

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 8

Calendar for Feb. 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 6th, 9h. 10.6 a.m.
Full Moon, 14th, 7h. 38.9 a.m.
Last Quarter, 22nd, 5h. 59.7 a.m.
New Moon, 29th, 3h. 37.7 a.m.

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



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August 2, 1893—6m

AT OTTAWA.

FIRST WEEK OF SESSION—A SHORT BUT SHARP DEBATE—HOW CANADA CAME TO BE LAST IN AFRICA—SIR WILLFRID ADMITS THAT HE DOES NOT LEAD BUT HAS FOLLOWED SIR CHARLES AND THE PEOPLE.—BORDEN WILL OFFER TO GARRISON HALIFAX—THE RACE AND RELIGION CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Feb 10.—Parliament has closed its first week's sittings, and has already cleared away the preliminary work. The debate on the address was finished on the 10th day. Last year this debate was continued for some weeks, and took in the discussions which usually belong to the budget. This year we may expect more budget speeches. But the ministers are in a panic over the state of affairs. They are not ready with business and counted on a long opening debate to cover this deficiency. Then they would have blamed the opposition for obstructing business. As it is they had to adjourn the House before dinner yesterday for want of something to do. After the rather formal speeches of the mover and seconder, Sir Charles Tupper took the floor and almost at once plunged into the question of chief interest. The correspondence relating to the despatch of troops to Africa had been brought down earlier in the day. It showed the order in which the British Colonies had offered help. The dates are as follows:

HOW THE OFFERS CAME IN.
July 11, 1899, Queensland offered 250 mounted men, with machine guns. Mr. Chamberlain, replying the same day, said that the offer was greatly appreciated, but he hoped the troops would not be needed. On September 22nd the Queensland government again asked whether troops were wanted and if so, where they should be sent. October 3rd Mr. Chamberlain accepted the offer and instructed for organization.

July 12th, offers were telegraphed by the Victoria Government. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the offer of volunteers would be filed in the War Office. September 22nd, Victoria asked for instructions as to organization of a force for South Africa. October 3rd, Mr. Chamberlain gave the necessary directions.

The Malay States offered a contingent July 17th; Lagos, July 18th; Hong Kong, 21st. These offers were not accepted, but were apparently much appreciated.

New South Wales, on July 21st announced the offer of 1,800 officers and men. On the 26th Mr. Chamberlain sent an appreciative reply, saying that if the necessary reply offer would be taken up. On October 3rd Mr. Chamberlain wired to Australia that the New South Wales offer was accepted.

New Zealand was heard from, September 28, the legislature offering to equip and transport a contingent. Mr. Chamberlain gave a cordial reply the next day, and on October 3rd, accepted the proposition. Down to this date the Government of Canada had made no offer of troops, and one day later than the acceptance of the offer from Australia Sir Wilfrid declared that the Canadian Government could not and would not offer soldiers for Africa. Still later Mr. Tarte declared that no troops would be sent.

A PROPOSITION FOR ENGLAND.
But on October 3rd, when Mr. Chamberlain was accepting offers from Australia, he sent a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, returning to the patriotic spirit of the people of the Dominion and explaining the arrangements which were going on with the other provinces.

The Government of Canada gave the despatch ten days' consideration before replying. During this period Western Australia offered assistance which was accepted, October 6. New Zealand arranged for the transport of her contingent; Tasmania offered a company which was accepted, October 10; New South Wales offered a field battery; Victoria announced the time of departure of her contingent; Tasmania fixed the date of sailing; South Australia made final arrangements for the departure of troops; New South Wales offered a medical staff. These things happened before the Canadian government replied to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion. It was on October 14 that Lord Minto was able to despatch the first Canadian Government offer of assistance.

WHAT HAPPENED IN CANADA.
Sir Charles Tupper explained in detail the steps of progress in this country. He pointed out that the Canadian Parliament was in session when the offers from the other colonies began to pour in to West-

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Minister, Colonel Hughes brought the matter to the Premier's attention, and invited him to follow the Australian example. Sir Charles Tupper showed the leader of the Government the despatches announcing what other colonies were doing. The Government sent Parliament away some weeks later, without doing anything, and then explained that the Ministers could not do so because Parliament was not in session.

Sir Charles returned from England in October to find that while individual Canadians by thousands had offered their services, the Canadian Government had still done nothing. He sent a telegram to the premier from Halifax advising him to act and assuring him that he would have the support of the Conservative party. This was when Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte were proclaiming everywhere that the Government had no power or right to do anything. But in the end the force of Canadian opinion backed up by the message of Mr. Chamberlain, elicited a response that Canada would send a contingent, and the corps was sent.

GAVE MORE THAN STRATHCONA.
Sir Charles Tupper, having shown how Canada came to be last, went on to express his opinion of Mr. Tarte's St. Vincent de Paul speech and of his hysterical La Patrie articles asking what we have to do with the affairs of Africa. He described the Boersa episode, which is now pretty well understood by readers who have followed this correspondence, and closed by expressing the opinion that great as was the service rendered to the Empire by Lord Strathcona, the contribution of the 2500 men who were going to South Africa to fight was infinitely greater. The High Commissioner made a magnificent offer of money. The men in the ranks not only offered their time and their lives as well. And yet the speech from the throne, which commended the government first and Lord Strathcona next, did not mention the patriotism of the volunteers.

THE PREMIER EVADES.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier had little to say. He devoted the greater part of his time to a discussion of some speeches made by Sir Charles Tupper years ago on the relation of the colonies to the empire. Sir Charles had then expressed the opinion that it would not be wise for Canada to make a cash contribution to the defence of the Empire in time of peace, as he thought she could perform better defensive service by strengthening her own borders and providing lines of transportation. Sir Wilfrid read these observations as if they applied to condition, like the present when the Empire is at war. More interesting was the Premier's defence of himself and his colleagues. Sir Wilfrid stated that the Government did not try to lead the people in this matter. He claimed that it was the duty of the Ministers to wait till public opinion asserted itself so clearly that it could not be mistaken. This the Government had done.

Three days later Mr. Charlton, discussing the question when it had come up in another form, defended his leader by saying, "Great leaders never lead public sentiment." In his opinion they only obeyed the voice of the people. In other words, a great leader is simply a submissive follower. In that sense Mr. Charlton and six score of his associates are great leaders. But even this defence does not seem to clear up the case. For it happens that Sir Wilfrid did try to lead. He and Mr. Tarte were the only Ministers who issued statements or proclamations, and their counsel was against

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sent help to Africa. The people refused to follow them and so they turned around and followed the people.

END OF THE DEBATE.
On Tuesday the debate was

ard Cartwright. Mr. Forster had the advantage of speaking after the Premier and his reply involved Sir Wilfrid in a network of contradictions. For one thing Sir Wilfrid had declared that the Australian colonies were in a position to act more promptly than Canada, because when the time for action came the Australian legislatures were sitting. But as a matter of fact a Canadian parliament was sitting when the first offers from Australia were sent, and the Australian legislatures were not in session at the time. Moreover Sir Wilfrid in his own memorandum recommending the offer of the first Canadian contingent remarks that "such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial practice" and adds: "Already under similar conditions New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland is about to send 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each." Evidently Sir Wilfrid did not then think that the Australian circumstances were different from ours.

