

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 28

## TEA PARTY Cardigan Bridge

IN AID OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH.  
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

You may talk about Excelsior and Century Teas, but they are not in it with ours. They will just serve as a gentle preparation to lead you up to "THE TEA" of the season to be held at Cardigan Bridge on July 11, 1899. The Teas already held in this locality have made for themselves a reputation, which will be more than sustained this year.

As usual all appropriate arrangements will be furnished. A splendid dinner table laden with the choicest viands will be provided, to which all lovers of the "art episcopium" are cordially invited.

At 8 p. m. a concert will be given in the Village Hall. Local and foreign talent will then unite to render a magnificent programme. This is a society not to be missed as it will be a fitting closing for a happy and pleasant day. Should weather prove unfavorable, Tea will be held on first floor day.

By Order of Committee,  
JAS. E. MACDONALD, Secy.  
June 28-29

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### Cremation a Pagan Custom (Montreal True Witness.)

It is true that the question of cremation has never created very much interest in this country, but it has of late years become a matter of considerable discussion throughout Great Britain and the United States. In the former country the prejudice against it has been very marked, and as a consequence it has obtained but little recognition. In a recent number of the Ottawa "Free Press" appeared an editorial on this subject from which we take the following paragraphs: "Various arguments have been advanced against cremation. It is not an unreasonably contended by some, that the place of nature is that a slow combustion in the embrace of our common mother, the earth, for the purpose of restoring to it the elements contained in the dead body and that an interference with its natural course would, if generally followed, have an injurious effect and impair the productivity of the soil. To this it is replied that as cemeteries are local, the conclusion cannot be sound. But the greatest objection and the one which has carried most weight, is that the destruction of a body by fire creates the danger of destroying the evidences of crime. The British Cremation Society has recently met this objection by taking upon itself the responsibility of making an investigation into the conditions of death in all cases in which application is made for incineration, and in order to do this it has engaged the services of an eminent toxicologist and pathologist, in order that all danger of proof of crime being concealed by cremation may be removed. There can be no doubt that cremation would in many cases be of public benefit. It is known that burial does not destroy the germs of disease. The opening, not long since, of certain pits near London, in which were bodies of those who died in the great plague, in the course of some railway construction, caused an outbreak of disease. The New York Medical Record, in a current article deals with the subject of cremation as of importance to the public health in cases of those dying from pestilential diseases, and reasonably asks whether cremation, while remaining optional in cases of death from ordinary causes, should not sooner or later become obligatory when death is due to such transmissible diseases as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc., at all events in the chief centres of population. And the most reasonable answer seems to be of an affirmative kind."

We might remark that this country was twice swept by cholera and twice by a deadly type of fever; in Quebec and Montreal were special cemeteries known as the cholera burying ground; and yet we have never learned that any noticeable danger arose from the localities. In fact the cholera was stamped out just as effectively as if cremation had been practised. So much for the general reasons for and against cremation, all of which are based on sanitary, or other secular considerations. The sanitary question may be summarily disposed of by an appeal to the experience of several thousand years. Millions beyond count of the human family have passed away and their mortal remains have been deposited in the earth—in vast catacombs of the dead, in extensive cemeteries where innumerable thousands have been interred—yet no record, no statistical statement, no experience has ever shown that plague disease, or any similar evils have been the result of such a method of depositing the perishable portion of all these human beings. Were it otherwise, long centuries since would the Catholic Church have interferred and, even from a temporal standpoint, her solicitude for the welfare of men, would have suggested and dictated some other method of placing the mortal remains of her children at rest. Any other arguments in favor of cremation are absolutely unavailing.

We may state plainly that not only is the Church opposed to cremation, but she absolutely forbids it. The sage reasons for this attitude of the Catholic Church are many and important. Without entering into all the points which she holds against this desecration of the body that temple of the spirit, that shrine of the Holy Ghost—we might mention that cremation is both a barbaric and a pagan custom. In all pagan lands this method of disposing of the dead obtained. The barbaric pagan scattered the ashes to the wind; the more cultured pagan preserved these in urns and set up these urns amongst their "Lares et Penates," the household gods—for the veneration and often the worship of their children. As suicide

was elevated to the rank of a virtue even amongst the ancient Romans, so cremation was raised to the degree of a religious rite; both being essentially pagan and equally degraded to humanity. Glancing over the page of ancient profane history, and looking into the sacred scriptures, we find that invariably the nations that practised cremation were infidel, as much pagan as those that practised cannibalism. The Hebrews—the chosen people of God, the people to whom the Almighty gave the decalogue, the people selected to keep the sacred deposit of eternal truth throughout the long ages of humanity's probation—always buried their dead. Numberless times did God, in those days, when He directly spoke to man, and held communion with His people through the medium of angelic messengers, designate the places to be used as burial grounds, or point out the spot in which certain individuals were to be interred. There was no cremation practised then, by the real believers and worshippers of the true God; it was from the tomb that Lazarus was summoned; the son of the widow was being carried out for burial when Christ gave him back his life; Joseph of Arimathea owned the sepulchre in which the body of Our Lord was placed; the resurrection was from the grave, not from an urn.

And since the dawn of Christianity down through the long ages of the new dispensation, the Church of Christ has taught the same practice in regard to the dead; for Christ came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it. Amongst the acts of Christian mercy which the Church has prescribed from the very beginning, is that of "burying the dead." Moreover, we of the Ancient Faith believe in the Communion of Saints, we put into practice that pious suggestion of the Bible contained in the assurance that it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead; our dear departed ones are not entirely separated from us; we live in spirit with them, we preserve them in our memories, and we assist them in our devotion. Therefore, we love to go to their silent homes in "God's Acre," and there dedicate their quiet abodes and pray for their precious souls. Consequently the mere idea of cremation is both antagonistic to our religious lessons and to our individual sentiments. We can have no sympathy with anything that tends to an introduction of this pagan custom, nor would the Church ever recognize a system of treatment for the dead that is out of harmony with the law of God, with the practices of the centuries, and with the very instinct of civilization.

trafficking, etc." To this may be added a statement made before the Geographical Society of Lyons by a distinguished Chinese visitor, who said: "There were many popular prejudices and superstitions to be overcome. I look to Catholicism, which is penetrating more and more extensively into China, to ultimately destroy these prejudices," adding: "It is the only means. I have the most profound conviction that it is only Catholicism that will regenerate my country." This Chinaman estimated the Catholics in China as 1,095,000, and the Protestants as only 33,000.—S. H. Review.

