

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 20

Calendar for May, 1899.

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

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water Ch'n
1 Monday	4 48 7	6 0 15	4 02	4 51
2 Tuesday	4 58 1	6 11 22	4 51	5 40
3 Wednesday	5 8 1	6 22 29	5 40	6 29
4 Thursday	5 18 1	6 33 36	6 29	7 17
5 Friday	5 28 1	6 44 43	7 17	8 06
6 Saturday	5 38 1	6 55 50	8 06	8 55
7 Sunday	5 48 1	7 6 57	8 55	9 44
8 Monday	5 58 1	7 18 4	9 44	10 33
9 Tuesday	6 8 1	7 29 11	10 33	11 22
10 Wednesday	6 18 1	7 40 18	11 22	12 11
11 Thursday	6 28 1	7 51 25	12 11	1 00
12 Friday	6 38 1	8 2 32	1 00	1 49
13 Saturday	6 48 1	8 13 39	1 49	2 38
14 Sunday	6 58 1	8 24 46	2 38	3 27
15 Monday	7 8 1	8 35 53	3 27	4 16
16 Tuesday	7 18 1	8 47 0	4 16	5 05
17 Wednesday	7 28 1	8 58 7	5 05	5 54
18 Thursday	7 38 1	9 9 14	5 54	6 43
19 Friday	7 48 1	9 20 21	6 43	7 32
20 Saturday	7 58 1	9 31 28	7 32	8 21
21 Sunday	8 8 1	9 42 35	8 21	9 10
22 Monday	8 18 1	9 53 42	9 10	9 59
23 Tuesday	8 28 1	10 4 49	9 59	10 48
24 Wednesday	8 38 1	10 15 56	10 48	11 37
25 Thursday	8 48 1	10 27 3	11 37	12 26
26 Friday	8 58 1	10 38 10	12 26	1 15
27 Saturday	9 8 1	10 49 17	1 15	2 04
28 Sunday	9 18 1	11 0 24	2 04	2 53
29 Monday	9 28 1	11 11 31	2 53	3 42
30 Tuesday	9 38 1	11 22 38	3 42	4 31
31 Wednesday	9 48 1	11 33 45	4 31	5 20

The Best Seeds!

Northwest White Fife

Wheat

Ontario White Russian

Wheat

Colorado Bearded

Wheat

Clover Seed

Timothy Seed

Field Peas

Vetches

Fodder Corn

American Banner Oats

Black Tartarian Oats

Two Rowed Barley

Six Rowed Barley

For Sale Wholesale & Retail.

Geo. Carter & Co.

SEEDSMEN

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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How About Your Dining Room?

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

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Looks well. Wears well. Costs Little.

Call in and look around.

John Newson

CARD.

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

August 3, 1898-6m

If your sight is bad
When walking the street,
And you meet an old chum
You look at his feet.

He thinks he is slighted,
For he knows no reason,
And he looks not at you,
For the rest of the season.

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

E. W. Taylor,

OPTICIAN.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

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FERTILIZER FACTS.

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

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

AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

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"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s

do do do 100 s

"VICTORIA" do do 65 s

"LITTLE COMET" do do

The finest in the world. No Brimstone.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.

Hull, P. Q.

SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

We have in stock a fine line of Spring Overcoatings.

Standard and NEW SHADES.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

D. GORDON, SIXUS McLELLAN.

Spring Suits AND Overcoats.

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

Our Mr. Sixtus McLellan is an Artist.

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

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For the spring trade are exceptionally fine, showing a diversity of design and coloring not confined to one idea. We invite you to examine our stock and investigate our prices, whether you buy or not.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

Upper Queen St., Ch'town.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazines.

[SACRED HEART REVIEW.]

RITUALISM NOT PROTESTANT.

Professor Goldwin Smith contributes to the latest issue of the *Self-Culture Magazine* an article in which he maintains that ritualism is opposed to the essential principles of Protestantism. The Professor is not, of course, the first Protestant to make this contention. Harcourt Kenist, and the rest of the anti-ritualists who are now agitating the issue over in England stand upon the same ground as he, and from the very outset of its being ritualism has been charged with being antagonistic to Protestantism. Professor Smith, however, gives us some interesting descriptions of ritualism, the sources whence, in his opinion, it springs, and present condition of those who affect its practices. "Ritualism properly so-called," writes he, "has its source not in the desire of a basis for the church independent of the state, or in any special theory or creed, ecclesiastical or theological, so much as in an emotional craving for sensuous worship, for the ordinances and priestly ministrations. It is traceable in some measure to the decay of intellectual belief, which leaves a void in the religious nature to be filled with aesthetic emotion. Social fashion also plays its part, so far as the wealthy classes are concerned; ritualism is the thing farthest removed from the vulgarities of dissent. The present ascendancy of the party is largely to be ascribed to the progress of rationalism, which has deprived the more masculine minds of interest in the affairs of the church, thereby leaving her to the more emotional and aesthetic. It will be seen at a glance that this is an opinion of ritualism from a 'low' church point of view. Professor Smith is not altogether fair to the Protestants whose peculiar religious views he criticizes. He is not just to them when he says that there is no ecclesiastical or theological theory underlying ritualism. The theological and ecclesiastical ideas of the ritualists may be, and, as a rule, are, all wrong. They exist, nevertheless, and it is not fair to say, as Professor Smith does that such ideas have less to do with their peculiar religious system than 'an emotional craving for sensuous worship, church ordinances and priestly ministrations.' It may be true that ritualism finds favor with a large number of wealthy Protestants; but it is equally true that the ritualists count in their ranks very many of the best Protestant Episcopalians 'intellects.' And Professor Smith is hardly consistent when in one place he traces the source of ritualism in 'the decay of intellectual belief' and in the next breath declares that ritualism 'is the thing farthest removed from the vulgarities of dissent,' and ascribes its present ascendancy in the church in which it flourishes to the rationalism—a polite word for unbelief—which prevails so strongly among the Protestant opponents of ritualism.

