

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 10

Calendar for March, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 5th, 4h. 4m. m.
Last Quarter, 13th, 5h. 5m. m.
New Moon, 20th, 5h. 5m. m.
First Quarter, 26th, 12h. 39m. evg.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Friday	6 38	5 46	9 09	20 11			
2 Saturday	38	47	9 58	21 12			
3 Sunday	34	40	10 37	22 08			
4 Monday	32	50	11 14	23 02			
5 Tuesday	28	55	11 47	23 56			
6 Wednesday	25	53	12 18				
7 Thursday	26	54	0 33	12 47			
8 Friday	24	56	1 08	13 14			
9 Saturday	22	57	1 41	13 40			
10 Sunday	20	58	2 16	14 05			
11 Monday	18	6	2 58	14 30			
12 Tuesday	16	1	3 51	15 00			
13 Wednesday	14	3	4 54	15 25			
14 Thursday	13	4	6 09	16 46			
15 Friday	11	5	7 27	18 10			
16 Saturday	9	6	8 28	19 32			
17 Sunday	8	7	9 16	20 42			
18 Monday	5	9	10 00	21 48			
19 Tuesday	3	11	10 42	22 53			
20 Wednesday	1	12	11 23	23 42			
21 Thursday	5	9	12 1	24 26			
22 Friday	3	11	10 42	25 14			
23 Saturday	1	13	9 58	26 0			
24 Sunday	6	17	2 02	13 13			
25 Monday	5	17	2 55	14 13			
26 Tuesday	4	19	3 54	14 55			
27 Wednesday	4	21	5 07	16 10			
28 Thursday	4	22	6 24	17 32			
29 Friday	4	24	7 37	18 52			
30 Saturday	4	25	8 36	20 09			
31 Sunday	5	26	9 24	21 13			

"Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

The best proof that MINARD'S LINIMENT has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is, that IT IS EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Merits and advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING MINARD'S LINIMENT, MADE BY C. C. RICHARD & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

We will move towards Gordon & McLellan's WHEN WE WANT OUR CLOTHES MADE THEN WE WILL BE SURE OF Getting a Good Fit.

Do not compare the generality of Suits to that made by Gordon & McLellan. The difference is the same that night is to daylight. Ours is elegant, superb, the masterpiece of perfection.

Suits and Overcoats Made by Experts.

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"We treat you white, wherever you may hail from."

Grocery Satisfaction

In this store means something more than simply **LOW PRICES**. It means strictly high-class goods—the guaranteed kinds. It means prompt attention, quick delivery. It stands for all you can possibly expect, from the best Grocery Store you ever heard of. Everything guaranteed to be the best of its kind.

Our Tea pleases many. It will please you.

Driscoll & Hornsby, Queen Street.

WE ARE IN THE Monumental Business

We devote all our time and energies to this line only. We employ tradesmen who thoroughly understand their business—some of them having served their time with the old reliable firm of Cairns & McFadyen. Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray. We do not import condemned stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT COST

To wind up the season's business and make room for our large Fall Stock for winter cutting. Come quick if you want a bargain. We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

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BE UP-TO-DATE AND SEE OUR EXCELLENT STOCK

Heavy Overcoatings Suits and Trousers Underclothing Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ties, etc.

John McLeod & Co.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A BAD CATHOLIC.

A MEDITATION FOR LENT.

[By how many] a Catholic have the very mercies of God been perverted to his [own] ruin! He has rested on the Sacraments, without caring to have the proper dispositions for attending them. At one time he had lived in neglect of religion altogether; but there was a date when he felt a wish to set himself right with his Maker; so he began, and has continued ever since, to go to Confession and Communion at convenient intervals. He comes again and again to the Priest; he goes through his sins; the Priest is obliged to take his account of them, which is a very defective account, and sees no reason for not giving him absolution. He is absolved, as far as words can absolve him; he comes again to the Priest when the season comes round; again to confess, and again he has the form pronounced over him. He falls sick, he receives the last Sacraments; he receives the last rites of the Church, and he is lost. He is lost, because he has never really turned his heart to God; or, if he had some poor measure of contrition for a while, it did not last beyond his first or second confession. He soon taught himself to come to the Sacraments without any contrition at all; he deceived himself, and left out his principal and most important sins. Somehow he deceived himself into the notion that they were not sins, or not mortal sins; for some reason or other he was silent, and his confession became as defective as his contrition. Yet this scanty show of religion was sufficient to soothe and stupefy his conscience; so he went on year after year, never making a good confession, communicating in mortal sin, till he fell ill; and then, I say, the viaticum and holy oil were brought to him, and he committed sacrilege for the last time, and so he went to his God.

Oh, what a moment for the poor soul when it comes to itself, and finds itself suddenly before the judgment-seat of Christ! Oh, what a moment, when, breathless with the journey, and dizzy with the brightness, and overwhelmed with the strangeness of what is happening to him, and unable to realize where he is, the sinner hears the voice of the accusing spirit, bringing up all the sins of his past life, which he has forgotten, or which he would not allow to be sins, though he suspected they were; when he hears him detailing all the meritorious of God which he has despised, all his warnings which he has set at naught, all his judgments which he has outlived; when that evil one follows out into detail the growth and progress of a lost soul—how it expanded and was confirmed in sin, how it budded forth into leaves and flowers, grew into branches, and ripened into fruit, till nothing was wanted for its full condemnation! And oh! still more terrible, still more distracting, when the Judge speaks, and consigns it to the jailers, till it pays the endless debt that lies against it! "Impossible, I a lost soul! I separated from hope and peace forever! It is not I of whom the Judge so speaks! There is a mistake somewhere; Christ, Saviour, hold Thy hand,—one minute to explain it! What? hopeless pain! for me! impossible, it shall not be!" And the poor soul struggles and wrestles in the grasp of the mighty demon, which has hold of it, and whose every touch is torment. "Oh, atrocious!" it shrieks in agony, and in anger too, as if the very fierceness of the infliction were a proof of its injustice. "A second! and a third! I can bear no more! stop, horrible fiend, give over; I am a man, and not such as thou! I am not food for thee, or sport for thee! I never was in hell as thou; I have not on me the smell of fire, nor the taint of the charnel-house! I know what human feelings are; I have been taught religion; I have had a conscience; I have a cultivated mind; I am well

versed in science and art; I have been refined by literature; I have had an eye for the beauties of nature; I am a philosopher, or a poet, or a shrewd observer of men, or a hero, or a statesman, or an orator, or a man of wit and humor. Nay, —I am a Catholic; I am not an ungenerous Protestant; I have received the grace of the Redeemer; I have attended the Sacraments for years; I have been a Catholic from a child; I am a son of the Martyrs; I died in communion with the Church; nothing, nothing which I have ever been, which I have ever seen, bears any resemblance to thee, save to the flame and stench, which exhale from thee so I defy thee, and abjure thee, O enemy of man! Alas! poor soul; and whilst it thus fights with that destiny which it has brought upon itself, and with those companions whom it has chosen, the man's name perhaps is solemnly chanted forth, and his memory decently cherished among his friends on earth. His readiness in speech, his fertility in thought, his sagacity, or his wisdom, are not forgotten. Men talk of him from time to time; they appeal to his authority; they quote his words; perhaps they even raise a monument to his name, or write his history. "So comprehensive a mind! such a power of throwing light on a perplexed subject, and bringing conflicting ideas or facts into harmony!" "Such a speech it was that he made on such and such an occasion; I happened to be present, and never shall forget it," or, "It was the saying of a very sensible man," or, "A great personage, whom some of us knew," or, "It was a rule with a very worthy and excellent friend of mine, now no more," or, "Never was his equal in society, so just in his remarks, so versatile, so unobtrusive," or, "I was fortunate to see him once when a boy," or, "So great a benefactor to his country and to his kind," "His discoveries so great," or, "His philosophy so profound," "Oh, vanity! vanity of vanities, all is vanity! What profited it! What profited it! His soul is in hell. Oh, ye children of men, while thus ye speak, his soul is in the beginning of those torments in which his body will soon have part, and which will never die."—Newman's Discourse on Mixed Congregations.

Interesting Happenings The World Over.

