

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 21

## Calendar for May, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter, 2nd, 1h. 34.2m. p. m.  
New Moon, 9th, 1h. 28.3m. p. m.  
First Quarter, 17th, 1h. 1m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 25th, 1h. 48.5m. a. m.  
Last Quarter, 31st, 6h. 42m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Monday	4 48 7	6 0 15	4 02	
2 Tuesday	4 46 7	6 0 51	4 51	
3 Wednesday	4 45 8	6 1 33	5 40	
4 Thursday	4 43 10	6 2 15	6 28	
5 Friday	4 42 11	6 3 0	7 17	
6 Saturday	4 40 12	6 3 49	8 06	
7 Sunday	4 39 13	6 3 07	8 55	
8 Monday	4 38 15	6 3 37	9 44	
9 Tuesday	4 37 16	6 4 27	10 33	
10 Wednesday	4 35 17	6 5 25	11 22	
11 Thursday	4 34 18	6 6 22	12 11	
12 Friday	4 33 19	6 7 19	1 0	
13 Saturday	4 32 20	6 8 16	1 49	
14 Sunday	4 31 22	6 9 14	2 38	
15 Monday	4 30 23	6 10 03	3 28	
16 Tuesday	4 29 24	6 11 06	4 14	
17 Wednesday	4 27 25	6 12 08	5 03	
18 Thursday	4 26 26	6 13 10	5 52	
19 Friday	4 25 27	6 14 08	6 41	
20 Saturday	4 24 28	6 15 06	7 30	
21 Sunday	4 23 29	6 16 07	8 18	
22 Monday	4 22 30	6 17 05	9 07	
23 Tuesday	4 21 31	6 18 04	9 56	
24 Wednesday	4 20 32	6 19 02	10 45	
25 Thursday	4 19 33	6 20 00	11 34	
26 Friday	4 18 34	6 21 00	12 23	
27 Saturday	4 17 35	6 22 00	1 12	
28 Sunday	4 16 36	6 23 00	2 01	
29 Monday	4 15 37	6 24 00	2 50	
30 Tuesday	4 14 38	6 25 00	3 39	
31 Wednesday	4 13 39	6 26 00	4 28	

## The Best Seeds!

### Northwest White Fife

### Wheat

### Ontario White Russian

### Wheat

### Colorada Bearded

### Wheat

### Clover Seed

### Timothy Seed

### Field Peas

### Vetches

### Fodder Corn

### American Banner Oats

### Black Tartarian Oats

### Two Rowed Barley

### Six Rowed Barley

For Sale Wholesale & Retail.

## Geo. Carter & Co.

SPEDSMEN

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## If It's Newson's It's Good.

## How

## About

## Your

## Dining

## Room?

Have you one of those proverbial "groaning tables, or a set of squeaky chairs? If so, you ought to furnish with

## New Slightly Furniture,

The kind we sell.

## Looks well.

## Wears well.

## Costs Little.

Call in and look around.

## John Newson

## CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Alabaster, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.

August 3, 1898-6m

If your sight is bad  
When walking the street,  
And you meet an old chum  
You look at his feet.  
He thinks he is slighted,  
For he knows no reason,  
And he looks not at you,  
For the rest of the season.

Many have come  
to us who could  
not recognize a  
friend six feet  
away, and after  
getting fitted by  
us with spec-  
tacles could tell  
them a cross  
Queen Square.

## E. W. Taylor,

OPTICIAN.

CHARLOTTETOWN

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,

The Sun Fire office of London,

The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

## JOHN MCBACHERN,

Agent.

## JAMES H. REDDIN,

## BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

## CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

## MONEY TO LOAN.

## ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

## BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 1892-ly

## Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE

## OLD

## RELIABLE

## SHOE

## STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

## A. E. MCGAUGHEN,

THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

## JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## FERTILIZER FACTS.

The value of all Fertilizers consist in the amount of soluble Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash they contain, and the brand which shows the greatest value in these is the one to buy, on the same principle that Milk testing 4 per cent. butter fat is more valuable than 3 per cent. milk. ENGLISH MANURES costing the same price, contain 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. more Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash than any other complete Fertilizer on the market.

Or in other words the Plant Food contained in a ton of other Fertilizer costing say \$35, can be purchased from us for about \$28. All Fertilizers are sold under a guaranteed analysis enabling any who may, to verify the above, and the superior quality of these Manures is being shown by actual test year after year by the really wonderful results produced wherever sold.

## AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
**EDDY'S**  
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s  
do do do 100 s  
"VICTORIA" do do 65 s  
"LITTLE COMET" do do  
The finest in the world. No Brimstone.  
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited  
Hull, P. Q.

## SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

We have in stock a fine line of Spring Overcoatings.

## Standard and NEW SHADES.

John MacLeod & Co.,  
SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

D. GORDON, SIXUS McLELLAN.

## Spring Suits AND Overcoats.

It has always paid us to look after our customers interests. That is one reason why we are always busy in our tailor shop.

## Our Mr. Sixtus McLellan is an Artist.

Having first become a practical tailor, he then studied the art of cutting and is now master of the art, with fifteen years experience, which with the benefit of the knowledge how the suit should be made, give him a great advantage over ordinary cutters.

## Our Importations of Clothes in English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian

For the spring trade are exceptionally fine, showing a diversity of design and coloring not confined to one idea.

We invite you to examine our stock and investigate our prices, whether you buy or not.

## GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

Upper Queen St., Ch'town.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Mr. Foster's Powerful Speech on the Budget.

[S. D. SCOTT BY ST. JOHN SUN.]

