





# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 15

## Calendar for April, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 6th, 1h. 6m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 14th, 5h. 14m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 45m. a. m.  
New Moon, 29th, 3h. 34m. p. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Sunday	5 38	6 28	8 39	11 31
2 Monday	5 36	6 29	9 38	11 30
3 Tuesday	5 34	6 31	10 36	11 29
4 Wednesday	5 32	6 32	11 34	11 28
5 Thursday	5 30	6 33	12 32	11 27
6 Friday	5 28	6 35	1 30	11 26
7 Saturday	5 26	6 36	2 28	11 25
8 Sunday	5 25	6 37	3 26	11 24
9 Monday	5 23	6 38	4 24	11 23
10 Tuesday	5 21	6 40	5 22	11 22
11 Wednesday	5 19	6 41	6 20	11 21
12 Thursday	5 17	6 42	7 18	11 20
13 Friday	5 15	6 43	8 16	11 19
14 Saturday	5 14	6 44	9 14	11 18
15 Sunday	5 12	6 45	10 12	11 17
16 Monday	5 10	6 46	11 10	11 16
17 Tuesday	5 8	6 47	12 8	11 15
18 Wednesday	5 7	6 48	1 6	11 14
19 Thursday	5 5	6 49	2 4	11 13
20 Friday	5 3	6 50	3 2	11 12
21 Saturday	5 1	6 51	4 0	11 11
22 Sunday	4 59	6 52	4 58	11 10
23 Monday	4 57	6 53	5 56	11 9
24 Tuesday	4 55	6 54	6 54	11 8
25 Wednesday	4 53	6 55	7 52	11 7
26 Thursday	4 51	6 56	8 50	11 6
27 Friday	4 49	6 57	9 48	11 5
28 Saturday	4 47	6 58	10 46	11 4
29 Sunday	4 45	6 59	11 44	11 3
30 Monday	4 43	7 0	12 42	11 2



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### GENTLEMEN'S HIGH GRADE FURNISHINGS.

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THE FABRICS WHICH WE WILL SHOW FOR SPRING ARE THE FINEST EVER MADE, THE MOST VARIED AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN AND COLORING.

The style of garment that is fashionable this season is by far the most artistic of the century.

The fly front Overcoat and the street-covert Overcoat will be more in demand than any other style of overcoat for spring wear.

More Sack Coats will be worn during the coming season than for many years. Almost everybody will wear a Sack coat of some kind. Three button sack, four button sack, straight front sack, and double-breasted sack.

**GORDON & McLELLAN,** High-Class Tailors and Furnishers.

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A LARGE LINE OF THE LATEST STYLES

In all the newest shapes of

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Also a large line of CAPES in the newest design and make at the lowest prices.

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### "Put Money In Thy Purse."

Nobody suffering from brain-fog, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply clogs the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.

Pimples—"My face was covered with pimples and blackheads but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time, I was entirely cured, and my skin was smooth and clear."—May Ryan, North St., Chatham, Ont.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS

I should like to know precisely what is meant by the expression "odor of sanctity." It occurs several times in a book I have been reading. I know about canonization, but is there any difference between an ordinarily good man or woman and a saint canonized? Could you refer me to any book that explains these matters?—A Reader.

The odor of sanctity means the divine fragrance of holiness. It is what St. Paul calls the "good odor of Christ,"—a participation of His spirit and of His life. As one whose example is vitiated is said to be in "bad odor," so the atmosphere that surrounds a Christian who has imbibed the spirit of his Divine Master is described as the odor of virtue. Those who die leaving behind them a reputation for great holiness are spoken of as being in the "odor of sanctity." But there is a vast difference between an ordinarily good person and a canonized saint. Canonization is something accidental, sanctity is the essence of sainthood. The difference between a saint and one who is not a saint is admirably explained by Coventry Patmore in that little book of his called "The Red, the Root, and the Flower." We are pleased to quote the passage in full:

There is nothing outwardly to distinguish a "saint" from common persons. A bishop or an eminent Dissenter will, as a rule, be remarkable for his decorum or his obstreperous indelicacy; and for some little insignia of piety, such as the display of a mild desire to promote the good of your soul, or an abstinence from wine and tobacco, jesting and small-talk. But the saint has no "fads," and you may live in the same house with him and never find out that he is not a sinner like yourself, unless you rely on negative proofs, or obtrude lax ideas upon him, and so provoke him to silence. He may impress you, indeed, by his harmlessness and imperishable good temper, and probably by some lack of appreciation of moderns, but men are expected to know, and by never seeming to have much use for his time when he can be of any service to you; but, on the whole, he will give you an agreeable impression of general inferiority to yourself. You must not, however, presume upon this inferiority so far as to offer him any affront; for he will be sure to answer you with some quiet and unexpressed remark, showing a presence of mind—rising, I suppose, from the presence of God,—which will make you feel that you have struck rock and only shaken your own shoulder.

If you compel him to speak about religion, he will probably surprise and scandalize you by his childlike and narrowness of his thoughts. He will most likely dwell with relation on commonplace with which you were perfectly well acquainted before you were twelve years old. But you must make allowance for him, and remember that the knowledge which is to you a superfluity is to him a need. If you talk to him on such matters, he will kindly approve your pious expressions, and you will conclude that you had better drop the subject; for you will not find that he has that ardent interest in your spiritual affairs which you thought you had a right to expect, and which you have perhaps experienced from persons of far inferior reputation for sanctity. I have known two or three such persons, and I declare that, but for the peculiar line of psychological research to which I am addicted, and hints from others in some degree akin to these men, I should never have guessed that they were any wiser or better than myself or any other ordinary man of the world with a prudent regard for the com-

mon properties. I once asked a person more learned than I am in such matters to tell me what was the real difference. The reply was that the saint does everything that any other decent person does, only somewhat better and with a totally different motive.

Could anything be keener or more informing than this? The little book from which this passage is taken deserves to be better known. We do not believe in the best hundred books for everybody, any more than the best hundred dishes; but "The Red, the Root, and the Flower" is a book for which Catholic readers should have an affinity.—Ave Maria.

### Hood's PILLS

Keeps the bowels in order, and cures biliousness, flat head-aches, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a cold. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Snow & Co., Lowell, Mass.

### "Paris of the Faubourgs"

In the current Century there is a notable article, "Paris of the Faubourgs," wherein the writer, Mr. Richard Whiteing, endeavors, and very successfully, to set before his readers the life in its various aspects of the working classes of the French capital. People in England and America have very distorted notions concerning the character of the French race. We take our opinions from the newspapers that exaggerate every French occurrence; and many of us seem to think that there is nothing in common between French and English-speaking people. We imagine that with the French everything is flashy, superficial, sensational, and we give no thought to the deep, underlying domestic and social virtues that are the hope and mainstay of France. We lose sight, completely, also, of the splendid forces, social and religious, ever at work there, to offset the evil influences that assail the well-being of the masses. All of these are placed before us by the present writer; and while due credit is not given the Church for her efforts in behalf of the betterment of the people's condition, the writer is yet constrained to mention them at some length—albeit in a minimizing manner. He gives evidence of the usual non-Catholic inability either to know the Church's place in the people's life, or to express it in the proper language, but in spite of this there stands out clearly in his sentences the magnitude of the Church's work making for peace, prosperity and happiness.