RACE AND CREED.
Three times since the address was adopted the house got back to Africa. One debate arose over the constant, deliberate and systematic efforts of the premier and his associates from Quebec to raise the race cry in that province against the Conservatives. It was charged by Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Davis, Mr. Henderson and others that La Patrie and other French organs of the Government were acting under instructions to constantly represent the Conservative party in other provinces as the bitter enemies of the French speaking people, pledged leader and party, to a war of extermination. Mr. Monk, himself a French-Canadian Conservative from near Montreal, solemnly protested against the policy of slander adopted by Mr. Tarte's organ, and followed generally in the press and on the platform by Government supporters in Quebec. He insisted that the French were a singularly broad-minded people, yet he feared that this persistent misrepresentation might have the effect of deceiving the people and driving out of Parliament the few Conservatives who still had seats in the province. Mr. Tarte had boasted that the Opposition would not elect six men in Quebec province, and he was taking this unfair means to bring the thing about. Mr. Monk promised to continue his protests while he remained, even if he had to go soon.

A CANADIAN GARRISON AT HALIFAX.
Yesterday Mr. McNeill and several other members were made happy. Some days ago Mr. McNeill asked whether the Government would see its way clear to offer a garrison for Halifax and so enable the British regulars stationed there to be sent to the front. It had been understood that the war office would like to use these regulars. When the subject was first brought up the Premier said that he had not heard of the prospective withdrawal of the regulars. The next time Mr. McNeill raised the question, Sir Wilfrid was not yet informed. Yesterday he replied with the announcement that the Government would make the offer suggested by Mr. McNeill. So once more the Premier has allowed himself to drift with the current. Mr. Borden gratified Mr. Davin with the announcement that his department was considering the question of organizing several corps of mounted rifles as a defence force in the west. Mr. Davin had a motion on the proper calling for such an organization but when the minister promised to take the matter up as rapidly as possible he with-

draw his motion and gave the department a chance.

NOTES.
The Gerry-mander bill of last year had been introduced without change by Mr. Mulock. T

Mr. Mulock says that there are six new Senators this year and he hopes that they will persuade their colleagues to give a consideration to the case? Mr. Mulock seems to be well satisfied that the six Senators appointed by the government will vote for the bill without consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Fortier, the new member for Lotbiniere. The first Minister publicly called upon the people to vote for Mr. Fortier's opponent, while two of his colleagues spoke against Mr. Fortier on the hustings. All the same Mr. Fortier is here with a good substantial majority, and Sir Wilfrid, who on this occasion at least made a mistake in his judgment of public opinion is trying to make the best of him.

The new member for Winnipeg has not arrived. He is not Mr. Martin after all, but Mr. Patten the labor candidate, who was found on a recount to have the most votes.

The Government press is sorry that the election of Mr. Martin was announced as a Liberal victory. But Mr. Sifton is glad all over. He hates an old fashioned consistent Liberal more than he does a Tory of the deepest dye.

Rev. Andrew McGillivray.
(Antigonish, N. S., Jan. 18th.)

"One of the oldest and best loved of the priests of the Diocese has gone to his reward. At his home in Dunsmuir, Pictou Co., not far from the spot where he first saw the light, the Rev. Andrew McGillivray passed away in peace on the evening of Friday last.

Born on the 29th of October, 1828, he had entered upon his seventy-second year. His parents were Hugh McGillivray and Catherine Macdonald. After a number of years spent as pupil and teacher successively in the schools of his native county, he entered St. Francis Xavier's College when it was first opened at Arichat in 1853. In the following year, when the College was removed to Antigonish, he was one of the first names to be enrolled on its register. Here he made his studies in philosophy and theology, and was ordained to the priesthood at Arichat on the 14th of February, 1858. The candles which he held in his hand on the day of his ordination he ever kept by him as a souvenir, and his light fell upon him as he lay in death.

In his retirement he passed the greater part of his time in preparing for death. When the summons came, true priest and faithful servant of Jesus Christ that he was, he went gladly forth to meet the Master whom he had served so long and so well. Far from being a terror, death was to him but a sweet and blessed passage from the tribulations of this world to the peace of God's Kingdom.

Father Andrew, as he was familiarly and lovingly known, will be missed and mourned by many, not only in the diocese but beyond it. He was a typical Highlander, in love with the language and the folk lore of the Gael, and with a very tender spot in his heart for the land of his fathers beyond the seas. He possessed an exhaustless fund of anecdote, and was a most entertaining companion. And he was the soul of hospitality. His door was wide open to the stranger, nor were the needy ever turned away empty-handed. Above all, he was a true priest, gifted with an earnest simple faith, and filled with love for Mother Church.

In death he lies side by side with the two who gave him life and first taught him to know and worship his Maker. The hills he trod in boyhood stand sentinel over his grave; he sleeps beneath their shadow. And the waters of the neighbouring Gulf, which crowned their lullaby over his cradle, now chant his requiem while he sleeps his last sleep, till he awakens again in the morning of the resurrection.

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August 2, 1893—6m

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1900.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.

Scandalous Bargain Repudiated.

A few weeks ago, our readers will remember, we referred to the scandalous condition in which the Greenway Government left the public affairs of Manitoba when they were kicked out of office.

The evidences of political immorality are so abundant in all the public departments that the McDonald Government have appointed a royal commission to investigate the whole business.

Mean time, Hon. Hugh John McDonald, the new Premier, has made a pronouncement regarding Greenway's infamous conduct in the railway subsidy.

will be repudiated. The recent Provincial elections were going on in Manitoba, Greenway and his colleagues declared that the C. P. R. Company were buying certain branch lines, without a dollar of subsidy from the Province.

Prior to the elections, Hugh John had been Solicitor for the C. P. R., and Mr. Greenway took much pains to warn the people that if they put Mr. McDonald in power, whenever the interests of the Province and of the C. P. R. would clash Mr. McDonald would be sure to favor the C. P. R. as against the Province.

But a plank of Hugh John's platform advocated government ownership of Railways and abolition of the bonus system. Hugh John carried the elections, and as soon as he took office he unearthed abundant evidence that Greenway had attempted to carry the elections by most egregious lying; that while he publicly announced that the Province was not called upon to pay one cent of railway subsidies, he had secretly agreed to pay the C. P. R. over \$184,000 of the Provincial funds.

For a portion of this money Mr. Greenway had endeavored to bind the Province by letters written after he had been defeated at the polls. These letters embodied the verbal agreement arrived at between the Railway Company and the Government. But for a certain amount of the \$184,000 an attempt had been made by Greenway to bind the Province in a still more formal manner—by passing an order in council. This order in council was passed while the Legislature was in session; but the matter was never submitted to the Legislature, and the payment of the money was never ratified by the people through their representatives.

