

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 18

## Calendar for April, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6d 4h 20m ev.  
Last Quarter, 13d 9h 28m m.  
New Moon, 20d 5h 21m ev.  
First Quarter, 28d 9h 5m ev.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rises	sets	Sets
1	Friday	5 41 27	3 09	
2	Saturday	5 29 29	3 35	
3	Sunday	5 27 30	3 55	
4	Monday	5 25 31	4 12	
5	Tuesday	5 23 32	4 27	
6	Wednesday	5 21 34	4 45	
7	Thursday	5 19 35	5 01	
8	Friday	5 17 36	5 22	
9	Saturday	5 15 38	5 40	
10	Sunday	5 13 39	6 08	
11	Monday	5 11 40	6 40	
12	Tuesday	5 09 41	7 15	
13	Wednesday	5 07 42	7 55	
14	Thursday	5 05 44	8 40	
15	Friday	5 03 45	9 25	
16	Saturday	5 01 46	10 10	
17	Sunday	4 59 47	10 55	
18	Monday	4 57 48	11 40	
19	Tuesday	4 55 49	12 25	
20	Wednesday	4 53 50	1 05	
21	Thursday	4 51 51	1 45	
22	Friday	4 49 52	2 25	
23	Saturday	4 47 53	3 05	
24	Sunday	4 45 54	3 45	
25	Monday	4 43 55	4 25	
26	Tuesday	4 41 56	5 05	
27	Wednesday	4 39 57	5 45	
28	Thursday	4 37 58	6 25	
29	Friday	4 35 59	7 05	
30	Saturday	4 33 60	7 45	

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,  
The Sun Fire office of London,  
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York,  
Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.  
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North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
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Jan. 21, 1898.—17  
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They are regulated by the finest clock in the city, which itself is rated by actual observation with our transit instrument. By this plan we get the correct time to a second. All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

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GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,  
To the Nervous and Dyspeptic.  
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled  
In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.  
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The finest tea in the world.  
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.  
"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Tea. For that reason they see that none but the very best leaves go into Monsoon packages.  
That is why "Monsoon" Tea is the perfect tea, and is sold at the same price as inferior tea.  
It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb., and sold in three flavors at each price, and for if your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Fleet St., East, Toronto.

## Cardinal Taschereau.

The following account of the deceased Cardinal is taken from the Toronto Catholic Register.  
When the future historian takes up his pen to record the deeds and services of eminent Canadian prelates, the name of the late illustrious Cardinal Taschereau will be entitled to a high place among the distinguished churchmen whose lives have shed lustre upon the Catholic faith in Canada. His record contains many strong claims upon the respect and affection of the Catholic community at large, and it is but natural that his demise should cause widespread sorrow in Canada and in the United States, not only in Catholic circles, but among cultivated Christians of various creeds, who cannot withhold a tribute to the memory of the late prince of the Church, who constantly preached the gospel of truth, justice and charity, and who so conspicuously exemplified these apostolic virtues in his own dignified personality. The deep sense of loss which is felt in the death of a great pillar of the Church will be keenly experienced in Quebec and throughout the archdiocese, wherein the venerable Cardinal had been for so many years a generous and wise ruler as well as a kind and just father over his faithful and devoted flock. And he will be especially missed and mourned by the Irish Catholic race in the Dominion, whose love and gratitude he earned in the dreadful famine and plague-stricken years of '47-'48, when landlord tyranny and English oppression had driven the Irish Celts from hearth and home; and landed a broken remnant of them sick, despairing and fever-stricken, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The appalling scourge that had made havoc among the outcast Celts was contagious and dangerous to the last degree, but that did not deter the Rev. Father Taschereau and a band of heroic confreres from coming to the assistance of the late famous Father McMahon, who had spiritual charge of the Irish flock of St. Patrick's church. In the face of plague, famine and death, these devoted men of God were willing to sacrifice their own lives to save the afflicted Irish peasants, and as many as tender nursing could save were spiritually prepared for heaven. This sacred service done by Father Taschereau and his reverend co-workers to the afflicted Irish emigrants could never be forgotten by the grateful Irish Catholics in Canada, and it is no wonder that they should love and revere the Cardinal in life and mourn him in death. While it may be fittingly said that in the lamented demise of his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau the Church in Canada has suffered a great loss, it cannot be called an irreparable loss, because the providence of God is continually hovering over the interests of His Church on earth; and when a worthy servant departs in the way or falls in the heat of his a worthy successor steps into the vacant place. This has been a remarkable fact in the history of the eminent and venerable See of Quebec during its two hundred and twenty-two years' existence. When the renowned and saintly Bishop Laval, who ruled the diocese in the dim period of the centuries gone by, was called to his eternal reward, a worthy successor took his place, and so it has been through the long and illustrious line of prelates who have filled the episcopal throne of the ancient See. And so it is in the present case. The Most Rev. Archbishop Begin, who was appointed Coadjutor to his Eminence, and who now assumes full episcopal authority, is a prelate of extraordinary gifts of intellect, and he is a man who is beloved by his priests and people for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