### An Augustinian's Able Address.

Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A., the zealous pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass., was requested by Mayor Eaton of that city to close the exercises of the laying of the corner-stone of the new high school, on Banker Hill day, with an address and prayer. Father O'Reilly's remarks are well worth reproducing; he said:—"My presence as a Catholic priest, at the laying of the corner-stone of a public building, to be devoted to a system of education without religion, calls for a word of explanation. I am here in response to the courteous invitation of our well-meaning executive, who, no doubt, intended by his invitation to demonstrate that our public schools belong, by right, to no one class or sect, but to all citizens alike. In this we agree with him, but I realize the apparent inconsistency of religious exercises over the foundation of a building within whose walls religion shall not be allowed to enter. Here the intellect alone shall be trained, the field of knowledge shall be limited to the cold sciences of material things. Within these walls it shall not be lawful for the Christian teacher to proclaim that Christ is God; nor for the unbeliever to assert that Christ is not God. Here during all the important years of the formation of the character of our future men and women, there can be no fixed and reliable standard of morality. The better part of their nature must suffer. The love that God implanted in the heart of man, to assist him to reach out and possess eternal happiness, shall have no sustaining influence, no inspiration such as religion alone can offer. Our public schools are the outgrowth of a thirst for knowledge, but they fail to supply the wholesome, life-giving draught. There is here, then, room for prayer; a prayer in which all may join in the fulness of their hearts. Our present system of public education, largely in the experimental state, seeks to shut out from our youth a knowledge of God; but God, who is knowledge itself, shall make the light to shine in darkness and out of the foolishness of man's pride shall demonstrate His own infinite wisdom. "He is looking down on us with eyes of love. Let us turn to Him in all humility and ask that He shall bless this work of our hands; that in this building, dedicated to the cause of education, may at least, be created a thirst for real knowledge; that prejudice and bigotry may never find therein a resting-place; that those who shall have the care of our children's instruction in our public institutions may be guided by divine wisdom, and that all teachers and pupils, may daily spend themselves in searching for the only real beauty that can ennoble the soul—everlasting truth. To this end, then, I salute Thee, my Creator. Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen." S. H. Review.

### In Far Cathay.

In view of the recent edict in favor of the Chinese by the Chinese government, the following information regarding the success of Catholic missionaries in Cathay is interesting, all the more so because it comes from non-Catholic sources. "The recently published work, 'From Peking to St. Petersburg,' the author, Mr. Arnot Reid, who is not a Catholic, bears witness to the greater success of the Catholic missionaries arising from the celibate life of the latter and their consequent frugal mode of living. "The Roman Catholic missionaries," he says, "are, I think, more successful, or, at all events, they are less unpropitious than are the Protestant missions. The Roman Catholic priest lives among and for the people, eats the same food and suffers the same hardships. The Protestant missionary lives an alien life, outside the spirit of the Chinese heart and feeling. Apart from the distribution of praise or blame, there remains the fact that the methods of the two churches are entirely different. The reason, of course, is in the different circumstances of a celibate and non-celibate clergy. The married Protestant missionary, with his wife and children, requires a cottage and a pony carriage, or its equivalent. For the Chinaman, to the coolie, whose earnings are not more than a shilling a week, the difference in the attitude of the two churches is great. I do not see how the Protestant system can be changed, but I do see that if China is ever to be Christianized, it is more likely to be Christianized by the Roman Catholic than by the Protestant method." The Rev. Doctor Williams, a veteran Scotch missionary dealing with Protestant attempts to convert the Chinese, recently remarked: "In our present divided state we shall never Christianize China. Never! Mr. Sir, author of 'China and the Chinese' writes: "When in China we are aggrieved to our heart's core to see the servants of the Romish (sic) Church indefatigably and zealously working, making converts of the Chinese, regarding neither difficulties nor discouragements; whilst too many Protestant missionaries occupy their time in secular pursuits, trading and

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serfitude would damage the chances of a fresh nomination for the President. Is this high patriotism, or is it placing personal and party interests above those of the country? Humanity and consistency demand that this war, for which there is no national mandate, but which, for all that, must be honorably terminated somehow, should be brought to an end in the speediest way possible, whether it affects Mr. McKinley's chances of re-election or no. The Peace Conference is sitting at the Hague while the war still nominally proceeds. Is it not possible to have the question of the Philippine settlement somehow raised there, so that we may be saved from ourselves and the Filipinos from destruction? Surely no more practical evidence of sincerity could be given than a proposition to have that understanding between the Filipinos and ourselves, for which we profess our anxiety, brought about by external friendly interposition. It is idle to talk of our "amateur" proffering aid to treat with armed rebels. The Filipinos are no more rebels in relation to us, than the Soudanese or Boers. General Otis, it is gratifying to say, has been moved to alter his illogical attitude in regard to the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, since the arrival of the new Spanish Ambassador at Washington. He had been stubbornly refusing, while unable to effect the liberation of these captives by means of a vigorous campaign, to allow the Spanish Government to do so by way of ransom, though it was contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty of peace. His ground for this obstinacy was the plausible one that the money sent for the purpose would enable the Filipinos to buy arms and so prolong the war. We learn now from Washington that Secretary Hay has forwarded instructions to the general to yield to this and facilitate the liberation of the prisoners. These captives number about four thousand, and among them are many members of the priesthood. It is scarcely to be hoped that they may be speedily set at liberty, for then we shall have some reliable information at last on the treatment of their prisoners by the insurgents, and be able to determine once for all the truth or falsity of the horrible stories of tortures and hardship laid to the door of the natives in this memorable uprising. These and many other points, about which there is at present the most bewilderingly conflicting statements, are waiting for elucidation, and it is highly necessary that the truth should be forthcoming, because in its absence we are unable to decide properly one of the most difficult problems that a self-governing people were ever called upon to solve. (Standard Times.)

The number of Englishmen opposed to the idea of an Anglo-American alliance may not be anywhere near as large as that of the Americans who antagonize that proposed absurdity and monstrosity. There are, however, some Britons who are decidedly averse to it, and one such is the editor of Reynolds's Newspaper, who taking into consideration certain deeds recently done in the name of the two countries, exclaims: "An Anglo-American alliance? Heaven forbid! It would be an alliance of murder and robbery."