Mr. Foster's reply on the 4th was not less instructive than Mr. Fielding's budget speech, and was much more interesting and lively. Mr. Foster spoke without notes and read no extracts more than one sentence long. His criticisms, though occasionally sarcastic, were made in excellent temper, and in a spirit of pleasant banter, which may have been annoying but could not provoke signs of ill-feeling. Seldom has a speaker in the house received a more enthusiastic tribute of applause from his own side than that which made the chamber resound after Mr. Foster took his seat. To begin with, the ex-finance minister made all the necessary concessions. He admitted, with pleasure the propriety of the country. The figures which showed the commercial and industrial progress of Canada from confederation until now were, he said, as gratifying to his side of the house as to the other. And it would be a matter of pride to every Canadian if there should every year after this be a still larger development. If depression should come he for one hoped that it would not result from mistakes in policy or administration on the part of whatever might be the government of the day. Then Mr. Foster turned his attention to Mr. Fielding's address. It was, he said, "the most complete and full apology ever made by a party in power in Canada for its past errors. The most thorough recantation of all past declarations." Mr. Foster showed a disposition to accept the apology, which he said looked something in candor though nothing in completeness. Through as it was, the finance minister seemed disposed to disguise it under other names. Then Mr. Foster turned his attention to the members behind Mr. Fielding. The finance minister could not say of them as the children of the market place in old times said of their neighbors, that "we have piped unto you and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented." These hon. members in days gone by, when their leaders groaned over the growing expenditure and the excessive taxation, lamented with the greatest fervor. Now, when Mr. Fielding piped in happy strains over a larger expenditure and a vaster taxation than had been the rank and the file behind him danced ecstatically to his music, time was when Cartwright declared before high heaven and a waiting electorate that it was monstrous to spend 38 millions in the ordinary services of the country. Now, when 42 millions were asked even Mr. McMullen applauded, as he applauded Sir Richard of old, though Mr. Foster would admit that he did not do it with the same ostentation. Only four years ago Mr. Charlton, who looked so complacent on Tuesday, was applauding and repeating the denunciation of the late government for increasing the current and capital expenditure by ten million dollars. Two days ago he applauded a government which had increased the outlay ten million dollars in only three years. The high tone which Mr. Fielding piped the more furiously the mourners of former days performed a dance. Then Mr. Fielding made his apologies for his former opposition to the national policy. Not only had he accepted the main features of this policy, but he now claimed that its modern application was a contributory cause to the growing prosperity of the country. He had claimed much of this prosperity as the result of good government, but in the end gave counsel to the country generally not to count on continued prosperity, and repeated the words of Kipling "Let us forget." Mr. Foster thought that the quotation was not very apt, but if Mr. Fielding had applied it to Sir Richard's treatment of his former professions it would have had a beautiful application.

Taking up the splendid record of government for spending money Mr. Foster pointed out that on Mr. Fielding's first appearance in the chamber he asked for \$39,798,000, but he blamed the previous government for part of this and promised to reduce the expenditure next year. In the second estimate he wanted \$39,282,000. Last year he called for \$40,694,000 with a slight addition in his last supplementary vote. Two days ago he came to the house and asked for \$41,628,000, and there was probably two and possibly three supplementary estimates yet to come. Allowing for the supplementary estimates as he took last year, the requirement for the coming year would be \$40,387,000, or four millions more than he ventured to ask for in 1897. This is what the country has in re-

ponse to the knightly pledge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that when he came into power he would reduce the expenditure by two or three million dollars. The premier even mentioned four million dollars on the authority of Mr. Mill as a practical possibility in the way of reduction. Instead of four millions less, we have already four millions more, as the annual cost of government, and those ministers have only been three years in office. But this is the current expenditure only. Mr. Foster explained that the government was asking for \$4,698,000 of capital expenditure besides. If they have the same supplementary estimates as last year they will want \$5,847,000, so that the total expenditure for the coming year is estimated at close on \$50,000,000. They found it \$40,000,000 and undertook to reduce it by \$10,000,000. They added the ten instead of taking it off, which is rather an expensive typographical error. Mr. Foster did not say so, but he apparently thought it was an excellent thing that the ministers had not promised to reduce the expenditure by \$20,000,000, because then they would have increased it to that amount. The ex-finance minister then turned aside to offer a remark to Mr. McMullen, who was especially aggrieved in old times over the cost of civil government. Four years ago Mr. McMullen said, "We cannot expect hon. gentlemen opposite to cut down this expenditure. The ministers have relatives who want office, and when ministers appoint their relatives what better can be expected than that private members should seek places for their relations." Mr. Foster recommended Mr. McMullen to have a private conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Borden, Mr. Sifton, Sir Louis Davies and other ministers who had given offices to members of their own families, and then to discuss with his fellow members the subject of their own cousins and brothers who had been placed in the public service. If the government objected to a judgment based on its estimated expenditure Mr. Foster would deal with the actual amount expended. In the first year this government paid out for current account \$38,349,000. In the year now nearly closed the finance minister expected to spend over \$42,000,000, which is four millions more than the late government spent in its last year, or the average expenditure in the eleven years after the completion of the C. P. R. Then the capital expenditure, which was \$4,700,000 when the late government went out was \$8,600,000 this year. The whole expenditure increased by \$9,000,000 under the fostering care of this ministry.

Mr. Fielding had made a calculation of the expenditure per head, contending that there was no increase. This is his table:

Year	Per Head
1895	\$7.53
1896	7.21
1897	7.39
1898	7.41

According to this Mr. Fielding spent no more in 1898 than the late government spent in 1895, though a little more than the late government spent in 1896. But Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that while Mr. Fielding had made all his calculations for the year which ends with next month, he did not bring this year into his per capita calculation. If he had done so he would have had to admit that the expenditure was \$8 a head, which is 70 cents more than in 1896 and \$7 more than 1895. Mr. Foster turned his attention to the ministerial claim that "an era of surplus has come," and that surplus were a discovery of the present government. But a surplus on current account was after all not a new thing. From 1868 to 1879 there were many surpluses, amounting altogether to \$12,000,000. From 1881 to 1884 inclusive, there were surpluses amounting to \$18,000,000. From 1885 to 1888 there were surpluses to the amount of \$1,500,000, of which \$9,000,000 were declared by conservative governments, and \$2,500,000 by liberal administrations. In five years the liberals had five deficits, and altogether the party which had the smallest record in surpluses more than made up for it in the vastness of its deficiencies. Since confederation the liberal-conservatives had \$22,000,000 excess of surpluses over deficits, while the liberals had an excess of \$4,000,000 of deficits over surpluses. It would be necessary for Mr. Fielding to continue for some years to declare surpluses before he would bring his party up to the standard one. Mr. Foster pointed out that under his own government from 1891 to 1895 the increase of debt had been in four years \$15,000,000. In that period he had remitted in sugar taxes alone over \$19,000,000, which would have been enough to cover all the increase of debt, and reduce the net indebted-

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ness by four millions. Mr. Fielding had changed the programme. He remitted but little taxation and added much more to the debt. From 1890 to 1898 inclusive, the increase of debt was on an average about \$2,000,000 a year. Mr. Fielding had represented the increase under the conservative government at \$6,000,000, and had taken in the whole period from 1873, including the outlay for building the C. P. R., the allowance of some ten million dollars to the provinces by a readjustment of debt, and the establishment of the canal system. During the period from 1890 to 1898 the late government had spent as much on canals and other public improvements as this ministry, yet the increase of debt was very much less than Mr. Fielding showed. The finance minister had made a boast of increased revenue, and all his followers cheered him vigorously. They cheered as loudly four years ago when their leader declared that the revenue was already too high. Mr. Tarte had discovered that a government which drew large revenues out of the people had "made money," but Mr. Foster adhered to the old fashioned view that whatever amount was collected was paid by the people and left them that much less for their own purposes. This government had pushed up the customs taxation in this fashion:

1896	\$19,500,000
1897	19,498,000
1898	21,704,000
1899	25,138,000

At the same time they had increased the inland revenue as follows:

1896	7,900,000
1897	9,805,000

Total for customs and excise, 1896, \$28,750,000; 1898, \$34,900,000.