### Another Feature of the Church's Work.

The housing of the working classes is another matter which the Church has taken up, according to this writer. "Connected with the religious organizations," he says, "is the scheme of cheap houses. There is a great society for the building of habitations a bon marche, and it does good work, but still on what seems to be the unsatisfactory basis of charity. Some of its houses are built on the conception that a small house and garden belong to the natural state of civilization. This idea, of course, can be carried out only in the country, where space is not so precious. At Antwerp there is a whole street of maisonnettes of this description, and of three-story houses in which two or more families may lodge in comfort and decency on the tenement system. With these, and forming part of the scheme, is a co-operative store, where the tenants get nearly all necessities at cost price. There are other dwellings of the same society at St. Denis, the great manufacturing plain beyond the walls, and in other parts of France."

### What the Church is Doing.

After speaking of what he calls the "revivalist" movement in the Church that began after the Franco-Prussian War, and which he says is "very active in the industrial domain," he tells us that "the Church tried to turn the moral of that awful catastrophe (the Franco-Prussian War) entirely to its own profit. It has just completed its monumental temple at Montmartre, visible from every quarter of the city, and designed to warn the populace forever and forever of the wickedness of the Commune, and of the need of intercessory prayers." It will be seen from Mr. Whiteing's style in describing the Church's work, that he is entirely out of sympathy with her. In the same belittling way he writes of the country workmen's clubs started all over France by the Church, and designed for the benefit of the artisan class—"Clubs," he says, "which are intended to prepare work for the faithful from the faithful, and which put the poor artisan in the way of meeting the breeches of the Catholic millitary." He, however, is compelled to admit that these have some success, though in the next breath he asserts that the artisan, as a rule, "fights shy of them and regards their members with the utmost scorn." Of the true conservatism which they foster—a social factor much needed in every country, most particularly, perhaps, in

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France—he has only the following words: "They give free social entertainments, not to easy free lunches, all on the easy condition of a due submission to the powers that be, both in Church and state."

### The Wives and Daughters.

Of many other influences, both "or good and evil, on the life of the French working man does Mr. Whiteing write, but one of the very best passages in his paper is that wherein he pays tribute to the home-life of the working classes in Paris—a home life, let it be said, which is the direct result of the Church's refining, elevating and purifying influence upon the minds and hearts of the women who make the home. "The wives and womankind generally of the laboring class," says Mr. Whiteing, "are a great force on the side of the domestic virtues. The well-brought-up French woman of whatever class is order, method, thrift and industry personified. If a representative goddess of these virtues were wanted, there she is ready to hand. Within her degree she is, as I have said, neat from top to toe, well-shod, trim in her attire. Within the same limit of opportunity she is notoriously a good cook. She will work early and late. Her children rise up and call her blessed as they put on the shirts and stockings which she has mended overnight. Strong drink is a vice almost unknown to her experience in so far as it is one affecting her own sex. So far as I know, there is no analogue in France to the British matron of the working class who tipsles at the public-house bar. It is an insistent fancy of mine that the French woman, both for good and ill, is the stronger of the sex combination for the whole race. Like the person in the nursery rhyme, when she is bad she is horrid, because of the will and the mental power that she puts into her aberrations. But when she is good—and she is generally so (for in all life, thank heaven, the averages are usually on the right side)—she is a treasure. She keeps the poor man's home straight. Her daughter grows up like her, with the most elementary notions as to rights and pleasures, with the sternest notions as to duties." To those whose ideas of the womanhood of France have been gleaned from the flimsy pages of *His and His Kind*, a sweet, homelike, domestic picture like the one this writer draws will be a great surprise, no doubt. The realistic novelist and the sensational reporter have done a great deal to blacken the fair fame of the French people. Mr. Whiteing's paper, in spite of its faulty statement of the Church's work, will, we trust, serve to undo some of the evil wrought by malicious and salacious pens, to the people of Catholic France.—(Sacred Heart Review.)

The great pontiff of Leo XIII. will again be distinguished by the beatification, on May 24, of the Blessed John Baptist De la Salle (b. 1681; d. 1748), founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. This eminent servant of God will be raised to our altars on account of his signal holiness; he has long since been canonized in the popular affection on account of his services to Catholic education. De la Salle was the real founder of the primary school. He introduced the modern method of class regulation; he established the first normal school for teachers; and, best of all, he was the spiritual father of innumerable children who, in many languages and in the humblest as well as the best-equipped schools, have continued his ideals and his Christlike work in the world. The Brothers are now established in France, Belgium, Spain, England, the United States, Canada, and several countries in South America. The Institute counts 14,913 members, while its schools shelter and instruct over 386,474 pupils. The blessing of John Baptist De la Salle has not waited upon his canonization, in the celebration of which the whole Catholic world will heartily

join with the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The disciples of De la Salle are not to be confounded with the "Christian Brothers" established in Ireland in the year 1803 by Edmund Ignatius Rice, a merchant of Waterford. The two institutes have no organic connection, and the recent decision of the Propaganda regarding the teaching of the classics does not bear upon the colleges of the Irish brotherhood.—Ave Maria.

### The Decadence of Family Life.

The tendency of American women to shirk more and more the duties of motherhood is a phase of our national life that is far from comforting to reflect upon. Many writers, thoughtful and earnest lovers of their country and of their kind, have considered this subject, always with the hope that something might be done to stop the fatal drift toward degeneracy. Much has been said about it in a guarded way, by physicians and sociologists, but it is a subject whose consideration in the ordinary magazines for family reading has been, as a rule, avoided. Of late, however, we note occasional warnings from quarters whence they are not expected. The following extract, for instance, we take from one of the most conservative of our American magazines—

"There are other and graver facts of which I can but hint here, which prove how deep is the decadence of the old sacred family life, and how rapidly the instinct of motherhood is dying out among our women.

One is the rapid and enormous increase of divorces in this country, especially in the northeastern farming states. It is not only the gay, self-indulgent husband and wife who tire of each other, but the plodding farmer and the woman who is old and worn out with work.

"Another fact even more tragic and significant, is the number of childless homes in the northern states. Hundreds of the oldest leading American families have become extinct in the last decade. The women of these families are notably active in public work.

"So large has been the decrease of births of American parentage in one section of this country that there is real danger the native stock there will entirely die out. There are darker depths here which I will not uncover. All women have looked into them."—S. H. Review.

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August 3, 1898-6m



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1900.

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Our Provincial Legislature.