It is well known that King Edward VII. was baptized with water from the Jordan, but the fact that it came through Catholic hands may be news to many. The Very Rev. A. J. Canon Scoles, of Yeovil, son of the late J. J. Scoles, has the copy of the "Morning News" of January 25, 1842, in which the following occurs: About two months ago Mr. Soholes, the architect, of Argyle place, forwarded to Buckingham Palace a bottle containing water from the river Jordan to be used in the baptismal ceremony of the Prince of Wales. The water was taken from the river by Mr. Scoles in the year 1825 while pursuing his professional studies in the East, and when sent to the palace was clear and sweet, although so many years have elapsed since it was sealed up.

The Benedictines have suffered a serious loss through the death of Father Cristofori, procurator general, who resided in the celebrated abbey of S. Paolo fuori le Mura, Rome. He was a brother of Cardinal Cristofori, who died in 1891.

The cause of beatification of the ecclesiastics who were massacred in Paris in September, 1793, is, it is reported, about to be introduced at Rome.

FINED FOR SELLING ALUM BAKING POWDER.

At Bradford, on Thursday, Walter E. Sugden, grocer, Wakefield road, Bradford, was summoned for selling adulterated baking powder. Mr. Herbert Hankinson, deputy town clerk, who prosecuted, said the inspector called at the defendant's shop and purchased samples of baking powder. There were two kinds on sale. The article described as the best was sold at 2d. for four ounces, and the cheaper kind was sold at 2d. for half a pound. The cheaper sample when analysed was found to be adulterated with 20 per cent. of alum. The use of alum in making bread was injurious to health, and it was used as a cheap substitute for tartaric acid. Alum in bread liberated the gas and made the bread rise, but it was injurious to children. The Bradford Corporation were determined to put a stop to these adulterations, which pressed especially hard upon the poor. The defendant said that he purchased the baking powder ready made up in packets, and did not know that it was adulterated. A fine of £2 and costs was imposed.—London Grocer, Dec. 15.

BENEDICTION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is one of the simplest rites of the Church. The priest enters and kneel down; one of them unlocks the Tabernacle, takes out the Blessed Sacrament; inserts it upright in a Monstrance of precious metal, and sets it in a conspicuous place above the altar, in the midst of lights, for all to see. The people then begin to sing; meanwhile the Priest twice offers incense to the King of heaven, before whom he is kneeling. Then he takes the Monstrance in his hands, and turning to the people blesses them with the Most Holy, in the form of a cross, while the bell is sounded by one of the attendants to call attention to the ceremony. It is our Lord's solemn benediction of His people, as when He lifted up his hands over the children, or when He blessed His chosen ones, when He ascended up from Mount Olivet. As some might come before a parent before going to bed at night, so once or twice a week, the great Catholic family comes before the eternal Father, after the bustle or toil of the day, and He smiles upon them, and sheds upon them the light of His countenance. It is a full ac-

compliment of what the Priest invoked upon the Lilies, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord show His face to thee, and have mercy on thee; the Lord turn His countenance to thee and give thee peace." Can there be a more touching rite, even in the judgment of those who do not believe in it? How many a man, not a Catholic, is moved, on seeing it, to say, "Oh, that I did but believe it!" when he sees the Priest take up the Font of Mercy, and the people bent low in adoration! It is one of the most beautiful, natural, and soothing sections of the Church.—Newman's Present Position of Catholicism.

Interesting Happenings The World Over.

Pope Leo XIII. has just given a remarkable proof of his good will to the Archdiocese of Bologna. He has presented to the metropolitan church of that archdiocese the golden obelisk offered to him by the Catholic world to be used by him in the celebration of the first Mass of the twentieth century, which he celebrated at the very turning point of the two centuries in his private chapel in the Vatican. A Bologna journal writes that the gift is splendid on account of the precious nature of the metal and its artistic exquisiteness of form, but it is still more splendid for its value as a memorial, "as having served in the hands of the august Visor of Jesus Christ to offer the first divine sacrifice of the new century. From Bologna went forth the first thought of that solemn homage to Jesus Christ the Redeemer and to His Visor from which came afterward the idea of the obelisk. At Bologna the sacred gift was designed and completed, and to Bologna, then, the Holy Father has desired that it should return and there stay as a pledge of his august complacency and of his benevolence to that city." The people of Bologna are proud of the gift, and their gratitude to His Holiness finds eloquent expression.

The Rome correspondent of the "London Catholic Times" writes: "The Holy Father will hold a consistory in the first half of the month of March, when the oft-deferred creation of new Cardinals will take place. The vacancies in the Sacred College being now abnormally numerous, amounting to nearly one-fourth of the plenim, or full number, it is expected that the list of new Porporati will be longer than is usually the case. Besides the Papal majordomo, Mgr. Della Valle, the Archbishop of Florence, Mgr. Mistrangolo, and the substitute to the Secretaryship of State, Mgr. Tripodi, it is now almost certain that the Very Rev. Father Hildebrand de Hampton, prior general of the Benedictine Order, will receive the purple, as the Holy Father has more than once expressed the wish that each of the great monastic orders should have a representative in the Sacred College."

The Italian anti-clerical press is trying hard to make its readers believe that Verdi was an enemy of religion, says the Rome correspondent of the "London Catholic Times." Nothing could be more false. The great composer, like all truly great men, was a deeply religious man, as his words, his actions and the inspired nature of his sacred music itself amply prove. In his will Verdi perhaps suspecting that an attempt would be made to bury him without the august rites of the Church in which he was born and in the arms of which he died a Christian death, expressly stipulated that his funeral should be as simple as possible, but that he should be accompanied to his last resting place by two priests. And when he erected his famous hospital, Verdi confided it to the Sisters of Charity, of whose piety and glorious abnegation he always spoke with enthusiasm. "They are not women," he wrote to a friend at Piacenza, "but angels. They are the heroines of self-sacrifice. Wherever their white 'coiffe' appears, pain is calmed and anguish soothed." On another occasion he deeply offended the house surgeon by remarking to him in his usual blunt manner that he thought the chaplain and the Sisters of Charity did more good to the patients than all his science. Although the Freemasons once attempted to claim him as one of their dark brotherhood, Verdi immediately gave them the lie, proclaiming his Catholic principles in a letter to the press.

All Barceonians will rejoice that Dr Morgues, the late Bishop, is to be succeeded in the see by another of its sons, who, although a prince of the Church, is of very humble parents—Cardinal Casanova, Prince-Bishop of Urgel. His Eminence was left an orphan at a very early age by the death of his parents. He found in the chapter of Barceonians good friends, who took charge of him and watched over him during his college course until he attained the dignity of the priesthood. Afterwards his progress, step by step, in his native city was the delight of his reverend patrons, till he became what he is now, the most popular of prelates and the most revered of Spanish Cardinals.

Tonight

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

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

Father Cenozo, S. J., rector of the "Casa Residencia," Malaga, Spain, is dead. He was the founder of the present Jesuit Missionary College of Jerez de la Frontera, Archbishop of Seville, as well as of that of Malaga, in each of which places he held the position of superior. In the obituary list of the month may also be found that of Father Francisco Palan, S. J., who died at an advanced age in the College of S. Ignatius, situated in the beautiful suburbs of Sarra, quite close to Barcelona. A native of the Diocese of Girona, he entered at an early age "La Compania," and in its ranks served many years beneath an African sun. On his return to Spain no figure was better known than Father Palan in Velez, Tarragona and Barcelona. He was as humble as a child, ever showing the meekness of a true disciple of Jesus Christ.

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Magazines

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March

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THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1901.
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

East Queen's Election.