It must, however, be stated that the deceased eminent Cardinal was an ecclesiastical leader of strong fibre and pronounced ability. In some vital qualities he was unlike any of his predecessors, and different from other great men, either in or out of the Church. By his firm, prudent and successful administration of his great archdiocese he has proved himself one of the strongest and most keen-sighted prelates who ever sat on the episcopal throne of Quebec, and he has left a record behind him which tends to elevate and solidify the religious and moral status of the Catholic Church in British North America. And yet he did not attain to his eminent position by the exercise of brilliant or external qualities which the world is prone to call great. He rose by the constant and conscientious use of the solid endowments of mind and soul, which left their mark on the hearts of all who came into contact with him. Everything he did was stamped with a seriousness of purpose and inflexible determination to uphold the supernatural power and dignity of the Catholic religion, and he seemed to realize vividly that the lives of priests who had given themselves to the service of the altar should be made a light and a guidance for the conduct of all men. With him the lines that separate the calm, religious world from the world of boisterous politics and grossness were very clearly defined. And no man strove harder to keep the corruption of the one from contaminating the sacred precincts of the other. He had an instinctive horror of the folly and delusions of the outside world, and where he could not abate or repress them he shrank from contact with them. In this respect, as well as in some other essential features, he much resembled the late illustrious Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. Both of these great prelates, in some sense, seemed not to be of the world although they lived in it. Mgr. Taschereau often journeyed to Rome, he went to Baltimore, Md., to assist at the celebration in the centenary year of that venerable See. He visited Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and other episcopal cities at the call of duty and courtesy; but to all of these outlying places he must have gone with a feeling of reluctance or constraint, for he preferred to stay with his own beloved flock and to rejoice in the progress and perfection of his great University, his seminaries, his various institutions of learning and charity. And of course he penetrated into the extreme ends of his wide archdiocese with great frequency and regularity. No Bishop could have had a clearer or juster conception of the sacredness of the ties that bound him to his clergy and faithful flock, but his special care was given to the students of the Seminary and the Laval University, where many years of his professional life were spent. To him these halls of theological instruction seemed as God's nursery, wherein youthful minds were bent in the direction of purity and virtue and nurtured into holy priests to minister at the altar. These he loved as the very apple of his eye, and he bestowed upon them incessant fatherly care, and never seemed happier than when in association with them or when he walked in their halls of learning or in the grounds attached thereto. In the discharge of his professional and episcopal duties the late Cardinal had the benefit of the good example set by illustrious predecessors who had immediately preceded him as well as by the holy Bishops who had labored in the same spiritual field more than two centuries ago. All of these zealous prelates had worked perseveringly to maintain the high religious and moral standard set for them from the first. Cardinal Taschereau not only kept it at its normal height, but raised it higher—by the weight and force of his strong personality and by the power and advancing spirit of the age no doubt demanded the best talent in the educational institutions of the archdiocese, as well as changed methods of instruction. None of these requisites were overlooked by the vigilant head of the See. He procured the best equipment that money and advanced science could bestow. In speaking of the late lamented Cardinal's personality it is difficult to convey a clear idea of his individuality. It may, however, be truthfully stated that he was in many ways a very gifted man. Endowed with keen perception and intellectual faculties of a high order and a resolute will that never suffered itself to be drawn aside from the strict path of duty either by the applause or by the frowns of the world, he had an even temper, a calm, philosophical mind and judgment, which decided all questions of importance by the pure light of reason and justice. This was his eternally guiding principle in settling disputes among his clergy, and in all matters in which judicial decisions were necessary. He had the clear consciousness of truth in himself and when he discussed affairs with others less favored, they had to bend to his superior will and strength. But while firm he dealt leniently with his inferiors, never departing from the supreme rule of fairness and equal justice. Then he was a perfect model of exactness and punctuality. His time and movements were regulated by a rule as unobscuring as any clock-work. Those who had business with him and who knew his habits, could tell where to find him at any particular hour of the day. It was by this economy of method that he was enabled to do so much practical work and to govern his archdiocese as well as with so much apparent ease. He was very reserved in manner and uniformly dignified, and he had the true instincts of the