Mr. Charlton looked up with a quizzical expression, which Mr. Foster noticed and proceeded on the spot to quote a statement of Mr. Charlton's who declared in 1896 that the government ought to get along with \$5,000,000 less taxes. He now seemed to be quite happy over the taxation of \$5,000,000 more. Taking all the sources of revenue Mr. Foster finds that the government is obtaining ten million dollars more than they took in 1896, being an increase of from \$7.13 to \$8.88. This is the way in which the rulers of the country were tearing up promissory notes. Mr. Foster went on to give his explanation of the hoopay of revenue and of trade. He summed it up in these items:

- Good crops.
- Good prices.
- Increased mining output.

These made a call for manufactured goods produced by our own factories and a still greater call for the products of other countries. The increased imports gave increased customs duties. The increased home demand gave increased activity to the factories. But all this, said Mr. Foster, would have been of very little service, and much of the increased trade would have been impossible without the transportation facilities which now exist. The intersection of the mining country by railways was necessary to its development, and the railway facilities afforded to the Northwest were indispensable to the marketing of the fine crops produced there. All this assistance was furnished by the late government in the face of the bitter hostility and obstruction of their opponents who were now in power. If the premier and his supporters had prevailed we would have none of this development which was now the pride and boast of both parties. This government, for example, claimed credit for opening up the Kootenay by the construction of the Crow's Nest branch. But what would have been the good of the Crow's Nest branch if there had been no main line to connect with it. The Crow's Nest road "would have been like that celebrated abortion, the Yukon railway, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere." Again, if the liberal party had been successful in destroying the national policy or reverting its adoption, we would now have had none of that industrial equipment which makes it possible to take advantage of the enlarged demand for goods. But for the policy of the late government so fiercely but so vainly opposed by our present rulers we should have had

No North west.  
No C. P. R.  
No great industrial equipment and no development of the mining industry as that which we are called upon to acknowledge on this occasion.

These facts, no plea of a finance minister who, professing to expose a budget, but really talks as the champion of the party which hid from an intelligent public.

Mr. Foster's next criticism was applied to the alleged reduction of duties. Mr. Fielding had dwelt upon that extensively and claimed that the average rate had been reduced two per cent, which he said was proof positive that the national policy had disappeared. Mr. Foster showed that the average rate of duty on dutiable goods alone from 1880 to 1887 was 26 per cent. From 1837 to 1896 after the iron duties were increased, it was 31 per cent. During both periods, the national policy was in force, and both parties admitted it. The average rates in 1896 was 30 per cent., and in 1897 about the same. In 1898 it was 29 per cent., and during the eight months of this year the rate is 28.98 per cent. For the month of February, the last one reported, the average rate on dutiable goods was 29.58 per cent. Mr. Foster does not see in these changes any great reason for thinking that the national policy has disappeared. The changes made in the last two years in the average rate are not greater than the changes made on several previous occasions before the national policy was in force. But, if the dutiable and free goods are taken together, as Mr. Fielding claimed they ought to be, there was still only a reduction of 1.74 per cent., or \$1,600,000, which was much less than Mr. Foster himself remitted on more than one occasion. Once more Mr. Foster went over the figures to show the deceptive nature of the preferential tariff. The finance minister claimed to have taken off one quarter of the duty on goods imported from England. He really did nothing of the kind. Before making the reduction he increased the cotton duties from 30 per cent. to 35, and made corresponding increases on a great many other classes. If you increase the rate of duty from 30 per cent. to 35, and then take off a quarter you reduce it to 28 per cent., which is not one quarter off, but only one-eighth off. Mr. Fielding, in order to touch the great heart of John Bull gave the duties a boost upward before he made the reduction. He showed no such consideration for the United States. Off went the duties on American iron, tin, iron goods and other articles without hesitation and without compromise. The United States want to sell us corn. Fielding took the duty off corn. They want to sell us binder twine and barbed wire. He took off the duties. They had the advantage over England in the iron trade and to assist them in the Canadian market, Mr. Fielding reduced their duties by a great deal more than the amount of the British preference. Then to protect the home industry he taxed the people of Canada to increase the bounty to the Canadian smelter. Another great deception practiced by the Finance Minister and his colleagues was found in the claim that they had remitted taxation by \$4,800,000. This was the reduction in customs taxes alone, and while making it they had added as much more to the excise taxes. In the one item of tobacco, Mr. Fielding had succeeded in collecting \$1,000,000 more than before. His increased duties led to additional smuggling and his calculations fell short by \$400,000. But the people who did not smuggle had to pay the same as if the whole \$1,000,000 had been taken. Another deception was charged in the matter of the West.

(Continued on the 4th page.)

## "No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mrs. C. A. Truss, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Sufferer—"As I had lost five children with high fever I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." Mrs. W. H. F. ... Pembroke, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



through the Province canvassing for their political favorite. He said the Scholarship for King's College had been given to a person who had previously attended Prince of Wales College, over the head of the son of a Conservative, in direct violation of the law of the land.

thel of the previous day. In the afternoon and evening the debate on the budget was continued. Speeches were made by Messrs. Shaw, Peters, A. J. McDonald and Campbell. Finally a motion was taken Friday night, on Mr. Campbell's amendment which was carried by a majority of 15.

ALMOST IN DESPAIR. "My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair of ever obtaining a cure, but finally procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking six bottles of this medicine she was completely cured."

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE. We mean your heart. Keep it strong. Don't let it flatter and beat with a weak stroke. Scott's Emulsion feeds the blood. It makes the heart beat strong, and greatly improves the circulation.

You Can't Get Rested. Because that Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure.

SEVERE SALT RHEUM. "Barlock Blood Bitters cured me of Salt Rheum three years ago, and I had no return of it since. I was so bad with it that I could not sleep. I only took two bottles of B. B. to effect a cure."

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, yellow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative power of LAXA LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

Lime, Lime. We are now burning and can supply any quantity of best Roach Lime for building and farming purposes.

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY. All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and situations by applying to

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. Work commenced on the new wing to St. Dunstan's College on Monday last. The store, dwelling and household furniture of Mr. C. R. Dimes, of Muddy Creek, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. The loss is about \$4,000. No insurance.

At Marshfield, on April 11th, Donald Stewart, aged 83 years. At Greenval, on May 1st, Mary McIsaac, beloved wife of Joseph McDonald, aged 62 years, leaving seven sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Charlottetown, May 12th, Mr. John McKinnon, for many years cricler of the court, aged 81 years. At Montague, on the 13th inst., Manoah Rowe, formerly a representative of the Murray Harbor district, and Collector of Customs at that port.

ADMIRAL DAWSON has obtained leave of absence from his command at Manila, and has left for a visit to the United States. He comes by way of the Suez Canal. No doubt he will be feted, on a large scale when he reaches home.

STAMPAH GAZELA went ashore on Sunday on Lake St. Peter's near Montreal. The steamer is resting easily on a mud bottom, the tugs and lighters which have been sent down to her are expected to get her off. She has a large number of passengers.

