

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 7

## Calendar for Feb., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 6th, 10.10 a.m.  
Full Moon, 14th, 5h. 12.8 p.m.  
Last Quarter, 22nd, 8h. 56.7 m.  
New Moon, 29th, 3h. 37.7 m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	High Water
1 Thursday	7.26	8.3	9.11	10.16	11.16	12.16	1.16	0.0
2 Friday	2.25	3.4	4.8	5.12	6.11	7.11	8.11	0.39
3 Saturday	1.24	2.6	3.9	4.12	5.11	6.11	7.11	1.8
4 Sunday	2.23	3.6	4.9	5.12	6.11	7.11	8.11	2.2
5 Monday	3.21	4.5	5.8	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	2.5
6 Tuesday	4.20	5.3	6.6	7.9	8.11	9.11	10.11	3.0
7 Wednesday	5.18	6.3	7.6	8.9	9.11	10.11	11.11	3.5
8 Thursday	6.17	7.3	8.6	9.9	10.11	11.11	12.11	4.0
9 Friday	7.16	8.3	9.6	10.9	11.11	12.11	1.11	4.5
10 Saturday	8.15	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.11	1.11	2.11	5.0
11 Sunday	9.14	10.3	11.6	12.9	1.11	2.11	3.11	5.5
12 Monday	10.13	11.3	12.6	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	6.0
13 Tuesday	11.12	12.3	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.5
14 Wednesday	12.11	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.0
15 Thursday	1.10	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	7.5
16 Friday	2.9	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	8.0
17 Saturday	3.8	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	8.5
18 Sunday	4.7	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	10.11	9.0
19 Monday	5.6	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	10.11	11.11	9.5
20 Tuesday	6.5	7.11	8.11	9.11	10.11	11.11	12.11	10.0
21 Wednesday	7.4	8.11	9.11	10.11	11.11	12.11	1.11	10.5
22 Thursday	8.3	9.11	10.11	11.11	12.11	1.11	2.11	11.0
23 Friday	9.2	10.11	11.11	12.11	1.11	2.11	3.11	11.5
24 Saturday	10.1	11.11	12.11	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	12.0
25 Sunday	11.0	12.11	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	12.5
26 Monday	11.50	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	1.0
27 Tuesday	12.40	1.11	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	1.5
28 Wednesday	1.30	2.11	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	2.0
29 Thursday	2.20	3.11	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	2.5
30 Friday	3.10	4.11	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	3.0
31 Saturday	4.00	5.11	6.11	7.11	8.11	9.11	10.11	3.5



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MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

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### Nuns Who Are Blacksmiths in South Africa.

Not the least interesting thing in South Africa today, when the din of conflict between Briton and Boer is echoing the world over, is a band of D. M. nuns who not only pass their lives in religious devotion, but have adopted a strange occupation—"passing strange," say all who know it. Eager to sow the seeds of faith in South Africa, they established themselves some time ago near King William's Town, Cape Colony.

The New York Herald tells the rest of the story: "In the new country where the sunset up their habitation the Boer neighbors looked upon their work with suspicion and resentment, and even the English looked with disfavor upon the convent. The consequence was that the Sisters bought an extensive farm, and finding that farm laborers were scarce in a land where most of the digging was for gold and for diamonds, solely as a means for self-support the nuns put their hands to the plough. But accidents will happen, even in a convent, and in time the ploughshare became broken. There being no blacksmith in that region the nuns sent to Capetown and got the materials to build, and the tools and implements to supply a smithy. A blacksmith as a tutor was found, and the nuns learned how to become blacksmiths. They have thus far proved not only their equality with man, but their superiority to him, for, when the blacksmith, disregarding his religious environment, went on a prolonged spree, the nuns speedily forced him out of the settlement, and determined henceforth to do all their own work.

"But the nuns went even further. They found that blacksmithing among the Boer and English residents was profitable work, and they built a smithy, with a brick forge, a strong, capacious bellows of oxide, and all the customary paraphernalia incidental to the vocation of the votaries of Vulcan, and established themselves as a convent of female blacksmiths. The visitor who rides to the convent from King William's Town comes upon the nuns brown clad and busy, hoeing, ploughing and shoeing. Tethered to the strong oaken rack in the centre of the shop stands a tree. With a nail-box beside her, a nun bends over the hind foot, with a foot resting in her lap, and with a pair of tongs fits a red-hot to the scorching hoof. Beside her stands another nun, who is busy making hinges, hooks and staves, ring-bolts, and other articles of builders' hardware out of small rod and hard iron. The feminine blacksmiths of the Dominican convent are experts. The presence of the hammer swinging guns seems to excite a sort of fascination over the rest of the neighborhood, for they will go out of their way on their daily tasks to gaze at the hard-working Sisters of the smithy."

### Scotland.

The silver jubilee of St. Peter's College, Beardsden was celebrated on the Feast of the Holy Innocents. All the priests in the archdiocese were invited to be present by the Archbishop of Glasgow. At 11.30 a. m. High Mass Coram Episcopo was celebrated. Bishop Maguire was attended at the throne by Canon Mackintosh and Canon Macfarlane. After Mass a meeting of priests was held to inaugurate St. Peter's Society, of which all those who have been educated in the college could become members. At 2.30 p. m. all the clergy adjourned to dinner in the new refectory, where they were entertained to dinner at the expense of His Grace the Archbishop. His Grace, however, was unable to be present in person. The dinner was purveyed in splendid style by Messrs. Ferguson and Forcster. Bishop Maguire presided, supported by Canon Cameron, Canon Chisholm, Canon Condon, Canon Macleuskay and Canon Mackintosh. At the conclusion of the proceedings, a telegram was sent to His Grace the Archbishop, announcing that the meeting had appointed him honorary president of the new college society, and congratulating him on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the college, and at the same time expressing regret at his inability, through illness, to be present that day, and assuring him of their filial devotion, and also hoping that he might be spared for many years to rule over the diocese and over the society. The society has been placed under the patronage of Our Blessed Lady and St. Peter.

At the Christmas Exhibition of Studies, in connection with St. Aloysius' College, held in the drill hall, Hill street, Glasgow, the Rev. Father Flynn, S. J., Prefect, in submitting the half-yearly report of the college, said, among other things, in criticism

### "Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Tell him, rather, how to get rid of them. Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, humors, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should at once begin taking this medicine that the infirmity may be removed.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

ing the Scottish system of education, that the elementary and secondary schools in this country were visited by inspectors, men of varied experience, and most of whom had been practical teachers. Within the narrow limit of a few hours these examiners submitted to the pupils of the school a set of tests, and according to the manner in which these tests are answered judgment was passed on the school. He had never been in charge of a school liable to such visitations, but a judgment thus passed he considered utterly superficial, completely inadequate to the requirements of the case, and likely to prove unfair to the merits of a school either unfavorable or favorable. Father Flynn had been in the school over four months, and he had spent over a month in a searching examination of the boys, and yet some whispering insinuation told him that he did not know all. He had found much that was good and sound, and some things which demanded attention. The exhibition of studies proved very interesting, and reflected much credit on the part of the teaching staff of the college.

### Catholicity in England and Her Possessions.

In the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies, according to the London Catholic Directory, there are twenty-eight Archbishops and 105 Episcopal sees, twenty-seven Vicarates-Apostolic and eleven Prefectures-Apostolic, making a total of 171. Besides the 133 residential Archbishops and Episcopal sees, twenty-five of the twenty-seven Vicarates-Apostolic are held by Bishops of titular sees. The two Episcopal sees, two Vicarates-Apostolic, and one Prefecture-Apostolic are vacant. Including ten Coadjutors and five Bishops-Auxiliary, the number of Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 173. There are also a few retired or without episcopal office, of whom three are in England.

Occupying these sees there are in Great Britain: In England and Wales, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; the fifteen Bishops of the suffragan sees, with a Bishop Coadjutor at Plymouth and a Bishop-Auxiliary at Westminster. In Scotland there are the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and the Archbishop of Glasgow with a Bishop-Auxiliary. There are also in England one Archbishop and two Bishops of titular sees who are not included in the above summary. Under these are the 3,271 priests of Great Britain. Of these 2,286 are of the Regular clergy, and 985 of the Secular clergy. Of the Secular priests, 144 are invalided, retired, or attached; among the Regulars, many are in colleges, novitiate or houses of study. They serve a total of 1,854 churches, chapels and mission stations, which number is exclusive of those not open to the public.