## Christian prelate and the gentleman.

and having the same amount of the characteristic politeness and courtesy of the French race, it made his personality admirable, and it raised him far above the level of ordinary men. To those who only knew him at a distance he appeared stern and austere. To those who had more intimate relations with him this feeling was overcome by the graciousness of his manners and his politeness.  
As might naturally be expected in one who led so calm and well-ordered a life as did the late Cardinal, he was singularly free from bodily ailments down to the year 1891, when the feebleness of old age began to show itself, and feeling his waning powers unequal to the active discharge of the duties of administering the archdiocese, the princely ruler appealed to Rome for a coadjutor, and Bishop Begin was transferred from the diocese of Caumont, and served in his auxiliary capacity until '94, when the enfeebled Cardinal resigned the administration into his hands. From that time onward his Eminence gradually grew weaker until the hour of his demise as above related. Although Archbishop Taschereau was practically the first Canadian prelate raised to membership in the Sacred College, there was a similar honor conferred upon the Right Rev. Thomas Weld, D. D., in 1830. At the time of his elevation Mgr. Weld was Coadjutor to the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Macdonnell, first Bishop of Upper Canada, and while Mgr. Weld never exercised his ecclesiastical functions in either capacity in Canada, he was by appointment a member of the Canadian hierarchy when he received the red hat. To Cardinal Taschereau though belongs the distinction of being the first Canadian titular to attain the eminent rank. Cardinal Weld's See was in partibus. The favor accorded to him was understood to be an expression of gratitude on the part of Pius VIII. for the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill in the British Government the year before. The half century and more which intervened between the event above named and the elevation, in 1898, of the venerable Cardinal whose life we are reviewing, Catholicity in Canada had made wonderful progress, so that the Supreme Pontiff considered Canada entitled to have a representative in the Sacred College. How fortunate, then, that the additional honor should fall upon such a distinguished churchman as was the Archbishop of Canada's most ancient See. Speculation is rife and opinions are varied as to who will succeed the venerated man who has gone to his eternal home. If the honor goes to Montreal, Toronto, Kingston or Halifax, or if it be retained in the ancient See, the Canadian Catholic hierarchy will be worthily represented in the Sacred College at Rome. In the year 1874 it fell to the lot of the eminent deceased to celebrate the second centenary of the establishment of the See of Quebec, the spiritual jurisdiction of whose first incumbent extended not only throughout New France but from the Gulf of St. Lawrence westward to the Rocky Mountains, and embraced several localities which are now comprised within the limits of the United States. The old-time allegiance and veneration for the ancient See was amply recognized by the presence of many distinguished American prelates, who attended as representatives of those portions of the United States which were formerly subject to the authority of the Archbishop of Quebec. On this occasion the historic city, which nature had already beautified, was by the power of art and science turned into a veritable fairyland which fairly enraptured the souls of those who witnessed the impressive religious function and the beautiful decorations. All of this and more was repeated twelve years later when Archbishop Taschereau received the red hat from the hands of Mgr. O'Brien, the eminent Irish ecclesiastic whom the Pope despatched to confer the Cardinalial insignia upon the Quebec prelate. On this latter occasion the manifestations of joy were simply grand. Not only all creeds and classes in the city and Province, but in the Dominion as well, felt the influence of the well-deserved tribute to the venerable mother See and to its deserving incumbent. The United States also shared in the joyful religious ceremonial, by sending hosts of its citizens and several grand choroplegians, among whom were the venerable Archbishops Kenrick, St. Louis, and Janssens, of New Orleans. The significance of the event that drew so many distinguished people, both clerical and lay, from distant parts of the continent, was profoundly felt by the inhabitants of the ancient capital, and they outdid themselves in the warmth of their