As we anticipated in our last issue, the election for the East Riding of Queen's is quite close at hand, and our words of warning to the sturdy and honest electors of that Riding, to be aware of the tactics of the Government candidate and his satellites, were uttered none to soon. The writ is issued: Wednesday the 13th, inst., will be nomination day, and Wednesday the 20th, election day. The time is short; but that is what might have been expected from the Government, who invariably make use of the advantage their position gives them to gain ground on their opponents. They hope of course that by means of a short election campaign electors may be caught off their guard and may be hood-winked by Grit sophistry and Grit trickery. But surely after the exposure in the court of the scandalous corruption practised by McKinnon and his friends, during the general Federal election campaign, honest and honorable electors cannot support him now. By means of his "what-can-I-do-for-you" canvass, by all kinds of promises, by holding threats over the heads of officials, by flooding the Riding with whiskey, by liberal distributions of money, by shortage of ballots at polls, and by all kinds of irregularities on the part of election officials, Mr. McKinnon was unable to secure a majority of the votes polled in the Riding. To overcome this inconvenience he had himself counted in and Mr. Martin counted out by the Judge of the County Court. Mr. Martin, in the face of all these odds fairly won his election; but Mr. McKinnon managed to have himself declared, and our readers know how he was unseated; thus necessitating another election. Every move on the part of Mr. McKinnon and his friends to steal the seat from Mr. Martin was an insult to the honest and independent electors of East Queen's and now that they have the same two candidates before them once more they have an opportunity of resenting these insults and of showing to the world that their riding is not a camping ground for the practice of political corruption and debauchery on the part of Mr. McKinnon or any body else. This they can do in the most emphatic manner by returning Mr. Martin to the House of Commons by a sweeping majority on the 20th inst. Mr. Martin received a majority of the votes polled at the late election. All these will certainly vote for him now, and surely there are many who voted for McKinnon last time that have become disgusted in consequence of the revelations of scandalous corruption brought out in the court, that will never again poll their votes on that side. A cloud hangs over East Queen's in consequence of the exposures at the election trial, and it behooves the free and independent electors of that constituency to rise in their might and remove this stain by rallying to the support of Mr. Martin and sending him to Parliament with a large majority. Mr. Martin is not a "what-can-I-do-for-you" candidate; he has a record of which he need not be ashamed; he has faithfully represented the electors of East Queen's; he has stood up in his place in Parliament and fought for their rights as no other man has done. For all these reasons we feel sure the solid yeomanry of that constituency will stand by him on the 20th, and give him such a majority as will forever down the authors of corruption and hypocrisy. We know not what tactics Mr. McKinnon and his friends will adopt this time, we know not what shibboleth they shall employ; but if they try to win the election by means similar to those employed in November last, let the people watch them and again bring them into court and expose their political rascality. Let every one of Mr. Martin's friends rally to his support with a determination to wipe out the disgrace brought on the district by Mr. McKinnon and his Grit carpetbaggers; let them give Mr. Martin such a majority as will consign these political marauders to everlasting oblivion.

The Octopus Again.

It will be remembered that during the Federal election campaign last fall, the question of coal oil was much in evidence. The Opposition contended that the course pursued by the Government in conceding to the Standard Oil Company the privilege of bringing their coal oil in tank vessels gave this octopus a monopoly of the coal oil business of the Dominion and made oil much dearer to the Canadian consumer. The Government candidates pooh poohed this idea and did their best to pull the wool over the eyes of the public. We now have the Montreal Witness, a hard and fast Grit organ, raising its voice against the coal oil monopoly of the Government. It must be pretty bad when the Witness finds itself obliged to make even a half-hearted protest. This is what it says:

"In order to enable the Standard Oil Company to supply oil cheaper to the maritime provinces they were authorized by legislation to export oil into Canada by means of tank steamers. Instead, however, of oil being cheapened it has been made dearer. Refined oil is from two to four cents higher than it was before permission was given to the company to use tank waggon and steamers, which it was claimed would enable the company to reduce the price from one to two cents a gallon. American fuel oil used by Canadian manufacturers has been advanced from four to eight cents a gallon, and benzine from twelve to eighteen cents. The Standard Oil Company has moreover repeatedly induced Canadian railway companies to break the law forbidding discrimination in freight rates. In the United States the Standard has a competitor and the price of oil there, and of superior oil to that used in Canada, has always been from about a third to a half lower than in Canada. The people of Canada have been long suffering in this matter. But the evil has grown more and more intolerable. The government ought now to give the people the advantage of untaxed coal oil. The state of the revenue makes the reduction of taxation not only possible but right. There should be no big surpluses, they are a temptation to extravagance."

Upon the foregoing the Halifax remarks as follows:

1. The tank steamer concession was not made for the purpose stated by the Witness. As explained by Mr. Fielding at the time, it was made "in the interests of the trade." As a matter of fact it was made as the result of a corrupt agreement with the Standard Oil Company. Just exactly what the grit machine makes out of the transaction we do not know, but from offers made during the conservative regime we should judge that it would not be less than \$150,000 a year. That is the reason and the only reason why the Standard Oil Company got its tank steamer concession, and that in turn was the concession that secured to the Standard Oil Company its present monopoly in Canada. Mr. Lister pointed out in parliament when the concession was granted, what was sure to happen, but the government, knowing well what would happen, persisted in its policy. Evidently the goods had been paid for and had to be delivered.

2. What is wanted now is not free United States oil, but free Canadian oil. To put oil on the free list would close up the Canadian oil wells, without being of any appreciable value to the Canadian oil consumer. But with the Canadian oil business freed from the present monopoly, we can get cheaper oil produced and refined in Canada by Canadians. Let the government revoke its tank steamer concession, place a proper protective duty on coal oil, and provide for its refining in Canada by Canadians, and the evils which the Witness complains will soon disappear. The grit machine will, of course, lose its liberal annual contribution, but the people of Canada will save at least a million dollars a year of which they are now robbed.

It is announced that the Provincial Legislature will meet on Tuesday the 19th inst. The announcement was not made until after the dates for the trials of election petitions elsewhere referred to, had been fixed. As these trials cannot be commenced during the session such of them as will come up within the time the session is going on will have to be postponed. Was that the intention?

Mr. Ewen S. McPhail, for the past couple of years, Clerk of the Chief Superintendent of Education, has resigned his office and has gone to Ottawa where he obtains an office in one of the Departments. He is succeeded in the Office of Clerk of the Education office by Mr. Richard S. Farquharson son of Premier Farquharson. All in the family, you know.

At the Supreme Court, at Georgetown on Thursday last, local election petitions were set down for trial at the times and places following: Murdoch McKinnon vs. A. F. Bruce, trial at Georgetown 21st March. J. F. Norton vs. Jas. E. McDonald, trial at Georgetown April 3rd. Henry Wood vs. Geo. Forbes, trial at Charlottetown, Thursday April 23rd. Haslam vs. Simpson, trial at Charlottetown May 1st. Haslam vs. Smith, trial at Charlottetown May 3rd.

Dominion Parliament.

A slim attendance in the house on Monday Feb. 25, particularly in the ranks of the grit-French members, who were reported out on strike since Friday. The utmost secrecy was observed but it was apparent that something is wrong. Quebec members are known to be strongly in favor of the amendment, and are much dissatisfied with the reluctance of the government to move in the matter, and it looked as if their claims would have to be recognized. Every effort to whip the bolters into line had been unsuccessful up to Monday evening. Even a division did not bring the stray sheep.

Mr. Clancy introduced another act to amend the election act. It is different from the one previously brought inasmuch as it makes it a crime to mislead an elector as to the secrecy of the ballot. Workmen have been told that the ballot was open to examination and have thus been influenced. Mr. Richardson, Lisgar, seeks legislation to prevent saw-offs in elections. Also an act to fix the date when the land holdings of the C. P. R. will be liable to taxation.

At present 2,643 cars on the Intercolonial have been fitted with air brakes and standard couplers, and 5,044 have yet to be provided in that way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the "Canada Temperance act" in accordance with the promise given last year. Dr. Borden stated that the government did not contemplate an increase in the salary of the officer commanding in Canada to \$10,000, and thus enable Canada to secure the services of a senior British general.

Dr. Sproule moves for free trade bounty on beet sugar, and claimed that Canada could produce sufficient sugar to supply all her wants. John Charlton supported the views of Dr. Sproule relative to the desirability of establishment of beet sugar, but he opposed the bounty. He thought a commission to inquire into the cost of production in the United States would be the best way of determining whether government aid would be justifiable.

Mr. Lewis then spoke in French. Mr. Fielding asked to have the matter stand over until his budget speech, when the government would make an announcement as to their policy, and moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Wallace objected and asked for an expression of the opinion of the government at once. Mr. Wallace was willing to give his views and record his vote in favor of the motion, and wanted to have the cabinet act in the same way.

Mr. Fielding's motion was lost on a call of ayes and nays, and Mr. Speaker asked for a call of members. On a division the vote stood ayes, 99; nays, 50; Fielding having a bare nine of a majority on the first division. The opposition cheered to the echo when the result was announced. The division was on straight party lines. Considerable excitement was noticed after the house rose for dinner, as a result of the small majority on the division. Thousands of dollars had been bet on the majority the liberals would have. This is particularly true of the upper provinces, and those who backed the conservatives will reap a harvest. Six pairs were noted. Richardson, Lisgar, did not get in time to vote.