General Otis now declares that thirty thousand soldiers will be amply sufficient to put an end to the hostilities in the Philippines. More credence would be given to his declaration if people did not remember that two or three months ago General Otis assured us that Aguinaldo's insurrection would be suppressed within three weeks.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The Yukon Scandal.

As will be seen by reference to our Ottawa correspondents, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, has again laid bare the scandalous conduct of the Government in the administration of affairs in the Yukon Territory. It will be remembered that, in the early part of the session, Sir Charles Hibbert preferred very grave charges against the department of the Interior, and the officials appointed by the Government, and accountable to the Interior department for their conduct in administering the government of the Yukon Territory. Mr. Sifton, minister of the Interior, in answer to these first charges claimed that they were too general a character, but that if specific charges were made, the Government would readily grant a commission of investigation. The following was his language on that occasion: I challenge the member for Pictou or any other man in the house, to lay upon the table of the house, and declare his ability to substantiate them by evidence, and he will get his investigation, and I will be able to convince the honorable gentleman who makes that charge, that discretion on his part would have been the better part of valor. In pursuance of that challenge, Sir Hibbert Tupper, on Tuesday last week laid before Parliament the list of specific charges which he had prepared and offered his services gratuitously to prosecute them at Ottawa, Vancouver, in the Yukon or wherever the Government might wish the charges to be investigated. Mr. Sifton, Sir Hibbert agreed that if he should fail to prove his charges, he would resign his seat in Parliament, retire from public life, and forfeit his right to political advancement or to hold any office in the gift of the crown. Certainly this is a sufficient clear and specific declaration and one would suppose the Government would be only too glad to seize the opportunity thus afforded them of clearing themselves of the charges laid against them and of driving into political oblivion the man who makes the charges. That is what a Government innocent of the charges would be expected to do; but it is not what the Laurier Government does; consequently the public is left to draw its own inference. In view of the bold challenge thrown out by Mr. Sifton, as above quoted, the manner in which he endeavors to escape condemnation and evade the specific charges just made is purely in the extreme. This is what he says: My challenge was as to charges of personal corruption against members of the government. The honorable member for Pictou has not shown that any member of this government has been corrupt or dishonest, therefore, we cannot grant a royal commission to investigate the charges. This flimsy statement, and nothing more is all Mr. Sifton has to say in his own defense, when brought face to face with the definite and explicit charges which he was wont to boast Sir Hibbert would not dare to prefer. Mr. Sifton has been, for some time, defiantly, boastfully and sarcastically daring Sir Hibbert, or any one else to make definite charges about the Yukon affair and now when his challenge is emphatically answered he makes a lame exhibition of cowardice and shields himself behind the most flimsy subterfuge. What else could be expected from a Government as reckless and corrupt as that of which Mr. Sifton forms a part? The guilty are always cowardly. Sir Hibbert's denunciation of the methods pursued in the Yukon administration was most scathing. He spoke for six hours on Tuesday and all Wednesday afternoon. His indictment embraced charges against the Interior department and all the officials connected with the Yukon administration. He closed by submitting a series of resolutions calling upon the Government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the charges. The charges are such as should consign to oblivion any Government guilty of them, and the fact that the Laurier administration has shirked its responsibility in the matter shows that the Government is prepared to shield the most notorious scoundrels for fear of suffering in popular favor in the event of the rascalities being subjected to a thorough investigation. Such is the manner in which the present Ottawa administration elevates the standard of public purity!

Dismiss the Government.

This is the heading the Montreal Star has over its comment on the Government's refusal to grant a commission to investigate the Yukon charges. The Star says: "Three Liberal members, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Richardson and Mr. McInnis, all three representatives of western constituencies which are particularly interested in the honest administration of the Department of the Interior, voted against this disgrace to their party, to the Government and to the country." The vote means that the Government of Canada stands at the back of the horde of official scoundrels who are looting the gold country. "The chief enemy is not that the Yukon, according to Sir Hibbert's charges,

has fallen into the hands of thieves, prostitutes and blackmailers; but that the Government of the Dominion of Canada is afraid to stand its trial for connivance in this alleged reign of corruption. The ministers are full of valor, nothing hurts them so much as to be called the cowards that they are; but they would rather be branded as a corrupt Government, than they would take the risks involved in uncovering that mass of corruption up in the Yukon country. It is enough to make an honest Liberal blush for his vote, choose the back lanes rather than the main streets for his walks, and to come out with the owls and the bats rather than with the lark. "Oh! The shame and the disgrace for Canada, that widespread and specific charges of corruption are made upon the floor of Parliament against a branch of the public service, and the Government of Canada has to confess before all the world that it dare not face those charges, even before a court of its own choosing. "There never was a case which called so emphatically for the intervention of His Excellency the Governor General, Ministers with so little regard for their own honor are not fit advisers for the Queen's representative. His Excellency would be abundantly justified in insisting upon a prompt and thorough judicial investigation of Sir Hibbert Tupper's charges, and if the Government will not consent to this, he should dismiss the Government. "The Governor will find an excellent precedent in the dismissal of the Mercurio Government by Lieutenant Governor Angers. The corruption alleged and subsequently proved against the Mercurio Administration was not a whit more flagrant than that now alleged against the Yukon administration. Lieutenant Governor Angers' course was triumphantly vindicated in the general election which followed, and we are convinced that the people of Canada would as promptly eject the Government as they did the Mercurio Government. The retention in office of Ministers who are too cowardly to execute justice brings dishonor upon the Throne as well as humiliation upon the people."

YUKON CHARGES.

MADE BY SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—MR. SIFTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, July 3.—Parliament has been occupied this week with the Yukon scandal. It came about this way. In the debate on the address when the session began, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper discussed the Government's administration of the Yukon, setting forth the charges made by the Minister of the Interior and by the Hon. Commissioner of the Yukon, including the London Times correspondent, Miss Flora Shaw. He did not claim to have personal knowledge of these matters, but he gave the statement as common report, and asked that a judicial investigation be held to ascertain whether the facts were as charged. Mr. Sifton, who has charge of the department, replying that Mr. Ogilvie, the officer of his department who had succeeded Major Walsh as commissioner, was holding an investigation that would cover the case. In concluding a somewhat defiant and angry speech, Mr. Sifton challenged Sir Charles to make definite charges on his own responsibility. Mr. Sifton's defiance contained these words: "I challenge the member for Pictou or any other man in this House to lay upon the table of the house, and declare his ability to substantiate them by evidence, and he will get his investigation, and I will be able to convince the honorable gentleman who makes that charge, that discretion on his part would have been the better part of valor." The Opposition has frequently been reminded of this challenge, and Sir Charles Hibbert has occasionally been accused of running away from his charges. Maritime Surveyor Ogilvie, Mr. Sifton's subordinate officer and relative, was holding his investigation. The first report of Mr. Ogilvie with 200 pages of printed evidence has been recently received. Having examined this report, and decided that the investigation was neither complete nor judicial, Sir Charles Hibbert, on Tuesday, accepted the challenge of Mr. Sifton and the other ministers.