AGAINST THE RITUALISTS.

But Professor Smith stands upon sound ground when he declares that the legal and historical evidence in the case is all against the ritualists and their pretensions to Catholic customs and practices. "The state church of England," writes he, "is unquestionably Protestant. The sovereign is its head, and the crown is expressly limited to Protestants by the act of succession and the coronation oath. It is fortified by marriage with a Catholic. No one can read the Anglican liturgy and ordinal without seeing plainly that the intention was to exclude Transubstantiation and the Mass. When the question as to the validity of Anglican orders was submitted to the Pope, he at once pointed out that the ordinal did not even pretend to confer the miraculous powers. History points the same way. The man whom the ritualists are now canonizing declared on the scaffold that 'he had always lived in the Protestant church of England.' Disabilities were imposed by law on Catholics for the purpose of guarding against them the Protestant state church, and were strenuously upheld to the last by the Anglican bishops and clergy." That is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, which incontrovertibly proves that as far as history and law are concerned, the ritualists are in the wrong and their opponents are in the right. Professor Smith, consequently, has good warrant for saying that the out-and-out Protestants in the Anglican church have a very palpable grievance in the present attitude and purposes of the ritualists, who would pervert the endowments and authority of that church to the destruction of Protestantism and the reversal of what was done at the time of the Reformation. He ascribes to the ritualists a purpose which the majority of them disavow, however, when he says that they also aim at 're-annexation of England to the dominion of the Pope.'

RITUALISTIC BISHOPS.

The Professor is frank enough, however, to admit that the ritualists also have a grievance, and 'may with reason protest against the submission of the religious conscience to laws made by a secular assembly like Parliament, including men of all religions and none.' He might have characterized as one of the most striking absurdities of Anglicanism as a religion the fact that Parliament possesses the authority to regulate the religious conscience of its adherents. He sees no way out of the present Anglican trouble but disestablishment. And though the difficulties in the way of disestablishment are very great, he thinks that they must be faced, and overcome if peace and decency among Anglicans are to be restored. In view of the measure enacted the other week by parliament for the suppression of ritualism—a measure which declares that no minister shall be chosen to office who does not promise to obey the bishops—and to show how little the ritualists have to fear from this measure, the following statement of the bishop's position by Professor Smith is very interesting and instructive. "Of the bishops," says he, "almost all are unwilling to assert the law against ritualism. Most of them are probably ritualists themselves. It is only natural that they should favor a movement which exalts their own authority, while the pastoral activity of the ritualists, which is undeniably great, affords a ground for protecting them independently of the theological question." And this reference to Doctor Temple and his late queer pronouncement on a ritualistic issue will hardly be relieved by that of Archbishop, "The archbishop of Canterbury, Doctor Temple," writes Professor Smith, "was formerly, as one of the assiduous and reviewers, in alliance with the rationalistic section, and his elevation to the episcopate was opposed upon that ground. His position appears now to be changed. He tenders, as a compromise, consubstantiation, which, it is suggested, was held by the Protestant Luther. But there is not the slightest warrant for consubstantiation in the Anglican Prayer Book, nor has the doctrine ever been embraced by the Anglican divines, and while Luther's consubstantiation was a way out of Transubstantiation, a Archbishop Temple's is a way into it."

A NON-CONFORMIST'S IDEA.

The quarrel of the ritualists and their opponents appear to be the uppermost theme just now with English magistrates, and the periodical over on the other side, no matter what their religious character may be, all contain articles on the subject. We are afforded an under-

standing of the way in which the non-conformists regard the quarrel, particularly in their tendency to bring about disestablishment, by the article which Doctor Guinness Rogers contributes to the *Nineteenth Century*. He holds that disestablishment is "the one method by which evangelicals can save the Protestantism of the church of which they claim to be the champions, and they appear to pay any regard to the 'low' churchmen, who must be rather indignant at this non-conformist's assumption of the exclusive championship of English Protestantism. Doctor Rogers also pays his respects again to the Anglican clergy by declaring that, with their squabbles and quarrels over ritualism and similar issues, they have produced in England a situation not unlike to the one which the Dreyfus case has caused in France. "We have been looking on recent proceedings in France," writes he, "with mingled surprise and condemnation, and tacitly congratulating ourselves on the fact that we are not that misguided people. There it is the army which puts on airs of lofty independence, and we wonder as we see what numbers are misled by the specious pretext that the honor of the staff and officers must be preserved at all costs. But have we not here a parallel case? Here it is the right of the church and the clergy which have to be so jealously guarded. To judge by their general tone and bearing, it is not the nation which establishes the priests, but the priests in their gratuitous condescension who are blessing the nation. They are not to be fettered by any restraints the state may impose; they are not to be brought within its jurisdiction in any manner affecting their office; they are not to be tried in its courts on any charge of ecclesiastical offence. They form a sacred order of their own without any civil law to bind them." The Doctor should not allow his indignation to lead him into the use of wrong terms, though, and a non-conformist ought to be above according to Anglican ministers a title to which they have no right, and which hosts of them repudiate. This, however, Doctor Rogers does when he calls the Anglican ministers priests.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The opposite view of the question is presented in the same magazine by Mr. Bosworth Smith, who deprecates the disestablishment which Doctor Rogers would gladly see. And the fact that if disestablishment now befalls the Anglican church, it will have been brought about mainly by members of that church, increases Mr. Smith's grief and sorrow as he contemplates its approach. "Great as the calamity would have been," says he, of disestablishment, "had the attack upon the church succeeded fourteen years ago, it would have been less insignificant in comparison with the sin and with the shame, with the sting of purposeless humiliation, and with the permanent alienation from each other of all the component parts of the church which must inevitably ensue if disestablishment should come on now—as it seems only too likely that it will—as the result of a hostile movement from without, but of disintegrating forces from within." In addition to the fact that disestablishment now would be largely due to dissensions among Anglicans themselves, Mr. Smith regards it with horror because of the results which he thinks would certainly at-

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Budget Speech.

