

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 22

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Our 1900 Seed Catalogue now ready. Free to all who ask.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Choice Garden Vegetable, and best Flower Seeds, 45 varieties of Sweet Peas

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Brahmin Tea!

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

The following Retail Grocers keep it:

J. D. McLEOD & CO.,
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Our Watches FOR LADIES Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES

Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100

Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,

suitable for presents.

Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

E. W. Taylor,

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HOW IS THIS?

Ladies' Hockey Boots with straps, warm lined, worth \$2.35; now \$1.25; now is your chance to secure a bargain; cost us far more money; want to clear them out. Headquarters for Ladies' Gaiters. We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,

The Sun Fire office of London,

The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,

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

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

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Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

We are Specialists In Our Line of Business.

We make a complete study of what men should wear, and how they should be dressed.

Our Tailoring Department

Our made-to-order Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, and every article in the Clothing line are walking fashion plates for us.

Gentlemen's Furnishings

IN SHIRTS—If you are looking for any color, shape, quality or price, size from 12 to 17½ inches, you will find them here.

LINEN COLLARS—In every known shape, size 12 to 18 inches.

OUR NECKWEAR—Patterns exclusively our own.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is sold to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

Cairns & McFadyen.

June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

Thos. Driscoll. F. J. Hornsby.

Seeds of Quality.

In the Grocery business it has been our constant aim to give satisfaction, and we try to please.

NOW that we have to sell Seeds we purpose to sell nothing but the best.

We have imported our own Seeds, and you can depend on getting them clean and fresh.

If you want the best Wheat (White Russian and Fife), Timothy, Clover, Peas, Vetches, etc., etc., buy from us. Don't take our word for it. Come in, compare, and see for yourself.

Our Island Timothy defies competition. Yours for Good Seeds.

Driscoll & Hornsby

Queen Street.

HATS & CAPS

JUST OPENED.

A LARGE LINE OF THE LATEST STYLES

In all the newest shapes of

American Felt Hats.

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

John MacLeod & Co.,

Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."

Wit is wisdom. Blood is life. Impure blood is living death. Health depends on good blood. Disease is due to bad blood. The blood can be purified. Leptos say Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Blood Medicine, purifies it. A brief story but it tells the tale.

Nervous Weakness—"I suffered from nervous weakness and loss of appetite. My blood was impure, my stomach disordered and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me entirely." Mrs. E. Lockwood, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

AT OTTAWA.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

"The coon came down," said Sir Charles Tupper at five o'clock Friday morning the 18th.

The coon was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had just proposed that if the House would assist him in voting down Borden's motion to resume the enquiry into the election frauds the government would appoint a commission of judges to enquire into them. The legend of Davy Crockett and the coon does not say that the coon came down. It only sets forth that the animal, finding his situation desperate, begged the hunter not to shoot and promised to descend. That is exactly the position of the Premier. He has asked the House to let the government off, and has promised to institute a better enquiry. We do not know whether the coon kept his word, nor do we know what will become of Sir Wilfrid's proposition. The one thing settled is that the enquiry began last year by the tribunal which Sir Wilfrid then approved, the investigation which he promised to push to a conclusion, has been broken off in the middle at the request of the Premier and by the vote of the majority.

THE FIRST PROGRAMME.

It was only after four days of warm debate over Mr. Borden's motion that the First Minister proposed his compromise. It was evidently no part of the original ministerial programme. Last year the Government welcomed the reference to the committee. Sir Wilfrid appears to have thought then that the committee was a satisfactory court. He was also satisfied with the West Haron charges, and held that the Brockville case should also be referred. Here is his declaration—

"If wrong has been done in these elections nobody ought to be shielded. If anyone has contravened the law, it is fair and right that this should be investigated, and that we should know now, henceforth and forever, that the will of the people must be expressed as the people wish to express it, however severe the consequences may be on one side or the other."

The Premier was not then offering objection. "The purity of election matters," he said, "the case must go to the committee."

It was in this connection that Sir Wilfrid spoke of "the sanctity of the ballot, the sanctity of the rights of the people."

THE SECOND PROGRAMME.

The case went to the committee, and certain facts were proved. It has been charged that ministers and their supporters did their best to make the enquiry go slow and to prevent its completion last session. This would be a gross barter of the interests of the party, which all that time expected a general election before another session. However that may be, the committee unanimously agreed to submit to the House the evidence taken, and to report that the enquiry had not yet been completed. There was no hint either in the committee, or in the House, or in the Government press, that this was the end of it. The custom of referring inquiries left over unfinished from previous sessions is so well established, that it has become a matter of course. The programme of delay offered an intermission of a year, and in the case of an election the postponement of the conclusion until the danger to the party was over.

THE THIRD PROGRAMME.

Before the present session opened several exposures had taken place in Ontario, and the connection established between the participants in these provincial contests and those who conducted the Brockville and Haron campaigns greatly increased the interest in the parliamentary investigation. This interest was deepened after the "accidental" burning of the Elgin ballots in the Government buildings at Toronto, and still more by the sworn testimony of Pritchett, who has returned to Canada after sojourning abroad for nearly a year in the pay as he says of the Government organizer. He describes his experience as an instructor of deputy returning officers in the art of substituting ballots. Meanwhile a suspicion grew which afterward deepened into certainty that the Government intended to stop the investigation which has already proved so much, and has cost so much, and has arrived at a point from which it is easy to get at the heart of the matter. Pritchett, who says he taught returning officers the system of stuffing the box with forged ballots

is here, Farr can no longer be kept low. The twenty officers to whom Farr says he gave instructions and with whom he bargained for their pay are available for examination. But Mr. Borden could not get ahead. The third programme of the Government was the decisive one of stopping investigation altogether.

THE THIRD ONE DEVELOPED.

At first Mr. Borden was headed off by the point that his motion could not be treated as a matter of privilege, and dealt with off hand. That was all right last year, but the Laurier programme was then different. Mr. McMullen, once famous as a purist, became suddenly a highly respectful instructor—insisting on formal notice and interposing all the impediments that his long experience has taught him how to use. At the next stage, when after due notice, the motion once more came forward, opposition was offered, under Sir Wilfrid's auspices, and on his order that the motion should "stand," it went down to the bottom of the list of debatable questions. Mr. Borden was obliged to take the last recourse, and bring the motion up as an amendment to apply when it could not be amended, or evaded, or postponed, or escaped in any other way.

THE POLICY DECLARED.

After Mr. Borden's speech and motion the government took time to consider. No declaration was made from Friday until Tuesday. Then Sir Louis Davies made a two hours speech stating the position of the government. The inquiry must stop where it was. The motion of Mr. Borden that the committee complete its work must be voted down. Such was the programme. Of course the Minister could not recognize this line of action with the course of the Premier last year. So he condemned the course of the Premier as ill-considered. "In sending these cases to the committee last year," said the ministerial apologist, "we acted with very great, and I venture to say with undue haste." He was willing to admit that "the House thought for the time being that there was a prima facie case which called for investigation?" But Sir Louis was determined that the House should get rid of the idea, and made a long argument to show that there was not, and never had been anything connected with the election requiring investigation. Even if there had been well grounded suspicion, Sir Louis contended that the committee was not the proper tribunal to hear the charges, which should be left with the election tribunal or criminal courts. The next day, after Mr. Powell read other evidence, the chief law officer of the Government set at naught the whole case against the returning officers and government organizers. The only person whom Mr. Pritchett threatened to punish was the informer, lately a salaried exile. The only other persons whom he condemned were those who demanded a full inquiry.

THE POLICY SUPPORTED.

Russell of Halifax, Britton of Kingston, Fraser of Guelph, Cowan of Essex and Bell of Prince Edward Island, all members of the Privileges Committee last year, who contributed zealously toward the expenditure of time, with McClure of Colchester, were among those who joined in the fight against further investigation. Some said that there had never been a case for inquiry, some that the investigation was already complete, and all offered the argument that the Tories were not free from corrupt practices. Until late in the evening of the day on which the vote was to be taken the Government speakers were united against further exposure. They were also united in denouncing Pritchett, whom they compared to Piggott, Titus Oates, and various traitors and informers. The relations between those who profit by the machine and the man who has betrayed the machine are greatly strained.