THE REPLY.

The charges include the following: That the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has been guilty of scandalous neglect, delay and mismanagement in the administration of his department in the Yukon district. That the Government of Canada, appointed on the recommendation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, certain officials who were incapable, incompetent, inefficient and corrupt, to positions requiring experience, technical knowledge and integrity of character. That the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has been guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and regulations applicable to the Yukon. That the Hon. Clifford Sifton gave his express sanction and approval to Mr. Wade, legal adviser for the government, holding and becoming financially interested in the Dominion lands or mining claims in the said Yukon district and the said Wade, with the said Minister's express consent and approval, hold, and was financially interested in such property contrary to law. "That there has been gross abuses in connection with the investigation of the Yukon district, and the said Wade, with the said Minister's express consent and approval, hold, and was financially interested in such property contrary to law. "That there has been gross abuses in connection with the investigation of the Yukon district, and the said Wade, with the said Minister's express consent and approval, hold, and was financially interested in such property contrary to law. "That while the chief executive officer, Major Walsh was guilty of im-

temperate and immoral acts, which involved him in irregular and improper conduct in the discharge of his duties, and brought contempt upon Canada. "That the regulations were not regularly enforced, but certain of them were allowed by Major Walsh to be violated. "That Major Walsh illegally exempted individuals from the law and regulations respecting the payment of royalties. "That the Gold Commissioner's legal adviser accepted retainers and fees from persons contesting claims before the Commissioner. "That the acting Dominion Lands Agent, Clerk of the Court, Crown Prosecutor, has accepted retainers, fees or remuneration to procure grants of Dominion lands and mining claims. "That officials in the employment of the Canadian Government in the Yukon Territory have been guilty of accepting gifts and promises for their assistance and influence in procuring mining claims, and in violation of the provisions of the criminal code. "That officials in the employment of the Government in the Yukon have been guilty of accepting gifts and considerations for assisting or favoring certain individuals in the transaction of business with the Government. "That officials in the Yukon district have been guilty of fraud and breaches of trust affecting the Yukon. "That the official records of the Yukon district were kept secret and inspection thereof was not allowed, which practice led to abuses, so that, for instance, after application for a record of a mining claim, if the property were found by or through officials in the mining office to be of value it was staked and recorded in a name other than that of the first applicant, but in a name of some one who represented the interest of an official. It also led to a system known as the 'side door,' whereby officials exacted private fees for official work, and official information and it was difficult to secure the performance of work during office hours. "That this 'side door' system prevailed at the post office, and involved abuse and wrong-doing on the part of officials and employees of the Government. "That bribery among Government officials was rendered necessary by the inability otherwise to procure them to perform their duties. "That unfair and fraudulent use has been made by officials of knowledge acquired in the discharge of their duties."

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT'S SPEECH.

There are some of the charges exceeding fifty in all, which were placed in the hands of the speaker in response to Mr. Sifton's invitation. Sir Charles Hibbert asked for the appointment of a commission of judges to investigate these charges. He devoted the whole of Tuesday's sitting and the afternoon of Wednesday to a review of the evidence taken by Mr. Ogilvie and to an examination of records and statements relating to Yukon administration. He showed that Mr. Ogilvie had neither the proper training nor disposition for holding a court, and that his official and family relations with the Minister of the Interior made it impossible for him to sit as an independent judge to try the department of the Interior. It was pointed out that Canada had no authority to bring witnesses, or even to provide miners with shelter while they were in the Yukon. As the inquiry was held this spring and no one was allowed to testify on any matter which occurred prior to the previous August, the miners who could testify were scattered all over the country. They could not afford to leave their work and seek shelter as they had to walk hundreds of miles to offer testimony to a court that did not permit them to do so. The Minister of the Interior was held to be guilty of the charges. Those who did volunteer to either in evidence appear to have been treated rather cavalierly by the court.

HE TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

In view of the facts partly shown by the Ogilvie report, and of the necessity of clearing up the good name of Canada, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper demanded large risks for the sake of procuring a better enquiry. This is part of his formal statement. "I am prepared, moreover, to place my services gratuitously at the disposal of the Attorney-General for Canada to assist the commission of enquiry in probing this matter to the bottom, whether those services be required at Ottawa, Dawson City, or elsewhere. In addition to whatever responsibility attaches to the action I have taken in this matter, I am prepared to see that a commission is granted on the terms suggested, to abide by the result and to consider my fatherly responsibility in the charges made I will have forfeited my right to sit in Parliament or to hold any office in the gift of the Crown."

MR. SIFTON'S REPLY.

The Premier on Tuesday evening invited to charge that a fever epidemic had occurred in Dawson in 1898 in consequence of reckless disregard of sanitary conditions in 1897 and 1898. The typewriter by mistake had made it appear that the epidemic had taken place in 1896. Mr. Sifton made a triumphant argument to show that, fever could not have occurred in 1896 in a town that did not then exist, and that it could not in any case have been the result of what the Government did two years after the fever broke out. This brought down Mr. Sifton's side of the House. Mr. Sifton closed with another charge that if Sir Charles Hibbert would make some charge really worthy of the honor of the Minister of the Interior he would get his committee in fifteen minutes. He did not explain the charge but it was supposed that possibly a charge of burglary combined with murder would be sufficient. The minister added that the good name of the country required no vote for the investigation, as the good name of Canada could not suffer while the Liberals were in power.

A SAMPLE.

For instance Sir Charles had intended to charge that a fever epidemic had occurred in Dawson in 1898 in consequence of reckless disregard of sanitary conditions in 1897 and 1898. The typewriter by mistake had made it appear that the epidemic had taken place in 1896. Mr. Sifton made a triumphant argument to show that, fever could not have occurred in 1896 in a town that did not then exist, and that it could not in any case have been the result of what the Government did two years after the fever broke out. This brought down Mr. Sifton's side of the House. Mr. Sifton closed with another charge that if Sir Charles Hibbert would make some charge really worthy of the honor of the Minister of the Interior he would get his committee in fifteen minutes. He did not explain the charge but it was supposed that possibly a charge of burglary combined with murder would be sufficient. The minister added that the good name of the country required no vote for the investigation, as the good name of Canada could not suffer while the Liberals were in power.