After giving the matter serious attention he considers the Provincial credit is not pledged to carry out the agreement by which Greenway promised this money to the Railway Company. He therefore declares that his Government is under no legal or moral obligation to assume responsibility in the matter. Hon. Hugh John's declaration, that he repudiates this whole scheme, is received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the Province of Manitoba, and entrenches him deeper still in the affections of the people. It was a deep laid scheme on the part of Greenway to entrap Hugh John, in consequence of his former intimate connection with the affairs of the C. P. R. But it failed, and its only effect is to bury Greenway deeper than ever in political degradation and immorality. Hugh John promised to give the people of Manitoba clean and economical government, something to which they had long been strangers, and he is carrying out his pledges. The exposure of these scandals of the Greenway Government may reasonably be regarded as a far distant as Manitoba, will have to walk the plank.

On Thursday last a large and representative gathering of delegates from the third district of Prince County assembled in Compton's Hall, Summerdale, for the purpose of nominating candidates in the Liberal-Conservative interest, to contest the district at the next general election. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The two old candidates, Messrs. John A. McDonald and Joseph F. Arenault, were unanimously chosen as standard bearers. Rousing speeches were made by the candidates and others, and the meeting was brought to a close by cheers for the Queen and for the candidates. At a large and enthusiastic convention of Liberal-Conservatives held at Eldon on Saturday last, Messrs. A. McLean and Henry Wood were unanimously chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidates for the Belfast district at the forthcoming general election. The candidates and others delivered eloquent and convincing speeches, and the enthusiasm manifested indicates that the Belfast district will give a splendid account of itself when the day of battle arrives. Thus the good work goes on.

PREMIER Farquharson who, together with Messrs. Rogers and

Dominion Parliament.

In consequence of the winter communication with the mainland via Picton, mail matter from New Brunswick and the upper Provinces reaches here twenty-four hours later than by the summer arrangement. For this reason our Ottawa letter of Saturday's date did not reach us in time for publication in this issue.

We are trying to arrange matters in such a way that the letters will be dispatched earlier from the Capital. During the past week, the principal questions under discussion were the vote of two million dollars to cover the expenses of the Canadian contingents to South Africa, and the resignation of General Hutton from the command of the Canadian militia forces.

The debate on the money re the contingents elicited a number of speeches, and the many changes in the Government's attitude relative to the sending of troops were most thoroughly enquired into. Bourassa and Monet, both of whom were known to be opposed to the sending of troops, were heard from. Although Bourassa expressed himself as opposed to the sending of Canadian

troops, he was not so categorical as to prepare to oppose the Government for sending them. This confirms the supposition that he and Laurier and Tarte had a perfect understanding with one another when he resigned his seat as a protest against the Government's action in the matter of sending the troops. Mr. Monet was more consistent; he expressed himself as opposed to the Government's action in the matter. He refused in consequence to attend the Government caucus. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and other members of the opposition showed up the Government's shilly shallying of the Government on the contingent question.

As regards General Hutton, it has long been thought that strained relations existed between himself and the Government. However that may be, the General resigned about a fortnight ago. It is stated he has been recalled and appointed to active duty in South Africa. It is hinted he asked for his recall in consequence of the friction existing between himself and the Government. The matter was brought up in the House about a week ago, and it was asked why the General had resigned. The Government did not wish to discuss the matter at all. In the meantime General Hutton was tendered a farewell banquet by officers of the militia and other friends. At this banquet the General plainly intimated that the Government exercised an improper political influence over the militia organizations of the country. This seems to have annoyed the Government's official tongue. Sir Wilfrid now says there is no longer any reason for keeping silence. He denies that the Government exercises any such undue influence as that attributed to them by General Hutton. That is just what Sir Wilfrid would be expected to do.

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THE WAR! The War Office received the following despatch from Lord Roberts on Friday:—"JACOBSDALE, February 16.—2 a. m.—French with a force of horse artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry reached Kimberley last evening. It is in our possession. It was found almost evacuated yesterday, but full of wounded, including several British from Rensburg. The Boer patrol fell back when our troops entered. "General French reports he has dispersed the enemy at Alexanderfontein and Oliphantsfontein, capturing a large amount of supplies and ammunition. His horses are suffering from illness and many remounts will be required, but the health of the men is excellent, and casualties few. The troops are in high spirits."

A later despatch to the War Office from Lord Roberts says Kelly-Kenny's brigade Friday captured seventy-eight waggon loads of stores and ammunition belonging to General Cronje. The following is full text of Lord Roberts' despatch:—"JACOBSDALE, Feb. 17, 5.30 a. m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight waggon loads of stores, and two waggon loads of mauler rifles, shotguns, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's larger which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener despatched his messenger."

At Jacobsdale Gen. Cronje is in full retreat with Kelly-Kenny harassing him. The London Daily Telegraph on Saturday published the following from Newswort, dated Johannesburg, in transmission:—"Very severe fighting has occurred on both our flanks near Rensburg. "The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire regiment on their left and with desperate determination charged home only to experience such heavy fire from our men that the death roll of the assailants must have been considerable. A patrol of the Buffs' Dragoons was surrounded by some 200 Boers, gallantly cut its way through without losing a man. A company of the New South Wales Mounted Infantry was unfortunately annihilated. Most of the men's bayonets however, bore the impress of sanguinary conflict with their foes. Colonel Conyngham was shot through the heart at the outset of an engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of fifty Colonial officers only one returned to camp."

In the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdale by the British troops, the hasty retreat of General Cronje from Magerfontein, and the relief of Kimberley, the Royal Canadian Regiment has given a share. When the order to make the forward movement were given the Canadians, who were brigaded in the ninth division, moved out from Wedgefield on the right flank of the force to attack Jacobsdale as a reserve. Preparatory to the occupation of Jacobsdale, General French arrived at Wedgefield on the 15th, and the 7th division advanced upon Jacobsdale from the East. On the afternoon of the same day, after the junction of forces at Wedgefield and the decision to advance upon Jacobsdale, it was seen that a sharp fight was in store. The City of London Volunteers formed the advance guard,

"THE BETTER PART"

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HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Feb. 21—3m Agent for Canada.

The Laurentian with the second contingent on board lost one man and thirteen horses on the passage between Halifax and the Cape Verde Islands.

General debility and a "run down" state calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is The D. & L. Emulsion. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

The South Wales Borderers were placed in the centre, the North Staffords on the right flank. These latter were the first in Jacobsdale. They cleared out the Boers opening them out for a gallant charge with the bayonet. Meanwhile the artillery shelled the outskirts of the town.