by his ability and force of character. He was also a warm supporter of the popular movement inaugurated by the famous Papezian in his day. On his mother's side also the late Cardinal claimed kinship with the Panetia, a family whose name ranks high in the annals of the country, and one of his brothers, and two of his nephews, have occupied high positions on the judicial bench of the city and province of Quebec. From a very early age the future Cardinal had, by his pious disposition and studious habits, given proof of a strong inclination towards the religious vocation, and having determined to study for the Church, he entered the Seminary of Quebec, where, in the making of his collegiate courses he displayed such application and ability as attracted the notice of his superiors and caused Archbishop Signay to send him to Rome to complete his theological studies. In the Eternal City he showed his characteristic industry and method and having completed his course he was ordained to the priesthood on September 10th, 1842. The first years of his ministry were spent in parochial duty, and he was soon in this sacred capacity in the years '47-'48 when he rendered the never-to-be-forgotten service to the unfortunate Irish exiles who were cast upon Canadian shores in a plague-stricken and dying condition. In the year 1849 Father Taschereau was appointed a member of the faculty of the Quebec Seminary. He had not long served in this capacity when his rare intellectual abilities and aptitude for professional duties began to tell, and in a short time afterwards he was appointed rector of the institution. In 1852 Quebec's educational facilities were supplemented by the establishment of Laval University, and the qualifications of the future Cardinal pointed him out as its fitting Superior. He was, therefore, (Continued on fourth page.)

## Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unclean, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitality like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles peculiar to women as change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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The One True Hood's Sarsaparilla. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It is the only pills to take. Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Scotch Tweeds, Tyke Serge, English Tweeds, Blenheim Serges, English Trowserings, Rougherty Serges, Canadian Tweeds, Belwarp Serges and Coatings.

Also, a complete line of Gentlemen's Furnishings.  
GORDON & McLELLAN,  
MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS,  
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Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with  
Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,  
PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,  
With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,  
Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler  
Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.  
Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.  
Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.  
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THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.
Progress of the War.

All kinds of reports and rumors regarding the war between Spain and the United States have been going the rounds within the past few days; but very little of a definite and reliable nature has been or can be ascertained...

Seasonal Notes.

The proceedings of the Legislature during last week, were for the most part of a tame and uneventful character.

The Premier advanced his bill relating to assignments. This bill is intended to deal with the matter of winding up insolvent estates; to protect foreign creditors and almost entirely to abolish preference creditors.

One or two other small bills, relating to procedure in the courts received attention; but the longest bill of all and the one that elicited the most debate was that one incorporating the Light and Power company and granting them certain rights and privileges.

between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 12.15 in the afternoon, and 7 o'clock and 8.15 in the evening, they conceded this provided a plebiscite were taken, and a majority of the people voted for it. This plebiscite was not to be taken till after the road was built and in operation at the earliest 18 months.