Nearly half the month of April has passed and yet the Legislature of this Province has not been called for the despatch of business. Some time ago the Government press indicated that the Legislature would meet in March; but March came and went and still the House did not meet. Hints were thrown out that April the 17th was the likely date; but the last issue of the Royal Gazette contains a proclamation continuing the prorogation of the House from the 7th to the 23rd of April, and then not to meet for the despatch of business. Surely this delay in calling the meeting of the Legislature is nothing less than the perpetration of an outrage upon the people of this Province. It is quite plain that the Legislature, if it is to meet at all, is to be called together at a season of the year when it is important for most of the representatives to be at home attending to their private business; when it is least convenient for them to attend. The Government may hope, in the dire straits in which they find themselves, that should they call the Legislature at such an inconvenient season, criticism of their conduct might to some extent be averted, in consequence of the general desire of having a short session. If they are animated by any such hope they may find their hopes rudely shattered. But what is the meaning of all this delay? That is easily understood. The Government have been scheming since December last to bring their following into such shape as to be able to meet the Legislature with a reasonable hope of passing through the session in safety, but notwithstanding that Pinaus has been spirited away and Wise has been ejected out of his seat, they seem to be as uncertain as ever regarding the exact position which they occupy. But why should the public business be made to suffer in consequence of the Government's difficulties and disagreements? If the Government find they have not the support of a majority in the Legislature it is their duty to return to the people the trust which belongs to them and afford an opportunity for placing in power a Government that will command the confidence of the people and the people's representatives. This is the only course consistent with the principles of responsible government. But the Government of this Province seem disposed to set at naught all ideas of responsibility to the people; they appear determined to cling to power regardless of the people's will; to retain the seals of office and to manipulate the public funds as may seem most advantageous to themselves, regardless of the public requirements and the desires of the electorate. They know they are utterly discredited by the people; they know they are outraging public decency by retaining in office an Attorney-General defeated by the people four months ago, when he appealed to them for reelection. Yet they continue in office and presume to spend the people's money. It is the duty of the Government to render to the people each year an account of their stewardship; yet here we are in the fourth month from the close of the year and the public accounts have not been published, and this by the very party that secured Legislative authority to issue the public accounts any time after the close of the year, whether the House was in session or not. We may be sure that if these accounts made a good showing they would long since have been made public; the fact that they are kept back is the strongest presumptive evidence that they show a balance on the wrong side as has been the case ever since the Grits obtained the reins of Government in this Province. Should it happen, as is not at all unlikely, that the Legislature should be dissolved and the elections come on before the session, the people will be in utter darkness as to the actual state of the Provincial finances. It is by such tricks as these the Grit party has hitherto managed to hoodwink the electorate; but surely the people are now sufficiently aroused to the political iniquity of the administration, and whenever the opportunity offers will send them to the right-about. It is not impossible that, however much they desire, the Government may not be able to meet the Legislature, and that

these postponements are simply for the purpose of affording time to their political agents, the Grit supervisors, to consider the situation and discover where the expenditure of public money will be most effective, not in improving the highways, but in securing votes for the Government. We would advise the people to be on the look out for them, they are about as noxious a brood as the potato bug, and their continuous presence in any particular locality bodes no good to the community.

AT OTTAWA.

The House of Commons is still struggling to find out who told that falsehood about Colonel White and Colonel Vince. but the discussion did not clear the matter up from the minister's point of view. We have the fact that a number of officers were appointed by General Hutton to take the staff course. They were appointed on their own knowledge of their fitness. Two of their names were struck off afterwards by the minister. Two officers of the department, both imperial officers, neither of them acquainted with or at all interested in Canadian politics, informed these officers that their names had been struck off by order of the minister because they had taken part in politics. The votes went so far as to explain in detail that the offence was public speaking on the side of the opposition. The despatches stated that the objection was taken by the minister and was his reason for cancelling the appointment.

BORDEN GAVE THE PARTIZAN REASON, BUT "NOT OFFICIALLY."

Now the minister states that he never assigned this reason "officially," and that the letters were not written under his instructions. There is no doubt that he did not tell Colonel Foster or General Hutton to assign the political reasons. There is no doubt that he was annoyed when he found that this reason had been assigned. But there is no member of the house who supposes that either General Hutton or Colonel Foster invented the reason, and there is no doubt that politics was the real cause of the minister's action. After the minister's story is told it seems clear that Colonel Foster knew the minister's real reason, and learned it from the minister himself, and that he communicated it to the officers, not then supposing that the minister was ashamed of it. What the minister evidently intended was that the officers should assign a technical military reason, which he seems to think that he furnished, and should withhold the true reason which he knew that Colonel Foster knew the minister's real reason, and learned it from the minister himself, and that he communicated it to the officers, not then supposing that the minister was ashamed of it. What the minister evidently intended was that the officers should assign a technical military reason, which he seems to think that he furnished, and should withhold the true reason which he knew that Colonel Foster knew the minister's real reason, and learned it from the minister himself, and that he communicated it to the officers, not then supposing that the minister was ashamed of it.

FALSITY OF THE "OFFICIAL" REASONS.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Quinn and other members easily showed the extent of the official procrastination. The minister's statement is that White and Vince were retired for three reasons. The first is that they were over age. This is not a true reason, because one of the officers accepted by Dr. Borden is older than Colonel Vince. The second is that they had been retired from regular service. This is a false reason because Colonel White had not then been retired, and because one of the other officers whose appointment Dr. Borden approved had been retired. The third, which only applied to Colonel White, was that he was maimed, or as the minister of justice put it in the senate he was a "cripple". As a matter of fact Colonel White more than 30 years ago lost one or two fingers from one hand. The loss has not interfered with his military duties during his lifetime. He is reported to be an excellent shot, a good horseman and in every way physically capable.

RULE ONLY AGAINST CONSERVATIVES.

It happens that of the officers disqualified according to Dr. Borden's rule, he has applied it only to conservative officers. It happens that the staff officer after a talk with him when the appointments were cancelled, concluded that the political reasons governed the case, that he so informed the two officers, that General Hutton directed and concurred with him; General Hutton so far from finding fault with the minister on this ground, concurred with him, so there is no justification for Mr. Sutherland's gratuitous assertion that General Hutton did the thing

maliciously in order to get the minister into a hole. Moreover while the minister declares that he did not act in this case for political reasons, he goes on to argue that there were political reasons if he had chosen to act on them. He accused Colonel White of making two political speeches. One was at a banquet in which he responded for the army and declared that the government had been too slow in offering troops, and that it was a shame to have the Canadian soldiers damped on the coast of Africa to live on Imperial pay. The other was at a fat stock show in Canada among the French-Canadian. As to the last speech it is reported in that form only in one paper, whose representative was not present at the time, and Colonel White emphatically denies that he made any such statement. As to the other, Colonel White agrees with the ministers who afterwards changed their mind and paid the soldiers more than the Imperial rate. Colonel Vince referred in his letter to the course of Admiral Boreford, who, after his appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squadron and before he had reported for duty, criticised the military policy of the government.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The interesting question how far a commander-in-chief has control and how far the minister commands the militia was discussed. It will be remembered that Gen. Hutton announced when he came to this country that he would keep the militia department out of politics. It seems that he had no right to make any such undertaking, as the minister claims absolute authority to regulate everything. The minister complains that General Hutton requested his staff officers to ask him for permission before going to the minister and before taking papers to the minister, and also requested them to let him know afterwards the character of their interview. Dr. Borden says this is intolerable, but other officers in the house express the opinion that it is perfectly reasonable. Colonel Tynan suggests that the general's order was necessary, because he had discovered that the minister was dealing with the militia and of the department through the subordinates and not through his head, which showed that he had no idea of military discipline. The general charged with the military administration would naturally desire to know what transactions were taking place in the department supposed to be under his control. It seems to be Dr. Borden's idea that he may properly send for and deal with the men under the general's immediate command, without the general's knowing anything about it. For the rest, Mr. Sutherland and the ministers and other glib politicians have discovered many things against General Hutton, now that he has an ocean or two between him and Ottawa. The minister accuses him of having established a reign of terror in the force, but the men who had served with General Hutton do not appear to be of that opinion. One may expect to see a number of the ministers who have declared that Colonel White was a cripple, when he is an athletic man, thoroughly sound, and has asserted that he is 60 years old, when he is only 56. The minister of justice showed his recklessness by stating that Colonel Foster had no communication with the minister at the time the minister himself asserts that he had.