The estimated Catholic population of the United Kingdom is nearly five millions and a half—namely, England, 1,800,000; Scotland, 365,000; Ireland (according to the census of 1891), 2,549,956. Including British America (with a Catholic population of about 2,600,000), Australia, India, and all other possessions, the total Catholic population of the British Empire is probably about ten millions and a half.

There are about thirty-two Catholic peers; seventeen Catholic lords who are not peers; fifty-five Catholic baronets; nineteen Catholic members of the Privy Council; three Catholic members of the House of Commons for England, and sixty-nine for Ireland.—Lynn Tablet.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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### An Incident of Pope Leo's Longevity.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing under date of Jan. 10 h. among other things has the following: "When speaking last week recently gratified by the Holy Father which bears on the subject. Some time ago a Jesuit father preaching in Aquila was asked a strange question by ten young ladies belonging to the best families of the place. The query was if it would be lawful for each of them to offer up to God a year of her life asking Him to prolong the life of the Sovereign Pontiff in exchange by ten years. The good father heartily approved of the affecting sacrifice, and the generous offer was duly recorded in a wonderfully illuminated parchment, which was brought to Rome by the young ladies themselves. Their hopes of being received by the Holy Father were not frustrated, although at the time Papal audiences were almost unattainable. One who was present draws a beautiful picture of the contrast afforded between the nonagenarian Pontiff with his face as white as his cassock and scored all over with innumerable little lines, and those ten girls in the very bloom of life. His Holiness, who was deeply moved on learning from their own lips the purpose which brought them to his feet, spoke a few words to each of them in turn, which sent the tears into their eyes, and they left his presence, more than glad of their sacrifice."

### The Heliograph.

The heliograph, which is being put to such effective use in South Africa by both Briton and Boer, is a modern adaptation of one of the oldest forms of signalling apparatus known in military service. Heliographing, as the name implies, is a telegraphing, and General White's signal men, in despatching news from sorely pressed Ladysmith, are using the same device, only in more perfected form, than the wicked small boys with a bit of looking glass in his grimy fist, employ to attract the attention of his fellows across the schoolroom by flashing the sun in their eyes. Mirror-signalling was early used by the North American Indians, and is no doubt partially responsible for the marvelous rapid dissemination of news on the plains noted by many American army officers. The modern war heliograph is almost equally simple in theory and practice. The sending apparatus consists of a mirror mounted on a tripod and hung on both horizontal and vertical axes with adjusting screws admitting of minute changes of plane. With this mirror the sun's rays are flung for miles, directed by painstaking adjustments into the field of vision of a receiving telescope also tripod mounted. The code is similar to that used in electric telegraphy. Flasher, long or short, represent dots and dashes, and the Morse or any other code, including cipher, can be readily used.

The heliograph has been called the trump card of visual signalling, for it possesses the four cardinal military virtues—portability, rapidity, range and secrecy.

The heliograph is extremely portable, weighing with its stand no more than a soldier's rifle. It possesses the curious virtue of secrecy, because to people standing at a very short distance from the point on which its rays are directed, its signals are invisible. But this fact will show how useful it is to have the sun reflected full on the distant station; and to insure this the heliograph has to follow the sun as it travels through the sky. The two screws mentioned, one giving a vertical movement, and the other a horizontal movement to the mirror, about its centre, effect this, and the screws can be manipulated by the signaller while in the act of sending without interruption to the message. The range of the heliograph is enormous with a strong sun and clear

horizon, and it is therefore admirably useful in South Africa. In the 1883-85 campaign a heliographic signal service extended north—Orange River to Molopolo—a distance of 429 miles. One of the great virtues of the heliograph is its ability to pierce haze. Colonel Kayser, who was in 1890 with the besieged garrison at Kardsbar, reported that he opened communication with the advanced guard of the relieving force, under Sir F. Roberts, at Robat, a distance of forty-eight miles, and communications were kept up for several hours on a hazy day.

Heliographing 429 miles, as stated above, implies a system of repeating stations, as the curvature of the earth is such a distance makes it improbable that stations sufficiently high could be secured. In this country the longest distance covered, of which we have record, was a message sent in 1897 from Mt. Wilson, in California, to Black Jack Mountain, in the Island of Santa Catalina, seventy-five miles away. The message was sent with ease, and there was nothing in the account of it to suggest that the limits of the heliograph's range had been reached in this experiment. Searchlight signals by night are, of course, only a modification of the same principle, with the disadvantages of less portability of instruments, less range and less secrecy.—Exchange.

### A Race Delusion.

That was a strange revelation of Mrs. Dal's aunt the late Frederick Douglass. It seems that she visited this remarkable colored man not long before his death and heard from his own lips that he had not one drop of negro blood in him. His father was a white man and his mother a half-bred Indian woman. So all of the Abolition theory of the negro capacity intellectually, in this case at least, falls to the ground. Wonder is expressed that Douglass did not, in the heyday of life, openly state the fact; but he may have considered that such publicity might have retarded or defeated his designs. He had been a slave, but not a negro slave. So, on the strength of having a presumed member of the Ethiopian race as well as bondage, he made reputation and money. He married a woman of negro blood the first time, and his children are partly African and utterly obscure. His second wife, late in life, was a white woman, and this alliance did not help but harmed him. But when he contracted the second marriage his fame and fortune were secure. I suppose that the monument erected to his memory at Rochester, N. Y., is inscribed with legends of his negro ancestry. If so, it perpetuates a mistake, to put the case mildly, and the Indian and not the Ethiopian must have a division of the glory along with Caucasian progenitors.—James R. Randall in Catholic Columbian.

"Maps are said to suggest biographies," declares the Catholic Citizen. "At the siege of Badaos in the Peninsula war, a Spanish countess and her younger sister came to the Duke of Wellington for protection, and the younger of the two afterward became the wife of Major Thry Smith, who won fame and a baronetcy in later years during the Sikh war in India, especially at the battle of Aliwal. Lady Smith accompanied her husband in his campaigns; she was with him at the battle of Chillianwalla, and received a medal. From 1847 to 1854 he was governor at the Cape, and did good service in fighting the Kaffirs. Lady Smith, in Natal, bears the name of his wife; his own name is seen in Harriemith, a town of the Orange Free State."

"I wonder how many of the Dutch churches in the Transvaal will be looted by the British soldiers," inquires the editor of the Western Watchman. "The men whom England sends to South Africa are not savages from Montana and Minnesota, but civilized beings from Ireland, Scotland, and her own fair and once Catholic land."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1900. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBERS

Should remember that every little makes a muckle. That every letter couched in polite language deserves the courtesy of a reply. That what is but a trifle to them means, in the aggregate, a great deal to the publisher.

Contemptible Grit Tactics

The Grits feel so sore over the terrible castigation administered to the Government by Sir Charles Tupper in his speech on the address in the House of Commons, that they are trying, in accordance with their proverbial perversity, to divert attention by the most odious misrepresentation of the Toronto Globe and all the globelets and steady-support organs down to the Charlottetown Patriot.

On Wednesday last Sir Charles Tupper called the attention of the Leader of the Free Press, in his report of his speech, had charged him with accusing the French-Canadians of disloyalty. He most emphatically branded the statement as a falsehood, and demanded an apology and protection from such outrageous conduct.

On Thursday Sir Wilfrid referred to the matter, and read a letter from Magurn, editor of the Free Press, who was in the gallery when the speech was delivered, stating that he had not written the report and containing some very insulting remarks. Sir Charles replied that the editor of the Free Press could scarcely hope to elicit much sympathy by shifting the responsibility of the lying and malicious report from himself to his reporter, when it would be remembered that Magurn had previously so grossly lied about him (Sir Charles) in the Halifax Chronicle regarding the proceedings of a committee of the House, that the chairman of the committee, the present Judge Lister, deemed it required an apology.