THE THIRD PROGRAMME ACKNOWLEDGED.

The reply to Sir Louis Davies fell to Mr. Powell of Westmorland, whose speech attracted much attention as an argument from the evidence, and as an appeal to the conscience of the House. He read in full the three affidavits from Pritchett. These sworn statements gave a detailed record of Pritchett's connection with two elections, with the names of the organizers, the names of the deputies to whom he taught the art of "slipping," "switching," "stealing, spilling and forging ballots, the number of bogus ballots supplied to each, the terms of the bargain with them, the financial transactions and other details. Whether these statements are true or false, most of the persons implicated have not yet contradicted them. The statements give opportunity to confirm or refute the charges by the direct evidence of the persons who know the facts. On Thursday another affidavit of Pritchett was read by Mr. Davin. It described the manner in which his author figured as an instructor of amateur ballot slippers and spoilers in the election of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, a piece of lead under the thumb nail playing a large part in the proceedings.

A CONTRAST.

The excuse that Parliament had no business to interfere with election frauds was met by Sir Charles Herbert Tupper with certain facts from recent history. When the Laurier Government took office its friends in Manitoba were seeking to connect

Royal

Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

No inferior or impure ingredients are used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powder. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender lining of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise bicarb with alum baking powder, but it will do a coat to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

their opponents with election frauds in that province. The Premier gave them \$10,000 from the Dominion treasury without the authority of Parliament. The results in the matter of convictions were not large, but the operations were sufficiently expensive to furnish a precedent.

THE FOURTH PROGRAMME.

Friday morning had dawned when the Prime Minister announced his change of policy. He still wished to have Borden's motion voted down, but he now offered a substitute. Mr. Foster assured him that the Opposition would not resist the reference of the case to a commission of judges if the enquiry were made complete. The Premier caught at the proposition. He declared that if the motion were rejected the judicial enquiry would be held, and that it would be full and thorough.

The change of programme brought with it a change of view, and whereas the Premier's colleagues and supporters had declared that there was nothing to investigate, Sir Wilfrid admitted even more than Mr. Qaler had charged.

"We have had for some years," he said, "and especially during the last year or so a system of ballot manipulation * * * we have it in the press, in the courts, in the very air of this country that there has been prevalent in certain sections a system, deep and sympathetic, carried on for years, of tampering with the ballot, of preventing the will of the people from being expressed at the polls." The evil, he said was general, requiring investigation. Then Sir Wilfrid promised a tribunal of the best judges, to ferret out the evil, expose and eradicate it.

WHERE IS THE COON?

Thus it was that Sir Charles observed that the coon had come down, while at the same time he congratulated the premier on his decision, which, though it might better have been reached at the beginning of the session, and though it was forced upon the Government, would, if carried out fully and promptly, give good results. The Opposition leader at first suggested that Mr. Borden's motion might be withdrawn, but when Sir Wilfrid refused to do so, the judge would be appointed at once, or that the enquiry would be pressed to a conclusion before the general elections, or that it would take up the West Haron and Brockville enquiries as the first part of the business, it was deemed best to divide the House. Mr. Borden's motion was defeated by a straight party vote. Mr. Richardson decided to give the fourth programme a trial.

THE PREMIER IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Cowan spoke four hours, while the first minister and his colleagues considered and consulted. Midnight passed and two hours after. A few of the more sensitive supporters of the Government, made known their scruples. The whigs and the persuaders had been going about among them. One who refused to "vote it through" was induced to go out of town. Others were troubled with letters and telegrams from their friends and constituents, from allegiances and teachers, hoping that the representative would not lend his aid to burke the inquiry promised by the Premier, and carried just to the point where the truth could be ascertained. Mr. Richardson's speech made it harder for every other Liberal to vote down the inquiry.

Mr. Craig reminded Sir Wilfrid again of his last year's pledge, and the high praise he had obtained for that "hasty" action. Mr. Foster pointed out to the leader of the Government that honest men were looking to him for protection of their rights, while the ballot stealers were looking to him for assistance, safety and encouragement in their villainy. He could not satisfy both, and would be held to account if he abandoned the honest voter to gratify the machine. Before this Mr. Wallace and Mr. Bennett had told the story of the bye-elections. Mr. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, had depicted the situation in a series of biting epigrams, and Mr. E. B.

Oler, of Toronto, had appealed in strong and earnest language to the House to spare the Province of Ontario from further disgrace, and to expose and punish the offences which had brought shame to every self-respecting Canadian.

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Now the House waits for the fifth

STRAFFORD, 4th Aug., 1893.

MOORE, C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—My neighbor's boy, four years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT,
General Merchant.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. See all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, May 30th, 1900. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Our Financial Condition.

PREMIER FARQUHARSON delivered his budget speech on Monday evening last. It certainly was a "budget," an accumulation of all sorts, rather than an exposition of the Province's financial condition. The discussion of financial affairs occupied but a fraction of the two hours and twenty minutes which he occupied in his address. His speech might more properly be described as a hedge-podge than anything else. It was as great a jumble of figures, bad English and political temerity as could very well be squeezed into the same space of time. Early in his remarks he took occasion to find fault with the Opposition press. The tremor of his joints and the quaver of his voice in this connection showed the intensity of his feelings. The Opposition press had given a truthful portrayal of the proceedings in the Legislature during the first days of the session, and this evidently did not suit the Premier; hence his wrath. No doubt he would wish to abolish the liberty of the press—to suppress free speech, except his own; this would probably be in accordance with his ideas of government. A great part of his speech was devoted to Mr. Wise's resignation. His statements were intended to convey the idea that Mr. Wise resigned unconditionally. Suppose we were, for the sake of argument, to admit this what is the reason the writ has not been issued and an election has not been held, as the law requires, to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation? Ancient history entered largely into his discourse, and a great "dale" was said by him about what the Government "done," and about what was "done" by their predecessors. He was most persistent in his references to Mr. Campbell and his conduct of the Public Works Office. It was of no consequence that Mr. Campbell frequently called him to order; he persisted in his extravagant statements. In his discussion of the Wise episode he said he did not wish to see the rules of the House "prostrated." If all accounts are true, it was poor Mr. Wise, and not the rules, that were "prostrated." He made some reference to the Lunatic Asylum, but touched the subject very gingerly, as this is rather a delicate affair. When he finally came down to the discussion of Provincial finances, his statements were just as much mixed as they were on every other question. By counting in the proceeds of the sale of about ordinary revenue, and leaving out the \$25,714.49 charged to "capital account," he figured out a surplus on last year's transactions of \$5,888.96. Next he stated that, had \$26,000 additional debentures been sold, there would have been a surplus of about \$5,000, and finally admitted a deficit of about \$26,000. Surely that is variety enough to please nearly anybody. He wrestled for some time with the figures representing the debt, deficit and interest charges; but it was all in vain, the figures of his own auditor show that the deficit last year was \$36,915.08; that the interest for the same year was \$19,075.51, and that the public debt of the Province on the 31st December last was about \$800,000.00. Turning to the question of revenue to meet the estimates of expenditure for the present year, he figured out the amount at \$267,725, admitting, at the start, a deficit of over \$5,000. But in addition to this he intimated that debentures to the amount of \$36,400 would be issued. Taking these facts into account, it will plainly be seen that the prospects are bright for an enormous deficit this year, should the present Government be permitted to retain office.