DOUBLY CLOTHED IN PARTIZANSHIP.

Colonel Prior taking no stock in Dr. Borden's claim that he is free from politics, or that the militia is non-partisan. The claim reminds him of Lord Roberts' story of a dirty Afghan prisoner. For the safety of the camp it was decided that he ought to be washed, and two soldiers were detailed to scrub him. They worked at him for two hours with great energy and came back to ask for relief, declaring that they had stripped him and scoured him all that time and had then come upon another suit of clothes. According to Colonel Prior the minister of militia is equally difficult to clear of partisanship. Though Dr. Borden denies any one to say that party reasons prevail in his disposition, his first and second contingents, his views on this point do not seem to agree with those which prevail here. There is an impression that especially in the matter of contracts for supplies, and in all matters of patronage, the party bores have come in for their fair share of plunder. Dr. Borden himself admits that in making militia appointments where other things are equal, he gives the office to his own party, while he asks for commendation because he has allowed some conservatives whose term will expire to remain in command. On this point, however, Colonel Tisdale brought him up rather sharply by asking whether this was done in the interest of the officer or of the force. If the officer was the most suitable man, it must have been in the interests of the force, and Borden would hardly say he retained a man who was unfit.

THIS BEING HOLY WEEK THE OFFICE OF THE SACRILEGIOUS.

This being Holy Week the office of the sacrilegious will be held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this evening, to-morrow and Friday evenings at seven o'clock. The solemn Pontifical Mass and blessing of the oils will commence on Holy Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, and the burning of the office of Good Friday will commence at the same hour. The services on Holy Saturday morning will commence at half past seven o'clock. At three o'clock on Good Friday afternoon the "Way of the Cross" will take place. "CARRY SUNSHINE WITH YOU." A bright, fresh, sunny face is always inspiring, and it always denotes good health as well as a happy heart. Many faces that were once overcast with gloom have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla which cures all dyspeptic symptoms, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system. Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, the non-irritating cathartic. Sold by all druggists.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AN ULTIMATUM TO CHINA. According to a Shanghai despatch of the 7th inst. the British, American, French and German Governments have given an ultimatum to China that the murderous society of Boxers must be suppressed in two months or they will land troops to protect foreigners.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Lord Strathcona and other Agents General of the Colonies have sent telegrams of congratulation on the Prince of Wales' escape, to the Prince and the Queen and received warm thanks from her Majesty in reply.

DR. JAMESON VERY ILL.

Dr. Jameson, who led the famous raid into the Transvaal, has arrived at Cape Town. He is said to be very ill.

WONDERFUL OPERATIONS.

At the almshouse hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y., surgeons operated on the eyes of six sightless patients. On Thursday last the bandages were removed from their eyes, and it was found that five of them could see. In the case of the person on whom the operation was unsuccessful, it is believed that the optic nerve, through long disease is powerless to act.

THE WAR!

The War Office has no information as to who commanded the Boers in the affair leading to the capture of the British guns; but it places no reliance whatever on the supposition that the United States attaché, or anyone connected with the United States Government, took any part in it. The fight was marked by many acts of individual courage. The first man to warn the British of an ambush was a sergeant of the army service corps, who shot a Boer dead with his revolver. A Household Cavalry man, who was summoned to surrender, threw his rifle into his captor's face knocking him over and escaped. According to the testimony of eyewitnesses, the Boers shot some of the prisoners and killed some of their own men who advanced to demand the British surrender. But the confusion was so great, the fire proceeding from all directions and the Boers firing on the convoy in which their own men were mixed up, that it is impossible to say exactly what happened. The enemy pursued the British for miles, killing, wounded and taking prisoners. One squadron of six Dragoons, which entered the action 140 strong, mustered at the end ten mounted men. The Boers seem to be in great strength throughout the district and are signalling on all sides. A large body is reported moving southwest of Bloemfontein, in the direction of the Railway. The British troops are in urgent need of remounts. Perhaps of greater importance even than the victory was the capture of British secret papers, including maps and plans outlining elaborate schemes for the invasion of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal and giving a plan for reaching Johannesburg from Mafeking along Dr. Jameson's route, amended so as to avoid his mistakes. Another gives a plan for a march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstadt via Brandfort.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

The storm which raged so fiercely here on Saturday seems to have been very busy in Newfoundland at the same time. At Bear Pond, near Port-au-Basque, while an express train was running over a bridge, it was struck by a terrific gale, and the cars were lifted from the rails and rolled down an embankment ten feet deep. The car adjoining the engine contained sixty men who were en route for Gleea Bay to work for the Dominion Coal Company. The car took fire and these men had barely time to escape. The foreman of the gang says that the scene when the men were escaping from the burning car is beyond description. The men were in their berths and so fiercely did the cars burn that they did not have time to get all their clothing. Some of the men were badly cut about the hands and faces. In the Pullman car were several ladies who narrowly escaped being burned to death. They owe their lives to the bravery of a driver, George Hudson, who carried them out of the burning car, and then rescued a young child. The train contained several pale-ontogenes men in whom are considerably cut up. One man is missing. The cars were totally destroyed.

THE WAR!

The London Daily Mail on Thursday received the following despatch from Bloemfontein, dated April 3rd:—Colonel Porter, with ninety Carbineers and Scots Greys and two guns performed a brilliant deed on Sunday. He charged a large body of Boers and rescued 91 British prisoners, including 11 officers who were captured previously. There were no casualties on the British side. Lord Methuen telegraphing on Friday from Boshof, in the Orange Free State, a little northeast of Kimberley, says:—Surrounded General Villebois Mareuil and a body of Boers today. None escaped. Villebois and seven Boers were killed and eight wounded. Fifty prisoners taken. A London despatch of April 7th says: The British losses at Boshof where Lord Methuen surrounded a body of Boers are as follows: Killed—Captain Byle and Williams, both of the Yeomanry and two men of the yeomanry; wounded—about seven. The attack lasted four hours. The corps behaved very well. Our force was composed of the Yeomanry, the Kimberley Mounted Corps and the fourth battery of artillery. Not one Boer escaped. General Mareuil, killed, was Jonbert's chief of staff. A Frenchman and seven Boers were killed, eight Boers were wounded and fifty prisoners fell into the British hands. The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts: BLOEMFONTEIN, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry, consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish rifles and two companies of Ninth Mounted Infantry has occurred near Reddensburg a little to the east of Bethany station within a few miles of this place. We are surrounded by a strong force of the enemy with four or five guns. A detachment was engaged from noon on the 3rd inst. to nine a. m., on the fourth and apparently surrendered. Immediately I heard the news on the afternoon of the 3rd, I ordered Gen. Gatcaze to proceed from Springfontein to Reddensburg with all speed. Gatcaze reached Reddensburg on the morning of the fourth unopposed, but found no trace of the missing detachments. There is no doubt all were taken prisoners. A later cable from Lord Roberts reports that the number of men killed, wounded and captured near Bethany on Wednesday was 591 casualties; among officers two were killed, three wounded, and eight taken prisoners. The British force consisted of 167 mounted and 424 foot infantry. The enemy were reported 3,400 strong with five guns. It is said that the Boers who captured the Royal Irish companies belonged to Oliver's command which had never gone north. The captured troops were only 33 miles from the railway and had no guns. They were clean spirited away. The captured force has been guarding a ninety mile section of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. Ten thousand remounts are due at Cape Town next week. There has been a reorganization of the Mounted Infantry Corps of the army under Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein. The new division, as thus constituted has been placed under command of General Hamilton. The division is composed of two brigades

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, \$6.00 for \$4.00, 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.