The annual statement of the Provincial finances, commonly known as the budget speech, was made in the Legislature by Premier Farquharson, on Monday evening last. Ordinarily on such occasions there is a large attendance of visitors; but on Monday evening the audience was small. There was but a thin line of spectators in the gallery, and the available space for visitors outside the rail on the floor of the Legislative Chamber was by no means fully occupied. It was within a quarter of nine o'clock when the Premier commenced to speak. The first part of his speech was rambling in its scope, and it certainly is not easy to understand what bearing it could have on the question of our Provincial finances. He complimented the Opposition on their intelligence and good behavior. The Premier took occasion to say that, if his Government should succeed in obtaining all towards which legislation is directed this session, the Province would be better off than it has been for some time past. Our readers will remember that a similar story has been told on the occasion of each successive budget speech since the Grits came into power in this Province in 1891. Of course he claimed a "good deal" of credit for the Government in bringing here, during the winter, Professors Robertson and Macoun, and thought the Government "done" the farmers of this Province a good service in this matter. He intimated that, during the year, there would be one, two, or four elections for the Legislature. One of his most astounding statements was that the people would vote for the Government because "we are honest." Certainly anyone possessing sufficient tenacity to make a public announcement of that kind, regarding the present Provincial Government, cannot be accused of extreme bashfulness. The Hillsborough bridge project was made use of for all it was worth in commendation of the Government. Coming to the real question at issue, the financial outlook for the current year, the Premier made the announcement that he expected the revenue would meet the expenditure and leave a slight surplus. That is a pleasant anticipation and is much easier said than done. Regarding the present indebtedness of the Province, the Premier, enumerating the different institutions in which this debt was placed, stated that the Government had a loan from the Credit Foncier of \$20,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. Money for the Prince of Wales College and other permanent public works, not included in the \$296,597 estimated expenditure elsewhere published, would be raised by debentures, to be paid for by "our children's children." The Premier also stated that the public lands department would soon cease to exist, and a department of agriculture would be created in its stead. Among the principal items of revenue, apart from the Dominion subsidy, the Premier enumerated the following: From Public Lands \$12,000; from "a certain class of traders" \$14,500. This is supposed to refer to income from liquor license, to be specified in a revised bill about to be introduced. From land tax \$30,500 of revenue is expected, and income tax is expected to yield \$6,000. The sum of \$3,500 is expected in the form of a refund from the Dominion Government, for a wharf at Mount Stewart. Debentures are to be issued for \$26,000. The balance of the revenue necessary to square the accounts is expected to come from the ordinary sources. During the course of his remarks the Premier said he "appealed to the boys in the gallery." Well there were not a great many "boys" in the gallery on this occasion, and those in attendance gave no marked indication that they appreciated such an appeal. Throughout his speech of nearly two hours, the Premier seemed desirous of impressing on the House that the present Government, under his leadership, were not to be held accountable for any of the maladministration or broken promises of the previous Grit Governments since 1891. Under him, our finances were to come into a healthy condition, revenue and expenditure were to meet, and everything was to be lovely. Our readers will remember that rose-colored statements of this kind have been made annually since 1891; yet they have seen Premier after Premier leave the administration, without making the slightest effort to relieve the people from the heavy burden of public debt. One after another has sought personal and political emolument and proffered after doing his share to sink the Province deeper and deeper in debt. Now Premier Farquharson tells his hearers that everything is lovely, in face of the statement in his own estimates, that \$18,900 of the people's money will be required for interest on the public debt, during the current year. He, too, may have his eye on some public office of emolument, into which he may slip and let the ship of state drift farther into the breakers. The question is, are the people satisfied with this manner of conducting the public business?

As the evening was far advanced,

ed, the Leader of the Opposition said he would not detain the House very long. He considered the Premier's budget speech a fair illustration of Tallyrand's celebrated saying: "Language was given to man to conceal his thoughts." The late Hon. Joseph Howe had said that there was "a natural tendency in all Provincial Governments to favor the growth of a pernicious system of extravagant expenditure." We certainly had this tendency fully developed under the present administration of this Province. Previous Grit Premiers, after saddling the Province with \$185,000 of a debenture debt, made the ridiculous boast that "we owe nothing," and now the present Leader tells us that revenue and expenditure will meet. Everything was taxed: both the living and the dead were taxed. He (Mr. Gordon) never expected to see the heavy burden of debt, under which we are groaning, reduced a dollar during his life time. The young men are leaving the Province, and it was not a cheerful outlook for the old men to remain at home and bear the burden of this debt. Cotes and those who worked with him, and on the same lines never put the Province in debt; they paid for everything they got as they went along. The party at present in power, not only went in debt, but used the revenue of the Province to keep themselves in power. The Premier said the Government were going to get \$3,500 from Ottawa, as a refund for a wharf. The Conservatives when in power, were denounced for putting into the ordinary revenue, money obtained in the shape of refunds. He notified there was not a dollar in the estimates for exhibitions; yet this Government claim to be the friends of the farmers. \$500 were put in the estimates for elections. Did this mean that the Premier was going to accept a Lieutenant Governorship, and the Attorney-General a Judgeship? The Leader of the Opposition had said much about the intelligence and education of the people. In the face of this, he was surprised to see so many people in Queen's County jail. Was this in consequence of their excellent adaptation?

Seasonal Notes.