THE RESULT.

Notwithstanding the appeal of four Ministers the Government was not able to hold all its followers. Three of Sir Wilfrid's supporters voted for Sir Hibbert's motion. It is interesting to note that they all come from the West, and are therefore supposed to be especially under the jurisdiction of the Minister attacked. Mr. Richardson, of Manitoba, member of the Winnipeg Tribunal, as well as reliable Liberal journal; Mr. Oliver, of Alberta; editor of the Edmonton Bulletin; and Mr. McInnis, of British Columbia, son of a governor of that province, are the three bolters. The result of this vote was that Mr. Sifton, who is supposed to have a majority of seven in the western provinces and territories, won a but for his own vote have been left without a majority in his own field. His course is thus practically condemned by the members from that part of Canada most concerned, from which most of the officials, including Mr. Sifton himself, have come, and which region is most concerned in Mr. Sifton's department and in Yukon affairs.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Wallace and other speakers pointed out that the country wants to know the truth about the Yukon scandal. The Minister of the Interior had not cleared up these charges and was apparently determined that no one else should do it. He had glossed over many things and appealed to the majority in Parliament to back him. Mr. Wallace was of the opinion that the larger jury of the country would not be so easily satisfied. Mr. Foster went over some of the more serious charges and the known evidence concerning them, and pointed out that with this array of serious accusations against him Mr. Sifton devoted his time to arguments based on the mistake of a typewriter. The charge remained unanswered and the ministers stood behind their friends who were accused of plundering the Yukon, to prevent the facts from coming to light. Mr. Foster regretted that the other ministers had been using to love Mr. Sifton for except the enemies he had made, and assured them that Opposition members had not intended to do anything of the kind, although they did object to the plan of the Yukon. As to the claim that the fact name of Canada was safe under liberal rule, Mr. Foster had an idea that the rule of Mr. Mercurio in Quebec was rather hard on the people, and he seemed to have heard something from an English election to show that the liberal party in Canada was not doing much to uphold the standard. It was pointed out that the support of the motion did not involve a belief that all the charges were true. It only affirmed that they ought to be investigated.

EFFECTS WERE WONDERFUL.

"I had been troubled for years with pains in my sides and kidneys and had aches in all parts of my body, owing to stomach and liver troubles. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and its effects were wonderful. In a short time I was entirely cured."—Mrs. FRANKS, 209 Ovington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are non-detracting and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The order of tea parties advertised in the Herald this week is as follows: Saturday July 8th. St. Arsen's; Tuesday July 11th. Carleton Place and Indian River; Wednesday July 12th. East Point; Thursday July 13th. Fort Augustus; Monday July 17th. Scobie; Wednesday July 19th. Tigish; Tuesday July 25th. St. Andrews. Our readers will note these dates and places and govern them selves accordingly.

SATISFACTORY Ready-to-Wear CLOTHING

If you buy your Spring Suit from us it is correct in every particular. We do not need our ad. in this way because we think it is particularly clever or smart. We are very serious about it—we believe it is true. And Why? Because we sell Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing, which we know to be made by the best tailor's labor, finished and put into shape in the best possible style. We know the material is fully shrunk, the colours are fast, and we furnish a guarantee to that effect with every garment. We are waiting for a call from you.

JAMES PATON & CO. See our Navy, Black & Tweed Suits At \$10, \$12 and \$14, they will save you a 1/2 on Tailors' Prices. JAMES PATON & CO. are Shorey's Agents.

If I were a mother I would insist on having Shorey's Clothing for my boys. Their Clothing is all sewn with linen thread, the material is all thoroughly sponged and shrunk, and the workmanship is guaranteed not to rip. Might just as well have it, when it doesn't cost any more than inferior makes. You can always be sure of getting it by insisting on seeing the guarantee ticket which is in the pocket of each garment. JAMES PATON & CO. 800 Children's, Boys' & Youths' Suits, all prices. Wool Exchanged for Suits. JAMES PATON & CO.

ARE YOU SHORT AND FAT? ARE YOU TALL AND THIN? If so the only Ready-Made Clothing you can get to fit you perfectly is... Shorey's Make. If your dealer does not carry Shorey's ON Sizes get him to order for you. JAMES PATON & CO. 10,000 Worth of Men's READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING Cheapest and best Clothing on the Island. Give Paton & Co., your trade. JAS. PATON & CO.

10,000 Worth of Men's READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING Cheapest and best Clothing on the Island. Give Paton & Co., your trade. JAS. PATON & CO.

Pimples, boils and humors show that the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that money can buy.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—At a regular meeting of Branch No. 295 C. M. B. A. held today the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted. That whereas, it hath been the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst by death an old and highly respected resident in the person of William P. Lewis Esq., father of Bro. James A. Lewis a member of our trustee board, and father-in-law of Bro. N. W. Flynn now president. Resolved—That we the members of Branch No. 295 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada hereby tender our sincere sympathy to the said brother, and to the other members of the family of the deceased, in this sad bereavement.

Also resolved—that this resolution be recorded on the minutes of the Branch, and that copies be sent to the "Canadian" and to the leading newspapers for publication. John A. Macdonald Secretary. Hall of Branch No. 295 C. M. B. A. Cardigan P. E. I. June 17-1899.

CENTENARY & FESTIVAL

In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Parish of Tignish.

The Parishioners of Tignish intend holding a Grand Festival and Picnic On Wednesday, JULY 19th.

The arrangements made for the occasion are of the most novel and varied. Tea tables will be provided where all the good things usually found at a tea party will be had. Saloons with an army of amiable waiters will serve the guests. Solemn Pontifical High Mass will take place at 8 a. m. followed by sermons by eminent pulpiter orators. Many distinguished persons from this Province as well as from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will address the people during the afternoon.

Grand Procession with Bands of Music, Torches, Cavalry, followed by an open air Concert and the grandest display of Fire Works ever seen on this Island will close the festival.