On the present occasion, Magurn had aggravated his offence by insolence. Sir Charles asked whether the report that he had accused the French-Canadians was true or a lie. Then from the Opposition side of the House came the desecrating shout that it was "a lie." But this emphatic and unanimous disavowal will not stop the lying claqueurs of the Grit press. The Patriot taking up the refrain of its lying contemporary of Winnipeg informs its readers, through the medium of its time-serving correspondent, that Sir Charles, "all through his speech, appealed to "racial and religious prejudices." No doubt it was a preconcerted arrangement, that all the Grit tilters, great and small, should join in a simultaneous false cry against the Leader of the Opposition, so as to divert public attention from the Government's false and humiliating position. It is just like the cry of "stop thief" raised by the culprit anxious to escape the consequences of his crime by endeavoring to fasten it on someone else. Was it not by appeals to racial and religious prejudices that Laurier obtained power; was it not by appeals to racial and religious prejudices that Laurier's friend, Greenway, managed to keep himself in power in Manitoba, until he robbed the Province and wallowed in such political degradation that he is now abandoned by his followers; is it not by appeals to racial and religious prejudices that Tarte, Laurier's leader, and the most consistent mate of political mountebanks, seeks to keep the Laurier Government in power? Yes, such tactics have been a potent factor in obtaining and retaining power by the present Government at Ottawa. Yet while steeped to the eyes in such political immorality, the members of the Government and their supporters and their press have the effrontery to attribute to their opponents that of which they themselves are guilty. Such is Gritism!

which appears in this issue. It is worthy of careful perusal. The veteran Leader of the Opposition, in vigorous language, rose aside the fimsy veil of sophistry with which the Government sought to hide their inconsistencies, and pierced their armor at the most vulnerable points. The Government wined under his galling indictment.

THE delegates from the Government of this Province have arrived at Ottawa without mishap, it is pleasing to know. It is likely we shall soon hear that they had an audience with the Cabinet. Then they will return home and endeavor to deceive the people by flying some new election kite. But they have already told so many lies and have fooled the people so often by their pre-election pledges that any effort they may now make will be vain and useless. The only thing that the people desire this defeated, discredited Government to do is to step aside and make room for an administration with a mandate from the electors.

ALEXANDER Martin, Esq., M. P. for East Queen's has given notice in the House of Commons that he will move for copies of specifications, plans, tenders and contract entered into by the Government of Canada relating to construction of ten miles of railway known as the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway, in this Province; also for copies of papers, correspondence, telegrams and memoranda and agreement entered into between or on behalf of the Governments of Canada and Prince Edward Island relating to the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough River, in this Province. The members of the Provincial Government and Sir Louis Davies had a great deal to say, in a general way, about this railway and bridge, during the recent election campaign in Belfast and Murray Harbor; but not withstanding repeated requests, the people have been unable to ascertain from the Local Government any information relative to the agreement entered into between the Provincial and Federal Governments relative to the contract for the construction of the Hillsborough Bridge, or any particulars regarding the construction of the ten miles of railway. The action of Mr. Martin in enquiring at this early date, concerning these important public works, will therefore be highly appreciated by the electorate of this Province.

Bishops Consecrated. A most solemn and impressive religious ceremony took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John's, on Sunday last, when Rev. Timothy Casey and Thomas F. Barry were consecrated Bishops, the first named as coadjutor to the Bishop of St. John, and the latter as coadjutor to the Bishop of Chatham. Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, was the consecrating prelate, and the assistant consecrators were Archbishop Beggs, of Quebec, and Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish. The preacher of the sermon of consecration was Bishop McEvoy, of London, Ont. The other Bishops present were Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, Rogers of Chatham, Blais, of Rimouski, and McDonald, of Charlottetown. The Archbishop of Montreal was represented by Very Rev. Canon Racine, V. G., and Rev. Louis Calahan. Laval University was represented by Rev. Dr. Matthew, its Rector; Rev. D. Crozier and J. B. Bedard represented the Sulpicians of Montreal, and Rev. E. Dion, C. S. C., Provincial, Montreal, was also in attendance. Besides these about fifty priests from different parts of New Brunswick attended. The sermon was Rev. Father Mesban, of Moncton, and the sub-deacon Father Wende, of St. John. Rev. Fathers Michaud and Courtye were deacons of honor. Father McMurray was master of ceremonies, and Father F. J. O'Neil assistant. Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Halifax, read the words of appointment. The ceremony lasted about four hours, and about four thousand persons crowded the cathedral.

Distribution of Samples of Seed Grain. To the Editor of the Herald: DEAR SIR,—Under instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution of sample packages of the best and most productive sorts of cereals, etc., is now being made from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The distribution will consist, as heretofore, of the varieties of spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes. Each sample will weigh three pounds. The quality of the seed will be of the highest and the varieties named on the packages will be sent free to applicants through the mail. The object in view is the improvement of the character and quality of the grain, etc., grown in Canada, an effort widely appreciated, and the choice of varieties to be sent out will be confined to those which have been found to succeed well at the Experimental Farm. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally, lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered. Only one sample of one sort can be sent to each applicant, unless if an individual receives a sample of one sort he desires to receive one of another variety. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 15th of March, after which dates the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention the sort of grain they would prefer, and should the available stock of the variety named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, January 22nd, 1900. "CARRY SUNSHINE WITH YOU." A bright, fresh, sunny face is always in Spring, and it always denotes good health as well as a happy heart. Many faces that were once overcast with the gloom of disease, have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla which cures all dyspeptic ailments, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Dominion Parliament.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by I. J. Gould, the newly elected member for West Ontario, the late Speaker's Vicar's constituency. The speaker was Victor Geoffroy, who spoke in French. SIR CHARLES TUPPER was enthusiastically greeted by his followers when he arose to speak. He congratulated the mover and second of the address on the speeches which they had made, and declared that each of them would be an acquisition to the house. He announced that his remarks on this occasion would be confined to the question of the contingent, and the relation of Canada to the Empire. On this matter he was sorry that he could not agree with the mover and second of the address. It was with the deepest possible regret that he was compelled to dissent from the statement made in the second clause of the address as to the position which Canada occupied. He took exception to the statement that evidence had been received of the profound devotion and loyalty of the entire people of Canada to the sovereign and institutions of the British Empire. It was with extreme regret that he was compelled to say that in his opinion the word "entire" in this clause should be replaced by the words, "Overwhelming mass of the people of Canada." To use in the address words which could not be sustained by the actual facts was no advantage either to this country or to the Empire. He had always felt that this was a question way beyond any party consideration, and he had from the outset treated it from that point. At this last statement some expressions of dissent could be heard from the liberal benches, and this led Sir Charles to review the whole history of the contingent question. He began by briefly the references which had been made to the South African difficulty during the last session of the house, when it was made quite clear that the conservatives were ready and willing to assist the government in such measures as might be fully adopted. In the letter which he had sent to the premier he had not confined himself to the bonds of the resolution; he went beyond the question of sympathy. Feeling strongly on the question, he wished to put the premier in possession of his views, and therefore he had said, "We are bound to give all the aid in our power to Her Majesty's government in the present crisis." He did this to show that he was not desirous of obliging any party capital in connection with the matter. On returning to Canada from England on the 18th Sept., the very day on which all the London papers declared war was inevitable, and finding that nothing had been done by the government, and that all the other colonies were in alliance of Canada, he had expressed himself in a public address in Halifax in the strongest terms urging the government to do something. It was with great regret, however, that on the 4th of October he read the interview which the Globe correspondent had with the prime minister, and instead of seeing upon the suggestion which he (Sir Charles) had made, and which he believed was endorsed by the whole country, the Grit staff he had carefully examined the law and found it impossible to do anything without the direct authority of parliament. He felt that the premier (but it was not on this ground that he regretted it—laughter)—had lost a great opportunity. The country, however, lost a great opportunity. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir Charles) took the best means in his power to improve the condition of affairs, and thereon on October 5th he forwarded a telegram to Sir Wilfrid, urging him to send a contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa, and assuring him of the hearty support of the opposition in that event. Unfortunately the telegram, which was sent from Yarmouth, never got beyond Halifax, and it was not until several days afterwards that it reached the premier. It did not produce the desired effect. Sir Wilfrid had said to the Globe that it would be unconstituted to do anything without calling parliament together, and having said this he departed to grace a civic exhibition in Chicago while the other ministers dispersed all over the country. Sir Charles said that he now appreciated part of the subject with deep regret. The speech from the throne had not correctly stated the case when it said that the people of Canada were of one mind on this subject. He proposed to give the evidence to show that on this subject there were differences of opinion even in the cabinet itself. Mr. Tarte had shown his powerful influence in the cabinet on other occasions, and it was regrettable that on this he had adopted a policy of hostility to Great Britain. The minister of public works had just returned from France, a country which was in the most bitter antagonism to England, and which gloated over every misfortune to British arms. Mr. Tarte was imbued with the same spirit by which he had been surrounded and in the course of a speech he said, "I return to Canada more French than ever; France is always my dear country." If Mr. Tarte had said he was a French-Canadian, and was so under all circumstances, that would have been allowable, but coming from a country distinctly hostile to Great Britain, and stating, as he did, that he would not be a British subject if he could not be French first, was inexcusable. He (Sir Charles) would not characterize such language, but would leave it to one of the gentlemen's own organs. He (Sir Charles) spoke of it as "criminal and foolish provocation," (Opposition cheers.) It would have been impossible for any person to have assumed a more determined, inveterate, undying, hostility on any subject than Mr. Tarte has steadily pursued on this. In his organ, La Patrie, which never spoke of questions of policy unless at the dedication of Mr. Tarte, he had characterized Messrs. Bergeron, Talbot and others as "criminal cowards" because they had pointed out the proper course which Canadians should pursue. "What have we to do with the affairs of South Africa?" asked La Patrie. "What interests have we in the Transvaal?" Was such language as this, Sir Charles asked calculated to strengthen in the hands of the government? At St. Vincent de Paul on October 20th Mr. Tarte declared that the government had not come to any decision on the subject. The govern-