Very little was done in the Legislature last week. Notwithstanding that we are well on in the month of May, the representatives of our agriculturists, many of themselves agriculturists, were kept looking at one another across the House for hours at a time, day after day, simply because the Government were not prepared to go on with the business of the session. For two or three days there were prolonged caucuses of the Government party, and it is hinted that some vigorous disagreements were the principal results. It was four o'clock p. m. on Monday 1st inst., before the House met, and little more than routine was done during the sitting. Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, asked the Provincial Treasurer to table a statement showing the amount due by the Government on 27th April, 1899, to the Banks, and the name or names of the Bank or Banks, and the amount due each respectively; the amount due by Debenture and Private Loans, and the amounts due for Loans from Companies, Corporations and private individuals, respectively, not included in Debentures or Provincial Loans. Hon. Mr. Farquharson presented the accounts asked for. Regarding the debentures he referred the hon. member to the public accounts. After the asking and answering of several other questions, an act regulating the registry of deeds and instruments relating to the title of lands and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for that purpose, was advanced a stage in committee. Further consideration was given this measure during the evening session, when the House adjourned till the following day.

The same apathy and listlessness that characterized the sittings of Monday, manifested themselves in Tuesday's proceedings in the Legislative Chamber. The House did not meet till 11 o'clock. After a number of questions had been disposed of and other routine business attended to, Hon. Mr. McDonald moved the third reading of the Hillsborough bridge bill. The House divided on the motion, which was carried on the following division: Ayes—Farquharson, H. O. Macdonald, McMillan, McLean, Richards, McLaughlin, McNutt, Rogers, Sinclair, Forbes, A. Peters, Wise, Reid, D. A. McKinnon, M. McKinnon—15. Nays—Gordon, Shaw, J. A. Macdonald, J. E. Macdonald, Anensault, Campbell—6. The bill relating to the deeds and instruments was reported from committee and ordered for a third reading. The act relating to short-hand reporting in certain courts of the Province was advanced a stage in committee. At six o'clock, the House adjourned till the following day.

Apart from the asking of questions and other matters of a routine character, the only matter of importance to engage the attention of the House on Wednesday was the bill, introduced by Hon. Mr. Farquharson, incorporating the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association. It provides that the Association shall have power to appoint an instructor or instructors with power to examine all factories and give such instruction as may be deemed necessary in order to promote

the dairy industry. It also provides that the directors shall have power to levy a tax according to the output of each factory, not to exceed \$600, for the payment of such instructor, and also make provision for carrying into effect such arrangements as may be necessary to advance the dairy industry including the formation of a Dairyman's Board of Trade. The House went into committee on the bill, with Mr. Reid in the chair. In committee it was discussed by the Leader of the Government, the Attorney-General, Mr. Birch, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Richards, Mr. M. McKinnon, Mr. D. A. McKinnon and others. In reply to a question asked by Mr. M. McKinnon, Premier Farquharson said he had stated at the dairyman's meeting last winter that the Local Government would pay one third at least of the instructors salary. Professor Robertson then stated that he believed \$300 would be voted by the Dominion Government, and it was only fair that the Association should incur the balance not to exceed \$600. Progress was reported after it had been agreed to let three or four clauses stand over for further consideration. After some other business of a routine character, the House adjourned till the following day.

On Thursday, Hon. Mr. McLean introduced a bill to authorize Suris East School District, number 141, to borrow money for an extended term of years. The bill relating to the registration of deeds was read a third time and passed. The act amending the life insurance act was read a third time and passed. On motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson a petition was read from Hon. Benj. Davies relating to the carriage of mails, passengers and freight from the continent to this Island by the way of Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse. Mr. Davies' proposition is that the new iceboat shall be so constructed as to be able to take a train of railway carriages on her deck and carry the same across the straits to a harbor on the Island shore opposite to Cape Tormentine, a distance of about eight miles. In order to carry the proposal into effect a harbor would have to be constructed at this side and wide gauge established on the Island railway. The petition was ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Mr. Farquharson presented his report as delegate to Ottawa regarding the fishery rights of the Province. The bill relating to shorthand reporters, was on motion of the Attorney-General, read a third time and passed on a straight party vote. The bill incorporating the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association was further considered in committee.

During the evening session Hon. Mr. Farquharson moved the House into committee on a bill amending the Liquor Regulation Act. At the outset he wished the House to understand that the bill was in no sense a Government measure, but a strict, private bill. No doubt he was driven to this course as a result of the opposition manifested to the bill in caucus. It is quite likely he first intended to bring it in as a Government measure; but he found his party followers would not swallow it, so he was obliged to come to the Legislature as a private member and present his pet measure. The bill, he admitted was a stringent one, and contained some clauses he himself might not support. Among its provisions are some forbidding the sale of tobacco, cigars or oysters in a liquor shop; requiring that places where liquor is sold shall close at 4 o'clock on market days; that no treating be allowed except at the residence of the person treating and that clubs be prohibited from selling. Chemists and druggists are allowed to sell for medicinal purposes, a record of such sale to be kept which record shall be open to the inspection of the Stipendiary Magistrate and any taxpayer having written authority from him or any City Councillor for the purpose. Provision is made for fines and penalties, and for paying half the penalty recovered under the Act to the informer. The Premier made a strong plea for the adoption of his bill, and treated the House to quite a homily in evidence of his burning desire for the spread of temperance. He was followed by Mr. Campbell who thought that if the Leader was sincere he would have made the bill a Government measure. He (Mr. Campbell) not only voted for prohibition but worked for it. Public sentiment was favorable to prohibition. But the government had not harkened to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls. The Laurier Government gave us the plebiscite; but three members of the Cabinet had campaigned against prohibition. The members of this Legislature should do everything possible to suppress drunkenness in Charlottetown. He thought it would intensify the evil, let us pass some reasonable law for the city. If the people require this law there should be a petition from them. The country members do not know that the citizens want such a law. Some of the clauses in the bill are extreme. He thought that if the Leader of the Government did his duty he would introduce a license law to augment the revenue of the country. They had license in Ontario and the revenue was materially augmented by it. There did not seem to him to be such difference in Charlottetown and

CLOTHING The Family Question of the Day is how to get Boys' Clothing that wear well.