It was nearly half-past eleven when Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, commenced to speak. He said he had listened to a good many budget speeches in his time, but he confessed he had never heard one so extravagant as that to which he had just listened. The greater part of the Premier's speech had been devoted to the Wise case. If Mr. Wise had resigned in the manner referred to by the Leader of the Opposition, why had the writ of election not been issued? As regards our finances, the Leader of the Opposition considered the Province was in a deplorable condition. The debt on the 31st December last was well on to \$800,000, and was gradually mounting upwards. He observed that nothing was said in the Premier's speech about the recent delegation to Ottawa, or about the "million" or "millions" we used to hear of in that connection. This silence was very ominous, and might be taken as the strongest evidence that that scheme had outlived its usefulness. Mr. Farquharson, in former years, was very pronounced in his opinion that no delegation should go to Ottawa without permission of the House; but here he is now in person violating this doctrine. (At this stage the debate was adjourned.) Hon. Mr. Gordon resumed the debate yesterday forenoon. He reiterated the statement that the budget speech was not such as we had a right to expect; a great part of it was about Mr. Wise and Mr. Campbell. It was quite evident the Premier

was considerable of a tyrant—was not a friend of either freedom or justice. He had threatened to imprison the Opposition. Referring to the Lunatic Asylum he pointed out that Mr. Farquharson was very cautious on that point. What was the reason that eight leaves had been cut out of Dr. Blanchard's report? That was something the Premier never explained. Hon. Mr. Gordon showed that the Grand Jury strongly objected to Mr. Farquharson's presence during their visit to the institution; and, that notwithstanding strong objections, the Premier was present during the inquiry by the commission appointed for that purpose. Dr. Blanchard's evidence showed that the Premier had obstructed himself in many other ways to the detriment of the patients in the institution. Referring to the public accounts he showed that attempts had been made to cover up expenditures by carrying them to accounts where they should not have been placed. Surely debentures were a liability on the Province, and the salaries for the quarter ending Dec. 31, should be included in the expenditure for that year. He quoted from the Patriot a statement to the effect that, last year "debentures could not be sold unless at a great sacrifice." Does this mean that our credit is depreciating? It seemed we had almost reached the limit of our credit. In conclusion, the Leader of the Opposition pointed out how the number of members on his side of the House had increased from six to thirteen; evidencing beyond the possibility of doubt that the country was with them. This had been emphatically shown on the occasion of the bye-elections. The first district of Prince County had elected an opponent of the Government and had remained true to his principles and to the people whom he was elected to represent, there would now be fourteen on his side of the House and the Government would be in a minority. He hoped Mr. Pineau would be able to explain the occult influences that had seduced him from his proper allegiance. In answer to an interruption of the Premier he indignantly repudiated the imputation that the Opposition had anything to do with influencing Mr. Wise's course.

Provincial Legislature.

The tardy pace at which matters are proceeding in the Legislature shows that the Government utterly disregards the wishes of the people, and waste with equal prodigality precious time and public money. Practically nothing excepting some small matters of the merest routine was done during last week. The House sat but a very brief space during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and when an adjournment was taken at one o'clock of the last named day till Friday, in honor of the Queen's Birthday, it was thought the budget might be brought on Friday. The country members went to their homes and returned on Friday, only to be again dismissed after a sitting of fifteen minutes, the House adjourning till Monday. This looked too much like trifling, and members of the Opposition so expressed themselves. They were in their places ready to go on with the work of the session; but the Government refused to proceed. The Government's excuse for not going on with the business was that they did not previously know there was to be a celebration in honor of the Queen on Friday night; but notice of this celebration had been in the daily papers some days previously. For entering a protest against this waste of time and trifling the Government organ the temerity to accuse the Opposition of disloyalty. Nothing but a consciousness of guilt could impel to such ready recourse to the disloyalty cry.

Monday, Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing in detail how the item of \$49,632 as shown by the Public Auditor's Report and charged to bailiff's fees, County Courts, is made up; the amount paid to each person, the names of the persons receiving the same respectively. Hon. Mr. Farquharson said the information would be tabled. Mr. Campbell asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement in detail of the sum of \$1,400.98, expended on roads in Queen's County; \$237.17 in Prince County, and \$888.71 in King's County; the nature of the work performed, the names of the roads on which such moneys were expended, the name of all parties to whom said money was paid, and the amount paid to each person, and the name of the Road Districts in which said money was expended. Hon. Mr. McLean said this information would be tabled as soon as it was made ready. Mr. Campbell asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement in detail of all amounts paid out in the Public Works Department from the 31st of December, 1899, up to the 17th of May, 1900, which had been contracted for and due in the year 1899, whether by contract with the department or by returns of supervisors; the nature of each contract in which such money had been paid, the names of each person receiving money and the amount paid to each person separately. Hon. Mr. McLean said this information would be tabled. Hon. Mr. Farquharson tabled the report of the Asylum Commissioners. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson the House went into committee on the bill to incor-

porate Fishermen's Bait Associations, Mr. Forbes taking the chair. The bill provides that any number of persons not less than twenty may form themselves into a company for the purpose of purchasing, building, owning, managing and operating cold storage refrigerators for the purpose of preserving, buying, selling and trading in bait for fishing purposes. The capital stock of any company formed under the act shall not be less than \$500, one half of which shall be subscribed. The bill was reported agreed to without amendment and set down for third reading next day. On motion of Mr. Birch the House went into committee on the bill incorporating the hall company of branch 281 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Tignish, Mr. McKinnon in the chair. Reported agreed to and set down for third reading following day.

On Tuesday Hon. Mr. Gordon asked the Leader of the Government to table copies of all papers and correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to the claims of this Province against the Federal Government. Hon. Mr. Farquharson said the negotiations have been mainly of a conversational nature. If there is any correspondence that can be used it will be tabled. Mr. A. P. Prowse asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing what contracts have been entered into for the erection of the new bridge at Murray Harbor South, the names of contractors, amount of each contract, and dates when the several contracts are to be completed; also whether provision has been made for conveying the public to and from across the river during the time the proposed bridge is in course of erection. Hon. Mr. McLean promised the statement asked for. Mr. A. P. Prowse asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement in detail of the sum of \$242.42 expended on Murray River Bridge, King's County, in the year 1899, the nature of the work performed, the names of all parties to whom said money was paid and the amount paid to each person; also the date when the work was completed. Hon. Mr. McLean said he would table the information. Mr. A. P. Prowse asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement in detail of the sum of \$8,839.87 expended on Montague Bridge, King's Co. in the year 1899, the nature of the work performed, the names of all parties to whom said money was paid, and the amount paid to each person; also date when the work was completed. Hon. Mr. McLean promised the statement.

Wednesday Mr. Birch asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement in detail showing how the sum of \$72,000, the names of the parties doing the work; the names of parties supplying material and kind, and charged to Horton's Bridge, 1899. Hon. Mr. McLean said the statement would be tabled. Mr. Birch asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing when the boundaries of the Alexandria School District No. 10 were changed and why, and the names of the parties with a request, and define the boundaries of the District. Hon. Mr. Farquharson said he would have the statement made. Mr. Birch asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing how the amount due on Debenture Account, and also the amount due on Loans Accounts, to date. Hon. Mr. Farquharson promised the information asked for. But the debenture account might be seen in the Public Accounts. Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing in what form the sum of \$1,430.36, as shown by the Auditor's Report under the head of Debentures Sinking Fund account, and also the sum of \$4,538.87, under the head of funds held in trust, at this date placed; whether they are placed on call or on deposit; if on deposit the rate of interest which they bear, and if by deposit, the deposit receipt showing the same. Hon. Mr. Farquharson promised the desired information. Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing a copy of all tenders for supplying the Ice for the Ipswich and also the steamer Hillsborough with coal, for the year ended December 31st, 1899, and the names of the tenders accepted respectively, whether by long or short ton; the number of tons supplied and also the certificates issued from weighing scales on which said coal was weighed. Hon. Mr. McLean promised copies of the tenders and the other information asked for. Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government

to table a copy of all papers and correspondence between this Government and the Federal Government relating to the construction of a Railway and Traffic Bridge across the Hillsborough River and also a copy of an agreement entered into between the respective Governments, relating to the construction, maintenance, repairs and traffic in connection with said Bridge. Hon. Mr. Farquharson promised the information. Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing how the item of \$250.00, as shown by Auditor's Report and charged to Mount Stewart Abattoir, has been expended; if by public tender, a copy of all the tenders and the name of the tender accepted; if by public sale, the name of the person to whom the contract was awarded and the nature of the work done; if by days' work the number of persons employed, the number of days each person was so employed and the amount paid per day to each person respectively; the amount of material supplied, the names of the persons supplying such material and the price paid to each person supplying material respectively. Hon. Mr. McLean explained that the \$250 in question had been paid to the company owning the abattoir to keep the bridge in connection therewith in repair. He promised to bring down the detailed information asked for.