The discussion on the Sunday clause of the Light and Power bill was the liveliest of the week. By the way Mr. Bell and Mr. Farquharson discussed this matter and the air of self righteousness they assumed, it almost appeared as if they thought they had a special commission to regulate the morals of the community.

The Public Accounts.

The Provincial Auditor's report on the public accounts of the Province for the year 1897, has at last been submitted to the Legislature. A glance at its contents serves to remove all cause for wondering why the Government were so reticent in subjecting this report to public scrutiny.

The accounts before us show on the face of them, that in the transactions of the year 1897, the Government had a deficit of \$38,201.65. But, as we will presently show, this is not by several thousands of dollars, the true deficit on the public transactions of the year 1897.

On Tuesday 19th, the public accounts committee took up the Ridden Hall expenditure and brought out the fact that all the supplies, amounting to some \$30,000 a year, were purchased without tender, and that a high as \$25,000 was paid for the wood floor staff, purchased from Mr. Edwards.

Table with financial data: P. of W. College Fees, 1,812 50; Fines and Penalties, 11 00; Deception, 117 00; Private Bills, 406 86; Succession Duties, 810 00; Provincial Land Tax, 20,904 45; Income Tax, 5,988 44; Refund, 11,843 16; Total Receipts, \$272,550 24; EXPENDITURE, 1897; Administration of Justice, 17,192 63; Board of Health, 192 80; Council's Expenses, 235 00; Dairy Associations, 180 00; Executive Council, 401 21; Education, 128,760 28; Exhibitions, 6,000 00; Elections, 2,771 99; Hospital for Insane, 19,211 38; Inspector of Licenses, 800 00; Legislation, 2,229 22; Legislative Library, 4 55; Miscellaneous, 4,380 03; Postage, 1,820 83; Poor House, 3,561 44; Printing, 482 70; Public Lands, 1,482 41; Provincial Sec'y & Treas., 2,909 41; Provincial Auditor, 1,242 68; Provincial Building, 1,658 28; Registrar, 3,885 35; Diagrams, 18 87; Stenographers & Typewriters, 1,627 52; Puzos Works, Salaries, &c., 4,008 54; Wharves, 4,371 63; Ferris, Inc's Ferry Ste., 18,970 49; Pickets, 3,238 00; Lighting for Council, 1,250 00; Roads, 25,404 47; Sprays & Salves & Coms, 3,187 12; Bridges, 15,852 82; Miscellaneous, 1,118 00; Road Machine, 900 00; Government Farm, 245 70; Hospital Annex, 1,500 00; Building, 695 46; Housing for Council, 1,250 00; Debiture Sinking Fund, 2,775 00; Total, \$310,751 89; Deficit for year, 1897, \$38,201 65.

In these items, our readers will observe that one of the largest for expenditure is \$15,815.28 paid in interest. Now, the measure of a debt is the amount of interest paid on it; consequently, our readers will readily understand the burden which our Grit friends have saddled upon the Province, when they study the above figures representing the interest on the debt. Again, it will be seen that the receipts from the Land Office amount only to \$14,582.99, while the land tax receipts reached \$30,904.45, and the income tax \$11,843.16. Thus it is shown that apart from the Dominion Subsidy, the principal source of the Present Government's revenue is direct taxation. Another thought worthy the consideration of our readers is that the receipts from the Land Office, during the last year were about \$1,000 less than the amount required to pay the interest on the debt which our Grit friends have saddled upon us.

We may safely conclude that \$427,000 does not by any means represent the indebtedness of the Province, on the last day of December last, and that it is very far below our public debt at the present time. The amounts due for unfinished and unpaid contracts, and the quarter teachers' salaries, due at the last of the year, would very materially add to the figures the auditor gives us representing the debt of the Province. Then there was an amount of \$18,226, due by the Government to the Merchant's Bank of P. E. I. on the 31st of March last, according to the report of chartered banks. Taking these items along into account, it will readily be seen that our Provincial debt must be upwards of half a million. Yet our Grit Leaders will tell the people our finances are in a "healthy" condition. How long is this going to last?