THE London Board of Trade enquiry into the cause of the loss of the Stella, wrecked on the Casquet Rocks, and the judgment that the ship was not kept to the course set and was not navigated with seamanship care, going at an excessive rate of speed in fog.

THE funeral of Mrs. Malcolm McLeod took place on Friday afternoon last, and was very largely attended. The interment was at Sherwood and the procession of carriages was one of the longest seen here for some time.

As far as can be learned from Ottawa the Minister of Railways will not introduce this season, the measure authorizing or sanctioning the purchase of the Canadian Eastern Railway. Ontario Ministers are opposed to the scheme and Mr. Blair is not at present doing anything to change their view.

As a result of the rescue at sea of Captain William Gordon, of P. E. Island, master, his wife daughter and six members of the crew of the brigantine Caspian, it is said in yachting circles at Newport R. I. that Queen Victoria will confer a decoration upon John H. Hannah owner of the steam yacht Sagamore.

LAST Friday night a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading at Exeter Station, six miles below Reading. The express train from Philadelphia which was behind schedule time in leaving and stopped at Exeter for orders and the special train from Harrisburg bearing excursionists 15 minutes later than the express train, and at Exeter while proceeding at a rapid speed coasted into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked. The number of dead is fully 25, injured 50.

THE will of the late Judge Alley was proved in the probate office a few days ago. His son, Gordon T. Alley, and Messrs. Henry Smith and John D. Bell are appointed executors. To the latter gentlemen \$500 each is given as compensation for their services. The will directs that \$16,000 shall be held in trust by the executors for the benefit of his father; on the death of his father \$10,000 are to be held in trust for the benefit of his sister Annie; \$2,500 are to be held in the same manner for his sister Sarah, and \$4,000 for his son George, the whole reverting to his son Gordon Thomas Alley. The remainder of the estate, real and personal, goes to Gordon T. Alley absolutely.

THE May number of the Prince Edward Island Magazine has for a frontispiece, A. P. E. Island Songs. It contains twelve articles, two of which are new. Many of these contributions are of a high order of merit, and all are quite interesting. The illustrated article on "Port LaJole," by Prof. Caven, is valuable, not only from a literary, but from a historical point of view. "Our Spring Flowers," by J. McSwain, evidences much knowledge of and a keen relish for the subject on which he writes. The other contributions are: Are our City Councilors Hypnotized?; Francis Bais (a Poem), by J. S. Clarke; The Preachers and Teachers of the Old Days, by Senator Ferguson; The First Spring Flowers, by L. W. Watson; When George IV. was King, by Rev. T. H. Hunt; A Trip up Peace River, by F. De C. Davies; The Colossal Lie's Story (from Forest and Stream); When we begin to Kick (Illustrated), by J. M. Sullivan; A Canadian Song, by Fred. J. Nash; West River One Hundred Years Ago (Illustrated), by Capt. R. McMillan. Besides these are comments, Notes and Queries, Correspondence, etc.

Good News For Fruit Growers. A competent orchardist in Nova Scotia has been engaged by the Minister of Agriculture to come over here and do the work of an expert in the fruit growing industry, viz: grafting, pruning, spraying and giving all the necessary instructions for the packing and preservation of fruit. It is also pleasing to learn that the Provincial Government is granting a sum of money for this purpose. As the season is already advanced prospective patrons of the new superintendent will wish to send their names at once to the nearest Director of the E. C. A. who has a list of their orders to headquarters. A nominal fee will be charged for those of which there is a good supply in cold storage here. The list of Directors is as follows: Prince County—Rev. A. B. Burke, P. E. Island; Robert Carstairs, Charlottetown; Lot 27, C. R. Dickie, Muddy Creek; Queen's County—John Johnston, Long River; Peter McCallum, Ottawa; Royalty, J. H. Gill, Little York; King's County—Geo. E. Goff, Woodville; Lot 54, H. J. Stewart, Atkins; Ferry; John Robertson, Inkerman, New Perth. PETER MCCOY, Sec'y

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, How to Save Money. Hood's Pills. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

DIED. At Marshfield, on April 11th, Donald Stewart, aged 83 years. At Greenval, on May 1st, Mary McIsaac, beloved wife of Joseph McDonald, aged 62 years, leaving seven sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Charlottetown, May 12th, Mr. John McKinnon, for many years cricler of the court, aged 81 years. At Montague, on the 13th inst., Manoah Rowe, formerly a representative of the Murray Harbor district, and Collector of Customs at that port.

ADMIRAL DAWSON has obtained leave of absence from his command at Manila, and has left for a visit to the United States. He comes by way of the Suez Canal. No doubt he will be feted, on a large scale when he reaches home.

STAMPAH GAZELA went ashore on Sunday on Lake St. Peter's near Montreal. The steamer is resting easily on a mud bottom, the tugs and lighters which have been sent down to her are expected to get her off. She has a large number of passengers.

THE London Board of Trade enquiry into the cause of the loss of the Stella, wrecked on the Casquet Rocks, and the judgment that the ship was not kept to the course set and was not navigated with seamanship care, going at an excessive rate of speed in fog.

THE funeral of Mrs. Malcolm McLeod took place on Friday afternoon last, and was very largely attended. The interment was at Sherwood and the procession of carriages was one of the longest seen here for some time.

As far as can be learned from Ottawa the Minister of Railways will not introduce this season, the measure authorizing or sanctioning the purchase of the Canadian Eastern Railway. Ontario Ministers are opposed to the scheme and Mr. Blair is not at present doing anything to change their view.

As a result of the rescue at sea of Captain William Gordon, of P. E. Island, master, his wife daughter and six members of the crew of the brigantine Caspian, it is said in yachting circles at Newport R. I. that Queen Victoria will confer a decoration upon John H. Hannah owner of the steam yacht Sagamore.

LAST Friday night a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading at Exeter Station, six miles below Reading. The express train from Philadelphia which was behind schedule time in leaving and stopped at Exeter for orders and the special train from Harrisburg bearing excursionists 15 minutes later than the express train, and at Exeter while proceeding at a rapid speed coasted into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked. The number of dead is fully 25, injured 50.

THE will of the late Judge Alley was proved in the probate office a few days ago. His son, Gordon T. Alley, and Messrs. Henry Smith and John D. Bell are appointed executors. To the latter gentlemen \$500 each is given as compensation for their services. The will directs that \$16,000 shall be held in trust by the executors for the benefit of his father; on the death of his father \$10,000 are to be held in trust for the benefit of his sister Annie; \$2,500 are to be held in the same manner for his sister Sarah, and \$4,000 for his son George, the whole reverting to his son Gordon Thomas Alley. The remainder of the estate, real and personal, goes to Gordon T. Alley absolutely.