Special reduced rates and special train arrangements in connection with the 100th anniversary at Tignish, Wednesday, July 19th, 1899.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Fare, Train dep. am. loc.
Charlottetown 1.25 8 30
Royalton Junction 1.25 8 45
Milton 1.25 8 58
Colville 1.25 9 08
O'Leary 1.25 9 17
Hunter River 1.25 9 27
Fredericton 1.15 9 40
Bridfordville 1.15 9 52
Kensal Junction 1.15 9 58
Freestown 1.15 7 08
New Brunswick 1.15 7 22
New Annan .95 7 34
Summerside .95 arrive 7 45 depart 7 50
Miscouche .85 8 05
Wellington .85 8 22
Richmond .85 8 35
Northam .75 8 42
Port Hill .75 8 50
Ellerslie .75 8 55
Conway .75 9 07
Portage .75 9 17
Coleman .60 9 34
O'Leary .60 9 45
Howan .60 9 50
Dundas .60 9 55
Bridfordville .60 10 02
Pleasantville .45 10 08
Rivendale .45 10 18
Albion .45 10 28
Alma .25 10 42
St. Louis .20 10 48
Dundas .15 10 54
Harper's .10 11 00
Tignish .10 11 07

Passengers from Souris and Georgetown interested in obtaining as far as Charlottetown will be able to obtain through tickets to Tignish on the 18th July by sailing on first-class fare to \$1.25, the fare from Charlottetown and these tickets will be good to return on the 30th July from Charlottetown to stations east by regular train. F. J. BUOTE, Sec'y. Tignish, June 28, 1899-31

EOTHEN! GRAND Eastern Tea WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY, 1899. Beautiful grounds, pleasing scenery. Everything to make the day pleasant. Refreshments prepared to entertain two thousand people. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. July 5-11. ANNUAL Hillsboro' Tea. The ladies of Fort Augustus Parish in holding their Annual Hillsborough Tea.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 13, On the beautiful grounds adjoining the Church, Fort Augustus has not only many places of historical interest to boast of, but has scenery which for beauty and variety is unrivalled in the Province. The Committee in charge are determined to leave nothing undone to make the 13th a red letter day at Fort Augustus. Saloons well stocked with temperate drinks, confectionery, ice cream and the famous Devonshire strawberries will be on the grounds, and all music and amusements usual on such occasions will be provided. The steamer Southport will leave Ferry Wharf, Charlottetown, at ten o'clock a. m., returning at 7 p. m. The beautiful new church, which is now well advanced towards completion, will be open to the public. Should Thursday prove unfavorable the tea will be held on Saturday following. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. June 28-31

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STANLEY BROS. DRESS GOODS.

The New, Only the New. When we ask you to visit our Dress Goods department, we do it with the greatest confidence in our ability to please you. The assortment is complete, both in black and colored goods; and it takes very little money these days for your dresses, if you buy of us. If you can't come yourself SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Stanley Bros. Surface Value AND Real Value. The outside of it is not all of it, neither is the inside. The stays, the bracing, padding, etc., that are between every Fit-Reform garment are what give long life. These little things that no one sees keep the coat in shape and relieve the more sensitive cloth of the strain of wear. The true value of Fit-Reform garments is not all on the surface. Guaranteed by the maker to fit, to wear, to keep its color, or he gives your money back.

Suits \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 Trousers \$3, \$4, \$5 The Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men. If You Buy a Bicycle Without seeing our stock you make a mistake. LOOK AT THIS LINE OF LEADERS. Massey Harris, Red Bird, Cleveland, Perfect, Garden City, Dominion. Columbia, Hartford, Crescent, E. & D., Lovell Diamond. Wheels for everybody at prices to suit anybody. Anything and everything in the Bicycle line. Repairing of all kinds done promptly and well.

ROGERS & ROGERS THE BICYCLE MEN. Charlotte and Summerside, May 10, 1899.

Excelsior Tea Party

ST. TERESA'S. The parishioners of St. Teresa's propose holding a grand Tea Party on the beautiful grounds adjoining the church and adjacent to the Railway, on

Saturday, July 8th, 1899.

No effort will be spared to make this the excelsior Tea of the season. The ability of the ladies of St. Teresa's to cater to tastes of even the most fastidious are well known, and a refreshment alone stocked with all the delicacies of the season will be a special feature of the Excelsior Tea.

Prizes will be given for 100 yards dash, sack race, tug of war, etc. Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Friends bent on a Saturday excursion will please remember the date—July 8th, and thus ensure for themselves a pleasant outing.

Should the day prove unfavorable, Tea will be held on the following Monday.

Following are the train arrangements and fares. A special train leaving Charlottetown at 8.30 a.m., standard will run on the following schedule—

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Rows include Charlottetown, York, Bedford, Tracadie, St. John's, etc.

Those from Souris and Intermediate stations at one first-class single fare good to return the day of issue.

JAMES A. McDONALD, Sec'y. St. Teresa's, June 14, 41

DIED.

At Blooming Point, on the 12th ult., Mr. Donald McGillivray, aged 59 years. R. I. P.

At Charlottetown, July 2nd Mary C. McLaurin beloved wife of Archibald Kennedy Esq. in the 74th year of her age.

TEACHERS and others requiring a good reliable watch will find a large stock to select from at prices lower than ever. Terms liberal. G. H. TAYLOR Sunny-side, Queen St., Ch' Town.

St. Andrew's Tea

On Tuesday, 26th July, inst.,

On grounds adjacent to the Church. Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock. A saloon with temperate drinks and many other delicacies will be on the ground.

Games and amusements of all kinds will be provided. Should the weather be unfavorable on the 25th the tea will be held on the first day following.

In connection with this tea a special train will leave Charlottetown for St. Andrew's at 10 o'clock a.m., local time, calling at all intermediate stations.

Returning this train will leave St. Andrew's at a convenient hour after the tea.

Passengers for the tea will be carried on this train at half fare rates.

MICHAEL FEEHAN, Sec'y. St. Andrew's, July 5, 1899-31

FARMERS' & DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Central Association will be held in Charlottetown on TUESDAY, JULY 11th, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Delegates from all branch societies are requested to attend. Arrangements are being made with the Railway Superintendent that delegates in attendance will return at one single first-class fare.

JAMES D. McINNIS, Sec'y. Head St. Peter's Bay, July 5 '99-11

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Look out for Senator McLeod and Co's big ad. next week.

Ray, Fabers Laliberte and Lavellie, Sulpicians of Montreal, are spending their vacation in this city. They are staying at the Hotel Esplanade.

A TERRIFIC storm in Texas has caused the rivers to overflow in some districts, drowning a number of people and doing extensive damage.