Returning towards Magerfontein where General Cronje's forces were entrenched. Colonel Henry and Major Hazlett were wounded and captured in the action on Tuesday, and after the Boers evacuated Jacobsdale, we found these officers and ten of the British who had been wounded in prison engaged in the German Red Cross hospital. While the Canadians as part of ninth division were protecting the right flank of the troops operating for the capture of Jacobsdale, the rear guard composed of troops from the Ninth division attacked Westerveld drift. They were acting as an escort to the British supply column and quite a heavy engagement resulted. General French with cavalry, after the capture of Jacobsdale, pushed on towards Kimberley, and official information which reached here on Thursday at midnight stated that he had relieved that Club there on Friday evening died at the place there. In the advance from Wedgefield several Canadians fell on the march, and are either in hospital or captured. Their names are Private James Drake, formerly of the 63rd, formerly of the 63rd, Halifax; Private T. J. Walsh, formerly of the 68th of the Princess Louise Fusiliers, of St. John, of "H" Company; Private Borden was of "D" Company; Private A. W. Woodward, formerly of the 28th Middlesex Light Infantry; Private G. B. Cochran, formerly of the Fifth regiment of Canadian artillery, both of "A" Company.

The London Daily News on Monday published the following despatch, dated Sunday morning, Feb. 18, from Modder River: Our sudden appearance seems to have astounded the enemy and thrown them into a panic. All their positions were hurriedly evacuated and the big guns at Magerfontein and Kimberley were left behind. General Cronje moved his transport, consisting of many hundred waggon, along a bank of the kopje north of the Modder towards Koffyfontein. It got past our mounted infantry, but owing to weariness had to stop. Thereupon, our artillery opened fire upon it. The main body of the Boer force kept up a running fight the whole day, vainly trying to escape. Each time their advance guard sought to move off, our mounted infantry galloped around and checked them. We never attempted to stop their main movement, contenting ourselves with trying to check them. Their position at Koffyfontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholesome dread of ten thousand cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly.

A London despatch of the 19th says: The news is now amply confirmed that General Cronje has escaped. Every detail however, proves how admirably Lord Roberts' plans were conceived and were successful. But for the unexpected delay at Dekil's Drift, which was almost impassable for waggon, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day gave them their chance for a hasty retreat. All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly to time. The troops were welcomed by Major John Hanbury Williams, Military Secretary to the Governor of Cape Colony, and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of His Excellency.

Gen. Buller announces that he has captured Huisar Hill and Monte Cristo Hill, driving the Boers across the Tugela. He took several camps, a quantity of ammunition and stores and a few prisoners. His casualties were slight. Heavy fighting is looked for all this week. Bugler Dunn, the 15 year old boy, who was first across the river at Tugela and shot four Boers, saw the Queen at Osborne Monday morning and was presented with a silver mounted eagle, suitably inscribed. She wished him a successful career in the army.

A despatch of the 19th to the London Times from Newswort, describing the retirement to Arundel draws attention to the devotion of twenty men of the Victoria Mounted Rifle who were caught in a trap and died to a man, fighting to the last. Modder River, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of General Cronje's division was marked by a number of conflicts, his detail entry into Kimberley was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off the signalling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to the Modder River, saying "The Boers are shelling the town." The advancing column replied: "This is General French coming to the relief of Kimberley." The garrison was incredulous, and thought the message was a Boer ruse, and flashed the query "What regiment are you?" The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously awaited援 was at hand and a few hours later Gen. French at the head of a column made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them.

CARLETON, Feb. 20.—Repairs to the railway are sufficiently advanced to enable the despatch of the first train to Kimberley, laden with coal. Military requirements will be the first consideration, second food stuffs, then passengers. The train for the last, it is anticipated, will start on Wednesday or Thursday. It is unofficially reported that Kitchener has brought Cronje to a standstill, cutting off his retreat to Bloemfontein. LONDON, Feb. 20.—Kitchener is ten miles from Bloemfontein. Roberts with main force is only twenty-five miles from the Free State capital. LONDON, Feb. 20.—Buller has chased the Boers out of the North Tugela and the relief of Ladysmith will be effected in twenty-four hours.

LATEST. Just as we are going to press, the news comes that the Canadians were in battle on Sunday and lost nineteen men killed and sixty-one wounded. Among the killed are Roland D. Taylor, son of E. W. Taylor, Esq. of this city. Two Islanders were wounded: Lane, of Rocky Point and Wayne of Hunter River. A despatch received from London today says that Ladysmith has been relieved. "There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

It is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

It is a marvelous flesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle. To be sure you get the genuine DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Montreal.

REMNANTS—You can buy remnants of print cottons, grey cottons, white cottons, remnants of flannelets, cloths, dress goods, tickings, nearly half price. Come soon before they are all gone.—J. B. MacDonald & Co

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store. I-3 OFF SPECIAL OFFER IN NEW FASHIONABLE JACKETS

About 20 Colored and 20 Black. Some Silk Lined, some not, but all perfect fitting. \$4.15 for \$2.75, 7.50 for 5.00, 10.75 for 7.25

There is a long winter ahead of you yet—and a New Jacket! Buy now. STANLEY BROS.

We Don't Want Profit ON THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER GOODS

We have received all we can reasonably expect. It is good business just to get rid of all surplus lots, even though it be at a loss. The lowest prices ever quoted on similar goods, leads us to expect the largest February trade in our history.

Sheeting. 28c for 16c, 30c for 18c. Underclothes. \$1.28 for 75c, 1.50 for 1.00. Hard Hats. \$1.00 for 50c, 2.00 for 1.00. Soft Hats. 75c for 25c, \$2.50 for 1.50. Men's Pants. \$1.00 for 75c, 1.30 for 1.00.

Print Cotton. 14c for 8c, 8c for 5c. Caps. 75c for 50c, \$1.50 for 90c. Robes. \$5.75 for 4.00, 10.00 for 8.00. Sacque Cloths. 75c for 50c, \$1.50 for 1.00. Children's Tams. 70c for 39c, 75c for 50c.

These are come again prices, and they will stand at that until every article is sold as advertised. PROWSE BROS

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Pork was selling yesterday for 5 1/2c. per pound. There was a very small market.

The Government of Sir James Winter was defeated in the Newfoundland Legislature on Tuesday last.

ROLAND B. Moloney, was sentenced at New York on Friday to die in the electric chair during the week beginning March 26.

The Mother Superior of the Charlottetown Hospital gratefully acknowledged the receipt of \$132.80 proceeds of the social recently given in aid of the institution.

In the final game for the Stanley Cup and the hockey championship of the world, the Shamrocks of Montreal, on Friday night defeated the Victorias of Winnipeg by a score of 5 to 4.

A YACHT belonging to Mr. Victor Dous of Charlottetown, while coming to this city from West River, on Friday morning was lost in the ice. It is thought that she accidentally drove into a hole left by musel mud diggers.

A CAPE Town despatch says: The American ship Sea View, Captain Howes from Wallaroo, December 3, has arrived at Lorenzo Marques with eight hundred tons of flour. She evaded the British warships until within the three mile limit.

Word was received at Ottawa on Saturday of the death of Private Moore, of B Company, in South Africa. He belonged to London, Ont. His death was caused by enteric fever. This is the fifth death among the Canadians from natural causes since the contingent left Quebec.

ERNEST J. Mullaly, of H. A. Dingwell's Sash and Door factory, Souris, in spending a few weeks vacation among his friends. As a skilled mechanic he has few equals, and for the past two years he has faithfully performed his duties. He intends taking a trip to Boston to visit his friends there. Bon voyage.—Com.