Our Clothes Please the Boys. Shorey's, Halcroft's, Lailley, Watson's, Boisseau, McKenna, Thomston's, Clayton's, Vineberge's, Saxe & Co., Horsefall's and others.

Shorey's Make is Guaranteed. All our patterns for Spring, 1899, are new and the price right. The styles speak for themselves. We Sell Shorey's GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

JAS. PATON & CO. FIT-REFORM SUITS ARE ON THE JUMP. The makers of Fit-Reform Clothing are responsible for every stitch and every thread that goes into each garment.

If anything goes wrong they make it right. They pay for all mistakes and secure wearers against imperfect cloth, poor make and bad fit. Whatever is not up to your expectation return and get your money back.

Only such Clothing can well stand a guarantee so complete. Suits and Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. TROUSERS, \$3, \$4, \$5. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.

BUY YOUR Hats, Caps, Clothing and Carpets AT PROWSE BROS The Wonderful Cheap Men.

der the Scott Act and the existing regulation. He had failed to observe the alarming prevalence of drunkenness referred to by the leader of the Government. The members of the Legislature should set a good example, and he believed that if the Leader were to do his duty he would bring down a bill providing for the disqualification of every member elect bringing liquor into his district during an election. Such a law would have his support. Mr. Birch spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Arthur Peters was opposed to the measure, which should have been introduced by petition. He would support a proper license law. The principle of license was recognized in the present bill. Why pass this law when the province has the power to prohibit? There were clauses in the bill that were outrageous, and the club clause, in so far as it had a bearing upon the Charlottetown Club, was a piece of petty spite on the part of the Leader. It was admitted that the club was well conducted, yet it would be closed up while a man across the street could sell as much as he liked. He could tell the Leader that the measure would not pass. With regard to the use of liquor during election campaigns he thought the Leader of the Government and the hon member for New London were in about the same boat. The House went into committee on the bill, when considerable discussion took place, a great deal of opposition was manifested. Finally the Premier considered it best to report progress, and suggested that a conference on the measure should take place, with a view of framing a bill that might be less objectionable, using this one as a skeleton. The House then adjourned.

The attention of the House on Friday was devoted, for the most part, to matters of routine, questions and private bills. During the afternoon his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor came to the House and formally assented to the Hillsborough bridge bill.

THE ESTIMATES. The estimated expenditure of the Government of Prince Edward Island for the year 1899 is as follows: Administration of Justice, \$6,780; County Stipendiary Magistrate, \$600; Crown Prosecutions in Magistrate Courts, \$300; Jail, Queen's County, \$2,380; Jail, Prince County, \$980; Jail, King's County, \$470; Law Courts, Charlottetown, \$1,900; Court House, Georgetown, \$110; County Courts, \$2,830; Total Justice Administration, \$16,820; Boards of Health, \$60; Coroners Inquests, \$150; Department of Agriculture, \$50; Dairy Associations, bonus, \$200; Executive Council mileage of members, \$300; Printing, Stationery, and Miscellaneous, \$80; EDUCATION: Chief Superintendent's salary, \$1,200; Chief Superintendent's travelling expenses, \$100; Clerk to Chief Superintendent, \$600; Inspectors of Schools, \$2,400; Inspectors of French Schools, \$150; Principal P. W. College and Normal School, \$1,200; First Professor, \$1,000; Second Professor, \$1,000; Third Professor, \$900; Fourth Professor, \$800; Instructor in Book-keeping, \$200; District Teachers Salary, \$113,250; District Board, \$400; Scholarships, \$450; Printing, Stationery, and Miscellaneous, \$50; Fuel, repairs to P. W. C. and Normal School, \$710; Total Education, \$126,000; Elections, \$500; Hospital for the Insane, \$18,800; Interest on loans, bonds, debentures and trust funds, \$18,900; Inspectors of Houses, \$900; Legislation, \$7,630; Lunatic Asylum, \$3,500; Telephone Company, subsidy, \$50; Provincial Rifle Association, \$100; Queen Square Gardens, \$200; Institution for Deaf and Dumb, \$100; School for Blind, Halifax, \$300; Fire Department, Charlottetown, \$650; St. Ann's, Summerside, \$50; Mrs. Mary W. Jones, \$800; MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE: Papers, Legislative Assembly grants, \$2,630; Executive Council, \$750; Postage and rent of P. O. boxes, \$450; Postage, Maintenance, \$3,500; Public Lands Department, \$1,135; Provincial Secretary-Treasurer's Department, \$3,880; Provincial Auditor's Department, \$1,175; Provincial Building, \$1,215; Registrar Office, Charlottetown, \$2,890; Registrar Office, Summerside, \$1,151; Transportation, \$25; S. engrossing, printing, etc., salary, \$1,000; Assistant, stationery & supplies, \$750; Public Works Department, \$3,475; PERILS, QUEEN'S COUNTY: Cranberry Hillsboro' River, \$42; McNeill's River, \$45; Elliot River, \$100; China Point, \$50; Richard Kirwin, \$50; Floes, Charlottetown, Southport, Rocky Point, \$150; East and West River Ferry, \$1,000; Steamer Southport repairs, etc., \$200; Ferry str. Elliot, Charlottetown and Rocky Point, \$1,000; Hillsboro, Charlottetown & Southport, \$5,800; PERILS, PRINCE COUNTY: Elliot River, \$95; Summerside & Hillsboro' Point, \$1,400; PERILS, KING'S COUNTY: Poplar Point, \$100; Cardigan, \$100; Georgetown and Lower Montserrat, \$2,550; Annapolis, Lot 36, \$2,000; Beach Point, \$15; Total, Perils, \$12,877; Wharves for three Comities, \$2,000; Packets, \$2,245; Right of Way, \$2,500; Roads, \$14,000; Annapolis, \$2,000; Supervisors, \$20,000; Bridges, \$675; Telephone, \$215; Miscellaneous Public Works, \$400; Debenture sinking fund, \$1,000; Unforeseen, \$1,000; New Annex for Insane, \$15,000; New Vault in Provincial Building, \$80; Total, \$126,597.