The writ for the election of a member to the Legislature for the first district of Prince County has been issued. Nominations close on July 18th, election on the 25th.

His LORDSHIP, Bishop McDonald returned on Tuesday evening from a brief visit to the mainland. He was accompanied by his Lordship Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, who is here on a visit.

Don't forget the Fort Augustus Tea, on Thursday the 13th inst. The time of departure and return of the steamer announced in the advertisement. Teams will meet the boat to convey passengers to the tea ground.

The good people of All Saints parish Charlottetown, although enjoying excellent reputation in the matter of tea parties, are by no means lying on their oars, but are putting forth vigorous efforts to make the tea of Tuesday next the 11th inst., eclipse every previous gathering of this kind held by them.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of a Tea Party to be held at St. Andrew's on Tuesday 26th July, inst. St. Andrew's is a beautiful place for a day's outing, and as it is some time since a tea party has been held there a large gathering may be looked for on the 25th. Everything in connection with the tea will doubtless be first class, and who attend may expect to be most handsomely entertained.

Souris heard from—The tea party season would certainly not be rounded out properly if Souris did not participate. Souris' reputation as a provider of excellent tea parties and a most successful attempt to the tastes of the most epicurean stands high and needs no commendation here. On Monday the 17th inst., as will be seen by advertisement an opportunity is offered all to participate in Souris' proverbial hospitality in the tea party line. Don't miss it!

The train arrangements and fares for the centenary and festival to be held at Tadoussac on Wednesday the 11th inst. will be found in this issue. This festive gathering will be one of the grandest ever held in this Province and the accommodation afforded by the train arrangement and the very cheap fares leave nothing undone to bring in a throng of people. Don't forget the date, and if you are a day of real enjoyment don't fail to attend.

In our announcement of fares for the Indian River Tea on Tuesday 11th inst., a slight error appeared in last week's issue. The fare between Souris and Bear River is \$1.15, instead of \$1.45 as first appeared. The correction is made in this issue. Everything in connection with this tea is going on in fine style and the prospects of a large gathering are excellent. All who attend may rely upon the best of treatment from the good people of Indian River. Don't forget the date Tuesday next, July 11th.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS landed at Quibour, France on Monday and was conveyed by train to Brun, twelve kilometers from Rennes. There he entered a landau, accompanied by the chief of detectives, and was driven to Rennes where twenty five gendarmes awaited his entrance into the city. Ten gendarmes entered and followed the carriage and the others followed on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

The Excelsior Tea at St. Teresa's on Saturday next is the question of the day. The train arrangements are published in this issue of the Herald. Read them and you will find it difficult to convince yourself that you and all your friends should not take advantage of them and have a most agreeable outing. With such good train arrangements, such cheap fares; with such preparations as have been made for the tea, and with the full assurance of receiving the most hospitable treatment at the hands of the good people of St. Teresa's who would not go to the "Excelsior Tea"?

The French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse from the Grand Banks arrived at Cape Broyle on the southern coast of Newfoundland on Thursday last in quest of herring bait. An officer was given custody of the ship and crew, but the latter attacked him, got the ship to sea and then threw him into a boat and left the coast. The British war ship Columbine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse which has not yet returned to the hands of the customs officials. Serious complications are feared as a result of this act.

EAST POINT lends its aid to complete the chain of tea parties encircling the island from the extreme east to the far west. As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the parishioners of St. Columba, East Point, will hold a grand tea party at First Point on Tuesday next the 12th inst. This is an ideal spot for holding such a gathering; right by the Gulf shores, where you get the full benefit of a sea breeze. The good people of St. Columba are famed for their hospitality and all who attend the tea on the 12th may count on being well treated.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE," the magnificent new steamer of the Plant Line, plying between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown, arrived here about one o'clock Tuesday morning and left again about one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. She had about 175 passengers for this port. She is certainly the largest, the most thoroughly equipped and the most gorgeously furnished steamer that ever visited Charlottetown. She has every modern appliance, and affords every comfort and luxury to passengers. As a specimen of steamship architecture she is unique and complete. She is fitted throughout with electric lights and has a telephone system connecting the passengers rooms with the purser's office. She is a steel steamer 404 feet long, 43 feet beam and 37 feet deep, and her tonnage is over 3,000. Her officers and crew number 190. While here she was visited by a tremendous throng of people. Our very limited space will not enable us in this issue to go into full details of this floating palace.



HOOD'S PILLS. A SURE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION. There is no such thing. Scott's Emulsion comes the nearest to it, but even that will not cure advanced cases, but taken in time it will cure this disease.

Indian River TEA PARTY!

AT KENSINGTON, ON TUESDAY, 11th July next.

Ample preparations are being made for the entertainment of the numerous visitors expected to honor the occasion. Cheap railway fares have been secured all over the P. E. Railway on all regular trains for tea. Take morning express, leaving Souris, Georgetown, Cape Traverser and Tignish, return fares, Souris to Bear River \$1.15, Rollo Bay to Middell \$1.00, Marie to Mt. Stewart \$1.00, Scotchfort to Perth \$1.00, Georgetown to Perth \$1.00, 48 Road to Fregid \$1.00. Tickets good to return on regular trains next day, east of Charlottetown.

Charlottetown—Winnipeg to North Wilshire 60c., Hunter River to St. Elizabeth's 45c., Beaulieu, Miscouche and St. Elizabeth's 35c., Summerside and Emerald 25c., Frestown and Traveller's Rest 25c., Tignish to Alberton 95c., Emerald to Charlottetown 85c., O'Leary to McNellie 75c., Ellerslie to Northam 60c., Richmond to St. Nicholas 45c. Take morning train when due at different stations.

Tea tickets sold at entrance of gate. No carriages allowed on tea grounds. Should day prove unfit tea on first day after. The public are cordially invited to assist.

By order, WILLIAM McILLAN, Sec'y. Indian River, June 28, 1899-21

SOURIS Tea Party!

The parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Souris, intend holding a Tea Party on their beautiful church grounds, on

Monday, July 17th, 1899.

No efforts will be spared by the managing committee to make this tea equal and if possible better than any tea party held in Souris in the past. Arrangements will be made with the P. E. Island Railway for cheap rates, of which further notice will be given.