ment, he said, would be happy to further the departure of those whose warlike instincts were such that they desire to go, but he for one would never consent to anything further. How was it that the hon. gentleman had conspired to do more? "What was it that held him in association with these criminal cowards" whose policy he had so vigorously denounced? If Mr. Tarte was sincere in holding the view which he enunciated he should have instantly severed his connection with his associates when they adopted a different course. It was with pleasure that he (Sir Charles) called attention to the interferences of Mr. Prefontaine, M. P. who in a speech delivered on the 12th of October took the patriotic stand which Mr. Tarte should have assumed. Mr. Prefontaine said that parliament last session had pledged itself to uphold the British Empire, and he now thought the time had come when these pledges should be redeemed. (Opposition cheers.) Fortunately for Canada the overwhelming public sentiment of the country—(cheers)—united as it never had been in the history of Canada, soon taught Mr. Laurier that he would have to choose between abandoning his dictum that nothing could be done because it was a violation of the constitution, or that some one else would be in charge of the constitution at a very early day. (Loud cheers.) The premier now consented to do that which he declared he would not do, having placed himself at the mercy of Mr. Tarte and other gentlemen like him, the premier was obliged to yield to that overwhelming pressure of public opinion. When he read Sir W. Laurier's speech at Quebec on the departure of the contingent he could not but admire his eloquence. When the premier was declaring that Canada was bound to help England what was Mr. Tarte doing? He was at St. Vincent de Paul again. Mr. Foster—That is a dangerous precedent. (This reference to the near proximity of the dominion penitentiary created some laughter.) Sir Charles Tupper—Well, I hope better things than that for him. Mr. Tarte was violating the first principle of constitutional government. He was holding up a copy of the order-in-council that had permitted this contingent to go, and declaring he had forced his colleagues to put in a declaration that they should never do it again. He had caused the words to be inserted "that is not to be preceded," and it was because he had requested this, he complained, he was denounced as a dill-dy!

Mr. Tarte had said that last session, when the matter was up in the house, no one had ever suggested that any troops should be sent to the Transvaal. Surely the hon. gentleman had not read his (Sir Charles) letter to the premier, which he had already quoted. Even his colleague, Mr. Blair, in a very illogical and contradictory speech (laughter)—at Campbellton in November, said, in adopting that resolution last session, there was no one who did not consider it involved a willingness on our part to aid the Empire should the necessity arise. With members of this house taking a position of most determined antagonism to the policy adopted, how is it possible truthfully to say that there was entire accord on this occasion, and that the event had proved the devotion of the entire people and our loyalty to the crown and British institutions? The minister of public works in his speech at St. Vincent de Paul had seemed to propose that the hands by libelling the reputation of the greatest statesman Canada ever knew, Sir John Macdonald. It was well known that Sir John Macdonald all his long life had upheld British connection, and that no man ever lived in Canada with more imperial instincts than his, and that he ultimately sacrificed his life in a struggle against the liberals, who were adopting a policy that would have deprived this country of its place in the Empire. But although that statesman Sir John Macdonald had died, he did not fall until he had placed securely on the ramparts of his country, "British connection for ever." (Applause.) How dare the minister of public works libel that great statesman now that he was in his grave? Sir Charles pointed out that Mr. Tarte was credited with having induced one of his supporters to resign and to denounce the conduct of the government in the most emphatic terms as unconstitutional, and yet it was said they were all united on this question. (Laughter.) As a cancer in the body must be cut out on pain of death, so his cancer in the body politic must be removed or it would inevitably result in the death of the government of Canada. Within the past few months he had addressed many audiences all over Canada, and he had heard not a single dissenting voice to the proposition that Canada should furnish all the aid required by the mother country and that the entire cost of doing so should be paid by Canada herself. It was the sentiment in Quebec as elsewhere, that the honor and the interest of Canada alike required that the entire expenditure in this matter should be borne by Canada. (Cheers.) He hoped it was not too late for the government to reconsider the question. The press of the conservative party was unanimous in support of the view he had put forth, and ministerial papers like the Montreal Witness, Montreal Herald and the Toronto Globe also supported the proposition. Sir Charles, resuming after recess, pointed again to the grave constitutional scandal presented by Mr. Bourassa's resignation as a protest against the course of the government, that had not opposed his re-election. With the paragraph in the speech commending Lord Strathcona's splendid offer of a third contingent he heartily agreed; and in this connection he would again refer to the magnificent action of the gentleman, a friend of his, in leaving the lives and limbs of a hundred men of the first Canadian contingent. Mr. Tarte had decided that offer. (Hear, hear.) He would read its terms. (Laughter from the government benches.) There, exclaimed the honorable leader indignantly, is the evidence that the friends of the minister of public works are not in unison with the patriotic sentiments of the people. "The claqueurs of the minister are ready to jeer at the provision made by a private citizen for the lives and limbs of the brave fellows who are in the field in South Africa." (Hear, hear.) How strongly in contrast to this gentleman's munificence was the action of the government. The Globe led the volunteers to believe that the government would place similar inducements for their benefit. But when the government found what it was going to cost it backed down, and "this black, this deepest tragedy" of misleading the brave volunteers has gone unatoned for. Canada not only enjoyed complete independence, but was in the position of having had the protection of the British army and navy without a penny of cost. How, then, could Canada shrink from doing her duty by the mother country in this hour of trial. Talk of taxation without representation. If the British parliament imposed a dollar of taxation upon us to maintain this great army there might be something in the cry. But what was being done in regard to sending troops to aid the imperial cause was with the consent of the free parliament of Canada. The constitution provided that in cases of unforeseen necessity the government had the power to take sufficient to meet them from the public treasury and submit its action to parliament afterwards. There could be only one doubt as to the attitude of the people towards the government's policy in that regard, and the issue of it depended on the government's acting on a broad and liberal spirit. (Cheers.) It was well that Lord Strathcona's splendid offer had been referred to in English terms. But the 2,500 brave Canadian volunteers had done more than even Lord Strathcona in taking service for the flag, and their sacrifice should not have been unrecog-nized in the speech.

Pain-Killer. CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH PAIN-KILLER. A Medicine Chest in itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS' REMNANTS—You can buy remnants of print cottons, grey cottons, white cottons, remnants of flannelets, cloths, dress goods, tickings, nearly half price. Come soon before they are all gone.—J. B. Macdonald & Co

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are (quite English you know), and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c. PROMISE BROS. EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL 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 Chemist, London. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA. Oct. 5, 1898—301

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

Table Linens.

When buying Table Linens remember we have the best assortment, the best quality, and quote the lowest prices. Don't take our word, compare and be convinced.

Table with columns for Unbleached, Bleached, Cuffs, Shirts, Sheeting, Towels, Remnants, Napkins, Domestic Sheeting, White Wear. Includes prices for various sizes and types of linens.

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SLUMP IN PRICES.

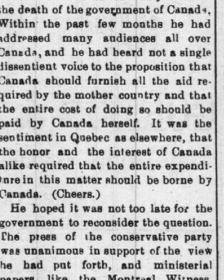
2365 YARDS OF OXFORD TWEEDS.

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.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.



I-3 OFF SPECIAL OFFER

IN NEW FASHIONABLE JACKETS. About 20 Colored and 20 Black. Some Silk Lined, some not, but all perfect fitting. \$4.15 for \$2.75, 7.50 for 5.00, 10.75 for 7.25. There is a long winter ahead of you yet—and a New Jacket! Buy now. STANLEY BROS.