THE May number of the Prince Edward Island Magazine has for a frontispiece, A. P. E. Island Songs. It contains twelve articles, two of which are new. Many of these contributions are of a high order of merit, and all are quite interesting. The illustrated article on "Port LaJole," by Prof. Caven, is valuable, not only from a literary, but from a historical point of view. "Our Spring Flowers," by J. McSwain, evidences much knowledge of and a keen relish for the subject on which he writes. The other contributions are: Are our City Councilors Hypnotized?; Francis Bais (a Poem), by J. S. Clarke; The Preachers and Teachers of the Old Days, by Senator Ferguson; The First Spring Flowers, by L. W. Watson; When George IV. was King, by Rev. T. H. Hunt; A Trip up Peace River, by F. De C. Davies; The Colossal Lie's Story (from Forest and Stream); When we begin to Kick (Illustrated), by J. M. Sullivan; A Canadian Song, by Fred. J. Nash; West River One Hundred Years Ago (Illustrated), by Capt. R. McMillan. Besides these are comments, Notes and Queries, Correspondence, etc.

Good News For Fruit Growers. A competent orchardist in Nova Scotia has been engaged by the Minister of Agriculture to come over here and do the work of an expert in the fruit growing industry, viz: grafting, pruning, spraying and giving all the necessary instructions for the packing and preservation of fruit. It is also pleasing to learn that the Provincial Government is granting a sum of money for this purpose. As the season is already advanced prospective patrons of the new superintendent will wish to send their names at once to the nearest Director of the E. C. A. who has a list of their orders to headquarters. A nominal fee will be charged for those of which there is a good supply in cold storage here. The list of Directors is as follows: Prince County—Rev. A. B. Burke, P. E. Island; Robert Carstairs, Charlottetown; Lot 27, C. R. Dickie, Muddy Creek; Queen's County—John Johnston, Long River; Peter McCallum, Ottawa; Royalty, J. H. Gill, Little York; King's County—Geo. E. Goff, Woodville; Lot 54, H. J. Stewart, Atkins; Ferry; John Robertson, Inkerman, New Perth. PETER MCCOY, Sec'y

70,000 DEBENTURES FOR Sewerage Works of the City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Sewerage Debentures," will be received at this office up to the night of Thursday, June 1st, 1899.

For the purchase of Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$70,000) of the City of Charlottetown Debentures for Sewerage Works, in lots of \$1,000 or more as the Commissioners may decide. These debentures are of the denomination of \$500 each, are payable in forty years from date of issue, and bear interest at three and one half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Of the above amount \$20,000 will be issued on the 2nd day of July next, and the balance as the progress of the work demands. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman. Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 17, 1899—31

A BIG SECRET! How to Save Money. WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail, Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

Since buying out the business of the old firm of W. A. Week & Co., we have been ordering and receiving large quantities of Cases and Bales of New Spring Goods.

New Spring Prints, Ladies' New Blouses, Table Napkins and Linens, Sheeting and Pillow Cottons, and other Staple Goods.

One of our partners, Mr. Chas. Leigh, is now in the English markets making large spring purchases of Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods

and other Novelties which will show in the course of a few weeks. Remember we want all of the old firm's customers and many new ones. Buying large and paying cash will put us in a position to sell goods as cheap if not cheaper than our predecessors, who always were looked upon as the cheapest store in Charlottetown.

We Want Your Trade, Give Us a Try. Weeks and Co. The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Read, Reflect, Then Act. On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this:

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing for Everyone. At 25 to 35 per cent. less Than regular prices.

Our big purchase of Men's and Boys' Clothing at the Doull & Gibson's Sale has arrived, we can now supply you with Suits of Clothes and Separate Pants, Coats and Vests at less than the cost of manufacture.

We bought the goods cheap, and we can sell cheap 1,000 pairs Pants from 50 cents a pair up, lots at half the regular prices. If you want Clothing come our way. It will be dollars in your pocket.

J. B. McDONALD & CO. For Bargains in Clothing.

R. H. Ramsay & Co. THE MODEL STORE, New Prowse Building, Grafton Street, Charlottetown.

Read, Reflect, Then Act. On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this:

This fellow Ramsay makes a great noise for a young fellow. He blows a good deal about what he can do, and he says it with as much assurance as if he had been in the business fifty years. But this is one of the great faults of the young men of the day, thinking they KNOW IT ALL whether they do or not.

But this fellow seems to have a ring of sincerity about him, and if he has the stock which he claims to have, he's got a nice stock, he's got the goods I want; he's got them at a smaller price than I have been paying for them. However, it don't cost anything to drop in and see his goods, and I am going to do it next time I go to Charlottetown. I'll just cut this advertisement out of this paper, put it in my pocket, take it with me, chuck it down at home, and then let him wriggle out of it if he can. He has then either to do as he says, produce the goods he says he has or eat his own words, and if he does that I guess he'll have indigestion so bad that he won't be long any more about his goods and values. Now that's logic. Honor bright. Ain't that the way you will reason it out? But will you take the trouble to test it? We will see.

Cloth Department. Charlottetown Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Tryon Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, English and Scotch Tweeds. Tweeds 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 53c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 85c., \$2.10 per yard. Home made and imported Flannels.—RAMSAY & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes. The whole outfit is entirely new. Our values in this department will compare more than favorably with any ever shown in the city. But space in press cost money, an inspection of the Boots and Shoes does not.—RAMSAY & CO.

Gents' Furnishings. Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps, and everything in this line.—RAMSAY & CO. Ready-to-Wear Clothing Department. Childrens' Boys' Men's. Our display is as good and our prices as low on these goods as to be had on P. E. Island. Stock entirely new.—RAMSAY & CO.

Trunks and Valises. Whatever others may do in the future we have the best assortment of Trunks and Valises up to date. Further comment unnecessary.—RAMSAY & CO. Wool taken in exchange for any goods in store.

THE MODEL STORE.

GREAT SALE OF Ladies' Jackets and Dress Goods. Having made a big purchase of Ladies' Jackets and Dress Goods at less than half their value, we now place the entire lot on our counters at prices never before heard of in Charlottetown. 800 yards of all wool Dress Goods, German manufacture, worth up to 65 cents, now selling for 35 cents; 300 yards silk mixture (beauties), worth up to 90 cents, now selling for 59 cents. Hundreds of other lines to select from, but those two will give you some idea of the values we are offering. A rare snap in Jackets, 50 black and colored, worth from \$6.00 up to \$7.00, now selling for \$1.00. Capes in all the newest styles at lowest prices.

Flannelette from 3c. up; Print Cotton from 5c. up; Gingham from 5c. up; Grey Cotton from 3c. up; Bleached from 4c. up; Towels from 3c. up; Towelling from 3c. yd up; Linen Tabling 15c. Lace Curtains; Art Muslins; Gents' Collars from 10c. up; Gents' Ties from 10c. up; Gents' White Shirts 49c. up; Gents' Underwear 22c. up; Gents' Braces 9c. up; Black Sateen Shirts 45 c. up

In Shirt Waists we show the largest assortment in the prettiest patterns at the lowest prices. Our display of Spring Millinery easily outstrips all others, whilst the work done by our Milliner is considered the most stylish in the city. Sentner, McLeod & Co.