After several questions and other routine business on Tuesday Feb. 26, the House went into supply and took up the Post Office estimates. The opposition at once asked for the deficit for the past year and were informed that it amounted to \$461,061, an increase of \$100,000 over previous year. Laurier and Mulock were asked to explain their statements in the recent elections to the effect that the post office deficit ceased to exist. Mulock did not face the question fairly, but went into

details. He was forced to attempt to show that the deficit was not as large as he stated. Mr. Clancy pointed out that the deficit was, according to the public accounts \$562,479, and Mulock was asked to explain the discrepancy between the two totals. Mulock was fairly cornered and wriggled badly. His statements were brought home to him fairly and squarely.

The house rose for dinner at six o'clock. THE CONCOMITANT OATHS. Hon. Mr. Cestign gave notice of and read a motion to amend the constitution oath. It is offered to the government as a friendly measure. It provides for a humble address to his majesty the king, asking on behalf of the commons of Canada that as a token of the civil and religious liberties and equality of rights under the British crown, that the solemn oath should be called upon under the act of settlement of 1880 to make declaration of disbelief of transubstantiation, invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and that the sacrifice of the mass is superstitious and idolatrous.

Mr. Costigan then sets forth that such declaration is most offensive to the deepest convictions of all Roman Catholics. That staunch loyalty of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about forty-three per cent of the population of this Dominion, should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds, and branded as idolaters by their sovereign.

That in the opinion of this house the above mentioned act of settlement should be amended by abolishing said declaration and the British sovereign freed forever from the obligation of offending the religious principles of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British Empire.

At the night sitting of the House Mr. Mulock was kept on the rack in regard to misleading accounts and estimates submitted to the house. Hour after hour his mental reservations were found interesting subjects for debate. Fowler, Bell, Tupper and Borden (Halifax) all participated in the debate. Bell and Tupper brought to the notice of the government the malicious policy practised in Picton in regard to dismissal of postmasters. Clark brought up a question of increasing the salaries of letter carriers, and Mulock promised to bring the matter before his colleagues. At present only statutory increases can be enacted.

Clark also asked about the drop letter rate in cities, and if the government intended to make an increase. Mulock said no action would be taken before rural improvements were made. Robinson (Elgin) in a speech, which convulsed the house with laughter, made an appeal for rural delivery. Several members advocated the removal of newspaper postage.

Mr. Haggart, on Thursday, will move an amendment to the governing act asking for copies of all orders-in-council contracts and agreements between the government and the Kingston locomotive works company in reference to supplying the intercolonial with locomotives, and what payments have been made.

Changes were made on the floor of the house against grit postmasters for political partisanship and an investigation was demanded. Mulock was asked to define political partisanship but refused. At eleven o'clock the first item was passed after five hours. It was for salaries and allowances. Other items for outside service involving an increase of \$78,714 was also approved. The Yukon appropriation is \$125,000. The house adjourned at 11.10.

Wednesday, Feb. 27th, was private members day in the House. Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a bill entitled "an act to provide for marking and inspecting of packages containing fruit for export service by laying an increase of 75 cents per cwt. on the quality of fruit contained in the packages. Penalties for wrongful classing of fruit are provided. Mr. Horey introduced a bill to make May 24th a public holiday in Canada. Mr. Fisher stated, in answer to Mr. Smith, Wentworth, that the government was making an effort to induce all fruit-carrying steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade to put in circulating lines. The report of the Northwest Police was laid on the table. COLONEL FRASER'S MOTION for information concerning contracts for two steamers in British Columbia was refused. In the west considerable scandal has been caused by the manner of receiving tenders and an explanation is asked for. Sir L. H. Davies is far too cautious and will not allow circumstances to come to the surface. Mr. Monk moved an address asking for the correspondence between the minister of trade and commerce and the Italian consul for Canada relative to the trade between the two countries. Monk predicts that the correspondence will show that the government has prejudiced Italian commerce. The motion gave rise to a sharp debate in which the government's two-sided policy of FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION was exposed. Reference was made to large increases in duty during the government's term of office. Mr. Sifton defended the 20 per cent duty on agricultural implements, although this was one of the duties the minister of the interior promised to have removed. Mr. Robinson, Elgin, made a move to have members of parliament carried free of charge on all railways. He opposed paying of mileage or issuing passes by companies. Richardson, Lisgar, and Purvis, Winnipeg, support, the motion. E. L. Borden, Halifax, did not altogether support the motion, but he thought it might be well in deference to public opinion to prohibit any member of parliament from accepting passes.

of the sale of binder twine by the government direct to consumers. Mr. Hackett opened, showing up the government's breach of faith in their dealings with farmers. He championed the cause of Prince Edward Island and called for a change in the method of disposing of the output of Kingston penitentiary.

The government was challenged by Smith, Wentworth, to announce their policy. Laurier, when the debate was adjourned last Friday, promised to take action but there was no disposition on the part of ministers to consider the question. Smith gave convincing proof to show that the government by reducing the duty on binder twine, had not reduced the price to farmers but opened up the Canadian markets to American monopolists and closed the home factories.

Mr. Roche, Halifax, made his first speech and although he started out well he bitterly attacked the electors of Dartmouth, who gave such a majority against him. He referred to ropeworks as "odious institutions where cordage is massed."

Roche proposed that Baine's resolution should be amended so as to permit of a sliding scale in price so as to meet competition even if below cost. Baine's idea is to sell at an advance of one cent per pound over cost. Heyd, liberal, condemned the government for removing the binder twine duty. Stephens, Kent, opposed Baine's motion and defended the government's double dealing. Henderson quoted figures from the east. Baine's idea is to sell at an advance of one cent per pound over cost. Fitzpatrick defended the government's course and denied that the prices had been charged. He told the house that all goods were advertised publicly for sale but when questioned by Monk he had to admit that private citizens had been sent out to firms "known" to the department.

Northrup in a splendid speech ridiculed Fitzpatrick's arguments and stated that the government was connected with the disposal of twine. Fraser defended everything his government had attempted during the past few years. He submitted that the Kingston plant should be sold and the government go out of the business. Sherrett, a practical farmer, told the farmers story plainly and clearly and claimed that Ontario was badly used in the binder twine matter. OLIVER'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED. Oliver, Alberta, moved an amendment that so long as the government continues to manufacture twine it shall continue to sell direct to the farmer up to July 1st that the balance of the stock be put up at tender. Clancy showed up Fitzpatrick's arguments in a startling way. Balm announced his willingness to accept Oliver's amendment. He quoted Laurier on Friday to show that the premier supported the principle of the motion.

Fielding, in closing, reiterated Roche's insult to the supporters of R. L. Borden, referring to them as followers of the Consumers cordage combine. The amendment passed unanimously. The house adjourned at 12.35. The government demanded a division on the amendment although it was unanimous and the vote resulted yes 155 nay 0. Following up this senseless proceeding the opposition forced a vote on the original motion and every member of the government had to vote for Baine's resolution, which was carried by the same vote.

In South Africa.

A despatch says that since Plumer's attack on Woleyekeul on Feb. 15th the invaders have behaved like barbarians. The report that DeWet had crossed the Orange River arose from some small parties in boats at Mark's Drift where Plumer prevented the crossing of the main commando and took one hundred prisoners. After the capture of DeWet's gun, February 23rd, the enemy were full retreat and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley. But they slipped past in the night, recrossed the river and are now trying with Herzog to recross the Orange River at Sed Drift, the majority having surrendered. DeWet in his fanaticism is reported as demoted. It is said he flees everywhere and Haasbroek who still has a compact commando, refuses to cooperate with him.

The War Office has the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4th: "DeWet has been forced north over the Orange River and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken, others, who were stragglers, being captured. Eighty men of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers, and after a prolonged fight and sustaining twenty casualties surrendered."

I. N. Ford telegraphing from London, says: "Lord Kitchener has done his work with scientific thoroughness. He has corralled the sparse population here and there under small guards, and has emptied the vast spaces of the South African veldt, so that there is no possibility of continuing the war in an effective way. There are no relays of horses, no droves of cattle, left. The veldt is uninhabitable, and train-wrecking is the last resource of the guerillas. There may be unforeseen accidents, but no military expert here expects that the war will be prolonged beyond July 1. I am told that there were wagers at Johannesburg at the opening of the year that the mines would be operated by the first week of July."