Friday Mr. A. A. McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether it is the intention of the Government to open a new road from Alexandria, Lot 49, to Lot 48 road; and for what purpose was the \$25 dollars mentioned in the Public Works Report, 1899, paid to Daniel McLellan. Hon. Mr. McLean said it was the intention of the Government to open the road through. The \$25 was for a right of way. Mr. John A. McDaid asked the Leader of the Government if it is the intention of the Government to pay John Hickey the sum of fifteen dollars as agreed upon for lands taken for the purpose of opening up a new road from the main road to the shore of Danley River. Hon. Mr. Farquharson said the money had been paid. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson the bill amending the act incor-

porating the Cornwall Creamery Company was read a third time. Upon motion of Mr. Birch the bill incorporating the Hall Company of the Tignish Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was read a third time and passed. Upon motion of Mr. A. A. McLean the Act incorporating the Central Christian Church was read a third time and passed. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson the bill incorporating the trustees of the Hampton Public Hall was read a third time and passed.

Estimated Expenditures of the Government of Prince Edward Island for the Year 1900.

Administration of Justice.....	\$ 14,970
Board of Health.....	60
Coroners Inquest.....	120
Department of Agriculture.....	1,600
Dairy Associations, Bonns.....	200
Executive Council.....	380
Education.....	125,800
Elections.....	500
Hospital for Insane.....	20,040
Interest on Banks, Loans, Debentures and Trust Funds.....	19,800
Licence Inspectors.....	900
Legislation.....	7,348
Legislative Library for purchase of Books.....	160
Miscellaneous grants.....	400
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	400
Post Office.....	3,500
Public House maintenance.....	3,500
Postage and rent of Post Office boxes.....	450
Public Lands Department.....	1,000
Provincial Secretary Treasurer's Department.....	3,880
Provincial Auditor's Dept.....	1,175
Provincial Building.....	1,625
Registry Office Charlottetown.....	2,060
Registry Office Summerside.....	1,150
Telegraph.....	25
Stenographer and Librarian's Dept.....	1,870
Public Works Department.....	3,475
Public Works Report.....	10,580
Ferries, Queen's County.....	1,575
Ferries, Prince County.....	2,260
Ferries, King's County.....	2,260
Wharves for the three counties.....	1,800
Excise.....	3,285
Roads.....	15,000
Supervisors salaries.....	1,800
Bridges.....	7,000
Blasting Ice.....	675
Telephones, rent, etc.....	215
Miscellaneous, Public Works.....	400
Debtors Sinking Fund.....	2,775
Unforeseen.....	1,040
Provincial exhibition.....	6,000
Total.....	\$278,345

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THE WAR I

The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:—
VENKES, May 27th.—We crossed the Yser this morning and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops which crossed yesterday were only just in time to save the coal mines on both sides and the crater side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four. Lord Roberts reports that the railway between Masting and Bulwage has been restored and that supplies are being brought into Masting. He says the Canadian Artillery Colonel Plummer from Beira with incredible rapidity. Lt. Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He was there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn.
A despatch from Masny, Eastonland, dated May 27th states that four squadrons of colonials captured 100 Boers and ten waggon loads of guns near Fickburg, where they also captured a Maxim gun.
A despatch from Kromstadt dated May 28th says: General Hamilton invaded the Transvaal yesterday having crossed at Wonderfontein Drift. A correspondent writes from Kromstadt that the column was at Parji at 11 o'clock on Thursday. The Dickens Brigade crossed the Ysal river at Lindersburg Drift, where only a few Boers were encountered.
A Lorenzo Marques despatch of the 28th says: The following has reached me from Pretoria under date of May 25. The criticism both from a military and a political point of view has become very pronounced with to end in defeat. It is admitted for the first time that matters are going wrong. The Boers determination to trust everything to a last stand in the Gaikru Mountains to the north of the Orange River. Either every available digging trench, either every available man and gun have been sent.
Lord Roberts will encounter the greatest resistance from the Boers in their endeavour to draw the British into appearing in the direction of Johannesburg with a view to the destruction of property. The Government will have to be prepared to meet the Boers without an excuse.
Advices received in London on the 29th state that the British have all his arrangements made for an immediate flight, presumably to Holland. A special train provisioned and always ready with steam up, waits at some distance from Pretoria. On Sunday the Transvaal Government announced that they had removed to Waterfall Boven, a small station on Delagoa Bay. A railway line then is necessary at Lydenburg.
Lord Roberts yesterday announced the formal annexation of the Orange Free State to the Empire. It will hereafter be known as "The Orange River State."
Lord Roberts is now at Johannesburg, the great gold-mining city of the Transvaal. The British forces will be in Pretoria within a week.
General Bullard has captured Utrecht, and General Clerj is bombarding Lais's Nek.

The Prices.
There was a very small market yesterday, with little change in the prices since the previous day. There was a large amount of hay in, which brought from 50c. per cw. Straw still remains at 20c. Potatoes brought from 14 to 16c. Butter, (fresh)..... 0.20 to 0.22
Butter (rub)..... 0.18 to 0.20
Beef (small) per lb..... 0.08 to 0.12
Beef (quarter) per lb..... 0.07 to 0.07
Calf skins..... 0.64 to 0.07
Ducks..... 0.80 to 0.70
Hays per ton..... 0.10 to 0.12
Fowls..... 0.40 to 0.50
Hides..... 0.54 to 0.06
Lamb..... 0.55 to 0.50
Lettuce (per bunch)..... 0.58 to 0.00
Lobsters..... 0.05 to 0.20
Mangles..... 0.06 to 0.07
Mutton..... 0.14 to 0.16
Oats..... 0.28 to 0.30
Pork (small)..... 2.00 to 2.25
Pork (large)..... 0.54 to 0.08
Sheep pelts..... 0.70 to 1.00

Mortgage Sale.
To be sold by public auction on Tuesday the 5th day of June A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the law courts building in Charlottetown, P. E. I., the following lands, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1888, and made between the said John McLean and Hannah McLean, his wife, and John McLean and Margaret McLean, his wife, of the one part, and Jane R. Macdonnell, then of Charlottetown aforesaid, of the other part.
All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot of Township number four in King's County, P. E. I., and bounded as follows:—
Commencing at the northwest side of the main line of Township Numbers Forty-one and Forty-two, and running thence along the said road twenty-six chains to the southeast corner of said lot, thence westerly along the boundary of said lot to Fifty-three and Fifty-four, thence southerly along the line and thence East and West to the place of corner, more or less, being thus described:—
The said lot is bounded by the line of the King's County, to the East, and the line of the Township of St. John's, to the West, and the place aforesaid is not sold at the time of the sale, but the same will show for further particulars apply at the office of the said J. R. Macdonnell, Solicitor, etc. Charlottetown, this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1900.
MARGARET C. MCDONNELL, Administrator.

Our Millinery is different from others

Seed Time is Coming.
When the warm sun that brings Seed time And harvest has returned again, The sweet to visit the still world, where Springs The first flower of the plain. —Longfellow.
To obtain Reliable Seeds is the desire of everyone. Our stock of the following Seeds we can guarantee reliable and fresh. This being our first season in the Seed business, our stock will all be bought fresh this spring, so you can rely on getting good fresh Seeds from us. When purchasing give us a call, we will quote you right prices for cash. We have in stock the following:
WHEAT.—White Russian and Fife.
Timothy, Clover, Corn, Vetches, Peas, Mangels, Buckwheat, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc.
GARDEN SEEDS.—Also in stock a full line of Garden Seeds.
FLOWER SEEDS.—A choice variety for House and Garden in stock.
EGGS AND BUTTER.—We are preparing for a big Egg season. Highest market prices for Eggs and Butter in exchange for groceries. Cases furnished free to our customers.
MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.
R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.
Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

New Spring Dress Goods

STANLEY BROS

The place to buy your NEW DRESS is where you get the latest styles. STANLEY'S GOODS are always bright and up-to-date. We claim the best as well as the greatest variety in P. E. Island. SILKS and TRIMMINGS of all kinds to match. STANLEY BROS.

NEW Hats and Caps, NEW CLOTHING

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

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

The Money Saving Store.