The Always Busy Store STANLEY BROS. 39 Cts. Per Yd. The fame of our 39c. Dress Goods Sale has gone abroad. The variety and high grade of the goods offered has introduced it into hundreds of households in the country, as well as in the city. The people know a good thing when they see it—that accounts for the popularity of this sale. This season's offerings include Navy Blues, Blacks, Light and Dark Fabrics, in Silk and Wool and all Wool, Clan Tartans, Fancy Mixtures, etc. The greatest variety yet offered. 39 Cts. Send for Samples. Stanley Bros. Everywhere

Millinery at Perkins', Fine Flowers and Foliage in every desirable style, New Laces, New Ribbons, Birds, Aigrettes, Straw and Fancy Braids, Millinery and Dress Ornaments, Plain and Fancy Chiffons, Crowns, Millinery Ornaments, etc., etc. People are not slow now-a-days in finding out where the cheapest goods can be found for the least money—they tell us every day how very superior our Gingham, Prints, Galateas, Ducks, Piques and other Cottons. Are to any they have seen elsewhere. The Millinery Leaders. F. Perkins & Co., The Money Saving Store.

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

DIED.

In this city on the 8th inst. George Alley, Judge of the County Court of Queen's County, in the 56th year of his age.

At Fullerton's Marsh, Lot 48, on Sunday morning 7th inst., Duncan McGregor aged 33 years.

At Fairville, Lot 49 on the 5th inst., Ronald Carmichael, in the 56 year of his age.

THE SPRING MONTHS

Are most likely to get your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SEVERE SALT RHEUM. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of Salt Rheum three years ago, and I had no return of it since.

HAIR GOODS.

We keep a full line of Ladies' Hair Switches in all colors, which cannot be detected from your natural hair.

Send for samples of our New Spring Dress Goods, state what color you prefer, and we will be pleased to mail you samples.

THEY'RE PRETTY THEY'RE GOOD THEY'RE CHEAP

Sentner, McLeod & Co., Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald left here for Montreal on Saturday morning last.

The schooner Ruby, of Grand Banks, at North Sydney, C. B. arrived on Saturday last with flag at half-mast for the loss of two of her crew.

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ACCORDING to several English papers, the Earl of Cadogan has decided to resign the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, owing to ill-health. The Earl, however, has been induced to postpone his tender of his resignation until after the Duke of York's promised visit to Ireland. The Earl of Doneraile, it is said, will be designated as his successor.

SIR SAUNDERS FLEMING of Ottawa has published an address to the British people in which he deprecates the action of the British Government in withdrawing from an arrangement under which Great Britain was to bear five-eighths of the cost of the Pacific cable. Sir Saunders hopes that his decision reached by the Imperial Government is not final.

IBRAHIM ALI, whom General Lord Kitchener sent upon a mission to Ibrahim's uncle, the Sultan of Darfour, has returned to Cairo. Ibrahim Ali, found upon reaching Darfour that his uncle had been de-throned by Ali Dinar. The latter on the appearance of Ibrahim Ali, turned out his troops and routed the escort of General Lord Kitchener's envoy, numbering 150, of whom 120 were killed.

At a meeting of the Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction held in Quebec, on Wednesday last week, at which chiefly routine business was transacted, the Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mr. McMillan, was represented by Abbe McMillan. This is the first time that the representative of a Bishop from outside the Province has been in Council, but the rights in this case is conceded because the Magdalen Islands, which belongs to this Province, are in the ecclesiastical diocese of Charlottetown.—Exchange.

THE crisis in the Transvaal is beginning to overshadow all other topics of public interest in London. There is an uneasy feeling in official circles. Despite the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is not known to suffer from any indisposition, he left town suddenly on Monday, an unusual thing for him to do. His private secretary steadily concealed his destination. The Secretary of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in a parliamentary speech, the general opinion is that the country has reached a point of tolerance of Oom Paul's diplomacy. It is felt that something must be done to terminate the present unbearable situation.

In our obituary column today will be found notice of the death of Judge Alley, of the County Court of Queen's County. He had been ill most of the winter, and lately gradually sank until death came early Saturday morning. George Alley was the only son of Thomas Alley, Esq., and was born on the 22nd of January, 1844.

After a course of study at the Central Academy, he entered the law office of the late Hon. W. H. Pope, afterwards County Judge of Prince County. Subsequently he read law with the late John Lawson, Q. C., and the then prominent firm of Haviland & Brecken. He was called to the bar in 1865, and then began a successful legal career. Entering into partnership with Mr. J. H. Davies (now Sir Louis Davies), he continued in active practice until elevated to the Bench when the late Hon. Edward Palmer was made Chief Justice. His ability as a Judge was soon recognized, and he had for many years enjoyed the confidence and respect of his colleagues in the County Court of Queen's County as well as of the public at large. He had, to an unusual degree, the faculty of taking pains. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. The members of the legal profession walked in procession in front of the hearse.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

REYDARD KIPING has consented to accept the degree of L. D. from McGill.

The steamer Campans, from Montreal, made her first trip to this port last week.

Nearly everybody needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best that money can buy.

The late George F. Baird ex M. P. P. of St. John N. B. left personal estate valued at \$150,000 and \$5000 real estate.

The Cabinet Council at Madrid has decided to devote 5,000,000 pesetas to improve the fortifications in the Canary Islands.

The Prince Edward Island Magazine for May just received. It has an interesting table of contents, to which we will refer next week.