3000 Yds Remnants

Plain and Twilled Sheeting!

We have this morning packed 3,000 yards Sheeting in 1 to 10 yard lengths on our bargain counters. If this Sheeting were in webs it would sell at 28 and 30c.; but it is not, and so you get it for 16 and 18c.

Table listing Sheeting and Pillow Cotton products with prices. Includes items like Plain Unbleached Sheeting, Twilled, Plain Bleached, and Pillow Cotton in various sizes.

Print Remnants. Thousands of yards best English Prints, guaranteed to wash, and usual price 14c., yours during this great sale for 8c.

2 Yards Table Linen for 25 Cents. Good Unbleached Table Linen 40 inches wide, 12 1/2c, 45 inches wide, 20c, 54 inches wide, 30c, 62 inches wide, 40c.

Good Bleached Table Linen 54 inches wide, 29c, 62 inches wide, 40c, 64 inches wide, 60c, 72 inches wide, 80c, 72 inches wide, \$1.

There is no excuse for your lying on bare boards or eating off them either, when you can get Sheeting and Table Linen at the prices quoted above. Yours for good comfort cheaply obtained.

PROMISE BROS

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

St. Valentine's Day—today. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, returned from St. John, last evening.

The safe in the branch of the People's Bank of Halifax, at Danville, Que., was blown open on Wednesday last and \$5,200 carried off.

The Emerald Dairying Co., are building an addition of thirty-five feet to their factory, Mr. Bernard Murphy of Free-town has the contract.

The Canadian contingent has lost another member. Private J. J. Purcell of B Company died at Orange River hospital on Monday of locomotor ataxia.

WASHINGTON advises say that, Gen. O'Leary will be recalled shortly, to be succeeded by Gen. McArthur as commander of the U. S. forces in the Philippines.

In a fire at Bridgeport, C. B., a few days ago, the house occupied by Capt. Edward Farrell was burned. A boy aged nine and a girl aged fourteen perished.

PORT DEFRANCE, Martinique Island, is shaken by a race war. Thirteen deaths were reported in Francers, and five more are being shot.

It is officially announced that General Hutton has been selected by the War Office, for special service in South Africa. This will put him out of command of the Canadian Militia.

WHILE Mrs. Margaret Forsyth, an elderly lady of Halifax, N. S., was carrying a lighted lamp the other night, she fell and the lamp broke, the oil ignited and she was burned to death.

Our contemporary, the Patriot, appeared last evening as an eight page paper and very much improved in appearance. In this new departure our contemporary evidences prosperity. Congratulations.

A YOUNG man named Gillis was found unconscious near the railway track at Bradablane on Wednesday morning last. He had been to Summerside to see the hockey match, and it is thought that he fell off the train on the way home.

A New York despatch of Feb. 12th says: After deliberating for seven and a half hours the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," against Roland B. Molines, for the murder of Mrs. Catherine J. Adams, by poison on Dec. 28th, 1898.

On Friday morning when returning from a funeral, Mr. Hennessy's team took fright while the driver was putting spread on one of the horses, and ran down Gallows Hill at a tremendous pace and killed with a lamp post near George Street. The horse was badly damaged.

DEPARTURES from Ottawa announce that Lieut. John A. McDonald of Charlottetown has been attached to the first Canadian contingent. He will be temporarily attached to the Mounted Bifrons which sail from Halifax on Tuesday next, and will be transferred to the first contingent upon his arrival in South Africa.

WHILE Mr. Sylvain Arsenault, of Lot 6 was crossing Cassempoc Bay with a load of wood on Friday last, his sleigh broke through the ice. Mr. Arsenault who was sitting on the rear of the load was precipitated into the water. Strange to say, the horse did not go through but started to put all his strength to the sleigh, which he hauled out in quick time, Mr. Arsenault clinging on behind.

THE WAR!

A London despatch of Feb. 8th says: Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, commenced early on Monday morning, with a feat made by the eleventh brigade in the form of a feint attack. This was towards Poigiers Drift, and was carried out under cover of a heavy artillery fire, 72 guns being in action at once.

The operation having apparently been successful in drawing off a considerable number of Boers, paved the way for the main attack to the right, Hildyard's brigade crossing the Tugela, at Sobole's Drift, and seizing the kopjes facing the river at Vaal Kraatz.

The British further advance has been for the time being prevented, but the Boer attempt on Tuesday, to recapture the kopjes, which would suggest that the seizure was of consequence, was repulsed.

The London Times on Wednesday last had the following from Spearman's Camp, General Buller's headquarters: In the evening of Monday an attack was made on the Boer position which consisted of a line of kopjes strongly entrenched, extending from Spion Kop three miles to the east and at the extremity curving sharply southward.

Opposite Zwartkopskop is a steep hill south of the river where strong batteries of naval field and mountain guns were massed. East of the line of kopjes are high hills. At Doorn Kloof a feint attack was made on the left by Major-General Wynne's brigade, supported by five batteries which drew the fire of the enemy.

The main attack was made on the right, Major-General Lytton's brigade crossing a bridge which the engineers built under fire. They attacked and took the southern kopje. The Boers mounting guns on Doorn Kloof shelled our troops heavily, preventing a further advance, and the men bivouacked where they stood yesterday and no further advance was made.

The Boers maintained a long range shell fire. The positions of their guns were not easy to discover. During the afternoon the enemy vigorously attacked the northern end of Lytton's kopjes and were at first successful, but reinforcements arriving, the position was re-carried at the point of the bayonet.

When the Durhams reached the top of Vaal Kraatz over fifty of the enemy, who were still defending the position, fled, and more than half of these were armed natives.

A Belmont despatch of Feb. 8th says: Three men of the Canadian Contingent, were court martialed by Colonel O'Leary for sleeping on sentry duty.

The correspondents of the Montreal Herald has been sent to Cape Town for endeavouring to evade the press censor.

The following was published in the Daily Telegraph: Headquarters Camp, Springfield Camp, Thursday, despatched Friday: During Thursday night the Boers unopposedly rushed forward and set fire to the grass by light of which they employed their rifles and machine guns and a determined assault upon Vaal Kraatz; as Hildyard's Brigade repulsed every attack. The shrapnel fire was directed at our lines between 11 o'clock and midnight our loss was one wounded.

On Wednesday the bombardment was the severest yet. The Boers mounted a second 8 inch gun in position and also brought two 30-pounders and three pom-poms to bear against us. The latter we could deal with but the others were beyond reach of our guns, except the naval 4.7 inch gun and 5 inch siege gun.

General Hildyard held his ground splendidly, but unfortunately the enemy's big guns upon the mountain could not be silenced by either our naval guns or siege guns. The shells from the enemy's cannon even fell among our forces in the valley. Only at the greatest hazard and with needless risk could Buller have forced his way through, and he decided to face the wisest alternative and not insist upon an

advance that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and rely upon Buller. Londoners are comforting themselves with the idea that Buller is bluffing; and his recent speech about being in Ladysmith in a short time, together with latest advances is intended simply to fool the Boers in Natal, while Roberts is moving elsewhere. A late cable confirms this, and Buller will soon resume the march.

PARIS (Cable, Feb. 9. (Delayed)—Buller safely recrossed to the south of the Tugela yesterday, finding the fire from the enemy's heavy guns would needlessly sacrifice life if he advanced in that direction. The Boer hundred pounder Long Tom decided the business. The gun dropped shells everywhere and British long rangepers were unable to reach it. Evacuation of Vaal Kraatz by British infantry began Wednesday night. The Boers shelled the British transport as it retired over Molart Drift. British guns replied from Zwartkopskop.

In Cape Colony, Gen. MacDonald had a skirmish with a thousand Boers at Koodoosberg. This was on Monday last. His movement has evidently disconcerted the Boers and at the same time safeguarded the operations of a portion of the Belmont Garrison in the direction of Douglas where there are still a few Boers. The British casualties were two men. The Boer losses were not ascertained. The British held the highest portion of the third militia battalions of the Highland regiment. The usual daily shelling continues. The outpost report five hundred Boers are making advanced towards the open plain in Magerfontein Drift, presumably to prevent the British horse and field artillery from approaching within range of their positions.

A special from Modder River dated Feb. 11th says: Lord Roberts is here. Upon appearing before the troops on Friday he was enthusiastically cheered. He visited the camp of the Highland Brigade, and complimented Gen. McDonald and his men on their steady conduct at Koodoosberg Drift.