High Class Millinery.

With the seasons following each other so rapidly and so many lightning changes in styles we wonder sometimes how it is possible even for us who are in the closest touch with the fashion centres of the world to keep right down to the hour in having just what's right, BUT WE DO.

You are most cordially invited to our store to see the large variety of Bright Sparkling New Millinery, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Chiffons.

Six cases New Millinery, just opened at the Millinery Leaders.

F. PERKINS & CO. SUNNYSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

2365 yards of

OXFORD TWEEDS.

FOR 30 DAYS

We offer to those who have not tested the wearing qualities of the

Celebrated Oxford Tweeds

And those who have an opportunity to purchase their choice of 75 patterns at the following big reductions:

- 32 cents will buy 40 cent quality, 52 cents will buy 65 cent quality, 60 cents will buy 75 cent quality, 70 cents will buy 85 cent quality, 80 cents will buy \$1.00 quality.

Ladies' All Wool Oxford Suiting, 54 inches wide, regular price \$1.50 for \$1.20. Many lines have a large percentage of Australian Wool. We consider them the best on the market for the price.

D. A. Bruce Agent Oxford Manufacturing Co.

Nobby, Natty Dressers

Should see our New Hats before deciding on the one they want for spring. These 1900 styles are a little confusing when you see so many, but we will lend you our experience, and you may be sure if you get a hat here it's right. 3600 CHRISTY'S, 1800 AMERICAN. Prices range from 50c. to \$5.00. There is individuality about the style of our hats, which cannot be seen elsewhere.

Ladies Prettily Dressed

Should wear one of our white Underskirts. They are just what is needed to complete a pretty outfit. Prices from 90c. to \$1.50. Just a word about our overskirts. They are made with double box pleat in back. White Pique and Irish Linen is the material, very dressy and light for summer. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$3.25. Get yours early, it means a perfect fit without changes. See our New Wrappers.

PROWSE BROS

Choosing a Bicycle!

In choosing a bicycle you must judge by appearances. You must judge by reputation and reliability. If you stop to think you will acknowledge that for years the wheels of reliability have been the Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Welland Vale. Season after season these bicycles have led in improvements that have won the praise and patronage of the general public, and for 1900 with the five-fold facilities of capital and equipment at the disposal of their makers, placed them in a sphere of their own. Material and Construction Guaranteed by the Canada Motor & Cycle Co., Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA. MARK WRIGHT & CO., Agents, Charlottetown. Write for Catalogue.



one being formed of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and other colonial. This brigade has been placed under the command of General Hutton, late commander of militia forces in Canada who has just arrived at the front.

A despatch of the 7th from Carnarvon, Cape Colony says:—200 insurgents who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons occupied Kenhardt and who were on their way to that place have been captured by the British. The Canadian artillery has returned here from Vanwyks Vlei.

A recent despatch from Cape Town announces the departure to the front of the second contingent of Canadian Mounted Infantry. This evidently means the second part of the second contingent which includes the Toronto men who arrived in Cape Town by the Milwaukee.

A London despatch of the 5th says: The sequel to the recent inactivity of the British, is the revival of Boer activity along the line. General Buller after remaining idle for 30 days is now again with raiding operations, similar to those from which Lord Roberts and Gatacre have suffered.

The Boers have been reinforced in the Upper Natal where their commandoes have re-appeared with guns and wagons and it is reported that the raiders are on the way to Tugela to cut the communication of Ladysmith with the coast.

The Boers plan of campaign in that quarter can only be surmised. It is evident that General Buller's army will be harassed in flank or in rear. Action is indispensable to the Boers as an undisciplined force cannot remain passive without suffering from desertions and despondency.

It is not improbable that Lord Methuen captured near Boshof the advance guard of a similar force of raiders operating against Kimberley and the railway line south of the Modder River and that there may be a renewal of the fighting in that district where communications are slightly restricted.

Lord Roberts own army is still expected to Boer raids into Bloemfontein, although no fresh mishaps or defeats are reported.

The Monterey with Strathona's Horse aboard arrived at Cape Town yesterday.

Pain-Killer cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea, and dysentery. Avoid imitations, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

The Markets.

There was a fair market yesterday, with very slight change in prices. The only note-worthy change was in the price of hay which brought from 45c to 50c per cwt. There was considerable pork in for which 64c. per lb. was paid. Oats brought 32c. the same as last week.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Beef, Cabbage, Eggs, etc.

"Persevere all prosper." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully for scrofula, salt rheum, boils, eruptions, dyspepsia, it will cure you.

Meeting At Kelly's Cross.

On Saturday, 24th ult, a meeting was held in Kelly's Cross Hall, for the purpose of advocating the construction of a Branch Railway from North Wilshire to Victoria. James Gorman, Esq. was appointed chairman, and J. H. Monaghan, secretary. The meeting was largely attended, showing the interest taken by the people with regard to this important movement.

Whereas; A Branch Railway Line from North Wilshire to Victoria, would be a great benefit to the large, populous, and thriving agricultural district through which the proposed line would run.

And Whereas; The said proposed Branch Line, would be a great benefit to the large, populous, and thriving agricultural district through which the proposed line would run.

Therefore Resolved; That an humble petition be prepared and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying for the immediate construction of the proposed Branch Line.

Further resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Island Members in the Commons and Senate, and to the Island press for publication.

DIED.

At Bay Fortune, on the 23rd March 1900, Mrs. George Aitken, aged 87 years.

In this city on the 6th inst, Ellen Dowling, widow of the late Michael Lantry, aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At White Pine, Col., on the 4th ult, Dan J. Johnston, of Denver, Col., and son of the late Hector Johnston, of Brunell, Prince Edward Island.

At Greenwich, P. E. I., on March 24th inst, George Leavelle, aged 76 years. He was loved by all who made his acquaintance for his kindness and deeds of charity.

At Loos, on the 5th inst, Bridget, widow of the late Dennis Kilbride, aged 75 years, leaving six sons and four daughters and a large number of grand children and great grand children to mourn their loss.

At Three Rivers, Quebec, on 6th April 1900, Amelie Madeleine Desbrisay, wife of F. X. Thomas Berlinguet, C. E., and daughter of the late Judge W. H. Pope, aged 48 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Greenville, on Feb. 23rd, Michael McCulla, aged 81 years, leaving two daughters, one son and a large circle of friends to mourn. Deceased was a native of Dundalk, County Louth, Ire and an emigrant to this Province in 1844. May his soul rest in peace.

At her son's residence, Emerald, on Saturday, March 31st, Mary, widow of the late William Clarke, in the 70th year of her age. Deceased was a most industrious, charitable woman, and leaves eight sons and one daughter to mourn. Funeral took place to Kingsbury church on Monday, and was largely attended. May her soul rest in peace.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The dwelling house of Mr. John McKenzie, Brasley Point, was burned to the ground on Wednesday last.

The Princess Louise is sending three large packages of clothing to the Canadian soldiers in South Africa.

The steamer Northumberland commenced running on the Summerville-Point du Chene route today.

Mrs. Roy Lea, of Victoria, Crapaud, shot a large eagle three last week, which measured seven feet tip to tip.

An Order-in-Council from Ottawa prohibits the use of drags or dredges on the oyster beds in Prince County, P. E. Island during 1900.