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A GOOD many lobster traps were destroyed on the north side of the Island by Thursday's storm. Some of the fishermen lost about all of their traps and lines. This is a serious set back to them right at the beginning of the season. Those who had no gear out were the lucky ones.—Agriculturist.

ACCORDING to several English papers, the Earl of Cadogan has decided to resign the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, owing to ill-health. The Earl, however, has been induced to postpone his tender of his resignation until after the Duke of York's promised visit to Ireland. The Earl of Doneraile, it is said, will be designated as his successor.

SIR SAUNDERS FLEMING of Ottawa has published an address to the British people in which he deprecates the action of the British Government in withdrawing from an arrangement under which Great Britain was to bear five-eighths of the cost of the Pacific cable. Sir Saunders hopes that his decision reached by the Imperial Government is not final.

IBRAHIM ALI, whom General Lord Kitchener sent upon a mission to Ibrahim's uncle, the Sultan of Darfour, has returned to Cairo. Ibrahim Ali, found upon reaching Darfour that his uncle had been de-throned by Ali Dinar. The latter on the appearance of Ibrahim Ali, turned out his troops and routed the escort of General Lord Kitchener's envoy, numbering 150, of whom 120 were killed.

At a meeting of the Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction held in Quebec, on Wednesday last week, at which chiefly routine business was transacted, the Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mr. McMillan, was represented by Abbe McMillan. This is the first time that the representative of a Bishop from outside the Province has been in Council, but the rights in this case is conceded because the Magdalen Islands, which belongs to this Province, are in the ecclesiastical diocese of Charlottetown.—Exchange.

THE crisis in the Transvaal is beginning to overshadow all other topics of public interest in London. There is an uneasy feeling in official circles. Despite the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is not known to suffer from any indisposition, he left town suddenly on Monday, an unusual thing for him to do. His private secretary steadily concealed his destination. The Secretary of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in a parliamentary speech, the general opinion is that the country has reached a point of tolerance of Oom Paul's diplomacy. It is felt that something must be done to terminate the present unbearable situation.

In our obituary column today will be found notice of the death of Judge Alley, of the County Court of Queen's County. He had been ill most of the winter, and lately gradually sank until death came early Saturday morning. George Alley was the only son of Thomas Alley, Esq., and was born on the 22nd of January, 1844.

After a course of study at the Central Academy, he entered the law office of the late Hon. W. H. Pope, afterwards County Judge of Prince County. Subsequently he read law with the late John Lawson, Q. C., and the then prominent firm of Haviland & Brecken. He was called to the bar in 1865, and then began a successful legal career. Entering into partnership with Mr. J. H. Davies (now Sir Louis Davies), he continued in active practice until elevated to the Bench when the late Hon. Edward Palmer was made Chief Justice. His ability as a Judge was soon recognized, and he had for many years enjoyed the confidence and respect of his colleagues in the County Court of Queen's County as well as of the public at large. He had, to an unusual degree, the faculty of taking pains. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. The members of the legal profession walked in procession in front of the hearse.

Lime, Lime.

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

C. LYONS & CO. May 10, 1899.

Farms for Sale.

The following farms are offered by private sale upon easy terms: 90 acres on Sonrisa Line Road, Lot 45 near Harmony Station, formerly occupied by the late Lanchlin McDonald, will be sold at a bargain.

67 acres on Grove Pine Road, Lot 66, formerly owned by Mark McDonald, also formerly owned by Mark McDonald and situate a short distance south of the above farm.

75 acres on the Cardigan Road, Lot 8, formerly owned by Daniel Mooney, 80 acres on Lot 54, on the north side of the Launching Road, formerly owned by Angus D. Campbell. There is a cheese factory on the corner of this farm.

About 30 acres near Cardigan Bridge, lying between the Grand River and St. George's Roads, formerly owned by Thomas Garland.

58 acres at Drumore, Lot 37, formerly owned by Owen Wisem. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs A. McDonald, Barristers at Law, Charlottetown. April 12, 1899.—4

EPPS'S COCOA

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

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898—201

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS. The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world.

This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses.

P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent, Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

A BIG SECRET!

How to Save Money.

If there is one store in Charlottetown where you can always depend on getting the very best value for your money, without doubt that store is

WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail, Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

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

Cases and Bales of New Spring Goods.

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

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

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods

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

We Want Your Trade, Give Us a Try.

Weeks and Co.

The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing for Everyone

At 25 to 35 per cent. less

Than regular prices.

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

We bought the goods cheap, and we can sell cheap, 1,000 pairs Pants from 50 cents a pair up, lots at half the regular prices.

If you want Clothing come our way. It will be dollars in your pocket.

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

R. H. Ramsay & Co THE MODEL STORE,

New Prowse Building, Grafton Street, Charlottetown.

Read, Reflect, Then Act

On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this:

This fellow Ramsay makes a great noise for a young fellow. He blows a good deal about what he can do, and he says it with as much assurance as if he had been in the business fifty years.

But this is one of the great faults of the young men of the day, thinking they KNOW IT ALL whether they do or not. But this fellow seems to have a ring of sincerity about him, and if he has the stock which he claims to have, he's got a nice stock, he's got the goods I want; he's got them at a smaller price than I have been paying for them.

However, it don't cost anything to drop in and see his goods, and I am going to do it next time I go to Charlottetown. I'll just cut this advertisement out of this paper, put it in my pocket, take it with me, chuck it down at 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 be long any more about his goods and values. Now that's logic. Honor bright. Ain't that the way you will reason it out? But will you take the trouble to test it? We will see.

Cloth Department.

Charlottetown Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Tryon Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, English and Scotch Tweeds.

Tweeds 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 53c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 85c., \$2.10 per yard. Home made and imported Flannels.—RAMSAY & CO.