A Belmont despatch of Feb. 11th says: The Canadians have been brigaded with the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 2nd Shropshire's and the 1st Gordon Highlanders, to form the Nineteenth Brigade of the Ninth Division. The other brigade of this division will be formed of the 3rd and 4th Buffs, the 1st and 2nd London regiments. It is understood that Major-General Smith Dorrien will command the brigade to which the Canadians are attached.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from Modder River, Sunday Feb. 11th: "I have received a telegram from Gen. Buller as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9th: 'It was necessary after seeing Vaal Kraatz to entrench it as a pivot of further operations. But I found, after trying two days, that, owing to the nature of the ground this was impracticable. It was also expensive to the fire of heavy guns. I have therefore ordered my artillery to be dismantled. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mungo's Drift to hold Vaal Kraatz securely; and accordingly we are not pressing advance by these roads as I find we cannot make it secure.'

A London despatch of the 12th says: Little news is published this morning from the theatre of operations in South Africa. All seems quiet at Modder River. But new regulations have been issued by the press censor and from the fact that correspondents, while assured of no military activity of action later and have been warned for the next few days that very few telegrams will be allowed to go through, it may reasonably be inferred that some important movement is in progress to the success of which secrecy is essential.

The City elections are going on here today. All is quiet.

If taking in time The D. & L. Enrolment will surely copy the most serious afflictions of the lung. That "run down" condition, the after effects of heavy cold is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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

DIED.

At Pleasant Grove, on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., James Doyle, aged 58 years. R. I. P.

At Roxbury Mass, on the 15th ult. Daniel McGillivray, eldest son of Daniel McGillivray, of Cherry Valley, R. I. P.

At Brighton, at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, 7th inst. Cyril Gerard, youngest son of C. R. and Ada L. Smallwood, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Suddenly in this City, on Feb. 10th, 1900, Kate, beloved wife of Charles Bell, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At her residence, at Annandale, Lot 66, on (Monday) morning, 12th inst. at 12.45 o'clock, Elizabeth, wife of John Nichols, aged 83 years and 1 month.

At 51 Weld Hill street, Forest Hills, near Roxbury, Mass., on Feb. 2nd, Mrs. Marie, daughter of Leo and Annie McAnley, aged 13 years and six months. R. I. P.

At Head of St. Peter's Bay, on the 29th January, Mrs. George McAnley, in the 62nd year of her age. Deceased was of a quiet and amiable disposition, which won the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At St. Peter's Harbor on the 1st inst. Gerard Barry, Esq., an old and highly respected resident of that place Barry after a long illness. Mr. Barry was born in Newfoundland 76 years ago and came here when 6 years old where he remained till his death. He was an intelligent man and a good farmer. His remains are interred in the Catholic Cemetery at Morrell Bay. He leaves one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind parent. R. I. P.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN RIVER CHURCH.

Tenders are asked for the construction and completion of St. Mary's Church, up to the 5th March, next, to be addressed to the undersigned and marked, "Tender for Indian River Catholic Church."

Plans and specifications can be seen on Monday, 5th February, next at the Bishop's Place and at the office of Mr. W. C. Harris, Architect, Cl' town for ten days; afterwards they can be seen at the Parochial House, Summerside. A certified bank cheque of \$50.00 will be required to accompany each tender, which will be returned if tender is not accepted and forfeited if tenderer fail to accept, it called upon.

The undersigned do not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. J. GILLIS, P. P. Indian River, P. E. I., Jan 31 1900.

Tenders for Church.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender" will be received up to Tuesday, Feb. 14th from parties willing to contract to finish in hardwood, the interior of St. Charles Church at Groschaub according to plans and specification to be seen at the Parochial House Rollo Bay.

Good and sufficient Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest or any Tender is not to be necessarily accepted. E. WALKER, P. P. Rollo Bay Jan. 31st 1900. 31

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER. We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size. Every family should have one ready for an emergency. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, Montreal. Beware of imitations.

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

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, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Biddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors. Jan. 31st—19

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Court Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1897, and made between Bernard McMurrer, of Melville Road, Lot or Township number 25 in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Rose McMurrer, of the same place, mother of the said Bernard McMurrer, of the one part, and credit Fonzie; Francis Chisholm, of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of St. John's, in the Township number twenty-nine, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a square post fixed in the same place, mother of the said Bernard McMurrer, of the one part, and credit Fonzie; Francis Chisholm, of the other part, and delineated on a plan of half Lot or Township number twenty-nine, as "No. 11," and is bounded and abutted as follows, that is to say:—On the north by Lot No. 72, which is leased to Allan McKinnon (now in possession of John McMurrer), on the east by the division line of said Lot number 25 and Lot number thirty, and on the south by land leased to Brock (now in possession of Charles Dunstun), and on the west by the said road containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being the land mentioned and described in a certain indenture of lease, made the eighth day of September, A. D. 1888, between Lord Melville and wife of the one part and one John Kingston of the other part, and is thus bounded and described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to John McMurrer, dated the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1897, agreeably to a plan on the margin thereof.

And in all other tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of St. John's, in the Township number thirty, in Queen's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set on the west side of the Apple Road, so called, at the northeast corner of a tract of land hereunto referred to, and along said road nine chains, and from thence two poles running to two parallel lines west to the boundary line of Lot or Township number twenty-nine as aforesaid, and bounded in an indenture of lease made the eighth day of September, A. D. 1888, between Lord Melville and wife of the one part and one John Kingston of the other part, and is thus bounded and described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to John McMurrer, dated the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1897, agreeably to a plan on the margin thereof.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will be sold at the same place and time as above provided.

For further particulars apply to the office of James A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown, this thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1900.

CREDIT FONZIE FRANCO CARRANDE, Mortgages. Jan 31—01

Slaughter Sale OF THE Balance of our Stock OF Ulster Coats. Regular price \$4.95, \$5.75, \$6.75, all going now for \$3.50. They are a splendid lot of new stock Ulsters. Colors brown, dark grey, light grey, Fawn and Heather mixed. Look at them. J. B. McDonald & Co. FOR SOLID BARGAINS.

DR. E. G. GILLIS, Graduate of McGill University, Physician and Surgeon. KENSINGTON, P. E. ISLAND. Office and Residence over Jas. Kennedy's Store, Nov. 22, 1899—3m. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

GLAD TIDINGS! For DRUGGISTS Buyers. GENTLEMEN: Furs, We keep, XMAS PRESENTS for Ladies, SILKS, FURS of all kinds, Dress Goods, Silk for, BLOUSES, Kid Gloves, Umbrellas, Shawls, Prints for, Aprons. GENTS' TIES: Just received a nice new range in Ties in latest designs and styles. See our stock. KID GLOVES: Lined Kid at 75c., 85c., \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$3.00, Mocha Lined \$1.25 to \$3.50. LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS: Our style and quality are the latest and best. COLLARS, 2 for 25c., Cuffs, 2 pair for 45c. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS: Best value in Silk Handkerchiefs in the city. Chene and Surat Hemstitch, White and Fancy Brocade, 24c. to \$1.50. CASHMERE MUFFLERS: A full range of plain colors and fancy silk stripes from 18c. to 60c. FURS: Gents' Fur Collars and Mitts. Secure early as they are going fast. Prices to suit the pocket. CARDIGANS: Large New Stock of English Cardigans just to hand and marked low. BRACES: Men's Fancy Braces, nice new and fresh stock, 10c. to 65c. HOSIERY: Black Cashmere Hosiery from 20c. to 48c. LADIES: When purchasing your Souvenir for Gentlemen, remember we have a full stock of GENTS' TIES, Kid Gloves, Collars & Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Mufflers, FURS of all kinds, Wool Cardigans, Hosiery, Braces. Men's and Boys' Pants, Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers. All the balance of our winter stock of Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost. We can save you money also on your BOOTS AND SHOES. Our Boot department is stocked full of bargains for you. Before buying visit the Model Shoe Department. OUR IRON WEAR. Rubbers and Overshoes. Are becoming famous. Home-made Tweed and Flannels, Blanketings, Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Trunks, & Valises. No goods are better, no prices lower, than at THE MODEL STORE. R. H. RAMSAY & CO., THE OUTFITTERS.