Suits for Little Men.

Notice how the boys are climbing for our suits. They don't see them yet, but they do know our suits are always on top. All very little men will like our brownies, they are made so nice, with coat and pants, and little vests to form the front, every one nicely trimmed with Military Braid, prices \$2.00, 2.50, 2.90, 3.25, 3.75 and 4.25. Other little men will choose one of our 2 piece Suits in Tweed, Serge or Worsted. They are all very stylish and good to wear, prices \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00. A little large man will need a 3 piece suit, and we have plenty of them to suit you all, they are nicely made, prettily trimmed and are right in price, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.25, 7.75, 8.25. It's a hobby of ours to please the boys, and we have 2,880 suits to help our hobby.

Prowse Bros The Little Men's Friends.

"MY STORE."

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

TALK IS CHEAP.

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

The numerous Clothing dealers of Charlottetown are just now telling in glowing words about their underselling, how they are almost

Giving Goods Away

And naming prices that no other store on earth can match. Now, if it were not undignified in "My Store," we would be tempted to remark that "talk is cheap." Mark our word,

Trade is influenced less by what is said than by what is done,

And that is why so many observing and thoughtful people say

"MY STORE," is the Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown.

When in doubt I go to "My Store," none just as good as "My Store" for the money. "My Store" deals in good low priced goods, and from that up to the best, but they don't keep shoddy. Here's a piece of goods I bought at "My Store" nearly two years ago, and it's good yet.

We could go on and on, enumerating Good Words that have been said to the writer, during the past week of "My Store," but the few mentioned are sufficient to plainly show why this is

Charlottetown's Busiest Store

Ah, but there is so many chances to hide defects in Clothing. However, when you buy of "My Store" and your purchase does not please you, get your money back, that's our way.

Men and Boys OF P. E. ISLAND Here's Your Chance

We said it, we mean it, and will do it! What? Increase our sales many thousands this year, even if we don't make a dollar on the increase. Our prices will be from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than anywhere else in the city this year, quality for quality.

MEN'S SUITS,

\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7.50.

YOUTHS,

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.40, \$8.50.

CHILDREN'S,

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.95.

NOT SHODDY, but Good Clothing, well made and perfect fit. Your tailor can't make clothing like them.

WOOL

We'll give you the highest price in CASH or the most goods for it.

Yours sincerely,

Sentner McLeod & Co

Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Six deaths from small-pox occurred in Winnipeg on Friday.

The steamer Fram with a cargo of 140,000 bushels of oats, sailed for England yesterday.

W. S. STEWART, Q. C. of Charlottetown, addressed the Sir Charles Tupper Club at Moncton on Friday night.

The steamship Lugane left Montreal yesterday for Cape Town with 700 recruits for the British army.

Ten thousand dollars worth of fishing gear was destroyed by a gale at the Magdalen Islands on Sunday, the 19th.

The three Welland Canal dynamites have been found guilty, and, on Saturday, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Beer delegates visit to Washington was without any satisfactory results to them. They are expected in Boston tomorrow, Thursday.

Mr. E. B. Eddy has two thousand men engaged in the work of rebuilding his factories at Hull. The works will be rebuilt on a larger scale than ever.

JULIAN RALPH, the celebrated American war correspondent has just arrived in London from South Africa. He has received severe injuries, and will likely lose a leg.

SYDNEY, C. B., papers announce that Messrs. McDonald & Moffat of Sydney, C. B., have been awarded the contract for building the breakwater in Summerside harbor. Their contract was 59,000.

AN eclipse of the sun took place on Monday morning, and was visible here. By the aid of a smoked glass the sun could be plainly seen in the shape of a crescent. Many people took this means of viewing it. It cast quite a shadow on the earth during the forenoon. There will not be another eclipse of the sun visible in Canada till 1945.

PRIVATE Fred. B. McRae, of the first Island contingent, writing home on April 1st, states that when the Canadians marched out of Bloemfontein for Bushman's Camp, 14 miles distant, on March 31, there were only nine Islanders equal to the task, the others being too ill and footsore. Private McRae injured himself in hospital at the time of writing.

A despatch received this morning shortly before eleven o'clock announces that Gen. Lord Roberts now occupies Johannesburg, and General French is ten miles north of there. The news was made known throughout the City by the usual screaming of steam whistles, and the ringing of the firebells.

Wm. Amell, 43 years of age, the champion beer drinker of New York died at Bellevue hospital, on Friday. He drank on an average seven quarts of beer a day, and his weight increased from 180 pounds to 480 pounds. He had not slept in a bed for 21 years, fearing that he would die, but slept in a large rocking chair. When he appeared at the hospital last September, he was so stout that he could not enter the ordinary gateway and it was found necessary to open the wagon gates. He was the worst case of cirrhosis of the liver that had ever been known in the hospital.

A bad drowning accident occurred off Fifteen Point last Tuesday, by which a young man named Wilbert Arsenault, son of Mr. Frank Arsenault of Summerside lost his life. He, with Wesley Allen, son of R. C. Allen, Muddy Creek, were returning from their lobster traps, and when about two miles off shore their boat was struck by a squall and capsized. Both men clung to the mast for a long time, but at last Arsenault became exhausted. Allen then held him in his arms for a long while, till he died from cold and exhaustion. Allen still held on to him for a half an hour after he died, but finally had to let him go. The accident occurred at 1 p. m. and it was not till 5 o'clock that Allen was rescued by his brother, Webster Allen, who seeing an object in the water, went to the scene and found it to be his brother. When picked up he was unconscious and almost lifeless. He was immediately taken home and cared for and after consciousness returned he told the sad story. The brave efforts of Allen to save his companion are highly commended on. At last accounts the body of Arsenault had not been found.

AT OTTAWA.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 28.—Last week's debates about the machine has been followed by a period of comparative peace in the departmental bills and the Criminal Code have been before the House and the rest of the time has been spent in supply. The Queen's Birthday was duly observed by the suspension of business. But members did not get a chance to rest. Sir Charles Tupper addressed the Toronto school children at Toronto on Empire Day. Mr. Forster delivered a patriotic address to students at Ottawa. Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper and Mr. Wallace spoke in Nova Scotia, and Dr. Montagu was one of the orators in an Ontario celebration.

ANOTHER CALL FOR FUNDS. We are now within five weeks of the end of the fiscal year. Yet after the House had been nearly four months in session Mr. Fielding has brought in a new set of supplementary estimates for the year just expiring. This is the fourth series of supplementaries for 1899-1900, and the total amount of money called for is over fifty-five millions. The following statement will be found instructive:

Amount voted last year in the main estimates for 1900 \$46,288,550.

Voted last year in the first supplementaries for 1900, \$5,497,845.

Voted last year in the second supplementaries for 1900, \$12,451.

Voted last year in the third supplementaries for 1900, \$3,490,247.

The total amount of these five sets of estimates for the current year is \$55,877,293.

Of this sum \$47,232,839 is charged to current accounts and over eight millions to capital.

FOR PRESENT REQUIREMENT. The demand presented this week for money required to help the Government through the month of June, goes to show that our ministers in taking their votes last session for the current year's services made wonderful wild estimates.

The Paris exhibition wants \$20,000 more than was expected last year.

Mr. Sifton finds his immigration funds short \$75,000. Dr. Borden needs \$130,155 more than he supposed to be sufficient to put him through the year.

The Yukon is running away with very much more than the minister of the Interior dreamed of when he made his appropriation. For river improvements and expenses of Yukon government \$25,000 extra is demanded. The Postmaster General calls for \$75,800 in addition to what he at first considered sufficient.

WHERE SENATOR COX COMES IN. Not the most mysterious Yukon bill is one for \$20,851, which is to be passed by the Bank of Commerce for commissions on government business done at the Dawson agency. This claim covers two fiscal years, and the strange part of it is that while more than half the money is represented to have been due last year, no mention of the matter was made in the sessions of 1898 or 1899 in connection with the estimates of either year.