This sailing steamer Iceland arrived at St John's, N.S. last week with 20,000 seals. This is the largest cargo that has arrived there this season.

The Canadian Biscuit team will sail for England by the S. S. Lake Ontario on June 30th. It is probable that Col. DeLancey, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, will be in command.

A WINDMILL despatch says that forty Donkors have left for California, to work for fifty cents a day. They say they want a warmer climate, and it is feared the whole colony will go South.

A LARGE piece of cement cornice fell from the ceiling of the Legislative building at Winnipeg, on Saturday. Premier McDonald had a very narrow escape, as it fell very close to him. Had he been under it, he would in all probability have been killed.

The train coming to Charlottetown from the West on Thursday morning was delayed at Royal Junction by reason of an accident to the flange of one of the box cars, which caused the car to leave the track. It took some time to replace it, and the passengers came to town by the eastern train.

SIR W. C. McDONALD, the millinaire tobacco manufacturer, who has already given gifts to McGill University aggregating close upon three million dollars, has just added another \$200,000 to the amount. The gift is to be used in extending the work of the mining and chemistry departments of the applied science faculty.

The Canadian regiment garrisoning Halifax has been named the 3rd Special Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

The man who received orders prohibiting them from going on the board, Bedford, Northwest Arm, and also restricting them from going outside the city limits. The order has caused great indignation among the recruits.

MR. AUGUSTINE MCKEACHERN, of St. Andrew's, died very suddenly on Friday last. He had been to Moppy Stewart to attend the funeral of his brother, who had died there after a short illness, and was walking home to St. Andrew's by way of the railway track. When about half way home Mr. McKechern took suddenly ill and died. He was found by some railway men. Mr. McKechern was sixty years old and leaves a wife to mourn.

The contract for the erection of the new Catholic Church in Souris has been awarded to Messrs. Edward J. Duffy, of this city, and James McEachern, of Fredericton, for the sum of \$20,000. This sum is for the completion of the exterior, and it is estimated that the work on the interior will be executed by Mr. Duffy and the wood-work by Mr. McEachern. The church is to be built of Island stone, with Nova Scotia stone trimming. It is intended to have the present contract completed at the end of October, 1901.

LETTERS have been received from our boys in South Africa, to which details of Creon's surrender are given, together with accounts of their own marvellous escapes. Alfred Riggs was shot through the head and did not live half a minute. His mother has received a sympathy letter from Lieut. McDonnell, commander of Company G, stating that he died in the foremost of the fight and was buried beneath some trees on the banks of the Modder. His watch and chain will be brought home by Private Gaudet. Major Weeks also sent a kind letter to Mrs. Riggs.

"Asp the Lord Jesus, after he had spoken to them, was taken up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God."

This was the text of the sermon on the Ascension preached by Rev. Dr. Morrison, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last. The Rev. preacher pointed out how our Lord and His disciples were conversing together, and all at once He was raised up toward the heavens, and the bright cloud hid Him from their sight. The ascension took place at noon day, from Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem, and opposite to Mount Calvary, where the crucifixion had taken place. At the foot of the mountain was the garden of Gethsemani, the scene of our dear Lord's agony. When our Lord thus ascended, His disciples were sorrowful and stood looking up, till an angel admonished them their divine Master had gone to join His eternal Father. The apostles and disciples had manifested the sorrow when our Lord told them He was about to return to His heavenly home; but He told them it was expedient that He should go; otherwise the Paraclete, the comforter should not come. It was most natural from a human point of view that this sorrow should prevail at the thought of separation from Him whom they had followed, and of the words of whose living lips they had heard. Although the Apostles and disciples had seen our Saviour put to death, and knew he had broken the bonds of death and risen from the tomb, proving Himself God; yet their faith was not completely free from doubt and lacked that persevering strength and vivacity that manifested themselves after the descent of the Holy Ghost. The body of our dear Lord, the Rev. preacher pointed out, was in a glorious state after the resurrection, and consequently was in a state of perfect submission to the will. This is a characteristic of glorified bodies, prefiguring in this case altogether from the divinity of our Saviour. This raising up of our Lord's glorified body into the ascension should teach us to raise up our minds from sin and the dose of earthly affections and fix them upon eternity. This the lesson taught us by the ascension, and by availing ourselves of it we will be made partakers of the privileges of our Lord's ascension, and merit to enjoy them forever in eternity.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

READ the advt. of the Bazaar Bookstore in another column.

It is said that the British North Atlantic squadron will be increased by one battleship, two cruisers and several torpedo boats.

ABOUT a dozen more men from this Province will be accepted for service in the Northwest Mounted Police. Intending recruits should apply at once to Dr. H. D. Johnson or Mr. J. F. Whelan.

The first death in the Provincial regiment garrisoning Halifax occurred Sunday night when Private William A. McDonald of Covehead, P. E. I., breathed his last. He was one of several patients confined to the military hospital with pneumonia, but his case was the only one considered serious. He was eighteen years old, and was a member of No. 6 Company, 82nd Battalion.

A FATAL accident occurred on the railway yesterday afternoon. A man named Thomas Cavanagh was sitting on the track not far from St. Dunstan's College, and did not see the train coming. The driver slowed up the train as soon as possible, but not in time to prevent an accident. The train struck the man and threw him from the track. When picked up he was found to be unconscious and badly hurt about the head. He was immediately removed to the Charlottetown Hospital, where he died about an hour later.

The Emersonian Recital, held under the direction of Miss McMillan, in the Kindergarten Hall, on Thursday evening last, was largely attended, and the entertainment was highly enjoyed. The vocal and instrumental music all through was very good. On the whole, the entertainment was highly praiseworthy and deserving the applause which greeted the successive numbers.

PALM SUNDAY.—The solemn ceremonies of Palm Sunday were appropriately carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop, arrayed in cope and mitre, occupied his throne and solemnly blessed the palms according to the ceremonies prescribed in the ritual. He was assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. Dr. Curran as deacon, Rev. Father Connolly as sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. Dr. Moaghgan as masters of ceremonies. After the blessing and distribution of the palms, the usual procession of the Bishop and clergy to the church took place. The ceremonies there completed the procession retrograde to the sanctuary, after which solemn high Mass, solemn Epistle, was celebrated. Rev. Father Campbell was celebrant of the Mass, and the deacon and sub-deacon were the same as in the blessing of the palms. His Lordship was assisted at the throne by Rev. Dr. Moaghgan.

The biggest snowstorm of the season set in Friday evening and continued all day Saturday and Sunday. The storm was accompanied by a violent northeast gale on Saturday. The train due at Summerside at 7.30 Saturday evening, got stuck in a snowbank between Fredericton and Kensington, and men were employed all night shovelling and it was not till two o'clock Sunday afternoon that the train arrived there. The storm also interfered with the navigation. On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, the Stanley left Picton for Summerside. Before she had gone very far she got caught in the storm and had to put into Hillsborough Bay for shelter, where she remained till daylight Sunday. She then proceeded on her way to Summerside, and arrived there at 11 o'clock. She met with no trouble going through the ice there, but ploughed through it with as much ease as she would through clear water. The Princess which was also out in the storm, reached the city on Monday morning, and left on return to Picton Monday morning. The Minto which remained at Charlottetown since Friday also left here Monday morning and returned the same day.

Her Majesty in Ireland.