WE'VE HEWN THE WAY. This is the leading Dry Goods Store of P. E. I. You may ask why? Because we keep the largest assortment of Dry Goods to choose from. Our trade is large because we sell good goods cheap, and you're almost sure to get what you want at "MY STORE." No matter how dull it is in Charlottetown, you'll always find "My Store" busy. There must be some reason for it. HERE IS THE REASON THIS MONTH. All Furs at 25 p.c. All Ladies' Jackets at 33 1-3 p. c. Single Robes, Muffs, Men's Coats, Ruffs, Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Everything in Furs. Handsome German Jackets, all Silk lined, only twelve left. You must be quick if you want one. All Winter Dress Goods AT 25 P. C. GREY FLANNEL -AT- 33 1-3 p. c. Discount. WOOL BLANKETS, At 25 p. c. discount. All Ladies' FELT HATS at half price. All Winter Goods must go when "MY STORE" gives bargains. They are more than newspaper bargains. They are genuine snaps. SENTNER, McLEOD & Co. Wholesale and Retail. Successors to Beer Bros.

Mrs. Jas. Clark.

A well known lady of Commands, Ont., says: Some time ago I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation. One bottle of Laxa Liver Pills cured me.

THE REAL MAN WITH THE HOE. (Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D. D., Archbishop of Halifax, in Newfoundland Tribune.)

He leans upon his hoe: his wid-swept face. By chaste thought and manly labor seamed, Is comely as a vision love had dreamed; Repose, deep-seated as a star in space That sees, but joins not in our Orbit's race. Glints in untroubled eyes that ever creamed The fair, when o'er the world the sun was reamed And throbbing, swung within its God's embrace. He calmly turns; and now is seen a smile Quant, pitiful, yet not devoid of scorn; He hears the idle wall his fancied woe, His mind so full and there's no void the while; He knows all men for honest work are born, And what more noble than to reap and sow?

ONE GOLDEN DAY.

Oh, how it flies, the short-lived day! Now it is here and now it's away. And yet, on Fate's dark ocean tost, Sometimes 'tis gained and sometimes lost. Gained! How? If it had been well spent In useful tasks, in sweet content; If, selfish thoughts put far away, Others have shared our golden day. Lost! How? If in merriment, port or town Has torn some heart and weight it down— A mother's heart, perhaps, who gives To God and you each hour she lives. So short, so fleet, then let it be From sinful thoughts and actions free. It is so precious, while we may, Oh, let us prize that golden day! —Ave Maria.

Beats the Doctor.

Mrs. B. M. Bowler, Cambridge, King's Co., N. S., says: "I was troubled with a running sore in my ear, for which I tried all kinds of doctors, but could not get cured. I was recommended to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and the sore was completely healed."

A Victim to the Seal of Confession.

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

Published with the permission of Mr. B. Herder, publisher and book-seller, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER XX—(Continued.)

But this time it had become known in the neighborhood that the mother and sister of the condemned priest had been released from detention and had returned home. They appear to have had no part in the crime, said some. Others shook their heads and said nothing had been proved against them, but one could hardly believe good of the mother and sister of a priest who had been found guilty of murder and robbery. Many however felt for them the profoundest compassion. But all were curious to see the neighbors after their return, and hear what they had to say about the execution.

Thus under one pretext or another all found their way to the modest house in the Rue de la Colombe. Some expressed their sympathy with the clergyman who was unjustly condemned or with the relatives who had to suffer on his account through no fault of their own. But whilst they spoke thus, their cold and contemptuous looks belied their words, and showed the true feelings that actuated them. Others repeated what they had heard this one or that say about the unfortunate priest and his relatives, and they professed to be themselves convinced of his innocence, and only wanted to know if it was quite certain that he would be executed.

One can imagine what Mrs. Jardiner felt when questioned on this painful subject by these heartless people. At length she could stand it no longer, and withdrew to the room where her mother was lying down to rest, leaving her little girl to serve the customers and satisfy their curiosity. But soon she found it necessary to protect herself from their ill-timed intrusion, so she put up the shutters, and fastened a paper outside with the words: "This shop will be closed for a few days," denying herself to all visitors on the plea of her mother's indisposition. "Our position here is intolerable," she said to herself. "I can remain here no longer, we must leave Aix. Yet what can I do? We must either beg for alms. Have compassion on us in our trouble, O merciful Father of the widow and orphan!" Towards evening two visitors came, against whom the door could not be shut. The first was Mrs. Lenoir. No one who looked at her could doubt that her sympathy was

unfeigned, and she expressed it by deeds as well as by words. She took in the situation at once, and understood how severely her friends were tried. She asked Mrs. Jardiner if she did not think it would be well for her to leave Aix for a time, until this unhappy affair had blown over. There were some relatives of hers living in Lambsey, who were good Catholics, and who she was sure would be pleased to help Mrs. Jardiner, if she could open a little business there; and she herself and her husband would willingly lend her a few pounds on very low interest, or without any interest at all. She would very much like to take the children to live with her permanently, as she had got very fond of them, but she thought it would be better for them to leave Aix for at least a few weeks.

Mrs. Jardiner thanked the good baker's wife most gratefully, both for her past kindness, and the generous offer of help for the future; she said she should only be too glad to escape from her present surroundings, but she feared what had happened would be known in Lambsey, and indeed everywhere, and she would be shunned in consequence. Under these circumstances she could not venture to accept the loan, as she saw no probability of being able to repay it.

"There is nothing for me," she said, "but to earn my bread by the labor of my hands. Mother is so broken down by grief, that she can not carry the cross much longer. But the children—I know that I cannot support them if I have to go into service, and yet I do not know how I shall bear being separated from them."

The two friends were still in consultation when the door bell rang, and almost directly Charles came in to say Father Regent was there. Mrs. Lenoir took leave at once, begging that her proposal might be thought over, and the reverend gentleman was shown into the little room.

He inquired first in the kindest manner after Mrs. Montmoulin, and on hearing how very much she felt the blow, said: "I expected that it would be so. And for you too, this trial is a very heavy burden. I should not have intruded on you in your affliction were it not that I hoped to be of some comfort to you, if only by assuring you of my heartfelt sympathy."

He then asked if he could see Mrs. Montmoulin, and on Julia's being sent to ask if her grandmother was well enough to receive him, the old lady came down, leaning on her granddaughter's arm, for she said she could not trouble so honored a visitor to climb the steep stairs to her little room. Father Regent began by telling her that he and all his clerical brethren were fully and entirely convinced of her son's innocence, nor had the Archbishop the least doubt on the subject. They all took the deepest interest in the fate of the unfortunate prisoner, and also in what concerned his mother and sister personally. For himself, he said he was persuaded that Father Montmoulin was not only innocent of the crime laid to his charge, he had not the slightest doubt that he was unable to clear himself because the obligations of his sacred office sealed his lips. How it was, he could only conjecture, as he knew nothing for certain, but he could confidently assert that if his friend, her son, were put to death through this unjust sentence, he would die a martyr's death and the crown of

Is Baby Too Thin? If so, there must be some trouble with its food. Well babies are plump; only the sick are thin. Are you sure the food is all right? Children can't help but grow if they must grow if their food nourishes them. Perhaps a mistake was made in the past and as a result the digestion is weakened. If that is so, don't give the baby a lot of medicine, just use your every-day common sense and help nature a little, and the way to do it is to add half a teaspoonful of SCOTT'S EMULSION to the baby's food three or four times a day. The gain will begin the very first day you give it. It seems to correct the digestion and gets the baby started right again. If the baby is nursing but does not thrive, then the mother should take the emulsion. It will have a good effect both upon the mother and child. Twenty-five years proves this fact.

martyrdom would be awarded to him. Though his fellow-men might regard him as a murderer, the day would surely come when earthly shame would be changed into heavenly glory, and a cruel death would open to him the gates of eternal life.

Then the pious priest spoke to them of Him who for our sake was unjustly condemned and put to a cruel and ignominious death, a death of expiation which they commemorated on that very day in common with the whole Church. His words, inspired by faith and charity, fell like soothing balm on their wounded hearts; with tears in their eyes they thanked him for the solace he had afforded them, and they promised to bear the ensuing and shame that must be their portion patiently in imitation of their crucified Lord.

After this Father Regent spoke of the future, and Mrs. Jardiner told him how dark a prospect "I thought," he replied, "that after what had occurred it would be impossible for you to remain in Aix. But do not be down-hearted. I spoke to the good old priest of St. George about you, and he said I was to ask you if you would like to go to him as his housekeeper; and as his presbytery is large, he would allow your mother to occupy a small room in it. I think it would be the very thing for you; talk it over, you need not decide to-day. As for the children, you must make up your mind to part with them, almost all parents must when they send their children to school. I hope to get Julia taken free by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Arles, a good education will be given her there, suitable to her station. And my little friend Charles, of whom his teachers give an excellent report, would doubtless be delighted to go to the Missionary training college at Maraisles. He is too young, but at a word from the Archbishop an exception will be made in his favor. What do you say to this proposal?"