The inclusion of charges of \$26,715 for commissions on revenue collected by Government officers and placed in custody of the bank. A part of the revenue was paid out for government services in the Yukon district and the bank is allowed another \$17,530 for paying the cheques and drafts. In this connection it may be remarked that Senator Cox, President of the bank of Commerce, who has been had great good fortune in this business, is the same gentleman who shared with the great British agent, the Toronto Globe Company, the chief benefit of the Crown's Next Pass railway contract, which is said to have given these capitalists a clear million dollars.

MR. BLAIR'S MISCALCULATIONS. Another item in this latest supplementary estimate is a sum of \$900,000, which is to be used to help out through with intercolonial expenditure on current accounts. After he has consumed all that he had voted at the beginning of the fiscal year, Mr. Blair asks the House to vote him \$355,131 charged to capital. He has already secured a vote of \$24,800 on Canada's account in the main vote, and \$699,718 in his first supplementary estimate. It has been stated that the Minister in this year's supplementary intercolonial construction at a cost of \$1,995,949. Opinions vary as to what part of this vote on capital account is actually expended on operation services. A large part is for rolling stock, for strengthening bridges, and for other improvements. Mr. Blair's predecessors claim to have paid for out of income. It is expected that with the help of this outlay, which is not charged against this year's income, Mr. Blair may declare a handsome surplus for the year.

A FIELDING MYTH. The Finance Minister has been expounding one of his own myths. When he made his budget speech Mr. Fielding claimed that Canada had secured a great concession by the adoption of her securities on the British preferred list. Hisbert colonial securities were announced in the Budget in which a British trustee might invest trust funds. The bar is about to be removed, and Mr. Fielding in making the announcement connected the event with the Canadian preference tariff. Sir Richard Cartwright went further and contended that the great British interest in the preference of the preference Canada had given to the mother country. This was the claim. But before introducing the legislation required in connection with the arrangement Mr. Fielding brought down the papers connected with the negotiations. He also gave a history of the discussions, which was supplemented by Sir Charles Tupper. The statements of Sir Charles and Mr. Fielding perfectly, and showed that the whole matter had been adjusted eleven years ago.

THE TRUE HISTORY. Sir Charles was the High Commissioner in 1889. He called the representatives of the other colonies together and it was decided to present the matter of colonial stocks upon the treasury officers. So successful were the representations that the imperial government, in the person of whom Sir Charles was one. A bill was prepared, and was approved by the Home Government.

Before it passed parliament the Australian colonies were in the midst of a sudden and alarming financial panic. The time was considered inopportune to proceed with the matter, and Sir Charles explains that he did not care to demand the concession for Canada alone, thus shutting out the Australian colonies, because for the time they were in sore trouble. The matter stood until the Australian crisis should pass, and until the credit of these colonies should be restored. Then came the change of government in Canada, and four years later, in 1893, Sir Charles congratulated Mr. Fielding on the successful issue of the event, and says that he still believes great good will come of it. When it came down to details, Mr. Fielding did not even hint that the tariff preference had anything to do with the matter.

NO COMMISSIONARY YET. It is now eight days since the Premier got the West Huron and Brockville enquiry away from the Committee of Privileges, the promise that a commission of judges would be immediately appointed to take up this and other inquiries. No appointments of judges have yet been made, but it is believed that the Premier is in communication with some of the Ontario bench. There is a suspicion that Sir Wilfrid will set his coörs to work hunting up old cases of the wrong doing which will postpone the Huron and Brockville inquiries until the elections are over. But these are strong doubts which will be dispelled when the commission is appointed.

NOTE. Mr. W. B. McInnes, the member for Nanaimo, has resigned to go into British Columbia provincial politics.

Mr. Blair with all his might on the Crown Next contract, the young man takes with him some representation an independent liberal. Mr. Richardson, who is a still more independent, is still with us.

The Queen's Birthday. The Queen's Birthday passed off very quietly in the city, most of the population having left the city, to enjoy the day in private fishing excursions, etc. Over two hundred went to New Glasgow alone. The celebration was postponed till the following evening, and it proved to be the grandest ever held here. The display of lighting was far greater than at the time of the relief of Lady Smith or Mafeking. There were flags everywhere, each store and residence vying to outdo the other in the display. From roof to roof along Queen street there stretched, Union Jacks, Royal Standards, English, Irish and Scotch national and every variety of flag—but all British. Across the street at different points were also stretched rows of electric lights which greatly added to the brilliancy of the scene during the evening. At 8:20 p. m. amid the thundering of cannon and the screech of sky-rockets, the celebration began with a procession which consisted of—

The fire department, drawing the Salvage Corps wagon, beautifully decorated, with a little girl inside representing her Majesty, and several little boys representing the army and navy; His Worship the Mayor and City Council in procession; an armoured train; Artillery Band; Artillery No. 1 and 2 Co's; Engineers; part of 82nd Battalion (with band); Boys Brigade No. 1 Co. with banner section; The Boys Highland Brigade; No. 3 and 4 Co's Boys Brigade; The League of the Cross band and society; College students from St. Dunstan's (with band) and Prince of Wales students. After passing the principal streets the procession brought up on market square, and formed a circle round a monster pile of barrels and boxes which was set on fire. The bands played patriotic airs and Col. Moore mounted on a beautiful bay horse called for cheers for the Queen, Lord Roberts, Baden-Powell and other generals, and was responded to with a hearty good will. Then the Boys Brigade and the League of the Cross boys formed a procession and marched round the ring and were put through different manoeuvres, which showed that they had all been carefully trained in the art of drill. The Boys Highland Brigade, clad in the full uniform of kilts, plaids, and tartans, and with rifles on their shoulders, was one of the principal features of the evening and their manly bearing and splendid marching won the applause of everyone. All this time the air was filled with rockets and the scene as colored fires were quite seemed to be a veritable fairland. The boys round the fire then struck up "Soldiers of the Queen," to the accompaniment of the band. As the fire began to dwindle, the bands played unifying airs, which concluded with the National Anthem, and brought to a close the greatest celebration of the kind ever witnessed here.

Success for Sixty Years.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all other ailments. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

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His Honor the Lieutenant Governor entertained a number of the members of the Legislature and several other prominent citizens to dinner at Government House last evening. This was the second of a series of legislative dinners of the season. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

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Suffered Intense Pain.

Mrs. Chas. Miller, Bowling Green, Ont., says: "I have suffered recently from inflammatory Rheumatism for two years. My joints would swell and the pain was most severe. Could not get out of bed. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills have cured me."

To the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN:—On the ninth of this month Mr. Speaker Cumiskey, of Fort Augustus, while the Legislature was in session ordered me, your representative, to be forcibly dragged from the seat which I have held from you for a great number of years. This order was promptly carried out in the presence of the members on both sides of the House, the officials, whose pay as well as that of the gentlemen who commanded them depended on my expulsion from the Chamber.

Why was this done? In the summer of 1897 you elected me as a supporter of the then Peters government in conjunction with my then colleague the Hon. Donald Farquharson. He and I fought that election side by side, as we did many others; and you know I did all in my power to elect him. Mr. Peters, as you will remember, promised us an arbitration with the Ottawa Government as a result of which our treasury was to receive a very large amount of money from Canada, ridding us of taxation forever.

Seeing that Mr. Davies occupied a prominent place in the Dominion Government, I had every faith that Mr. Peters' promise would be fulfilled. I confess however, that when I found Mr. Peters shortly after the election leaving the Province and settling in British Columbia without moving his finger to make his promise good, my confidence became somewhat shaken. Notwithstanding, I was willing that his successor, Mr. Warburton, should receive a fair trial and I gave him cordial support. He remained premier but a short time and went out without accomplishing anything having taken the first vacancy in the judiciary of the Province. In the meantime our affairs were becoming worse and worse, heavy taxes, large annual deficits, the debt mounting higher and higher, weakness and incompetency in the government, and dissatisfaction and disappointment among the people.