Queen Victoria landed in Ireland last Wednesday morning for the first time in thirty-nine years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accompanied at 11.30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught; the lord lieutenant, Earl Cadogan and staff, greeted her majesty; and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge good-natured crowds. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the viceregal lodge was marked by great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome and handed the lord mayor a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy recollections, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following was her majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow citizens on my arrival in this ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest and to revisit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again, the motherland of those brave boys who have so recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire with cheerful valor as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword bearer, took the place of James Egan, the sword bearer, who had refused to officiate, but the lord mayor himself handed the sword and keys to her majesty, who touched them. The ceremonies at the city gate were most picturesque. London's jubilee lord mayor, Sir George Paulet Phillips, declared that the reception and ceremonies

Attempted Assassination of the Prince of Wales.

When the Prince and Princess of Wales were leaving the railway station at Brussels, Belgium, on Wednesday last for Copenhagen, to attend the birthday celebration of King Christian, a boy named Sipiido jumped on the rear of the car and fired two shots from a pistol at the Prince. The Princess of Wales and others were in the car, but no one was touched. Hearing the noise, the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man, who was quite innocuous, was seized, roughly handled and beaten. After the Prince of Wales had ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested, he declared himself and the princess uninjured and the train started. When examined by the railway officials Sipiido said he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, he did not regret his action, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so. Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince was declared unharmed and the princess uninjured and the train started. When examined by the railway officials Sipiido said he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, he did not regret his action, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so. Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the prince was declared unharmed and the princess uninjured and the train started.

These sentiments are echoed by all the Irish nobility who are gathered in Dublin in numbers never seen before. From the pier at Kingstown to the royal residence in Phoenix Park is about nine miles. Crowds lined the entire distance, but there was practically no disturbance, the police and military easily preserving perfect order. Thanks to wind and sunshine, the forests of hawthorn had regained freshness after Thursday's soaking.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits where an ancient gate and castle towers had been reproduced. On the city side of the gate were the lord mayor and council in blue and silver, and several hundreds of the best known Irish, who were presented with seats on stands. The Royal Ensigns, Fusiliers lined the road as a guard of honor, while behind them were cordons of police, lanciers and dragoons.

Thousands of spectators awaited the coming of the Queen, shortly before her arrival the president-at-arms galloped up to the lord mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the Queen. The lord mayor granted the request. Back galloped the president-at-arms, the gate banging behind him. Although the aged best satiers, rigged out for the occasion with costumes of the past, could scarcely be seen to the right around, the whole scene was a counterpart of a sixteenth century play.

The Queen was in sight. Out upon a scarlet cloth, laid upon the muddy road, stepped the lord mayor and corporation, their robes glowing in the sunshine and their wands and maces flashing. The Earl of Danby rode through, and then came the Life Guards. Behind them were carriages containing the hon. secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, accompanied by members of the family, who exchanged greetings with the Prince, and congratulated him on his narrow escape.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria in Ireland.

The Prince of Wales reached Copenhagen Thursday evening, and was met at the railway station by King Christian of Denmark and the entire royal family, who exchanged greetings with the Prince, and congratulated him on his narrow escape.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria in Ireland.

Attempted Assassination of the Prince of Wales.

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NEW Hats and Caps, NEW CLOTHING

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

After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our NEW CLOTHING.

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

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

Our New HATS AND CAPS.

We are a little later than usual in opening those Goods, owing to the confusion caused by our big fire sale. But they are now ready for your inspection, and are well worth a visit to see them, as we are safe in saying that we have now the largest and best stock of stylish and elegant Hats and Caps ever shown in this city, and if you find it hard to suit yourself with a Hat or Cap, then try the "Model Store" where "you always get the best."

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Any shape, any style, any shade. The very latest American Goods.

Caps for the Million, In every conceivable color and style.

If you like bright colors we can suit you, if you like dark colors we can suit you, and if you want something "just between" we have it for you.

Don't pass the Model Store if you want a nice Cap.

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

Bazaar Bookstore! Formerly F. J. Hornsby, MORRIS BLOCK.

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

A complete Stock of authorized School Books, Pens, Inks, Paper, Slates, Exercise Books, Scribblers, always on hand. Lowest prices, prompt attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.

Our New Spring Jackets and Capes Are in. They're beauties. See them. SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

HESSIANS AND STAMPED MATS! 1200 STAMPED MATS IN THE LATEST DESIGNS. ALSO HESSIANS AND FORFARS In the following widths: 18, 27, 32, 36, 54, 72 inches. Price and Quality Right Wholesale orders carefully attended to. Weeks & Co THE PEOPLE'S STORE, Wholesale and Retail.

HESSIANS AND STAMPED MATS! We have a full stock of Stamped Mats & Hooking Canvas 1200 STAMPED MATS IN THE LATEST DESIGNS. ALSO HESSIANS AND FORFARS In the following widths: 18, 27, 32, 36, 54, 72 inches. Price and Quality Right Wholesale orders carefully attended to. Weeks & Co THE PEOPLE'S STORE, Wholesale and Retail.

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Feverish from Worms.

Two of my little boys were troubled with worms. They would wake up in the night and vomit, and through the day would sometimes be very feverish.

Mrs. Wm. Mercer, Teeterville, Ont.

A DREM-SONG.

BY DANIEL J. DONAHOE.

Last night in the silvery moonlight I walked in the fields alone, and heard in the murmuring pine-trees the wind's low monotone.

The river that leaped from the mountain Ran smiling 'neath the sky, And sang 'mid the green of the meadows, A soothing lullaby.

The voice of the breeze above me And the river at my feet Uprose in a tender dream-song, Like moan pure and sweet.

Then joy was alive in the valley, And danced o'er the bursting sod; While high in the azure moon shone, An argent shield of God.

A Terrible Cough.

I had a terrible cough and cold, and not getting anything to help me, I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and am glad to say it cured me at once.

Miss Carrie Bowman, Peepahur, P. O., Ont.

Gelibacy of Priesthood.

IMMEMORIAL CUSTOM OF THE CHURCH SINCE THE TIME OF THE APOSTLES—NOT A PART OF THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

(Most Rev. Monsignor Sebastian Martinielli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in Harper's Bazaar.)

Some weeks ago the Christian world was startled by the announcement that the reigning pontiff, Pope Leo XIII., had dispensed the Catholic Priests throughout South America from the law of celibacy, and that he would follow this decree at the proper time by permitting all priests throughout the world to marry.

AN IMMEMORIAL CUSTOM DATING BACK TO THE TIME OF THE APOSTLES.

Celibacy has been an immemorial custom of the priests and bishops of the Catholic Church, dating back to the time of the Apostles. Taking the words of our Divine Lord, "There are eunuchs that have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake."

He merely applied the logic of Christian philosophy to remedy the evils, both spiritual and temporal, which were creeping into the Church. Catholic theologians hold that the spiritual life of the clergy is the strong rock which buttresses the edifice of St. Peter, as the vicar of Christ, imperishably founded on God's own covenant.

THE CHARACTER OF THE GREAT HILDEBRAND'S WORK.

It was this condition which faced that giant of piety and strength, Hildebrand, when he ascended the papal throne. Tradition says that, like the great Redeemer of Mankind, his father was a carpenter, and that he spent his early years following that lowly vocation.

After this decree of Gregory VII. the celibacy of the Western priesthood became universally recognized and respected, and the evils countenanced and encouraged by temporal princes were arrested and destroyed.