Great Furniture Sale. Change in Business. Pending a change in our business, we offer our immense stock of FINE FURNITURE at reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We intend to work up all our Lumber, Coverings, Hardware, etc., as rapidly as possible, and turn all into CASH. IF YOU WANT FURNITURE this is your opportunity.

All Accounts Due Us. Must be settled at once, bills are now being rendered. If You Want Furniture, You'll Find We Mean Business. If Your Account is Past Due, You'll Find We Mean Business.

Bicycles included. To work off our contracts for some 200 Bicycles, for spot cash, we will cut down very close to cost. If you pay any more than \$50.00 for chain wheels you pay too much. The money is better in your pocket than in the dealer's.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

(Continued from first page.)

Indies preference. Last year Mr. Fielding gave utterance to tender sentiments towards our fellow subjects in the south, and told us that he was allowing them a 25 per cent. preference on their sugar. He did not tell us that, as he tells us now, that the United States were giving them a still larger preference which would make ours of no great service. Mr. Fielding knew then, as well as he did now, that this was the situation and he was now obliged to state that our imports from the British West Indies are less than they were a year ago. But still the Finance Minister makes no change in his tariff. The change he made last year did not affect West Indian trade, but it taxed the people of Canada an additional half million dollars on sugar purchased from other countries. This, it now appeared, was the intention and motive of the scheme in the first place. Mr. Foster does not take much stock in the government claim of credit to the administration or to a preferential trade for the increase of exports. Mr. Fielding only claimed that the preference had been fully operating for the past nine months. But the increase of exports goes further back than that. Before the nine months began the crop of last year was growing. The cattle, which have been sold, were almost grown and ready for shipment before the preference began. The total increase of trade was more than accounted for in four articles, with none of which the government's trade policy had much to do. There was a gain of \$6,000,000 in the products of the mine, mainly the products of British Columbia, a gain of \$8,000,000 in animals and \$19,000,000 in agriculture. The last nine months, during which Mr. Fielding claims credit for the full operation of the preference tariff shows a considerable decrease in exports.

According to Mr. Foster, the tendency of trade, as shown during the last three or four years, may thus be summed up:

- Increased exports of the farm and the mine.
A tendency to buy more from the United States.
A tendency to buy less from Great Britain.
A tendency to sell more to Great Britain.
A tendency to sell less to the United States.

The percentage of imports from Great Britain fell off in two years, so that while it was 31 per cent. in 1896, in 1898 it was only 24 per cent. of the whole. Our importations from the United States were 59 per cent. of the whole import of 1896, and in 1898 they were 59 per cent. Of our sales to Great Britain, we took last year in goods about \$32,000,000, leaving a balance of \$61,000,000 to be paid for in cash or its equivalent. On the other hand the United States sold us \$60,000,000 worth, taking very much less from us in return. We took some \$40,000,000 of our goods, paid us by England for our goods, and handed it over to the United States to pay the balance for goods taken from them over and above our sales to that country. We are now paying in the one article of iron goods \$10,000,000 a year to the United States when we might produce these articles at home, or under better conditions import them from Great Britain. And again, we have not opened up a new market for one dollar's worth of goods in any country on the globe. We have seen ourselves out of markets in some of the West India islands. We are now being shut out of Germany, and in no country have we any commercial advantages that we had not before.

We are reminded that conservative predictions have not been fulfilled, that a change of government would destroy Canadian industries. Mr. Foster thinks that that party should be commended for the mistake. The conservative party showed its faith in the integrity of its public men when it accepted the statement that the liberals would destroy protection if they came in power. "Our fault" was that we believed them. The finance minister, now reminded the opposition of the statements made when the tariff was brought down that it would be disastrous. Mr. Foster admits the truth of the charge, and he says the tariff would have been disastrous. Mr. Fielding knew this also, and he proceeded to change the

tariff in committee so that he had an entirely new one before it passed the house. In no respect had the government changed its policy more than in the question of preferential trade. The various phases might be thus set forth by the ex-minister of finance. First phase—Commercial Union.

Second phase—Unrestricted reciprocity, with discrimination against England.

Third phase—Preferential trade within the empire, with a preference in Great Britain on Canadian goods.

Fourth phase—An open preference to all countries who would extend tariff preference to Canada.

Fifth phase—A preference to England, and to all countries in the most favored nation treaties.

Sixth phase—A preference for Great Britain, forced on the government by the failure of its previous policy.

As a result of all these we have now a situation in which our imports from Great Britain are falling off year by year, and now month by month, and the best that the minister of finance has to say is "that we have touched the big heart of John Bull." There appears to be some slight disagreement between the premier and the finance minister on the question of reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid had said that Canada no longer needed it, but Mr. Fielding remembering some things that happened in the sea put in a gentle protest "perhaps that statement was a little stronger than some of us would care to make." But Mr. Foster says that whatever the sentiment of ministers may be the action of the government itself has been decided by the commissioners. The ministers disowned their efforts beforehand by proclaiming, not only in Canada but in Boston and New York that the salvation of this country was dependent upon the United States market. They had promised openly in the United States their party when it came in power would direct its attention first to the great work of putting the United States in a better position in the Canadian market. When they got in power they did a worse thing. They gave the United States free corn, free binder twine, free barbed wire, a free market for their iron goods, in fact, they gave them everything which the United States would have asked for by way of exchange. All the time they knew that reciprocity with the United States and a British preference were incompatible. Mr. Foster hopes that the British preference will never be discontinued for the sake of reciprocity with the United States. Incidentally, he points out that the government, in admitting corn free for home consumption professes to retain the duty on corn intended for distilling. It has been discovered that the distillers no longer import much corn, though they seem to get all they want. Mr. Foster told Mr. Fielding that he would get very little revenue from the distillers if he made corn free, but Mr. Fielding held to the estimate that he would exact \$60,000. As a matter of fact, he only got \$15,000.