A London despatch of the 4th says: DeWet lost heavily in men and stores by his incursions into Cape Colony. But he seems to have made a clever escape with the bulk of his commando. Apparently

Commandant Herzog crossed Orange River with him. General Bruce Hamilton, who was pursuing, heard that DeWet was surrounded at Phillipstown, northwest of Olesburg. But on his arrival there he found that the Boers had not been at Phillipstown at all but had doubled back and were struggling across the river at Olesburg.

Apparently this is another instance of defective intelligence regarding the doings of the Boers. The London Daily Telegraph had a despatch from Olesburg, dated Sunday, which said: "Our numerous columns are still hunting for DeWet. This place is in a hubbub and troops are marching off in various directions to press the pursuit further. A despatch of the 4th from Olesburg, Cape Colony, says: 'Fifteen hundred Boers with whom it is alleged are DeWet and Steyn, found a spot named Lilliefontein, where the Orange River current is slow, and all crossed—men and horses swimming. Lord Kitchener's latest despatch dated Pretoria, March 4, is as follows:—"

"DeWet was moving on Phillipopolis, Orange River Colony, but was headed by our troops and is now marching on Fauremich, about 40 miles north of Phillipopolis. 'Babington has dug up a Krupp, a pom-pom and some ammunition at Landfontein. 'Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Sea Cow River. 'General Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Pietertief. Surrenders continue in that district. Over fifty men with a commando came in March 2nd."

A London despatch of the 5th says: The Boer war is progressing favorably, and the spirits of the ministerial followers are rising. Not only is French clearing the eastern district of the Transvaal, but DeWet is being headed off in one direction, and is being closely followed toward Fauremich, so his capture can be effected. The surrender of Botha and Delarey follow speedily. This at least, is the opinion of London military men, who are now more confident than they have been during recent months.

The Prices.

This market was fairly well attended yesterday. There was a large supply of pork on sale which brought from 7 to 7½c. Hay was plentiful and sold from 55 to 65c. per cwt. These were the only notable changes.

Apples (doz.)	00.8 to 0.10
Butter (fresh)	0.25 to 0.28
Butter (salt)	0.21 to 0.22
Beef (small) per lb.	0.05 to 0.10
Beef (quarter) per lb.	0.04 to 0.06
Calf skins	00.5 to 0.5
Ducks	0.50 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz.	0.18 to 0.18
Fowls	0.85 to 0.50
Geece	0.80 to 0.80
Hides	00.5 to 00.5
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.55 to 0.65
Lamb	0.07 to 0.07
Lamb (qr.)	0.50 to 0.70
Mutton, per lb.	0.05 to 0.07
Oats	0.28 to 0.30
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	3.00 to 2.25
Potatoes (buyers price)	0.18 to 0.18
Pork (small)	00.8 to 0.12
Sheep pelts	00.10 to 0.65
Turnips	0.10 to 0.12

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

Now Stock-Taking. **BARGAINS** -IN ALL- Departmentments THIS WEEK. SPECIAL VALUES IN Dress Goods, Silks, Coats, Costumes, Furs, Blankets. F. PERKINS & Co MILLINERY LEADERS.

Bazaar Bookstore! [LATE F. J. HORNSBY] Morris Block, Charlottetown. School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper. Stock complete, Prices Low, Prompt attention. Remember the place, THE BAZAAR BOOKSTORE Morris Block, Charlottetown.

AIR RIFLE FREE

CAN YOU Guess the Population of P. E. Island? Handsome Presents to be Given Away Free to users of OUR TEAS.

Our Tea trade is increasing every month, but notwithstanding our already large sales we are anxious to gain New Customers as well as to show our appreciation for present ones. We pay special attention to selecting our Teas and carry a large stock of different grades to suit different tastes. Our four Special grades are as follows: "Eureka Blend" 25 cents per pound, Red Rose Blend 28c. per pound "Hazard's Brahmin" 25c. per pound, Orange Pekoe 28c. per pound "Eureka Blend" is our own special Brand and is only sold by us. It is one of the BEST TEAS sold in this Province at 25 cents per pound.

A Chance to win Handsome Present Free

To the Customer making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of P. E. Island as shown by the Official Census of 1901, which will be taken April 1st, we will GIVE FREE the following Handsome Prizes:—

To the nearest guess a Handsome China Tea Set, 44 pieces
To the 2nd a 10 Piece Toilet Set
To the 3rd a Handsome Parlor Lamp
To the 4th a 13 Piece Berry Set
To the 5th a Table Set, with Tray

For the nearest Correct Guess or Estimate of the Population of the City of Charlottetown

1st Prize a Parlor Lamp
2nd do a Table Set with Tray
3rd do a Set of Three Vases

To aid Customers in forming a careful estimate, we furnish the following Official Figures of the last Census taken in 1891: Population of City of Charlottetown, 11,373, Population of whole Province, 109,078. To enter this competition it will be necessary to purchase either 3 or 5 pounds of Tea, but we do not require you to buy this amount at one time. Those purchasing 3 pounds can only guess on the City competition, those purchasing 5 pounds will be entitled to guess on both, there can be no favouring in this competition as we have no more knowledge of what the figures will be than any of our Customers. We shall publish in all the City Papers the names and address of the successful estimators and Prizes will be delivered as soon as the figures are made known by the Census Department at Ottawa.

COUPON

Name _____ LBS. OF TEA PURCHASED.

Address My Guesses _____

Charlottetown _____

Province _____

Bring the above Coupon to be stamped every time you make a purchase. **R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.** Lower Queen Street Charlottetown.





A Wise Man Buyeth A New Tie

Solomon was a tolerably smart man we are told. We are also told that he was magnificently dressed. But nothing is said of his ties. Now we just opened sixty dozen New Ties, beautiful goods, and we venture to say without fear of contradiction that

Solomon in all His Glory was not Arrayed In one of These.

What's the matter with wearing a nicer tie than Solomon did, and buying it from our sixty dozen?

FOUR-IN-HANDS, IMPERIALS, BOWS, PARIS.

Some men are made sweet by wearing one of these ties.

NICE GLOVES, NEXT

To the Tie, is what a dressy man wants. We've a splendid dog-skin glove, tan color, and worth \$1.50, but we bought them cheaper than usual. Also two lines mocha gloves, grey and dark tan color, a splendid wearer and very fashionable, price \$1.65 the pair. Don't forget to remember that we guarantee every glove sold here.

PROWSE BROS., THE STYLISH FURNISHERS.

Final Notice!

If your account is past due do not be surprised should you receive a summons to appear on a set day at either the County or City Court. We have on our Ledger some 300 accounts that we are going to collect by process of law. We would much prefer if those we refer to would call and arrange for payment at once.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

REV. DR. MONAGHAN lectures in the Cathedral basement to-morrow night. Subject, Daniel O'Connell.

CAPT. F. W. L. MOORE now at Ottawa, formerly of this city, has been selected for a commission in South African Constabulary.

WINNIPEG is to have an electrical automobile mail carrier for conveying mail to and from the station, and also collecting from the street boxes.

MR. PETER McGRATH of Hunter River has purchased for \$1,900 the residence lately owned by Mr. J. T. Morris where he will reside in future.

AT St. Saviour, Que., on Saturday, a clerk in the Provincial Bank was sandwiched and robbed of a thousand dollars by two men who escaped.

MRS. NATION is now in jail in Topoka. She declares that as soon as released she will still go on smashing saloons, which she declares is her mission.

THE anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg last Wednesday, was celebrated by members of the Royal Canadian Regiment in many parts of Canada, but not here.

FRANK W. HUGHES, of Black River has been appointed keeper of the Charlottetown Post Office in the place of Serg. Allan who was dismissed for a year.

The mails were transferred to the winter steamers on Friday. The boatsmen at the Cape, in case of the steamers being frozen up, again will be kept in readiness for work.

THE stock and trade of the late Peter Kelly of this city, has been purchased by Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Montague, who will run the business at the old stand on Queen Street.

MR. ROBT Broughton, an old pensioner over 100 years of age took the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII in open Court at Georgetown last Wednesday morning.

A BILL has been passed in the California legislature, which it is expected Governor Gage will sign, making all fighting and sparring exhibitions prima, punishable with fines and imprisonment.

TWO young men, John Bondrea and J. McCormack left for Halifax on Friday, having enlisted for a year in the Provincial Regiment there. Bondrea was one of the Island men who served in South Africa.

GREAT Britain's over-sea trade last year increased three hundred and eighty million dollars over that of the year 1899. This does not look as if British commerce was suffering from the competition of the United States and Germany.