The store of Mr. E. W. Cannon, of St. Eleanor's, was burglarized on Wednesday night last, and a considerable amount of goods was stolen. It is said that the thieves are known. The stolen goods from Mr. Cannon's store have since been found along with a quantity of other goods taken from other stores. The burglars have been arrested.

WHILE crossing Alberton Harbour with a load of musel mud on Wednesday last, Mr. James Foley, of Kildare, noticed that the ice in front of his team looked unsafe, so he concluded to turn around and take another direction. While he was in the act of doing this, the sleigh broke through, carrying the horse to the bottom. Mr. Foley himself escaped.

On Friday morning at five o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. John P. Brennan, of Alberton, and totally destroyed the house and all the furniture. The fire which started in the cellar is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the furnace. The buildings near by were saved with great difficulty. The house was insured, but the furniture was not.

Children will go sleighing. They return covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

FOUR persons were killed by the collision of two trains with the Canadian Pacific Quebec Express at the crossing near Three Rivers, Que. on Friday. Engineer Bellmoir was killed instantly and his wife died in the station at Three Rivers as did her brother, Charles LeFrancois, while the remaining victim, a sister of Lafrancois, died as she was being taken to the Three Rivers Hospital. All were residents of Mont Carmel.

The British steamer Sabine, Captain Taylor, from New York January 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, has been seized by the British gunboat Thrush and brought to Delagoa Bay on suspicion of having on board articles contraband of war. Before the Sabine sailed from New York it was rumored that she had on board a large quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition, army blankets and general supplies; but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The vessel was cleared for Delagoa Bay.

The store and warehouse occupied by W. A. Burdette, Dundas, were completely destroyed by fire Saturday night. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight, and when discovered the store was in flames, which soon spread to the warehouse. All the contents of the store were destroyed, but the most of the goods in the warehouse were saved. The buildings were owned by Mr. Richard Burdette and were not insured. There was insurance to the amount of \$2000 on the goods. It is not known how the fire started.

A BEAUTIFUL statue of St. Anthony of Padua, presented to St. Dunstan's Cathedral (the names of the donors being withheld by their request) was solemnly blessed on Sunday evening last, by his Lordship the Bishop. Previous to the blessing an instruction on devotion to the Saints, with particular reference to St. Anthony of Padua, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Morrison. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, his Lordship being assisted at the blessing and Benediction by Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. Father Connolly as sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies.

The Crystals of Summerside are now the champion hockey players of P. E. Island, having defeated the Abegweitians on Friday night by a score of five goals to three, thus winning the trophy and championship. The game was very fast all through, but the Crystals generally had the best of it. The Abegweitians though playing very good hockey this year, do not appear to be up to the standard of former years. In the intermediate game between the second Abegweitians and the Summerside Stars, the referee gave a decision of 7 to 6 in favor of the former. The Stars have entered a protest, claiming that they were entitled to seven goals.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last an interesting will case was before His Honor the Master of the Rolls. The case, the further bearing of which has been postponed until Friday next, is briefly as follows: A native of Newfoundland, but for some 30 years resident in this province, and remaining a bachelor, aged a master of \$800. His name was Morgan Hinchley, and he died at Rustico some years ago. He left a will, commencing "In the name of God, Amen," appointing Joseph Carter and James McKenna, Charlottetown, executors, and bequeathing \$400 to St. Vincent de Paul Society, and \$700 to Francis Trainor, of Charlottetown, to pay such orders as testator should leave, his funeral expenses and for his (Trainor's) diem and trouble. The executors recognized and Trainor administered. The deceased did not leave any orders regarding the disposal of the \$700, and Trainor claims that he is entitled to it, in his own right for his own use. The next of kin of deceased contend that it goes to them, and this suit was brought to settle that question.

SHIRTS! Shirts! — Slightly damaged but nothing to hurt the goods 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c. all going now for 25c. each. — J. B. Macdonald & Co.

DIED.

At Alberton on the 6th inst. Mrs. Vincent, aged 81 years.

Suddenly, at Wellington, on the 24th, ult. Martial Aroucault, aged 76 years. R. I. P.

At Mount Stewart, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late William E. Clarke.

At Summerside, on the 10th inst. J. F. Corey, M. D. aged 54 years, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters.

At Wellington, on the 13th ult., Mary Hilda, aged six months and seven days, daughter of James A. and Lucy McNeill.

At Lewiston, Maine, on Feb 15th, Mrs. Annie M. Smardon, aged 66 years, daughter of the late Henry Dumorell, of North Wiltshire.

At New Glasgow, N. S. on the 24th ult., William Grant Fraser, aged 67 years, formerly of Charlottetown, leaving a wife and three children.

At Forgan's Hill, Monaghan Road, on the 13th inst. James Connolly, brother of the late Owen Connolly, in the 71st year of his age. R. I. P.

At Stanhope, on the 31st ult., of whooping cough, Minnie Glazys, aged 3 years, and on the 2nd inst. Katie Bell, aged 4 years, daughters of James and Mary Ann McCabe.

At Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, 1900, Oswald Horasby, aged 68 years, leaving a wife and several children, of whom their loss. He was a native of Londonderry, N. S. R. I. P.

Surrounded by her children, at 95 McLeod Street, Arlington, Mass., in the 57th year of her age, Ann Yeo Ellis, wife of Robert Ellis, (shipbuilder) formerly of Biddeford, Lot 12 of Prince Edward Island.

At Lot 11, on the 31st ult., Philip Gahan, aged 103 years and 4 months. The deceased was a native of Malpeque, but spent the greater part of his long life at Lot 11, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In the early days of the Island's history, when the travelling was done by foot or boat, and later by driving, Mr. Gahan's home was often filled with travellers who he delighted to entertain, and from whom he would never accept any recompense. His remains were interred in St. Bridget's cemetery, Lot 11, R. I. P.

At East Bay, C. B. on the 3rd inst., fortified by the devout reception of the last Sacraments, Ronald McEachern passed away at the advanced age of 91 years. Deceased was a native of Scotland, a native of Lagan, in the Province of Scotland, immigrated to P. E. Island in 1878, and settled down in Tracadie, where he married Kate McMillin, a native of P. E. Island. In 1814 the McEachern family with a number of other Scotch families namely: Duncan Carr, Donald McEless, Donald Gillis, John McMillin, John McDonald, Angus McMillin, Edmond McAdam, Donald McDonald, Lauchlin McKinnon, Alex. McAdam, Donald McFiee and others moved to Cape Breton, and settled on farms at the North Side of East Bay, where their descendants to-day form quite a large community, and all in comfortable circumstances. The deceased Ronald McEachern, with his three brothers, who were all skilled mechanics, as are their sons, built a large schooner, "The Brothers," at the Bay, in 1841. In 1846 he and his brother Donald (D), who is still hale and hearty, made a voyage in the new schooner to Aberdeen, Scotland. On their return the same year they sold the schooner in Newfoundland. Deceased was married to Sarah Gillis of Arisaig Antigonish Co., who died two years ago. He leaves a family of eight sons and one daughter, a large circle of friends and acquaintances who all give their tributes of praise to the many good qualities of the deceased a kind father and a neighbor, a sincere Christian. May he rest in peace.