In closing, Mr. Foster congratulated the country on the triumph of the national policy, so far as it had survived the attack of this ministry. He declared that the conservative party, which advocated protection when the party was in opposition, and which stood by it when in power, would not renounce its principles to-day. True to its principles, true to its traditions, it would still maintain the interests and industries which it had established. Where the national policy was attacked the conservatives would come to its defence. Where it was maintained they would stand shoulder to shoulder with this government in maintaining it. The liberal-conservative party would be the same in opposition as it was in power and when it reached its next triumph would still stand by its principles. No such biggest boast could be made by the government party; they came in to cause the national policy. They remained to bless it. They came in to reduce taxes and raised them \$5,000,000. They were pledged to reduce expenditure and made it \$10,000,000 higher. They promised to stop the growth of the debt and it was increasing faster than ever. They undertook to purify public life. How they had done that let the promulgator of office in the pocket of Judge Langford, while he sat in this chamber, testify. They were going to stop bribery. And not long ago Mr. Mignault read on the hustings the premier's letter, promising subsidies as the price of the support of the constituency. We have seen time and time again members of this house sitting on committees at the beck and call of the ministers knowing that their reward was waiting for them when the job was over, men who have now received their reward and disappeared from this chamber. Talk of purity in public life. No more malignant influence was possible than that which goes out from men in high places, who declare that they do not intend to keep their promises. In the midst of this gigantic corruption we have what Mr. Foster calls the Brossian method of ethics. According to this

school, if a minister makes a promise and changes his mind in two minutes he may consistently break that promise. This is the doctrine announced by one of the freshest arrivals in this chamber who received the congratulations of his premier after the deliverance. In the midst of this rather dark picture Mr. Foster could still congratulate the country that at last it had two parties who were supporters of Canadian interests, and defenders of imperial unity. For this he was willing to forego a few years of the cares and toils of office, and to congratulate the country on the loyalty of the whole nation. This report and review hardly does justice to Mr. Foster's admirable presentation of the case against the government. The speech covered other points and was supported by established proofs. Though Mr. Foster spoke for over two hours his address was an example of condensation.

A gentleman who holds a chair in a Western university informs us that ten speeches to be delivered at an inter-State oratorical contest, have been submitted to him, in every one of which, he says, there are references to the cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition, to Papal tyranny, and the glorious freedom born of the Reformation. Some of the speeches catalogue all the thrilling passages in their oratorical fights. Competitive orations are apt to be inflammatory, but they ought to be up to date. It is a long time since the Inquisition was done away with. No doubt its methods were often drastic. It was an iron age. There have been numerous Popes, who, like Brutus, willed strongly, but it is nonsense to talk about Papal tyranny. Educated men who attend the "meet" of oratorical athletes will smile, as the learned professor did, at erratic sport like this. The freedom born of the Reformation, however, is the kind of freedom negro criminals now enjoy down South. In the ages called "dark" those who were charged with murder and other capital offenses were sent to jail to await sentence. The jails were called penitentiaries, because it was hoped that, if guilty, the prisoners would do penance. Time was always allowed them to prepare for death. One of the negro criminals recently apprehended in the South was promptly burned at a stake, after being mutilated by his highly civilized white captors. "The crowd cheered at his writhings. Warning was given not to shoot, but to let him die by degrees." And this was done in the State of Georgia, United States of America, on the 23rd of April, 1899.—Ave Maria

Through the generosity of many Catholic friends, writes the Belgian correspondent of the Liverpool Hospital, a second wagon hospital, or ambulance carriage, had been provided for the conveyance of infirm sufferers taking part in the national pilgrimages to Lourdes. The new carriage has been specially designed with the view of rendering the long journey as little painful and fatiguing as possible for the sick, whose convenience and comfort have been studied in its construction. It contains eight separate beds, and by an ingenious contrivance of shifting panels the removal of the sufferers in and out of the carriages is greatly facilitated. There is a compartment with sleeping accommodations for the doctor, a pharmacy and a small kitchen, and, in addition, an altar has been fixed up on which Holy Mass may be celebrated in sight of the sick. On Easter Monday the solemn benediction of the carriage took place on the premises of St. Sauveur linen factory at Ghent, many of the principal Catholics of the town assisting at the ceremony.

Some who did not know the late Bishop of Columbus might be tempted to think that his popularity and influence with non-Catholics arose from trucking to public opinion. Not so! He did his own thinking and he had the courage of his convictions. The Protestant minister who paid so eloquent a tribute to his memory took occasion to say: "Bishop Waterston was a consistent, thorough-going Catholic. He received the whole body of doctrine, the entire deposit of tradition, without hesitation or questioning. He was not a liberal Catholic, if by that is meant one who holds loosely or seeks to explain away the most difficult dogmas." It is plain from Dr. Gladden's sermon that the thorough-going Catholicity of Bishop Waterston made a deep impression on his Protestant friends. It is the only kind of Catholicity that does make an impression, and this plain fact cannot be too frequently or too forcibly stated.—Ave Maria.

A few German Catholics have created a tempest in a beer-mill in Vienna. They assert that the clergy of Austria are using their influence at Rome to thwart German political interests, and under this pretence they have ostentatiously left the Church and professed allegiance to Protestantism—a dozen families all told. This is what the newspapers call "the movement toward Protestantism in Austria." But the fact is that the new converts were coldly welcomed by the sect, because, as a Protestant bishop in Austria writes in *Christliche Welt*, the "conversions" are for political effect only, and are obviously neither

sincere nor stable. "Neither the losing nor the winning party," says this Protestant dignitary, "regards these 'conversions' as of any importance.—Ave Maria.

For its own reputation and sake it is to be hoped that the Church is not possessed of any such "journalistic enterprise" as it attributes to the paper which printed the rumor that Cardinal Gibbons is considered in Rome a likely candidate for the next Pope. Commenting on that rumor, the Church says that probably its author manufactured it "to sell his paper to our Roman Catholic brethren." If he did he labors under very mistaken notions. That sort of "journalistic enterprise" is certainly not calculated to commend to American Catholics any paper that displays it.—S. H. Review.

There is no truth whatever, writes the American correspondent of the *New Era*, in the rumor that Father Perosi was about to give up church work in order to devote himself to music. At a private dinner lately given in Father Perosi's honor in Vienna, the composer was asked about the rumor. The young priest indignantly scouted the calumnious report and said that he intended to remain an ecclesiastic of the Church to which he owed everything, which had made him what he is and which had inspired him with a high ideal.

There is a rumor in Rome that the Emperor of Austria has lent the Pope 5,000,000 lire, and that the Pope ordered that this sum should be deposited at a bank in the name of the Emperor pending its use in the financial operations of the Vatican. It is now said that His Majesty has decided that the 5,000,000 lire should form part of the regular patrimony of St. Peter.

At the English Catholic Truth Society's annual meeting on Friday last the Bishop of Hereford made an appeal to the reporters present to provide themselves with the penny Catholic Dictionary issued by the society in order to avoid mistakes which certainly occur even in friendly reports of Catholic functions.

The "Residentiebote," a Catholic journal published at the Hague, gives a formal denial to the report published by the "Tribuna" that the Papal Internuncio at the Hague had received orders from the Vatican to leave his post before the opening of the Peace Conference.

In a recent audience accorded to Mgr. Doutreloux, Bishop of Liege, His Holiness stated that he would soon publish his next encyclical, in which he is going to order the consecration of the whole human race to the Sacred Heart.

English exchanges announce the death at Stonyhurst of Rev. William Cardwell, the oldest member of the English province of the Society of Jesus. He was born at Bedford Leigh on the 6th of October, 1817.

During the Pope's recent illness prayers for his recovery were asked in the Anglican churches of St. Mary's Woolwich, and St. Margaret's, Westminster.

For Kid Gloves there is no place like Sentner, McLeod & Co's.