KIDNEY CLOUDS. Bladder Troubles—Acute Kidney Disease—Diabetes—Bright's Disease—Dispelled by South American Kidney Cure—Relief in Six Hours. Kidney Symptoms are legion. Have you dull, aching pain, or stiffness in the loins, tenderness in the kidney region, headache and backache, visual disorders, dizziness, sluggish circulation, irregular bowels, dropsical swellings, hot or dry skin, sediment in the urine, any of these indicate the presence of kidney disease. South American Kidney Cure is the one proved, tested and never-failing specific for kidney diseases of all stages. It has worked miracles. Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. After questions, private bills and other routine in the House of Commons, on Monday the 18th, Casey's bill to provide for the safety of railway employees was discussed in committee, and laid over for further consideration. Richardson's bill to make it possible for creditors to garnish the salaries of civil servants was the next order. There was a good deal of discussion on the constitutional aspects of the question. The opinion of the law officers of the crown was pronounced, and the bill was referred to the committee on the Ontario courts, affirming that civil servants are not liable to garnish or to have their salaries attached, was not good law, and would be overruled. The house went into committee finally, when Mr. Richardson offered to withdraw the bill if the government would promise to discharge every employee who might be garnished. The government could not well undertake to do this, when the condition of their doing so was the withdrawal of the only measure which enabled the employees to be garnished at all. Mr. Richardson proposed to amend the bill, when he got into committee, that Sir Richard told him that he was bringing in a new bill, and that he was bringing it away and get it printed in the new form. The committee subsequently reported progress, and the house adjourned at 11.15 p. m.

On Tuesday 19th, the public accounts committee took up the Ridden Hall expenditure and brought out the fact that all the supplies, amounting to some \$30,000 a year, were purchased without tender, and that a high as \$25,000 was paid for the wood floor staff, purchased from Mr. Edwards. P. A motion had been passed for all the papers relating to the cost of the investigation of partnership. The papers produced were found to lack vouchers of William Wilson's expenditure.

COULD DO NO WORK. "Large sores broke out on my body, head and limbs, and also on my hands, so that I could not do any work, and my hair came out. My trouble was called scabies. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken several bottles the sores and itching disappeared and I was cured."—Mrs J. G. Brown, Bradford, Ont.

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tures in Moncton. The auditor-general explained that he had not been as yet able to get their vouchers, though he has caused letters and telegrams to be sent for them. The house met, and Fielding moved it into the ways and means committee, when Mr. Davin moved a resolution condemning the reduction of the savings bank interest to 2 1/2 per cent. The motion was supported by Messrs. Davidson, Foster, Sir Charles Tupper, McDougall (Cape Breton), Bennett, Moor, Sprague, Borden and Clarke Wallace. Mr. Fielding defended the reduction affirming that the government was paying off all the money worth and that it would be a mistake to create an artificial value. He would be willing to pay the poor men who had small sums in the savings bank a higher rate of interest, they could be separated from the others. Sir Richard went further in this line, suggesting the issue of 3 per cent. Canadian stock in small lots for the benefit of small savings bank depositors. Mr. Davidson, Sir Charles Tupper and the government proposition at the afternoon debate, which was closed by E. F. Clarke, Toronto, supporting Davin's motion. The vote was taken by Messrs. Foster, Clarke and other members wanted to know how the government would determine what goods imported from England were British products. Clarke asked if paper made from Canadian wood pulp would get the preference. The government was not sure, but hoped so. The minister could not explain how they would discover what goods were produced in Great Britain with a substantial portion of British labor. Mr. Powell said that the present system of preference was not fair, that if the reduction enabled England to get the trade back, it could not well reduce the price of these goods to Canadian consumers. But it would require Canadians to raise by other taxes the amount by which the preference was reduced. Mr. Fielding scolded the opposition members declaring that while they professed to favor preferential trade, they were at heart opposed to it. Messrs. Powell, Henderson and other members told him emphatically that they did not make the slightest pretense to favor his one-sided scheme of preference. They wanted a system which worked both ways. On the sugar question an interesting discussion arose about Queensland, which produces sugar used in a sugar refinery at Vancouver. Mr. Fielding will consider whether the preference should be extended to Queensland and Fiji. In response to a question, Mr. Fielding declared that he did not make the preference protection would be reduced. Leaving out preferential rate, he thought that refineries would have a little less preference on low sugar and a little more protection on the higher grade article. But on this point there was uncertainty because it could not be determined how much of their raw material used came from preferred sources.