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS Pyny-Pectoral The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS Large Bottles, 25 cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop'rs. Ferry Davis' Pain Killer, New York Montreal

On Saturday afternoon fire was discovered in a back stairway leading to the Guardian press-room in the Prowse block. The alarm was given, and the occupants of the different offices were made aware of the state of affairs. They made their way as quickly as possible through the blinding smoke to the open air, with the exception of some ladies in Westlake's Photograph Studio, who found their retreat shut off. One of these was on the third story, but was rescued just in time by a fireman. The fire was soon extinguished, and it was found that the smoke had done the most harm. Messrs. R. H. Ramsay & Co's large stock of dry goods being badly damaged.

Ask to see those remnants of 28c. sheeting we are selling at 16c. To see them is to buy them. A long value at a short price. PROWSE BROS.

GLOVES! Gloves! — Warm lined gloves for men and women at manufacturers prices and out they go.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 892-1v

A. A. McLEAN, LL B., Q C Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses. P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown. HYNDMAN & CO. Agents. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

You have never in your life bought an ulster like the ones we are now clearing at our slaughter sale for \$3.50 look at them they are worth almost double.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN RIVER CHURCH.

Tenders are asked for the construction and completion of St. Mary's Church, up to the 5th March, next, to be addressed to the undersigned and marked. "Tender for Indian River Catholic Church." Plans and specifications can be seen on Monday, 5th February, next at the Bishop's Place and at the office of Mr. W. C. Harris, Architect, Charlottetown for ten days; afterwards they can be seen at the Parochial House, Summerside. A certified bank cheque of \$50.00 will be required to accompany each tender, which will be returned if tender is not accepted and forfeited if tenderer fail to accept, if called upon. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. D. J. GILLIS, P. P. Indian River, P. E. I., Jan 31 1900.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, and made between Edward McMurter, of Melville Road, Lot or Township number 29, Queen's County, and the late John McMurter, farmer, and Rose McMurter, of the same place, mother of the late Edward McMurter, and widow of the late John McMurter, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, of the other part. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number twenty-nine, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a square post fixed in the east side of Melville Road, and is marked and delineated on a plan of half Lot or Township number twenty-nine, as "No. 11," and is bounded and abutted as follows, that is to say:—On the north by Lot No. 11, which is leased to Allan McKinnon (now in possession of Charles Dunsford), and on the east by the division line of Lot number 29 and Lot number thirty, and on the south by land leased to—Lock (now in possession of Charles Dunsford), and on the west by the said road containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being the land mentioned and described in a certain indenture of lease, made the 15th day of September, A. D. 1898, between Lord Melville and wife of the one part, and one John McMurter of the other part, and is thus bounded and described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands, to John McMurter, dated the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1899, agreeably to a plan on the margin thereof.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number twenty-nine, as described and bounded in an indenture of lease made the 15th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, between Robert Francis Stewart, of the one part, and John McMurter of the other part, and being thus bounded and described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands, to John McMurter, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1899, agreeably to a plan on the margin thereof, both the above described lands comprising in the whole one hundred and fifty acres of land a little more or less.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will be offered by private sale. For further particulars apply at the office of Eneas A. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1900. CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagee.

CHEAP SALE OF

Boots & Shoes

20 to 50 per cent. discount

Full lines new stock 20 per cent. discount. Broken lines and odd lots 50 per cent. discount. Men's Overshoes, sizes 6 and 7, \$1.00 pair. Women's Overshoes, sizes 3, 4 and 5, 75c. pair. Misses Overshoes, sizes 13 to 2, 50c. pair.

FOR CASH ONLY. Money Back if You Want It.

J. B. Macdonald & Co. FOR SOLID BARGAINS.

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road. That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pigeon. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, executors of the late William Pigeon, or to James H. Boddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors. Jan. 31-1f Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Consequences of Treating Everybody FAIRLY

It is that we have won the confidence of the public, and they are learning that when we say we do any thing it is as good as done.

We Sell Honest Goods, We ask small profits, we deal squarely with you. Buy your Clothing from us and we will save you money

Men's and Boys' Pants, Suits, Over coats, Ulsters, Reefers. All the balance of our winter stock of Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost. We can save you money also on your

BOOTS AND SHOES

Our Boot department is stocked full of bargains for you. Before buying visit the

Model Shoe Department.

OUR IRON WEAR Rubbers and Overshoes Are becoming famous. Home-made Tweed and Flannels, Blanketings, Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Trunks, & Valises No goods are better, no prices lower, than at

THE MODEL STORE. R. H. RAMSAY & CO., THE OUTFITTERS.

WE'VE HEWN THE WAY. This is the leading Dry Goods Store of P. E. I. You may ask why? Because we keep the largest assortment of Dry Goods to choose from. Our trade is large because we sell good goods cheap, and you're almost sure to get what you want at "MY STORE." No matter how dull it is in Charlottetown, you'll always find "My Store" busy. There must be some reason for it. HERE IS THE REASON THIS MONTH All Furs at 25 p.c. All Ladies' Jackets at 33 1-3 p. c. All Winter Dress Goods AT 25 PC GREY FLANNEL -AT- 33 1-3 p. c. Discount. All Winter Goods must go when "MY STORE" gives bargains. They are more than newspaper bargains. They are genuine snaps. SENTNER, McLEOD & Co. Wholesale and Retail Successors to Beer Bros.

GLAD TRIMMINGS! For DRY GOODS Buyers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURS. We keep XMAS PRESENTS for Ladies, in FURS of all kinds. Dress Goods, Silk for BLOUSES, Kid Gloves, Umbrellas, Shawls, Prints for Aprons. Gents' Ties. Just received a nice new range in Ties in latest designs and styles. See our stock. Kid Gloves. Lined Kid at 75c., 85c., \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$3.00, Mocha Lined \$1.25 to \$3.50. Linen Collars & Cuffs. Our style and quality are the latest and best. Collars, 2 for 25c., Cuffs, 2 pair for 45c. Silk Handkerchiefs. Best value in Silk Handkerchiefs in the city. Olene and Surat Hemstitch, White and Fancy Brocade, 24c. to \$1.50. Cashmere Mufflers. A full range of plain colors and fancy silk stripes from 18c. to 60c. FURS. Gents' Fur Collars and Mitts. Secure early as they are going fast. Prices to suit the pocket. Cardigans. Large New Stock of English Cardigans just to hand and marked low. BRACES - Men's Fancy Braces, nice new and fresh stock, 10c. to 65c. HOSIERY - Black Cashmere Hosiery from 20c. to 48c. LADIES When purchasing your Souvenir for Gentlemen, remember we have a full stock of GENTS' TIES, Kid Gloves, Collars & Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Mufflers, FURS of all kinds, Wool Cardigans, Hosiery, Braces. We give above a few suggestions to help you in making your Christmas selections; and have many other suitable lines which cannot be mentioned here. When buying give us a call. We can save you money WEEKS & CO. The Peoples' Store. Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

Perfect Worm Medicine.