MICHAEL L'ENDEGAEST, a native of Prince Edward Island, aged 46 years, a former brakeman of the I. C. R., died in the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, on Monday. He had been suffering a long time with an incurable disease.

AT the civic election held at Summerside on Tuesday of last week, our friend Mr. James A. McNeill was elected mayor. The councillors elect are John Dickenson, Leonard Morris, J. A. Morrison, W. B. Rogers, John D. Goss and D. M. Waugh.

THE annual meeting of the P. E. I. Island Dairy Association will be held in the B. I. S. Hall, Kent Street, on Thursday, the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock. Half fare rates will be given by the P. E. I. R. good from all stations west of Summerside on the 13th March to return on the 15th. Every company making cheese or butter for export and who have paid their assessment fees to the Association will be entitled to send an accredited representative to the meeting.

Major "Gai" Howard, the gallant Canadian officer whose death we published in our war news last week landed in Cape Town Feb. 17th 1900 and was killed one year afterwards on Feb. 17th 1901. A strange circumstance. The death of Major Howard will be a distinct loss to the British army in South Africa, as he, with his band of Canadian Scouts and Colt guns were always in the thickest of every fray. He first distinguished himself as a fighter in the American Civil War and afterwards in a number of Indian campaigns in the West and the Canadian Northwest Rebellion. He was nearly sixty years of age.

WHEN the Duke of Cornwall and York comes to Canada next summer on his visit he will confer the South African medal upon all who participated in the war. It is learned from official sources that the visit to Ottawa of the Duke of Cornwall and York will take place about the middle of September next. An intimation to this effect has, it is understood, been received at the Vice-regal residence there. The Duke and Duchess will visit Canada on their return from the ceremonies of the Australian Confederation and after touring the Dominion will go Newfoundland, sailing from there for England about the middle of October. About one month, therefore, will be spent in Canada and Newfoundland.

A GOOD deal has been written in the newspapers lately concerning Isaac Newton Hayden, who died in Honolulu a short time ago, reputed to be worth \$2,250,000. Different families of Hayden's claimed to be heirs of the deceased millionaire. But there is one point to doubt that the deceased was the son of the late Bryan Hayden, of St. Peter's Bay. There were five brothers in the family and five sisters. All are away now, and the old homestead, nearly two miles from Lead St. Peter's Bay, on the road to Greenwich, is vacant. Two of the brothers, James and John, who live at Somerville, Mass., visited the Island last summer and spent some weeks in the vicinity of the home of their youth. The deceased, Isaac Newton, left the Island some twenty years ago it appears, and after spending a few years in Boston working at his trade of carpenter, went west to the Kootenay district, in British Columbia. Here he continued his trade and acquired a considerable fortune, particularly in building mining camps. About eight years ago he went to San Francisco and thence set sail for the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean. He settled in Honolulu, where he entered upon the work of building, and was soon recognized as the leading contractor of the city. He secured large government contracts after the United States took over the government of the Islands. His good fortune continued till overtaken by death in October last. He was about 45 years of age and not married. His brothers and sisters will inherit his fortune, whatever it may be.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

FRIDAY was the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith.

Premier Farquharson and Hon. Mr. Rogers are on a pilgrimage to Ottawa.

MR. T. A. McLEAN, of this city, has been given the contract for the plant of the new cheese factory at Kinkora.

It is reported that the Earl of Cadogan will resign the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, to be succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough.

Our city policemen look well in their new overcoats. These well-fitting garments are from the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Gordon & McLellan.

CHAPLAIN Fr. O'Leary has donated to the Jeffrey Hall Hospital, Quebec, \$1,500 of the amount presented to him as a testimonial for his services in South Africa.

A FIRE at Guyboro, N. S., on Sunday morning, destroyed the homestead of Capt. S. C. Peet, and Mrs. Henrietta Lillendale, an invalid lady, perished in the flames. The other occupants barely escaped a similar fate.

During the past season, in forty-two factories in this province, 65,112 boxes of cheese were manufactured, which sold at an average of ten cents per pound, for \$649,272.80. In the creameries 437,276 pounds of butter were manufactured, valued at \$83,357.53.—Agrt.

OTAWA advises say the Major-General commanding advocates an increase in pay for privates in the militia; the change to be fifty cents the first year, sixty cents for the second, and seventy-five for the third, so that good men should be encouraged to continue in the service by annual increases.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the Boston pugilist, says of King Edward: "Albert Edward is a man easily put at ease. He was polite to me, and as respectful in meeting me as any man I ever dealt with." Testimony of this character from so high an authority should inspire the British people with confidence in their new King.

A BAD fire occurred at Cardigan early Thursday morning by which Mr. J. E. Norton lost his store and warehouse with all contents. The warehouse contained 4,000 bushels of oats. When discovered the flames were in full possession of the building. The value of the building destroyed, placed at \$3000. Estimated value of the stock is \$9,000. Total insurance \$7,000.

THE Provincial Government of British Columbia will grant 160 acres, taxes free for seven years, to each of the returning South African volunteers. This will be supplemented by a cash bonus. The Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, Mr. Davis, announces that a grant of 160 acres to all who served in South Africa will be extended to the four Ontario newspaper correspondents.

DURING the next six or eight months three Antarctic and a half dozen Arctic expeditions will set out to explore the region about the southern and northern poles. The English, German and Swedish will start, the former in August, and the latter may be a month later for the Antarctic. The Canadian expedition of Captain Bernier, and the American Baldwin-Ziegler expeditions are expected to sail by or before the middle of September.

GEORGE MERCEUR DAWSON, Director of Geological Survey, died at Ottawa Sunday evening after 48 hours illness, of bronchitis. He was the eldest surviving son of Sir J. William Dawson, and was born at Boston in 1849, and was educated in Montreal. His work on the Geological Survey has been chiefly in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. One of the most important of his public services was in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration.

DAVID SHAW, of Cobhead, and a brother of Dr. Shaw, of this city, met with a regrettable accident at McGill University on Tuesday of last week. He is a first year medical student at the college, and was working in the chemical laboratory, when an explosion of sulphuric acid and alcohol with which he was experimenting in a test tube, took place. He lost the sight of the right eye, and the other is seriously injured, so that he may become totally blind. He was also burned about the face.

BREADER-GENERAL DUBREUIL, who has been set up at Lord Kitchener's express request to take command of a column in the field, has been colonel commandant of the Natal Volunteers and Mounted Police forces since 1875. He is a Canadian by birth, and has been much fighting. In the Zulu war he led the left flanking force of Lord Chelmsford's army from Ladysmith. In the early stages of the present war he did gallant service as second-in-command to the late Colonel Royston, whom he succeeded.

A GOVT. spectacle was afforded the citizens of Charlottetown on Friday morning, when a procession consisting of forty-five sleighs, loaded with hales and packages of new spring goods, comprising in all about 180 packages, made its way along the streets, headed by the Artillery Band. The procession covered the four sides of the market square, and people began to think that Dewet had been captured, or that Botha had really surrendered; but the curiosity of all was satisfied on learning that it was Prowse Bros. New Spring Stock of Dry Goods, and nothing more.

FEDERAT and Saturday were memorable days with the train men of the Prince Edward Island Railway. The train which left the city on Friday afternoon did not reach Summerside until 6.30 on Saturday evening. The train which left the city on Friday morning did not reach Tignish until 6.50 Saturday evening. The train which left the city for Tignish on Saturday morning did not leave the line as far as Cape Traverse and then went on to Summerside. There were no trains between Tignish and Summerside on Saturday, and the train from the western capital did not reach the city until late in the evening. In consequence of not being able to get away from Tignish and Summerside on Saturday, mails and passengers were sent through Sunday, the trains leaving Tignish and Summerside at early hours. As far as the railway is concerned the storm of Friday in the western section was the worst since 1882. It is stated by those who had to fight the traffic that the cuttings (in some cases fifteen feet high) between Tignish and Hunter River were almost completely filled in. It is remarkable that the trains on the eastern section were running on time, and on the Souris branch no plow was used.—Guar.

THE annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society was held Monday evening. The reports from the different officers show the Society to be in a flourishing condition, after the large amount of charity expended during the past year. The officers for the ensuing year are: Patron, Thomas Handrahan, Esq.; President, D. O'M. Reddin, re-elected; 1st Vice President, James Edmunds; 2nd Vice President, Thos. E. Flynn; Treasurer, James M. Hennessy, re-elected; Secretary, Wm. F. Bradley; Sergeant-at-arms, James McMahon; Charitable Committee, M. Gullifoy, James Duffy, George H. Dillon, Patrick Cullen, Peter Bradley; Chief Marshal, Joe B. Connolly; Assistant, A. Hennessy, Greg. Hughes, Geo. St. C. Garahan, Thomas Power.