MICHAEL McORMACK, Sec'y. Souris, July 5th, 1899. 21.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the Twentieth day of July next, A. D. 1899, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the County Court building, at Souris, in King's County: All that tract, piece and parcel of land situated lying and being at Gowin Branch, 207 Township Number Forty-four in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of the New Zealand Road at the northeast angle of a farm lot in possession of George Rice of the year 1904, running west eighty-two feet to the Settlement Road; thence following the course of said Settlement Road Mill stream; thence following the various courses of said Mill stream southeasterly for a distance of one hundred and twenty feet to a little more or less, and being thus described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to one John Kitchman, dated the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1897.

The above lands made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1898, and made between John J. Donohoe, of Souris, and John S. McDonald, of Charlottetown, in said Island, Barrister-at-Law, of the other part.

Dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899. JOHN S. McDONALD, Mortgagee. June 14, 1899. 14

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1899, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1888, and made between James A. Trainor of Moncton, New Brunswick, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot or Township number Thirty-six aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the West side of the Monaghan Road at the South East corner of a farm of land formerly owned by William Lynn, now owned by John Moran, thence West one hundred chains, thence South ten chains, thence East to the said Road, thence North to the place of commencement containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less, being thus bounded and described in a certain deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Edward Beste bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1878.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of James A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this sixth day of June, A. D. 1899. JAMES A. McDONALD, Mortgagee. June 7-01

It Pays to Buy at Perkins'.

Wool. Wool.

Moncton Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, English Worsted, English Serges, English Pantings, Ready-Made Pants, Flannels, Blankets, Blanketings, Druggets, Yarns.

We represent the Moncton Woolen Mills. We always keep on hand a large range of Moncton Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, also English Serges, English Worsted and English Pantings, Italian, Selcicia, Casbahs, Canvas, and everything that is needed in Tailors' Trimmings. We have on hand a good supply of Ready-to-wear Pants made from our own Moncton Tweed. We take Wool in exchange for any goods that we have in our store. We also buy Wool for cash. We do Custom Carding and will guarantee good rolls. We are importers of High Grade Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

F. Perkins & Co. SUNNYSIDE.

SPRING SALE NOW ON

WEEKS & CO'S.

AT THE PEOPLES' STORE.

Goods bought for cash and marked low. We quote below a few of our prices.

Table with 3 columns: Dress Goods, Ladies' Blouses, Gents' Linen Cuffs. Rows include Plain Black Lustre, double, Fancy Cambric, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Ladies' Hosiery, Gents' White Shirts. Rows include Black Cotton Plain, Unlaundried, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Ladies' Belts, Corsets. Rows include Leather Belts, White Duck and Pique, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Gents' Linen Collars. Rows include Sizes 14 1/2 to 17 1/2, all newest shapes, etc.

We ask a share of your patronage, proving that you can save money by purchasing from us, as we buy for cash from the leading manufacturers.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market price paid.

WEEKS & Co., THE PEOPLES' STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We Cannot Always Have such an opportunity

To buy Clothing at our own price as we have had at the Duail & Gibson auction sale.

You Cannot Always Have such a chance

To buy Clothing at less than cost of manufacture.

This we can sell you now,

And whilst this purchase lasts. This is your chance to save many dollars. We have sold more Clothing for the past three weeks than we ever did before in the same time.

1,000 Pairs Men's Pants

For 50 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a pair. MEN'S SUITS ALL PRICES. Wool taken in exchange at current prices.

J. B. McDonald & Co.

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 him, 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 blow 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' Mens. 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.

The Biggest Snap IN HIGH-CLASS BLACK FIGURED Dress Goods. Ever offered the buying public of P. E. Island. A German manufacturer wanted to unload. We bought them all at half price. Now ladies, we have the same goods at \$1.10. We clear the whole lot at 59c. a Yard. We want every one of our customers to share in this bargain. Only one dress length to a customer. Too good to last long. SEE OUR WINDOW. SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

THOS. DRISCOLL F. J. HORNSBY PATRONIZE THE New Grocery Store! Prices Right, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Highest cash price paid for Eggs, or taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place, opposite R. B. Norton's Hardware Store. Driscoll & Hornsby

FAREWELL TO JUNE

BY CHARLOTTE CALLAHAN. Farewell, sweet month, that joyful gave such homage to Christ's Sacred Heart.

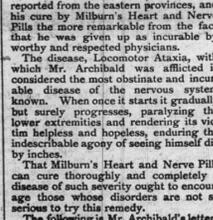
grasp the girl's quaint fancies. "The dead can't ask us to sit down." "I know; I ought not to have walked on that poor man's grave;

sent here to rest. He told me I ought to stay here with you." "And do you always do what you are told?"

ANYONE possessing a copy of THE HERALD of January 6th, 1888, will confer a great favor by sending it to this office. It will be returned if required.

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE. Didn't Walk for 5 Months. Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as incurable. The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N. B. is a cut of whom appears below, is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been



reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and experienced physicians.

From Maker To Wearer

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

Ready-to-wear Clothing

Sold by us in manufacture by skilled hands on the premises, in Morris Block. We pay no profits to clothing manufacturers, but sell direct from maker to wearer.

- 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.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. B. B. CURES SHINGLES.

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.

Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

EPPS'S COCOA. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY. Assets - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

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

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.

AN UNBROKEN LEGACY.

ESTHER A. WAGGAMAN, in Sacred Heart Review. (Continued.) A knock upon the door of our laundress and the whole street is roused;

Prue was perfectly oblivious to the fact that she was the centre of interest, and Dick, who was still more or less afraid of her, hesitated about calling her attention to the many eyes that were fastened upon her.

Under his benign influence Prue regained some of her natural light-heartedness. They spent the whole of the afternoon exploring the quaint seaport town; not that there was anything of particular interest in Stanhope.

The Colonel was waiting dinner for them; he was plainly annoyed. "Where have you been?" he asked. "Where haven't we been?" said Dick, gayly.

"I have not made up my mind to anything," she returned, helplessly. And there the subject dropped, for Dick, thinking to prevent a scene, told all the funny stories he could remember, and even the Colonel smiled behind the simple folds of his napkin.

"Without being asked?" repeated Dick, whose slow mind could not

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ADVISED from St. John's Nfld. state that the gravity of the situation arising out of the French question of territorial rights on the treaty coast is increasing steadily.

Men's and boys' Clothing.—Tisn't ordinary values that we wish you to call and see when we ask you to look at our clothing.

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

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.

Tea Party Supplies. 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.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK. Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office.

Prices Right. HASZARD MOORE. BEER & GOFF. SUNNYSIDE.

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