What could the two women say, but that they were truly grateful to the kind priest. The children, too, when they were called were delighted with the prospect. Julia said she would go anywhere, so long as she could go out of Aix, for she was ashamed to be seen out of doors. Charles said he should be a missionary very soon, and being at Maraisles, he told his mother he would be able to embark on one of the ships going out to the West Indies, whenever his Superior considered him to be sufficiently prepared.

Just as Father Regent rose to leave Mr. Meunier, the solicitor, came in. He begged the kind priest to stay a few moments longer, as he was very desirous to hear what he thought about a matter which he had to lay before two ladies. The matter was this: Mr. Meunier stated that after consulting Father Montmoulin, and asking the opinion of some of his colleagues, he had decided against appealing to a higher court, as it would probably be useless, and would involve great expense. Father Montmoulin had negatively the proposal most emphatically. If the appeal were granted, he said, I should have to appear again in Court, and that I have no wish to do. It is high time that nothing more should be said or written about this scandal with which I am connected. A fresh trial, if an adverse sentence were given, as is most probable, would only give the affair greater publicity and greater importance. I will not speak of the torture that a second trial would inflict on me. I would rather die than appeal against the verdict; circumstances render it a matter of impossibility to prove my innocence. Some weight may perhaps be attached to my assertion when on the scaffold. "That" Mr. Meunier continued, "is what our poor friend said, and I really think he is right. I asked him if he could not petition for a pardon, we could get many signatures here and in the neighborhood. He would not hear of this, but I have come to hear what you say to it, and I consider myself very fortunate to have found Father Regent here, as I should certainly have gone to ask his opinion."

Father Regent said he should like to hear first what Mrs. Montmoulin thought about the suggestion. After a moment's reflection, she said: "If the pardon were granted, what would be done with my son?" The solicitor shrugged his shoulders and said: "Of course he would not be executed, and if his life was spared, we might hope that some fortunate change might render his innocence apparent. Anything is better than death."

"Would he be imprisoned for life?" again inquired the mother. "I hardly think that," Mr. Meunier replied. "It is most likely that his sentence would be commuted to penal servitude for life, or transportation."

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fag, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN SUMMER TIME.

He was a "Newspaper" man And she a maiden fair; Together they sat upon the beach Enjoying the fresh sea air, Placing an arm about her waist, He whispered, "Now confess That you have no objections To the 'liberty of the press.'" "According to my belief," said she, "It cannot be so bad; For I know the good book tells us, To 'make waist places glad.'" —Exchange.

Beated Ear.

Last winter my ear beated and I tried every thing to cure it but nothing did me any good. Someone recommended Harvey's Y. I low Oil. It beated up my ear entirely and my hearing came back. Lizzie Farlinger, Cornwall, Ont.

"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor. The poet sighed wearily. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I myself much prefer the lay of the hen."

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

"Is this the cracked wheat, Jane?" "I dun know, mum. I ain't looked at it or teched it, and if it's cracked it was cracked afore I come here."

Is your daughter in school.

There are thousands of sickly school girls dragging their way through school who might be enjoying the full vigor of their youth by taking Soot's Emulsion.

Jones—There comes Small How absurd for a big, burly man like him to have a name like that. B. wider—Well, you see he was little when they named him.

DEAR SIRS—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial troubles, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave me relief, and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from a throat or lung trouble. J. F. VANBUSKIRK. Fredericton.

Teacher—"Now, boys, who can tell me which is the most difficult thing to acquire in cycling?" Chorus of yells—"The bicycle, sir!"

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

"What's that boy o' Squire Brown's doing?" "They tell me he's quite an adept at fencing."

MILBURN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a specific remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Gout. They will relieve and cure these painful diseases when all else fails.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Eczema Tortured A Child.

About three years ago I had to leave school with sore hands. My teacher said it was Salt Rheum or Eczema and told me to see the doctor. Mother got some medicine, but it did me no good. After I had suffered with the itching and burning about three months, mother thought she would try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took two bottles, when my hands got completely cured. —Emma Sheridan, Parry Sound, Ont.

Better stop that cough now with a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup than let it run on to end perhaps in Bronchitis, Pneumonia or Consumption. It's a wonderful healing remedy that cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds when others fail. Price 25c. & 50c. All dealers.

LAXA—Cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. See at all drug-gists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Editor-in-chief: "I understand young Bluegate, the millionaire's son, has gone in for journalism." City editor: "Yes he's on my staff." Editor-in-chief: "And what do you think of him?" City editor: "Well, he's a unique figure in journalism." Editor-in-chief: "Y. u. don't say?" City editor: "Yes. He's at once the richest and poorest reporter in the city."

TO BE PREPARED

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. This is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

Here is an unique sign, said to be posted on a building in an enterprising Georgia settlement:—"Teeth Pulled Clean for Cash Also Music Taught on the Pianer. Coffins on the Instalment Plan. Now is the Time to Bury Your Friends at a Reasonable Cost. We Also Dig Graves." You can't get ahead of that kind of enterprise. The firm, as Frank Stanton suggests, forgot to add, however, that they served ice cream in season, and did first-class embalming.

That Hacking Cough is a warning not to be lightly treated. Pny-Pectoral cures with absolute certainty all recent coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Negrees are unconsciously humorous. The other day two roustabouts were overheard talking. They met on the levee of gr ope had been absent from the city for several weeks. "Hello Bill; how is yer?" said the first. "Well," was the reply, "de doctors is give me up, but the police ain't."

Plum Pudding and Mince Pies often have bad effects upon the small boy who over indulges in them. Pain-Killer as a household medicine for all such ills is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

HOW WE HEAR THINGS.

Teacher—"Will some member of the class explain how we hear things?" Bright pupil—"Somebody tells pi something in the city; then pa tells it to ma as a profound secret; then ma tells it at the Sewing Society meeting, and then we all hear it."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

COVERED WITH SORES.

B.B.R. cured little Harvey Doline nine years ago and he has never had a spot on him since.

It is practically impossible to heal up sores or ulcers, especially the old chronic kind, with ordinary remedies. No matter how large or of how long standing they may be, however, they heal up readily and stay healed permanently when Burdock Blood Bitters is used.

HARVEY DOLINE. Mrs. E. Doline, Arden, Ont., proves this in the following account she gave of her little boy's case: "When my little son Harvey was one year old he broke out in sores all over his body. They would heal up for a time, then break out again about twice a year, till he was past four; then he seemed to get worse and was completely prostrated. When doctors failed to cure him I gave him Burdock Blood Bitters, and besides bashed the sores with it. "It is nine years ago since this happened and I don't say that in all that time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning."

Pocket, Office and Home Diaries for 1900 at HASZARD MOORE'S. Sunnyside. 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. GROCERS. ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books

Send in your orders at once. Address all communications to the HERALD.

Charlotte town, P. E. Island. Satisfaction Guaranteed

A. E. ARSENAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE. ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE. Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

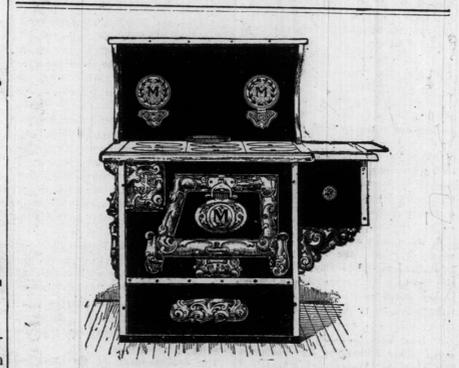
(Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.) OFFICE—Cameron Block, Charlottetown, Aug. 30, 1899—y

Important Announcement

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

In connection with the above we take this opportunity of informing the customers of the above firm and the public generally, that we have in stock a full line of General Groceries which will be sold cheap for cash. Free delivery of Goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Queen Street, Charlottetown Jan. 24th, 1900.



STEEL STOVES! STEEL RANGES. \$30 UP.

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

DODD & ROGERS. WHOLESALE

100 doz. Galvanized Pails 40 tons Barb Wire 20 tons Black do. 10 tons Pink Green 40 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 & Chandler.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is 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.