Queen Street Emporium

W. Grant & Co, Importers and Dealers, keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of the best groceries which they sell at lowest prices.

Flour, Tea, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Fish, etc, etc.

SEED! SEEDS! SEEDS! A splendid selection of all kinds of clovers, timothy, peas, vetches, imported seed wheat, garden seeds, wholesale and retail.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS! Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LEPAGES OLD STAND, we are now prepared to supply all kinds of Farming Implements. We are also agents for the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Co., and the Deering Harvesting Co. We have always on hand a full line of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, etc. Repairs of all kinds. Washing machines, wringers, and wringer repairs.

All these goods are offered at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. Grant & Co. Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. April 26, 1899.

A SHORT STORY

In London Life Containing Condensed Wisdom for Thousands.

A baker living at 237 Dundas Street, London, Ont., Geo. Roberts by name, recommends DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Because they cured him. He had Pain in the Back, His Urine Was red-colored and painful in passage. The cure through DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS was quick and complete. That's how they always act, because they're For kidneys only. If you have Sick kidneys Don't experiment With an unknown remedy. Take no substitute for DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Why, Tommy, you're at the jam again, and only whipped for it an hour ago?" "Yes, mamma, I heard you tell Aunt you thought you had whipped me too hard, and I thought I'd make it even."

WEAK WOMEN

Can be made strong and healthy by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Miss Skullion, 50 Turner St., O. Tawa, says: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health and vigor."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Teacher—"What is a mushroom?" Willy—"A mushroom is one of those things you think you eat, but don't, and it kills you."

Pain Ceased First Day.

Mrs. Mary O'Dell, 262 Dunn Ave., Toronto, writes: "I have used Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and they cured me of a severe attack of Rheumatism. The pain ceased after the first day's trial of the remedy."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The only true humorist is the unaccustomed humorist. He never laughs and doesn't get any pay.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from five to twenty minutes.

WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used. 25c, all dealers.

Pain in the Back.

"I suffered with pain in the back for over a year and could not get it cured. Three bottles of Hayward's Yellow Oil removed the pain entirely."—Marshall Miller, McGregor P. O., Man.

For internal or external use HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL cannot be excelled as a pain relieving and soothing remedy for all pain.

Refreshing Sleep COMES WHEN

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills ARE USED.

Miss Margaret Brown, 627 Colborne St., London, Ont., says:—"My mother has been afflicted with nervousness and general debility for a long time. She suffered a great deal with insomnia, and found it almost impossible to sleep."

"I went to W. A. Strong's drug store and got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which she took, and derived so much benefit from them that I bought another box for her. They have done her a wonderful lot of good, making her nervous system much stronger, giving her refreshing sleep, and removing many other symptoms which previously distressed her."

"I can truly say that these pills are a great remedy for any one suffering from weak nerves, general debility, sleeplessness or heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 8 for \$3.25, at all druggists.

Our Seeds THE BEST THAT GROW.

The above line is a strong one, but we stick by our motto.

The Best that Grow, Our Seeds, The Best that Grow.

Our Specialties.

Choice Flower and Garden Vegetable Seeds.

See our 1899 Catalogue or new varieties.

Sweet Pea Seeds.

HAZARD & MOORE. Seedmen, Booksellers and Printers, Sunnyside.

A HAMILTON LADY

Finds Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect cure for Sick Headache.

Fully ninety per cent. of the women of this country suffer from sick headache. Liver disorder and constipation are at the bottom of the trouble. Laxa-Liver Pills cure the headache by correcting the cause.

And they do their work easily and perfectly without any gripe, pain or sickening. But the Hamilton lady we referred to—Her name is Mrs. John Tomlinson. Her address is 107 Steven St. North. This is what she says: "Being troubled with severe headaches, I was advised by a friend to try Laxa-Liver Pills. I only required to use half a bottle when the headache vanished and I have not been troubled with it since." Laxa-Liver Pills 25c., all druggists.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the simplest, safest, quickest cure for all coughs and colds of children or adults. Price 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Parker—Who was that ruffianly looking fellow I saw you with today, Hicks? Hicks—Be careful, Parker! That man was my twin brother. "By Jove, forgive me, old man, I ought to have known!"

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is such a simple, safe and effectual remedy for Worms of all kinds, that no other should be used. No purgative needed afterwards. Price 25c.

Minards Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is wonderful what a poor boy can accomplish when he has a rich father to fall back on.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA-LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

Refuse all substitutes or imitations of the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, most of these are absolutely dangerous.

Cause produces effect, but it is effect which makes us hunt up cause.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Marquette, says:—"One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the ankle joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

When the ground gets soft enough to dig garden beds, it's time to go fishing.

B.B.B. Makes Rich Red Blood.

The Best Remedy for Spring Weather Weakness.

The Blood is the very essence of life. As it circulates through the system it carries with it, in every particle, nutrition to every cell in the body. If impure, it spreads disease. If thin and watery, it fails to nourish, hence we have weakness, debility and decay.

It is the wonderful power B.B.B. has in purifying impure blood, making thin, watery blood rich and red, that is at the bottom of its marvellous success in curing disease.

Those who are pale, thin, weak, troubled with blotches, pimples or eruptions of any kind should take B.B.B. It makes the pale cheek rosy, the skin clear and smooth, and infuses new energy into weak, worn, run down, shattered constitutions.

Clear. "I beg to state I have used B.B.B. Burdock Blood Bitters for impure blood, pimples on the face, &c., and derived great benefit from it. My skin is now very clear and free from all eruptions. I only used four bottles of the B.B.B. and can strongly recommend it to any person suffering from impurities in the blood or eruptions of the skin."

Mrs. G. B. HELMSON, Spencer's Bridge, B.C.

Every "I have taken B.B.B. every Spring, spring now for some years, to purify my blood and keep my system in good order, and can honestly say that I do not know of its equal anywhere." Mrs. ALOE BARNES, Lunenburg, N.S.

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.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

EPPS'S COCOA

Oct. 5, 1898—301 A. A. McLEAN, LL.B., Q.C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

From Maker To Wearer

No Profits Paid To Manufacturers, Every Dollar Paid for Labor Given to Our Own Citizens.

THE Ready-to-wear Clothing

Sold by us is manufactured by skilled hands on the premises, in Morris Block. We pay no profits to clothing manufacturers, but sell direct from maker to wearer. We are therefore in a position to give you up-to-date clothing made from this season's materials at lower prices than you can get elsewhere. Don't allow anyone to persuade you that you must spend your money out of this Province to get the best value. You can do better by getting the home-made.

- All-Wool Tyke Pattern Serge Suits \$9.25
All-Wool Oxford Tweed Suits 9.50
All-Wool Twilled Worsted Suits 9.50
Trousers made from Oxford Tweed 1.75

D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Victoria Row.

Kalsomine, Alabastine, Petrol, Magnite, And all other requisites for housecleaning. 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.

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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. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.