On Wednesday the 20th a delegation waited upon Sir Louis Davies and urged upon him the advisability of establishing a floating station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and maintaining it for five years, moving it from place to place in the gulf, for the purpose of preserving the nature and sources of food supply for fishes, oysters and lobsters, and of studying the habit of food fishes. The delegation was introduced by Professor Russell and represented a committee of the British association for the advancement of science. Mr. Ellis, of St. John, was also with the delegation, which included the representatives of several of Canada's universities. It asked an appropriation of \$15,000, of which one-third is for the establishment and the balance for five years' maintenance. Sir Louis gave the delegation some encouragement, but was not fully satisfied. The department of justice was next reached, when it was found that six clerks qualified for increase four got the raise and two did not. This revived the discussion of the discrimination, and again an explanation of the basis of choice was given. A long discussion took place on the item of militia salaries, respecting the superannuation of Accountant O'Meara and appointment of Mr. Borden, of Kentville, in his place at a larger salary to begin with than that paid to the accountant of any other department. Hon. Dr. Borden said in reply to a question, that the new accountant was his cousin, but he was a brother of the senior member for Halifax. When the house adjourned at midnight the militia classes had not been voted. Davin moved that it should be reduced \$800.

The long-expected plebiscite bill appears in the house on Thursday the 21st. On moving the first reading, Hon. Mr. Foster gave a brief summary of its contents. The bill provides that only one question shall be submitted, to read as follows:—Are you in favor of the passage of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and other intoxicating liquors used as beverages? The remainder of the bill, which contains fifteen clauses, contains machinery for taking and recording the vote. The persons qualified to vote are those entitled to vote in a federal election. The government is authorized to fix the date and appoint returning officers. One vote is given on each side of the question. Persons are permitted to have representation at the polls. The form of the ballot is designated, and it is such that the voter makes a cross in a space under the word "Yes" or under the word "No" according as he favors or opposes prohibition. The recording of the vote is made as in ordinary elec-

tions, and are to be through the Canadian part of the bill which is contained in the plebiscite act. The question of the election according to the procedure of the franchise act now before the house, is not so far from the vote. It makes no provision subsequent action in the effect to the will of the not usual to discuss the first reading, but a look place on the introduction. Hon. Mr. Foster it should be added that in effect of votes was cast for should be given to the answer was made to take Mr. McInerney pointed out required the vote to take franchise act of 1898. The such act. The franchise bill in committee stage, and say that it would pass with Hon. Mr. Fisher replied that the government had determined the pass. Mr. McInerney replied that one bill which was determined to pass fall Mr. Laurier thought the suggestion was of the nature The government did not in draw the franchise bill, and post its defeat. After further Mr. Borden said the bill had said in Quebec that if the constitutional to impose that province by the vote of vices. Since a member of ment had made this declaration, Mr. Ives protested the policy of the government in giving plebiscite to franchise as the government well strongly opposed by one poll in Canada and in this house. Like an attempt to drag the case into party politics. If the senate should not adopt the act, or should even amend it, the government might make that a case for destroying the plebiscite. Taylor suggested that the plebiscite be taken on the lists of the capital election. The government to discuss the question for the second reading of the franchise bill was then adopted meaning at a clause adopting vincial lists. Mr. Hoyt, t-

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