In spite of all this I was loathe to leave and vote against my party even when Mr. Farquharson became Mr. Warburton's successor, always hoping that something would turn up from Ottawa to relieve our distressed circumstances. But the only help from that quarter that has appeared on the horizon is for Mr. Pines, and not for the province! But when I saw Mr. Farquharson who had been for years obtruding himself in the very front rank of extreme temperance men, denouncing license as a thing morally wrong and sacred of God, suddenly jumping in a crowd and carrying into law a license act for Charlottetown, and a little over a year ago when a vacancy took place in the Governorship, striving with might and main to get it, imploring for the sake of temperance, the family, the home and God himself that he should be appointed, I was forced to the conclusion that I was supporting a pack of political thieves, devoid of honor and principle, whose conduct was only actuated by the basest and most sordid motives, and so I gradually and reluctantly came to the conclusion that I must come out from among them. Reluctantly, yes. I had loyally supported the party all my life, and there is no one who has had to do with politics but understands how strong party ties are. But knowing and feeling that these men were utterly incompetent, and that they were only holding on to power to promote their own selfish aims, I was overpowered with the conviction that the sooner they were driven into private life the better, and I determined to vote, and did vote against them at the last session of the Legislature. This did not accomplish very much, because the government had a majority without my vote. But as a result of the bye elections, my vote would place them in a minority at this session of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, and as I believe now prompted by the leader of the government, two or three of the electors of my district came to me early last winter and represented that, inasmuch as I had been elected as a liberal by liberal votes, I should resign my seat and give the people an opportunity of deciding between the government and me. I at once recognized the force of their contention and consented to resign. My seat should be held before the meeting of the Legislature, so that you should not be unrepresented when the House met for business. We met Mr. Farquharson and he consented to this condition and signed a writing to that effect. The resignation and written promises were left with him, and they were put together. This was on February 23rd, last. A few days afterwards, on March 3rd, Mr. Farquharson told me that my resignation was right, that there was a word omitted

from it and he desired another. I consented, and in Mr. Newbery's office, in the Provincial Building, a new resignation was written out which I signed. The premier's written promise was spoken of at this time, and I understood the premier intended to destroy it. I objected, and insisted that they must go together, and Mr. Farquharson consented, and they were both left with Mr. Newbery. What followed? Although I had not before this the highest opinion of Mr. Farquharson, still I never doubted that at a promise in writing from anyone who had the least pretensions to honor and truth, would be observed. A few days after the 3rd of March, about a week, my resignation was sent to the Speaker, Mr. Cumiskey, and the Premier's written promise was taken by him from Mr. Newbery, and he now holds it from the light of day, when it does not belong to him—a reproach to him for his broken faith and unkept word. Mr. Cumiskey promptly notified the Lieutenant Governor, and the latter about the 12th of March last ordered a writ for the election to be issued, and this order was promptly received at the proper office and a writ was duly made out leaving certain blanks to be filled up; and from that day to this, although two months have elapsed, nothing further has been done. Who is responsible for this outrageous and flagrant violation of law? It is quite clear what the law requires, outside of any demands of honor and good faith arising out of the agreement made with me. The election law has been openly and contemptuously violated, and that by the premier; for in the absence of any explanation he must accept the responsibility. A violation of a statute is a criminal offence and punishable as such. Why are not the criminals punished? The leader of the government can stamp the laws under his feet, and act as if they never had any existence, and there is not enough of manhood among his supporters to call him to account.

When I found that no election would be held before the meeting of the Legislature, and that a whole constituency would remain unrepresented by arbitrary conduct of the premier, while the House would be in session transacting the business of the country, and feeling that I had been deceived and tricked by an unprincipled act as ever disgraced a public man, I determined to take my seat the first day of the session. My resignation was procured by unblushing fraud on the part of Mr. Farquharson, for purposes base and dishonorable; and when I discovered that fraud, I at once repudiated the act which the fraud procured. I made no secret of my intention to take my seat, and Mr. Farquharson and his followers knew it well. When I took my seat on the first day, the government intended to expel me. Then, fearing to do so in broad daylight, because their deeds were evil, they turned all spectators out; but so conscious were they of wrong-doing that, at the last moment, their courage failed them, and receding from their unworthy purpose they adjourned the House without doing anything.

Something, however, had to be done. Some one opposed to them had to go if they were to keep their offices and feed any longer at the public crib. It mattered little who; but as I was the victim of the Premier's fraud and deception, there appeared less risk in forcibly ejecting me than from any one else. And so I am told they met together in caucus and bargained the speaker, bargained each other, and threatened the officers, and determined, come what would, that I must be dragged from my seat. I proceeded next day to the House and took my seat. After routine, the galleries and standing room were again cleared of spectators. The doors were closed and bolted. Mr. Cumiskey, seated in the Speaker's chair ordered me to leave. I politely declined, and attempted to speak. I wished to make a statement about my resignation, and the means employed to obtain it. I thought there might be enough fair-play among my old friends on the Government side to at least appoint a committee of the

House which could take evidence on oath and deal with the whole matter. I was not permitted to speak. Mr. Cumiskey ordered the officers of the House to seize me. Mr. Farquharson sprang to his feet, pulled his watch and chain off, put them in his desk, and came over shaking his fists in the faces of Opposition members to frighten and overawe them so that there should be no mistake about the job this time. I was pulled, dragged, forced, and carried into the Speaker's room and kept there in prison, guarded and watched, with an official standing over me for upwards of an hour, when on the adjournment of the House I was given my liberty. And this is responsible government in Prince Edward Island, under the benign reign of Farquharson leadership.

It will be for you, gentlemen, electors, as well as for those of the whole province, if representative government is to continue among us, to pass in judgment upon these and other doings of this Government. I have every confidence that when the opportunity of doing so arrives you will not be slow to condemn conduct such as I have described and relegate into oblivion the men and party guilty of it. I have the honor to be gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH WISE, Millot, May 12th, 1900.

Moved by the Opposition to different paragraphs of the address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's Speech. The third paragraph in the address reads as follows: "We deplore with Your Honor the loss of the lives of some of our fellow Canadians in the war against the Boers, but we are proud of the practical loyalty shown by our people, and we feel confident of the speedy and victorious termination of the war."

To this paragraph the following amendment was moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Shaw: "That all after the word 'Boers' in the second line be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: but the loyalty manifested by the people of Canada in forcing the Dominion Ministry to yield to their imperative demand by sending troops to South Africa to assist the Mother Country in repelling the unwarranted invasion of British territory commands our admiration, and we feel assured that peace with honor will speedily be attained through the success of the Imperial and Colonial forces."

The House divided on the amendment which was declared lost on a straight party vote—13 ayes to 14 nays. The seventh paragraph in the address reads as follows: "Fruit-growing deserves the attention of our people, and we are pleased to know that advancement has been made during the past year." To this paragraph the following amendment was submitted by Mr. Shaw seconded by Mr. Gordon: "That all after the word 'of' in the first line be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—'The Government of this Province, and we regret the failure of the Dominion Government to provide steamship service between this Province and Great Britain accompanied with cold storage accommodation so indispensable for the preservation of perishable products in course of transit.'"

This amendment was also declared lost on a straight party vote. The ninth paragraph reads as follows: "We shall be pleased to provide ways and means for increased accommodation at the Falconwood Hospital for the insane, as we are glad to learn of the adoption of reforms and modern methods in that institution. We will be pleased to have the Report of the Commissioners." To this Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Gordon, moved the following amendment: "That all after the word 'to' in the first line be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—'Have the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the management of the Falconwood Asylum for the insane and report that the ways and means voted on two occasions, by this Legislature for providing increased accommodation at said Asylum have been expended on other objects than that for which they have been appropriated.'"

This amendment was also rejected on a straight party vote. The tenth paragraph of the address reads as follows: "It gives us great satisfaction to know that the delegates who went to Ottawa have had the justice of the claims presented duly recognized." To this paragraph the following amendment was moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Gordon: "That the clause be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—'We can assure your Honor that the repeated failures since 1891 of the Government to press to a successful termination the claims of this province against the Federal Government is a matter of deep regret.'"

This amendment was also rejected on a party vote. The eleventh paragraph reads as follows: "We agree with your Honor that it is essential that our young men should be encouraged to remain at home,

and are pleased to know that steps are being taken for joint action by the governments of the Maritime Provinces to have a school of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics established." To this the following amendment was submitted by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Gordon: "That all after the word 'and' in the second line be struck out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—'shall be pleased to provide for the appointment of a Professor of Agriculture in Prince of Wales College, believing such action to be conducive to the best interests of this Province.'"