CELIBACY NOT A PART OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

Non-Catholics, as a rule, believe that celibacy is a part of the doctrine of the Catholic Church. This error will be readily perceived by a knowledge of Gregory's action and the papal legislation which has followed it. It is entirely disciplinary in its character, and in no sense is an article of faith.

STATUS OF CELIBACY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The monastic orders take solemn vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Many of the religious take the vow of chastity and obedience to their superiors, but do not fulfill the vow of voluntary poverty. These are deliberate promises to God, and as such there is no power in the Church to dispense them.

A Fleishy Consumptive

Did you ever see one? Did you ever hear of one? Most certainly not. Consumption is a disease that invariably causes loss of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites. No remedy is such a perfect preventive to consumption. Just the moment your throat begins to weaken and you find you are losing flesh, you should begin to take it.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND CELIBACY.

A small branch of the Church which acknowledges the primacy of St. Peter and his successors differs in regard to the law of celibacy. This divergence has existed from the first ages of the Church. At the Council of Nicea, 314 to 325 A. D., some of the bishops resisted the attempt to impose a law of celibacy on the clergy.

THE POWER OF THE POPE IN THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

Since the rumor concerning the permission extended to the South America priests to break the law of celibacy, it has frequently been said that the Pope has no power to rescind this established order—that it would require a council of the Church.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH INDUCED THE CHURCH TO EXHORT HER PRIESTHOOD TO PRACTICE CELIBACY.

In the early Christian times the principles which induced the Church to exhort her priesthood to practice celibacy were first, that they might serve God with undivided hearts and liberty of action; second, that being called to the altar, they should lead a higher life—that of sacrifice, which is holier than marriage.

APRIL SHOWERS

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter. In like manner, Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement in impure and vitiated air.

MR. J. D. ROBINSON, DUNDAS, ONT., Gives His Honest Opinion of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, a resident of Dundas, Ont., has found these pills to do all that is claimed for them and made the following statement of his case: "Some time ago I obtained a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can now without hesitation say that they have been beneficial in relieving me of all the various troubles which were afflicting my heart and nerves."

A LITTLE COLD LET RUN.

A little tickling in the throat—now and then a dry, hacking cough—"not bad enough to bother about you say." But every hack makes a breach in the system, and the lungs and progress the way for more serious trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Cronje, Gen. Cronje, you're a mighty foxy chap. At a twisting of the British lion's tail; But you jumped your kopje quickly and straightaway got 'em the map. When "Little Bobs" camped out upon your trail.

A Half Century Record.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has now been in use for 50 years and there is nothing to equal it as a rapid and effective cure for Bowel Complaints of young or old.

"Suffering cats," exclaimed the war editor of the yellow journal, "I can't make head or tail of this despatch from our special correspondent in South Africa."

THE RUGBY MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The Rugby match between England and Scotland, was played at Edinburgh the other day in the presence of 15,000 spectators. The match was a draw, both sides failing to score.

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

TURN HE PAID.

"These trousers," said Sloopy, "I'd like you to repeat them. You see, I sit so much." "That's funny," interrupted the tailor, "now, there's that bill of mine. It ought to be receipted because it's standing so long."

SCALATICA—That most intensely painful of diseases that defies doctor's treatment, can be promptly cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is little in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is sufficient from a weak state of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end. Mrs. E. Kinsler, a London, Ont., mother, living at 459 Grey St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, had had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at a drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

"John writes," said the old man, "that he's laid down his arms and is comin' home." "That's awful!" exclaimed the old woman. "But of the poor boy gets bereft with his legs I'll thank the Lord!"

THE NATURE OF IT.

"They say that mule meat gave the hungry people in Kimberley much better satisfaction than horse meat." "That isn't strange. Mule meat would naturally make them kick at other food."

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

AN IRISHMAN TOOK A CONTRACT TO DIG A PUBLIC WELL.

When he had dug about 25 feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously round and saw that no one was near, then took off his hat and coat and hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and waited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and, seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed he was at the bottom of the excavation.

Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loam earth from the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom and were wondering where the body was, Pat came walking out of the bushes and good naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Bance—The jury practically made up their minds to acquit Tower, only his attorney said all he asked was justice. Bance—Then what? Bance—Why, of course, the jury ordered him hanged.

Guest—Why do you have in your small restaurant a French bill of fare?

Landlord—In the first place, my guests feel flattered to think that I assume they can read it, and, in the second place, I can serve them what I please, for they don't know what they're ordered.

The Rugby match between England and Scotland, was played at Edinburgh the other day in the presence of 15,000 spectators.

A firm of athletic outfitters in London sent 12 footballs to the Gloucester regiment at the seat of war, who have arranged with the Boer general to forward them to Pretoria for use of the imprisoned men of the regiment.

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

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. When your can is empty again, bring it to us and have it filled with our high-grade Oil at a very low price.

BEER & GOFF.

GROCCERS. A. A. McLEAN, L. B. O'G., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

Seed Time SOON HERE.

Our 1900 Seed Catalogue now ready Free to all who ask. OUR SPECIALTIES. Choice Garden Vegetable, and best Flower Seeds, 45 varieties of Sweet Peas.

Haszard Moore.

Books, Seeds and Fancy Goods. A. A. ARSENAULT, H. R. MCKENZIE, ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

Aug. 30, 1899—y

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a Trust Deed of Mortgage bearing date the third day of September, A. D. 1898, and made between Charles Galt, of Charlottetown, and Thomas Galt, of the North County, in Prince Edward Island, Parties of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, of the other part.

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 Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, successors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cambridge Block, Charlottetown.

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

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.

BEER & GOFF.

GROCCERS. A. A. McLEAN, L. B. O'G., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

Brahmin Tea!

Now that this delicious Tea has become widely known in nearly every home in Prince Edward Island, and is also a great favorite in many places in Canada and the United States, I have decided to sell it wholesale only.

The following Retail Grocers keep it: J. D. McLEOD & CO., BEER & GOFF, JENKINS & SON, J. R. WARREN, R. J. WOOD, R. F. MADDIGAN & CO, R. H. MASON.

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Feb. 21—3m Agent for Canada.

WHOLESALE

100 doz. Galvanized Pails 40 tons Barb Wire 20 tons Black do. 10 tons Paris Green 14 tons Bar Iron 8 tons Sheet Iron 15 tons Paints 500 Boxes Glass 100 doz Shovels 400 doz. Arcade Files 2000 Kegs Cut Nails 1000 Kegs Wire Nails 250 Boxes Horse Nails 250 Kegs Horse Shoes 1000 Rolls Building Paper Shelf Hardware and Stoves.

Fennell & Ghandler.

Prepare for Lent

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Fish stories as a rule are not believed; but in this case we are not the anglers, as you can rely on this one. We are angling for your trade, and the tempting bait we offer you is good stock, combined with the lowest possible prices, consistent with quality and the present high state of the Fish market.

ODDFISH.—We have in stock some fine Codfish, by the lb. and quintal; also boneless Hake and Codfish by the lb. and box.

HERRING.—The Herring market is poorly supplied; but we can supply them by the dozen, bucket and half bbl. Also in stock, Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, etc., and a full line of general Groceries, all at the lowest possible prices.

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

MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices on anything you may want.

Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.

Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co

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 told 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.

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. Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargain yet.

They are quite English you know, and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c.

PROWSE BROS.

EPPS'S COCOA

COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA

Oct. 6, 1898—301