"I have given Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my children with excellent results, and I find it the most perfect worm medicine, as you see not required to give any Cathartic with it.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

HENRY TIMBOD, IN SACRED HEART REQUIEM. Perhaps ere yet the spring hath died into the summer, over all the land, the peace of His vast love shall fall Like some protecting wing.

Sciatica 2 Years.

Mr. Fred Platt, 12 Frankish Ave., Toronto, says that he suffered over two years with Sciatica. Three boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pain-remover every trace of the pain and made him as limber as a boy.

A Victim to the Seal of Confession.

A True Story, by Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J.

Published with the permission of Mr. B. Herder, publisher and bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

(Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

"No, Mother, I think as you do about it. We will not petition for a pardon, especially as Francis himself does not wish it."

"I should not wish it in his place," Father Regent said. "As I told you, I look upon his as a martyr's death. Who would refuse the crown when it is placed almost within his grasp?"

"From what Father Montmoulin said to me," the solicitor rejoined, "he appears to take the same view as his mother. Very well, as your Reverence approves of the refusal to appeal, we will abandon the idea, not avert, or postpone the sacrifice of which her son is the innocent victim."

CHAPTER XXI.

A FRESH AND HEAVY CROSS.

The Easter festival was over, and the rest of Easterweek had run its course. The prisoner in the condemned cell was prepared for death, and daily, hourly, he expected the announcement that his sentence was to be carried out on the morrow.

He was perfectly calm and resigned to his fate. The warders declared that he had never known a man under sentence of death look forward with so little dread of his last hour; with such an utter absence of either braggadocio and feigned bravery, or faint-hearted despondency; of abuse of judge and jury, or stoical indifference, or again of complaining and lamentation. His demeanor was grave, and he spent a great deal of time in prayer, but he was not melancholy; on the contrary, he seemed to possess inward peace and even joy, incomprehensible to the prison warders. Could they have looked into his soul they would have seen that though nature shrunk from the manner of the death awaiting him, the cause of it filled his heart with consolation.

"I die a victim of my sacerdotal obligations," he said to himself. "My death will be regarded by the Church as equivalent to martyrdom, like that of St. John Nepomucene. The Church teaches that such a death washes away sin, and that the individual whose privilege it is to suffer it, receives the crown of a martyr and enters immediately upon eternal felicity. Regarded in the light of faith, I am the happiest of mortals; I only fear that I am not worthy of this supreme happiness."

Such were Father Montmoulin's dispositions subsequent to his condemnation. He offered to God the sacrifice of his life, and prayed that it might be accepted. It was more the hope of obtaining this glorious crown, than dread of a convict's life that actuated him in his unequalled rejection of Meunier's suggestion that he should petition for a pardon. The lawyer guessed the reason, and did not press him further.

So did Father Regent. "I understand your motive," he said, "and should do the same in your place.

You are not bound to take steps to avert a death which will be attended with such great blessings for you." This utterance of the venerable priest was real consolation to Father Montmoulin, as it relieved his mind of a scruple which he had felt till then. He had a yet greater consolation in receiving Holy Communion, which Father Regent obtained permission to bring him several times. It was also a comfort to hear that his mother and sister had been set at liberty, and that their maintenance was provided for. He could now look forward tranquilly to the solemn hour when he should pass from the scaffold to the tribunal of the Great Judge, who knew his spotless innocence.

Low Sunday came, and the poor priest in his prison cell could not think without a pang of the children whom he had been preparing for their First Communion. He would never see them again he said to himself. And what would they think of him? And the other members of his flock, would they believe that their pastor was guilty of murder and theft? He asked for writing materials, and wrote a touching letter to those who were making their First Communion and all his parishioners; a letter which he desired to be read, if the Archbishop consented, on the Sunday after his execution. He also wrote to the Archbishop, to his dear friend Father Regent, and to the solicitor who defended him, expressing his gratitude to them and bidding them farewell. Finally he wrote a farewell letter to his mother and sister, begging them to spare him and themselves the anguish of a last interview. Death would not separate him from them in spirit, and instead of a painful parting on earth, they should look forward to a joyful reunion hereafter. This letter he wished to be delivered at once; the others after his execution.

On the following morning the prisoner was handcuffed and conducted from his cell into a larger apartment. "Is it for execution?" he asked the warders who came to fetch him, turning very pale. They replied that he would know presently. Father Montmoulin found the officers of justice assembled in the room to which he was taken. The clerk of the court again read the sentence of death; he then said, that as the fixed time allowed for petitioning for a retrieve or pardon had expired, the sentence now had the force of law. The President next inquired of the prisoner whether he was not having appealed against his sentence was to be regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of its justice.

Against this the priest emphatically protested solemnly asserting his complete innocence. He was perfectly willing to allow, he said, that his judges had acted in good faith, and had been misled by circumstantial evidence through no fault of his own. But at any rate now, when he could no longer have any hope of saving his life by denying the truth, when he was in fact about to appear before the judge who cannot be deceived, they might believe his protestation that he died innocent.

The calm and innocent manner in which he pronounced these words made a perceptible impression even upon the Public Prosecutor.

After a brief pause, the President drew a document from his pocket, explaining that with the unanimous concurrence of his colleagues upon the Bench, the majority of whom were of opinion that "the guilt of the prisoner was not fully proved, and in consideration of the previous blameless life of the condemned man, he had thought it his duty to memorialize the Home Secretary in his behalf. His representations had had the desired effect, and the sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, and transportation to New Caledonia. The clerk would read the pardon, and the fresh sentence, now in force, to the prisoner.

But Father Montmoulin, who had listened unmoved to the sentence of death, was seen to change color, and stagger as if he had received a blow. He would have fallen, but not one of the wardens quickly stepped to his side and steadied him. They were obliged to let him sit down for a few minutes to recover himself; at length he so far regained his composure as to stammer forth a few words of thanks to the President for the trouble he had given himself on his behalf. "But whether this service that you have rendered me, my Lord, is really a boon, God only knows," he added. "I thought to lay down my cross to-morrow, or even to-day; and now a yet heavier one is laid on my shoulders, one which I must bear for it may be many years to come."

The judge looked astonished and somewhat embarrassed. Addressing his colleagues, he said: "This is the first time in all my experience that a prisoner condemned to death did not wish for a pardon, I do not think he is bound to accept it, so if the prisoner prefers death—" Father Montmoulin interrupted him. "I think I am bound to accept the pardon because I am innocent, and life and death are in my hands. Were I guilty I should desire the utmost rigor of the law as a means of expiating my crime. As it is, I believe I ought not to refuse the prolongation of life which is offered to me, however heavy a burden it may be."

The President and the inferior judges discussed this point, and agreed that the prisoner was right. At the same time they felt more than ever convinced of his innocence. A guilty man would have been overjoyed at obtaining a pardon; at any rate, it was out of question that anyone would dissimulate so far as to feign indifference. But their private opinion could do nothing to alter an accomplished fact. The verdict could only be reversed by another trial, and this would only be granted on ground of new and incontrovertible evidence of the prisoner's innocence. Such evidence was not forthcoming. So the President once more asked the question: "Prisoner, do you accept the pardon offered you?"