THE Abegweit and Victorias met in battle array Friday night at Hillsboro rink and after a hard fight the Victorias were "victorious" by a score of 4 to 3. The result of this game placed the Abegweits out of the contest for the senior trophy. The final contest for the senior trophy took place at Summerside last evening between the Victorias of this city, and as a result the Victorias are now the possessors of the trophy, which was won by the Crystals last winter. The game was fast and fierce from the start, and at half time the score stood even—2 to 2. The second half of the game was even more exciting than the first, and both sides rushed it for all they were worth, but when time was called the teams were still even, the score being 4 to 4. It was then decided to play for ten minutes more, five at each end. During the first five minutes neither side scored, but three minutes before time the rubber struck a rafter of the building and fell in front of the Crystals goal and was instantly shot inside by the Victorias, and thus they won the trophy and championship of the Island. In the game between the junior Abegweits, of Charlottetown, and the Crystals of Summerside, the latter won 8 to 6.

THE second of the special Lenten sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last by Rev. Father Johnston. His theme was the unity of the Church, and his text was from the 8th verse of the 6th chapter of the Canticle of Canticles: "One is my dove; my perfect one is but one." These words referred to the spouse in Canticles and are applicable to the Church, as the Rev. preacher pointed out; because the Church is the spouse of Christ, and in order to ensure our eternal salvation, we must know her and love her. "Who will not hear the Church," said the Rev. preacher, "cannot be saved; for him there is no salvation. There is no intolerance in this, said the Rev. preacher; for this is the doctrine taught by our Lord and His Apostles. Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, came on earth to redeem mankind from the slavery of Satan. For the purpose of carrying out His mission He established a church, not several churches. Consequently, in order to be saved it is necessary to belong to that church. Salvation is possible outside of that church to those who lead a life free from mortal sin, who are in good faith regarding what they believe and are in invincible ignorance regarding the existence of the church. It will readily be seen from this that the number included in this category must be very small. Only the simple and unlearned can possibly be included in the number. In these days, when the means of acquiring knowledge and information are so widely diffused, it is difficult to conjecture any considerable number of people who may not know of what the church teaches, and the moment they entertain a doubt regarding their present belief they are bound to enquire what the teaching of the true church is, and to seek that church. Then the Rev. preacher referred to the marks by which this church is known and distinguished from all other associations. The four principal marks of the true church are, Unity, Sanctity, Catholicity and Apostolicity. The unity of the church was foretold by the Prophets before being established by our Divine Lord. To form a national in contradiction to a universal church is to fall back into paganism and Judaism. Divine Revelation cannot contradict itself; consequently it could not be given and cannot be found in contradictory churches. All the creeds of the Catholic Church proclaim and teach unity. The Catholic Church offers the same sacrifice of the Mass in all parts of the world; she has unity in her sacraments and in her festivals. The members of the Catholic Church are in union with her priests, the priests with the bishops and the bishops with the Pope. This unity is preserved by the Church's infallibility. We should then be faithful, obedient and docile children of this church in order to secure the eternal salvation of our souls in the life to come.

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Should Be in Every Home.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be in every home this time of the year, as there is nothing to equal it for Chapped Hands, Frost Bites and Chilblains.

THE SOUL TO THE BODY.

BY EDWARD MILBUR MASON.

You who like not sorrow's psalm, You shall tingle with her calm. You who dream mere joy will last, You shall find your feast a fast. You who hear all sound with fears, You shall hear the singing spheres. You who prize life's frigid breath, You shall taste the warmth of death. You who fear the sacred night, You shall learn how dusk is bright. You who thread the hills of sin, You shall feel life's discipline. You who wish to weep and sigh, You shall learn how not to die. You who cling so close to earth, You shall trace the solar girth. You shall walk enskied by woe, You shall find delight your foe; You shall hear the lark of pain Shaking down his fiery rain; You shall feel when unaware All the lightning of despair; You shall live to meet the past, You shall find each day your last. You yourself each day shall die To prove we do not—you or I. —Ave Maria.

Treasure Island

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

PART VI.

CAPTAIN SILVER

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

"You seem to have a lot to say," remarked Silver, spitting far out into the air. "Pipe up and let me hear it, or lay to."

"Ax your pardon, sir," returned one of the men; you're pretty free with some of the rules, maybe you'll kindly keep an eye on the rest. This crew's dissatisfied; this crew don't rally burling a marlin-spike; this crew has its rights like other crews. I'll make so free as that, and by our own rules I take it we can talk together. Ax your pardon, sir, acknowledging you for to be captaining at this present, but I claim my right and steps outside for a council."

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and me might have done a power of good together!"

He drew some cognac from the oak into a tin pannikin.

"Will you messmate?" he asked, and when I had refused, "Well, I'll take a drink myself, Jim," said he. "I need a drink, for there's trouble on hand. And talking o' trouble, why did that doctor give me the chart, Jim?"

My face expressed a wonder no unaffected that he saw the needlessness of further questions.

"Ab, well, he did, though," said he. "And there's something, under that, no doubt—something, surely, under that, Jim—bad or good. And he took another swallow of the brandy, shaking his great fair head like a man who looks forward to the worst."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE BLACK SPOT AGAIN.

The council of the buccaneers had lasted some time, when one of them re-entered the house, and with a repetition of the same salute, which had in my eyes an ironical air, begged him a moment's loan of the torch. Silver briefly agreed, and this emissary retired again, leaving us together in the dark.

"There's a breeze coming, Jim," said Silver, who had by this time adopted quite a friendly and familiar tone.

I turned to the loop-hole nearest me and looked out. The ember of the great fire had so far burned themselves out, and now glowed so low and dusky, that I understood why those conspirators desired a torch. About half way down the slope to the stockade they were collected in a group; one held the light; another was on his knees in their midst, and I saw the blade of an open knife shine in his hand with varying colors, in the moon and torchlight. The rest were all somewhat stooping, as though watching the manoeuvres of this last. I could just make out that he had a book as well as a knife in his hand; and was still wondering how anything so incongruous had come in their possession, when the kneeling figure rose once more to his feet, and the whole party began to move together toward the house.

"Here they come," said I, and I returned to my former position, for it seemed beneath my dignity that they should find me watching them.

"Well, let 'em come, lad—let 'em come," said Silver, cheerily. "I've still a shot in my locker."

The door opened, and the five men, standing huddled together just inside, pushed one of their number forward. In any other circumstances it would have been comical to see his slow advance, hesitating as he set down each foot, but holding his closed right hand in front of him.

"Step up, lad," cried Silver. "I won't eat you. Hand it over, lubber. I know the rules, I do; I won't hurt a deputation."

This encouraged the buccaneer stepped forth more briskly, and having passed something to Silver, from hand to hand, slipped yet more smartly back again to his companions.

The sea-cook looked at what had been given him.

"The black spot! I thought so," he observed. "Where might you have got the paper? Why, hello! look here, now; this ain't lucky! You've gone and cut this out of a Bible. What fools out a Bible?"

"Ab, there," said Morgan, "there. Wot did I say? No good'll come of that, I said."

"Well, you've about fixed it now, among you," continued Silver. "You'll all swing now, I reckon."

Consumption is destruction of lung by a growing germ, precisely as mouldy cheese is destruction of cheese by a growing germ.

If you kill the germ, you stop the consumption. You can or can't, according to when you begin.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil: take a little at first. It acts as a food; it is the easiest food. Seems not to be food; makes you hungry; eating is comfortable. You grow stronger. Take more; not too much; enough is as much as you like and agrees with you. Satisfy hunger with usual food; whatever you like and agrees with you.

What soft-headed lubber had a Bible?"

"It was Dick," said one. "Dick, was it? Then Dick can get to prayers," said Silver.

"He's seen his slice of luck, Dick, and you may lay to that."

But here the long man with the yellow eyes struck in.

"Belay that talk, John Silver," he said. "This crew has tipped you the black spot in full council, as in duty bound, and see what's wrote there. Then you can talk."

