations and all but the woman transferred their claims to Lewis Walsh, a brother of the Major and Philip. Such is the

story which in the essential facts is uncontradicted. Carbone swears that he heard from Walsh's dog driver Mr. Beth, another of the Port Arthur party, that the opening was to take place, and that Philip Walsh confirmed the report. The Solicitor General admits everything except that Commissioner Walsh had a corrupt knowledge of and share in the affair. But he successfully called upon the house to vote down the motion asking for a judicial enquiry into the affair.

A COLONEL FACTORY.

One of the great industries in this growing time is the manufacture of honorary colonels. Dr. Borden astonished the House on Friday by suddenly springing on the chamber a statement of the scope of the operations of his factory. The late Conservative Government made one honorary lieutenant-colonel, and he was a Liberal and a member then of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government. Col. Gibson had, however, been an active militia officer. The present Government has appointed three dozen honorary lieutenant-colonels, including three members of the Cabinet who never carried a weapon except their tongue. The Premier, who only talked of shouldering a musket, is a colonel. Sir Louis Davies is entitled to be called Colonel Davies, and the hero of the bottle-necked steamships, who ought to be a commodore or an admiral, is Col. Dobell. This is what has been accomplished in the Borden workshop. But the Minister explained that he wanted this new bill in order that he might make full colonels and make them more abundantly. By one of the blunders to which this Ministry is exposed the bill probably fails to give that power, but such by the Minister's announcement was its purpose. The House did not take kindly to the scheme. Mr. Fraser, from the government side, who spoke before he knew that his Premier was one of the new colonels, made great game of the ornamental officers who get their words written up among their feet, and who fall into the rear when the army goes to the front. On the opposition side Dr. Monague, Mr. Oiler, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Foster, Mr. Davin and other members opposed the idea of making civilian colonels, to have social precedence over the real officers, and to make the whole system ridiculous. It was suggested that the three civilian colonels in the ministry might take the title of archbishop, or a farmer might be made queen's counsel, or a doctor could be dubbed an admiral, as well as a man who was no soldier, could hold a military title. The minister says that the Emperor of Germany is colonel of seven regiments, but it is the disposition of some members not to imitate in this country all the doings of Imperial Germany.

NOTE.

The second week has passed since Sir Wilfrid promised that the Royal Commission to investigate the election frauds would be established immediately. He now promises it for Monday. The announcement of British victories in the Transvaal, the capture of Johannesburg, and the reported capture of Pretoria were received with applause in the House. The National Anthem was sung, and most of the members have been wearing small flags for the last three days.

Writing of hard sick-calls the Casket

last week gave this example: "We have just learned that Father Roderic McNeil, of Bay St. George, had a call in March that took him one hundred and twenty-five miles from home. The first part of the journey, eighty-five miles, was by train, then forty miles on snow-shoes through a pathless forest and over small lakes. It was raining that day, and the deep snow was very soft. The ice on the Lakes was covered with eight inches of slush. A hunter's camp afforded him and the men who carried the mails a night's rest midway. Returning to the railway by the same route he found that the freshet had carried away a railway bridge, and no trains were running. Another walk of thirty miles along the railway track brought him to the nearest settlement where he could wait for the next train. There are times when dogs are useful on such journeys, but in very soft snow they are useless. The only way the swollen brooks could be crossed was on trees cut in such a way as to let them fall across the brooks."

The death of Archbishop Macdonald, of Scotland, is referred to as a national loss. He was fitted in every way for the important position which he held, and had endeavored himself to his flock by his charity and self-sacrifice. Those who knew the dead prelate intimately speak feelingly of his singular kindness, gentleness, piety, and humility. There was great rejoicing in Scotland over his appointment to the see of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and his comparatively early death is now widely and deeply mourned. May he rest in peace!

Still another reminder to the delinquent subscriber of his duty to the publisher of the paper he reads, finds fault with and rarely pays for. The Michigan Catholic says: "The price of print paper is still up, but the publisher dare not raise the price of subscription. If they would only receive the price they do ask, how easy an editor's path would be."

COULDN'T LACE HIS BOOTS.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., a great sufferer from pain in the back.