This amendment was also lost. It was moved by Mr. A. McLean seconded by Mr. G. DesRoches that the following paragraph be added to the draft address: "We regret that Your Honor has thought proper to call the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business without having the very influential and intelligent districts of Fort Augustus and west river fully represented on the floor of this House." This amendment was also voted down.

Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Kicham, submitted the following additional clause: "We regret that Your Honor has thought proper to call the Legislature at this very inconvenient season of the year when the representative farmers in the House are urgently required on the farms and the business men representing country districts should be at home attending to their business interests." The motion shared the fate of the others, after which the Speaker took the chair.

With the Speaker in the chair the amendments were again submitted and again voted down by the Government and its supporters.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Government for the Year 1899

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE. RECEIPTS: Dominion Subsidy (\$181,931.88), Public Lands (\$8,990.92), Commercial Tax (\$5,400.00), Incorporated Companies (\$5,887.50), Ferries (\$4,491.45), Prudential Offices (\$1,918.89), Registry Office (\$4,888.88), County Courts (\$1,110.82), Provincial Secretary's Office (\$788.48), Peddlers License (\$560.00), Hospital for Insane (\$1,048.28), Fines and Penalties (\$508.58), Casual Revenue (\$118.55), Private Bills (\$80.00), Succession Duties (\$2,200.22), Liquor Sellers Registration (\$5,428.18), Provincial Land Tax (\$30,135.82), Income Tax (\$6,086.96), Refunds (\$3,500.00). Total: \$265,588.81.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE. RECEIPTS: Administration of Justice (\$15,817.44), Boards of Health (\$2.00), Coroners Inquest (\$56.90), Department of Agriculture including Dairy Associations (\$66.69), Executive Council (\$79.78), Education (\$127,530.54), Elections (\$69.74), Hospital for Insane (\$20,108.28), Interest (\$19,075.61), License Inspectors (\$600.00), Legislation (\$7,821.28), Legislative Librarian (\$39.16), Miscellaneous (\$3,808.40), Poor House and paupers (\$6,873.55), Postage (\$411.90), Public Lands (\$973.09), Provincial Secretary Treasurer's Department (\$4,101.84), Provincial Auditor's Dept. (\$1,282.72), Provincial Buildings (\$1,588.49), Registry Office (\$8,829.89), Sinecures (\$23.24), Stenographer and Typewriter (\$1,544.14), Telephone Department (\$8,821.28), Government Printing (\$919.16), Siamers (\$15,873.99), Wharves (\$1,800.49), Packers (\$3,882.00), Roads, including Supervisors' salaries (\$18,838.11), Bridges (\$18,845.48), Miscellaneous, Public Works (\$1,892.06), Debtors' Sinking Fund (\$2,775.00). Total: \$276,788.85.

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.

and are pleased to know that steps are being taken for joint action by the governments of the Maritime Provinces to have a school of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics established." To this the following amendment was submitted by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Gordon: "That all after the word 'and' in the second line be struck out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—'shall be pleased to provide for the appointment of a Professor of Agriculture in Prince of Wales College, believing such action to be conducive to the best interests of this Province.'"

This amendment was also lost. It was moved by Mr. A. McLean seconded by Mr. G. DesRoches that the following paragraph be added to the draft address: "We regret that Your Honor has thought proper to call the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business without having the very influential and intelligent districts of Fort Augustus and west river fully represented on the floor of this House." This amendment was also voted down.

Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Kicham, submitted the following additional clause: "We regret that Your Honor has thought proper to call the Legislature at this very inconvenient season of the year when the representative farmers in the House are urgently required on the farms and the business men representing country districts should be at home attending to their business interests." The motion shared the fate of the others, after which the Speaker took the chair.

With the Speaker in the chair the amendments were again submitted and again voted down by the Government and its supporters.

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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, anaemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fag, female complaints, general debility and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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 gripping, weakening or debilitating effects. Age at all drug-gists.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Ab, but there's no money in literature," sighed the young man who was trying to earn a living with his pen. "Yes there is," said the great and refined. "My daughter has written four books of poems, and I've paid \$2,000 to have them printed. We haven't got a cent out of them so far."

Worms, these pests of childhood, can be readily destroyed and expelled by the use of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It is easy to take and contains its own purgative. "These college sports are simply outrageous," exclaimed the good woman, looking up from her paper. "What's the matter now?" her husband asked. "Why," said she, "the paper tells that a man from Yale beat McCracken of Pennsylvania with the hammer. Isn't it terrible?"

A severe cold settled on my throat and lungs so that I could hardly speak. After other remedies failed I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle of it completely cured me. MRS. THOS. CARTER, Northport, Ont. IN AFTER YEARS. Thus spoke a father to his son: "You've often read, forsooth, Of little Georgie Washington, Who always told the truth."

"Oh, yes," the youngster did reply, "And there was you to a row; 'Twas about a cherry tree, I think— But it's a chestnut now."

Cramps and Colic. Nothing gives such quick and effective relief from these distressing complaints as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. "Is the editor in?" asked the caller. "Yap!" said the bright office boy. After ten minutes of anxious waiting, the caller inquired, "May I see him?" "Nop!" snapped the boy, "he ain't here now and won't be for twenty days." "But you said he was in—" "He is—in jil!"

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia. Dyspepsia Eight Years. Nine bottles of Laxo-Liver Pills cured me of Dyspepsia and Pains in the stomach after I had suffered 8 years and could get nothing to do me any good. MRS. ASA HAMILTON, Bear River, N. S. A Cheap Medicine Chest. Mrs. D. Williams, Gooderham P. O., Ont., writes: "I have used Haygar's Yellow Oil for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Throat, and for Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and it has always given relief. My mother says it is a regular medicine chest in itself."

A TWICE-TOLD TALE. A St. Thomas Lady in May, '97, told how Doan's Kidney Pills cured her of Backache and Made Her Strong and Healthy. In a recent letter she tells how she has enjoyed two and a half years of splendid health—free from pain or suffering. There are very few remedies now on the market that will stand the test of time. All they do is to give a little temporary relief. They never get to the seat of the trouble and kick it out of the system. Their action on the Kidneys is of a permanent curative character, altogether unlike any of the substitutes or cheap imitations. One strong proof of this is the two statements made by Mrs. E. W. Trump, of St. Thomas, Ont. The first of these, made May 10th, 1897, is as follows: "When I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I was sick and miserable with severe pains in my back and kidneys. I was also very weak and nervous. Since using these pills the pains have been removed, my nerves have been strengthened and good health has been restored to me. They are a splendid medicine for kidney troubles of any kind." The second statement which we give below is of recent date, and shows what splendid health Mrs. Trump has had since Doan's Kidney Pills cured her two and a half years ago. "Over two years ago I wrote telling of the cure made in my case by Doan's Kidney Pills. At the present time I am enjoying the very best of health, sleep well, eat well, and my old enemies, backache and kidney trouble, have never returned. Instead of misery and a broken down condition, I have for the past two years enjoyed a fresh sense of the value and beauty of life."

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. PROWSE BROS.

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

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 Chimines. 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. 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.) OFFICES—Chambers Block, Charlottetown. Aug. 30, 1899—y

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

CARD. ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly. August 2, 1899—6m

Dr. J. C. Houston Physiolan AND Urgan. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY, 1898. OFFICE: Next door to Merchant's Bank, April 4th, 1900, 3mo.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguishing everywhere for its quality and highly nutritive properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in various sizes. In Canada, by JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898—30 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 Morarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executives. Jan. 31—1f

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY ASSSETS - 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. R. I. Agnew, Charlottetown. HYNDMAN & CO. Agents. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

THE LATEST Fashionable HAT! BLACK AND COLORED, Wm. Wilkinson, MAKERS, FOR SALE AT D. A. BRUCE'S.

WHOLESALE 100 doz. Galvanized Pails, 40 tons Barb Wire, 20 tons Black do., 10 tons Paris 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.

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

Bazaar Bookstore! Formerly F. J. Hornsby, MORRIS BLOCK, Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper. A complete Stock of authorized School Books, Pens, Inks, Paper, Slates, Exercise Books, Scribblers, always on hand. Lowest prices, prompt attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.