"I believe my duty requires me to accept it."

"Let the prisoner be handed over to the Governor of the prison that the sentence of transportation may be carried out according to law."

The order was written out by the clerk, signed by the President, and stamped with the seal of the Court of Justice, to be delivered to the Governor. A sergeant of justice was deputed to accompany the prisoner to Marseilles, whence a vessel was to sail in the course of a week carrying convicts to New Caledonia.

MRS. GEO. TRAILL, A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man., Got Almost Instant Relief From Heart Trouble by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This time it is Mrs. Geo. Trill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man., who gives in the following words the history of her case.

"I obtained from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble at the time. I used the one box and got almost instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them."

"I am very thankful that I got the pills, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

Father Montmoulin rejoined indignantly. "What the deuce! I just hear him! He thinks one ought to treat the like of him with respect! Are you ready now?"

"I am ready to own that appearances are against me," the prisoner sorrowfully replied; he then added a tone of humble entreaty; "I may at least take my rosary with me. I have said it every day since my First Communion."

"Nothing of the sort! The rules do not allow convicts to take anything with them."

"It is also a remembrance of my poor mother—" The warder, who had grown quite fond of the prisoner while under his charge, here somewhat timidly interposed: "You may just as well let him keep the toy, Mr. Sergeant, I can do no harm to himself or anybody else with it."

"What business is that of yours? He shall not take rubbish with him. Now put on his handcuffs, and the prescribed fetters on his ankles, while I go and see if the State carriage is ready for his majesty."

So saying, the sergeant left the room. The warder seized the rosary and thrust it into Father Montmoulin's pocket. "You shall not be deprived of the thing, if it will be a comfort to you," he said, kindly, "even if it costs me my place. As true as I stand here, I believe you innocent of the crime for which you are condemned. Forgive me for putting these fetters on your legs, I cannot help it. I trust it will not be reckoned to me as a sin, because my calling obliges me to treat a priest in this way."

(To be continued.)

MRS. GEO. TRAILL, Women's Ailments.

Women are coming to understand that the Backaches, Headaches, Tired Feelings and Weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills are the most reliable remedy for any form of kidney complaint. They drive away pains and aches, make women healthy and happy—able to enjoy life to the fullest.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Buy a trunk, Pat?" said a dealer. "And what for should I buy a trunk," rejoined Pat. "To put your clothes in," was the reply. "And go naked!" exclaimed Pat, "not a bit of it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals and soothes the lungs and cures the worst kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any other remedy.

"No sir! No more meat," declared little Willie's father; "when boys your age start eating they never know when they've had enough."

"I guess," replied Willie, "when I grew to be big like you I won't be so hungry?" "No, I don't think you will."

I was cured of a lame back, after suffering 15 years by MINARD'S LINIMENT. ROBERT ROSS. Two Rivers, N.S. I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOHN A. PORBY, Antigonish. I believe of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS, Dalhousie.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. Careful Housekeeper.—Bridget, you may get all the preserves we canned last year and boil them up again. I am afraid they have begun to work.

It's a nice thing to use—Harvey's Yellow Oil. The skin it won't stain and the clothing won't soil. It limbers stiff joints, gives relief from all pain. If you use it but once, you will use it again.

Mr. O'Leary.—Johnny, every man must start at the foot. Johnnie.—Well, pa, have I got to be a bootblack?

AT NIGHT B. fore retiring take a Laxo-Liver Pill. It will work while you sleep without a grip or pain, curing Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia. Mr. Hensley has received a letter from the Queen saying that her majesty will be glad to receive a photo of his son, the lamented Captain Hensley, recently killed during the fighting on the Tugela.

Gentleman (to Irishman).—Well, Pa, I see you have a small garden. Pat.—Yes, sur. "What are you going to set in it for next season?" "Nothing, sur. I set it with potatoes last year, and not one of them came up."

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc. Chest Feels Tight. You seem all choked up and stuffed up with the cold—find it hard to breathe. Cough that rages and tears you—but little plilegm got up.

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Our Kerosene Oil is giving splendid satisfaction this year. It burns both bright and clear and does not smoke up the Lamp Chimneys. Our sales of it are steadily increasing, showing that the people know a good thing when they get it.

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COVERED WITH SORES. B.B.B. cured little Harvey Deline nine years ago and he has never had a spot on him since. IT is practically impossible to heal up sores or ulcers, especially the old chronic kind, with ordinary remedies. No matter how large or of how long standing they may be, however, they heal up readily and stay healed permanently when Burdock Blood Bitters is used.

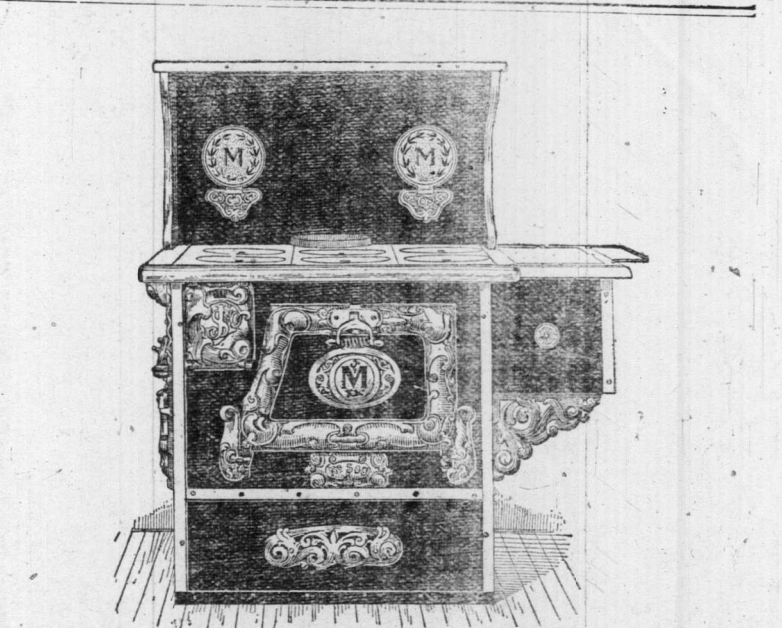
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Important Announcement

We hereby beg leave to announce to our customers that we have sold our Grocery business to Messrs. R. F. Maddigan & Co., and would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past.

W. GRANT & CO. In connection with the above we take this opportunity of informing the customers of the above firm and the public generally, that we have in stock a full line of General Groceries which will be sold cheap for cash. Free delivery of Goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection. R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. Queen Street, Charlottetown Jan. 24th, 1900.



STEEL STOVES! STEEL RANGES. \$30 UP. GUARANTEE—These Stoves are guaranteed perfect in workmanship and construction, substantial and durable. The oven works quick. Saves one third to one-half the fuel used by other stoves. All parts are guaranteed against warping.

DODD & ROGERS. Wholesale Fennell & Chandler. A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is sold to effect a sale and make something out of you. We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying. Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.