Doesn't Kidney Pills completely and permanently cured him.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, the well-known general merchant of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., was troubled with severe pains in his back and hips for over two years. At length he became aware of the fact that backache was simply a symptom of kidney trouble and did not hesitate long in taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and was promptly and permanently cured. Here is his statement: "I was in a awful state for two years with pains in my back and hips. Some mornings these pains were so severe that I couldn't stoop to lace my boots. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and one box so completely cured me that I have been perfectly well for over a year now and free from the least trace of pain."

THE POLITE BURGLAR.

Will you please go away, sir?" she asked in a fright. Of the buglar she found in the dead of the night, A-burgling away at her plate. And the buglar politely he bowed his shorn head, And "I'm quite at your service, dear madam," he said, "Which perhaps it is needless to state."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"The torture of toothache is quickly relieved by Low's Toothache Gum. Price 10 cents. Refuse substitutes.

"No," said the magazine editor "we cannot use your poem. The sentiment is beautiful and the metre and rhyming are perfect, but nevertheless it is not suited to a high-class literary magazine."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the poet in not unnatural surprise.

"Anyone can understand it."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Street Incident.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. D. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!" "And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion, and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach trouble."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

GEN. WHITE APPOINTED.

The Official Gazette of London, announces that General White, the descendant of Lady Smith has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

The Best Medicine.

Mrs. Alma Goggin, Cape Bold, N. B., says: "I had an attack of Liver Trouble and Indigestion, and decided to take Lax Liver Pills. They had a better and more lasting effect than any remedy I ever took."

Deacon Goodly—Bry, don't you know that you shouldn't play ball on Sunday?

Johnny Jones—Oh, that's all right, deacon. We ain't playing; we're practising for tomorrow's game.

Severe Headaches.

"For some time I was troubled with very severe headaches. I tried Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder and got immediate relief."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

B.B.B. Cures Ringworm.

"I had ringworm on my head for nearly a year. I consulted three doctors but derived little or no benefit from their treatment."

"I then commenced to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Besides taking it internally I washed the affected parts with it and when the bottle was finished I was completely cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters cures sores, pleurs, boils, pimples, eczema and all skin eruptions of the most chronic type. It makes the blood rich and pure, drives all foul material from the system and builds up the tissues of the body.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUND THE ENDS.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find work on the ship. "Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have work."

The Irishman got hold of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said, "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said, "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And, faith, there's another end to it, your honor."

He was immediately engaged.

Pain-Killer cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it acts as a diaphoretic and detersive. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Little Johnny—Mamma, let's play I am your mother and you are my little boy.

Mamma—Very well, dear. How shall we play it?

Little Johnny—I'll tell you. You start to do something, and I'll tell you not to.

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

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

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

"I've bought a bulldog," said Parnell to his friend Lesup, "and I want a motto to put over his kennel. Can you think of something?"

"Why not use a dentist's notice—" "Teeth inserted here?" suggested Lesup.

"I purchased a bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup for my little girl two and a half years old, and gave her the medicine. The result was she passed fifteen round worms in five days."

Mrs. B. ROY, Kilmanagh, Ont.

M. Lee—I want to purchase thoroughbred cow, but I don't know how to look up the pedigree.

Giles—Why don't you look in a cattle log?

Hagyard's Yellow Oil reduces swelling, allays inflammation, takes out pain and cures cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints, etc., more effectively than any other remedy.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well. They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give strength, refreshing sleep and banish headache and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, listless, tired women, who have come to think there is no cure for their ailments.

Read the words of encouragement in this letter from Mrs. Thos. Souders, Clinton, New London, P.E.I.

"Last fall I was in a very serious condition suffering from nervousness and weakness. I got so bad at last that I could hardly move around, and despaired of ever getting well. Seeing Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills highly recommended for such conditions I purchased a box.

"Before I had taken half of it I could notice an improvement in my condition and when I had used two boxes I was completely cured."

"It was wonderful how these pills took away that dreadful feeling of nervousness and gave me strength."

"I recommended them to my neighbor who was troubled with nervousness, and they cured her, too. We all think there is nothing equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

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OFFICES—Cambridge Block, Charlottetown. Aug. 30, 1899—y

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