"Thanky, George," replied the sea-cook. "You always was brisk for business, and has the rules by heart, George, as I'm pleased to see. Well, what is it, any way? Ah! 'Deposed'—that's it, is it? Very pretty wrote, to be sure; like print, I swear. Your hand o' write, George? Why, you was gettin' quite a leadin' man in this here crew. You'll be cap'n next, I shouldn't wonder. Just oblige me with that torch again, will you? this pipe don't draw."

"Come, now," said George, "you don't fool this crew no more. You're a funny man, by your own account; but you're over now, and you'll maybe step down off that barrel, and help vote."

"I thought you said you knew the rules," returned Silver, contemptuously. "Leas'tways, if you don't I do; and I wait here—till you out with your grievances, and I reply in the meantime, your black spot ain't worth a biscuit. After that we'll see."

"Oh," replied George, "you don't be under no kind of apprehension; we're, all square, as are. First, you've made a brass of this cruise—you'll be a brave man to say no to that. Second, you lot the enemy out o' this here trap for nothing. Why did they want out? I dunno, but it's pretty plain they wanted it. Third, you wouldn't let us go at them upon the march. Oh, we see through you, John Silver; you want to play booty, that's what's wrong with you. And then, fourth, there's this here boy."

"Is that all?" asked Silver, quietly.

"Enough, too," retorted George. "We'll all swing and sundry for your bungling."

"Well, now, look here, I'll answer these four plints; one after another I'll answer 'em. I made a brass o' this cruise, did I? Well, now, you all know what I wanted; and you all know, if that had been done, that we'd been aboard the Hispaniola this night as ever was, every man of us alive, and fit and full of good plim-duff, and the treasure in the hold of her, by thunder! Well, who crossed me? Who forced my hand, as was the lawful cap'n? Who tipped me the black spot the day we landed, and began this dance? Ah, it's a fine dance—I'm with you there—and looks mighty like a hornpipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town, it does. But who done it? Why, it was Anderson and Hands and you, George Merry! And you're the last above board of that same meddling crew; and you have the Davy Jones' innosence to up and stand for cap'n over me—you, that sunk the lot of us! By the powers! but this tops the stiffest yarn to nothing."

Silver paused, and I could see by the faces of George and his late comrades that these words had not been said in vain.

"That's for number one," cried the accused, wiping the sweat from his brow, for he had been talking with a vehemence that shook the house.

"Why, I give you my word, I'm sick to speak to you. You've neither sense or memory, and I leave it to fancy where your mothers was to let you come to sea. Sea! Gentlemen o' fortune! I reckon tailors is your trade."

"Go on, John," said Morgan, "speak up to the others."

"Ab, the others?" returned John. "They're a nice lot, ain't they? You say this cruise is bungled. Ah! by gum, if you could understand how bad it's bungled, you would see! We're that near the gibbet that my neck's stiff thinking on it. You've seen 'em, may be, hanged in chains, birds about 'em, seamen plintin 'em out as they go down with the tide."

"Who's that?" says one. "That! Why, that's John Silver. I knowed him well, says another. And you can hear the chains a' jangle as you go about and reach for the other buoy. Now, that's about where we are, every mother's son of us, thanks to him, and Hands, and Anderson, and other ruination fools of you. And if you want to know about number four, and that boy, why, shiver my timbers! isn't he a hostage? Are you going to waste a hostage? No, not us; he might be our last chance, and I shouldn't wonder. Kill that boy? not me, mates! And number three? Ab, well, there's a deal to say to number three. May be you don't count it nothing to have a real college doctor come and see you every day—you, John, with your head broke—or you, George Merry, that had the ague shakes upon you not six hours ago, and has your eyes the color of lemon-yeal to this same moment on the clock? And may be, perhaps, you didn't know there was a consort coming, either? But there is, and not so long till then; and we'll see who'll be glad to have a hostage when it comes to that. And as for number two, and why I made a bargain—well, you came

KIDNEY DISEASE FOR TEN YEARS.

A Glen Miller Man's Terrible Trial.

He Found a Cure at Last in Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. P. M. Burk, who is a well-known resident of Glen Miller, Hastings Co., Ont., was afflicted with kidney trouble for ten years.

So pained is he at having found in Doan's Kidney Pills a cure for his ailments, which he had begun to think were incurable, that he wrote the following statement of his case so that others similarly afflicted may profit by his experience: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for about ten years and have tried several remedies but never received any real benefit until I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills. My back used to constantly ache and my urine was high colored and milky looking at times. Since I have finished the third box of Doan's Kidney Pills I am happy to state that I am not bothered with backache at all and my urine is clear as crystal. I feel confident that these pills are the best kidney specific in the country."

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TAKE



LAXA-LIVER PILL

BEFORE RETIRING

It will work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A story is told of one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court. He was trying to get into his gown, and Mr. Justice was assisting him. His hand in some manner got caught in the robe, and the gown stuck. "Hang it!" he exclaimed. "The devil's in the thing!"

"Oh, no," said Justice. "You haven't half got into it."

The essential lung-healing principle of the pine tree has finally been successfully separated and refined into a perfect cough medicine—Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction. Price 25 cents.

NO ALTERNATIVE. Philanthropist—How do you happen to become a tramp?

Tramp—Well, me fodder neglected to leave me a fortune, an' I was too proud to work, so wot could I do?

Mrs. C. O. Richards & Co. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen.—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVER DUVAL. Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que., May 26, 1893.

Judge Hughes, of Minneapolis, being in London, asked his way of a policeman:

"You're from Hameria." "Yes, sir." "You can't 'ide the haecoot."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Doctor.—What! Your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice and drink hot water an hour before breakfast? Patient.—I tried to, doctor; but I was unable to keep it up for more than five minutes at a stretch.

They Do Not Gripe. For Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia or Sick Headache, take Laxa-Liver Pills. They do not gripe, weaken or sicken.

He—I saw your brother on a new bike the other day. How's he getting along now? She.—On crutches.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

WOMEN WILL TALK. Can't blame them for Telling each other about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WEAK NERVOUS WOMEN.

It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and restores color to her cheeks and vitality to her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it.

Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James Street, St. John, N. B., relates her experience with this remedy as follows:—"For some years I have been troubled with fluttering of the heart and dizziness, accompanied by a smothering feeling which prevented me from resting. My appetite was poor and I was much run down and debilitated."

"Since I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling has gone, my heart beat is now regular, the fluttering has disappeared, and I have been wonderfully built up through the tonic effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and better than for many years, and cannot say too much in praise of the remedy which restored my long lost health."

Lenten Season

Colwill's at it again! W-H-A-T??

Boneless Fish in 30 lb boxes, Boneless Codfish (pure) in 30 lb boxes. Shredded Codfish in small packages. Dry Table Codfish. Extra choice. Canned Salmon B. C. Canned Salmon P. E. I. Canned Finnan Haddies. Canned Scallops. Canned clams. Canned Mackerel. Canned Shrimps. Canned Lobster at

Giving bargains in Crockery to the people of course. This time it's a BANKRUPT STOCK of CROCKERY.

Are you in need of plates. Now is the time to replenish your stock. Just drop in and see 'em and ask the price. All our stock of Fancy Cups and Saucers Half Price. You can't afford to miss this. Everything selling low.

W. P. Colwill's, Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

48 CENTS

Is all we ask for the "Hercules" Unlaundered White Shirt

Best value on the market. When buying a White Shirt see that it has a reinforced bosom and continuous facings on back and sleeves. Ours have. There is no better made Shirt offered for 75 cents. Our price 48 cts.

D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Charlottetown.

Final Notice!

If your account is past due do not be surprised should you receive a summons to appear on a set day at either the County or City Court. We have on our Ledger some 300 accounts that we are going to collect by process of law. We would much prefer if those we refer to would call and arrange for payment at once.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

COLD WEATHER and STOVES

We are sure to have the former, and if you need the latter call and see the large assortment of STOVES we carry. Fennell & Chandler.

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School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper.

Stock complete, Prices Low, Prompt attention. Remember the place.

THE BAZAAR BOOKSTORE

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Consumption

is destruction of lung by a growing germ, precisely as mouldy cheese is destruction of cheese by a growing germ.

If you kill the germ, you stop the consumption. You can or can't, according to when you begin.

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It acts as a food; it is the easiest food. Seems not to be food; makes you hungry; eating is comfortable. You grow stronger. Take more; not too much; enough is as much as you like and agrees with you.

Satisfy hunger with usual food; whatever you like and agrees with you.

When you are strong again, have recovered your strength—the germs are dead; you have killed them.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.