BOOTS & 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 favorably with any ever shown in the city. But space in press cost money, an inspection of the Boots and Shoes does not.—RAMSAY & CO.

Gents' Furnishings.

Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps, and everything in this line.—RAMSAY & CO. Ready-to-Wear Clothing Department. Childrens' Boys' Men's.

Our display is as good and our prices as low on these goods as to be had on P. E. Island. Stock entirely new.—RAMSAY & CO.

Trunks and Valises.

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

THE MODEL STORE.

Great Furniture Sale

Change in Business.

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

All Accounts Due Us

Must be settled at once, bills are now being rendered.

If You Want Furniture, You'll Find We Mean Business.

If Your Account is Past Due, You'll Find We Mean Business.

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

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are. He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Dominion Parliament.

Mr. MARTIN, of Prince Edward Island, is again to the front with the financial and railway claims of his province. The argument that he made last year is remembered as one of the most complete statements hitherto furnished of the financial relations of Prince Edward Island to the Dominion. On Monday, 1st inst., on a motion for railway papers with particular reference to branch railway from Southport to Murray Harbor, Mr. Martin went again into the whole subject. He points out that Prince Edward Island is obliged to find an outside market for its farm produce, and that as winter transportation is precarious and expensive it is necessary to send abroad the produce within a limited time. Every consideration should be given under these circumstances to the desire of the farmers to get their goods to the proper seaport as cheaply and expeditiously as possible. Mr. Martin states that the railways on Prince Edward Island have cost that province on an average of \$14,000 per mile of its own money, but only \$3,000 from the Dominion treasury. Every other province has drawn more from railways from the Dominion than from its own treasury. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated of any Canadian Province. It entered Confederation with a larger mileage of road per head of its population than any other province had at that time. To-day every province in the Dominion has more railway in proportion to population than Prince Edward Island, and most of the railway construction in other provinces has been provided at the expense of the Dominion Treasury. Ontario has now one mile of road for each 321 people; Quebec for each 470; New Brunswick for each 226; Nova Scotia for each 490; Manitoba for each 103; British Columbia for each 114; North West Territories for each 55, and Prince Edward Island only one mile for each 517 people. Yet when Prince Edward Island entered Confederation it had a mile of railway for each 480 persons. In the whole Dominion, since then, the railway mileage has increased 700 per cent. and the population only 33 per cent. The population of Prince Edward Island has increased 14 per cent., and only 6 per cent. has been added to the railway mileage. The financial basis of union between Prince Edward Island and Canada was carefully worked out by the parties to the compact. The authorized expenditure for the canal, the intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railway was estimated. An allowance was made to Prince Edward Island on the basis of the real and prospective indebtedness. But instead of the estimated expenditure of \$65,000,000 on this great enterprise there has been an actual expenditure of \$148,000,000. If it had been known that this expenditure would be incurred, Prince Edward Island would have been allowed one-fifth of the excess. This would have given the province over two million dollars additional. Mr. Martin now asks that this expenditure shall be made on certain railways in Prince Edward Island. These railways were provided for by resolutions of the late Government. The one which formed the basis of the motion was promised by the Minister of Marine. The terms of union and the necessities of the people call for the fulfilment of these obligations. Mr. Martin referred to the undertaking of the local Government to assist the enterprise. Mr. McDonald, of King's, discussed this question two years ago with great clearness and at some length. Monday he contented himself with a brief statement that the case of the province was unanswerable, and referred to one branch railway that was very much required in his own county, namely a short line to Elmira in the direction of East Point from Souris. Sir Louis Davies, who was the only Minister to remain in the Chamber during Mr. Martin's appeal, and whose attention Mr. Martin had frequently called to the documents and statistics which he was presenting, briefly stated his agreement with the view that the Dominion owed something to Prince Edward Island. He mentioned the arrangement in contemplation as to the Hillsborough bridge, and hoped before the session was over that he would be able to bring down something beneficial to Prince Edward Island. The Minister agreed that the late Government was committed to these enter-

prise, and hoped that the present Government would carry them forward. S. D. S. BUDGET SPEECH. The budget statement of this year, made in the House of Commons on Tuesday of last week, by Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, was not awaited with in excess interest, as no one expected any disclosures or tariff changes of importance. The house was fairly well filled, and the front seats in the gallery were occupied when the finance minister took the floor amid applause from the ministerial benches. In opening his speech, Hon. Mr. Fielding said he was called upon to review the most prosperous period yet seen in the history of Canada. General activity of business the world over had to be acknowledged, but the tariff policy adopted by this government was a contributing cause to this prosperity. After reviewing the finances of the year which closed last June, the details of which were printed long ago in the blue books, the finance minister took up the record of the current year, ending June, 1899. The revenue for ten months of the year now expiring is \$37,232,000, or \$5,077,000 more than last year. Allowing a proportionate increase over the last two months of last year, the revenue for the year will be \$46,632,000. The expenditure for ten months was \$24,483,000 more than last year. Allowing for a proportionate increase, the current outlay for the year would be \$42,026,000, leaving a surplus of \$4,606,000. (Long continued government cheers.) In addition to this current expenditure there has been a capital expenditure of \$7,163,000, and \$1,500,000 more would be required before the end of June, making the total capital expenditure \$8,663,000. Notwithstanding the surplus there would be a net addition of \$1,700,000 to the debt, after allowing for increased sinking fund assets. (Continued opposition laughter.) The finance minister said that Canadian three per cents are now selling at 102 to 104, and 2 1/2 per cents at 91 and 92. Passing to the fiscal year beginning next July, Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that the estimated increase of expenditure over this year was \$563,000, and it was expected that the revenue would be as large as this year. The government had floated no loans this year, but had on two occasions discounted treasury notes of half a million pounds sterling. Interest was paid at 3 1/2 per cent. Speaking of the Yukon finances, Mr. Fielding explained that last year that district cost about \$700,000, and yielded to the revenue about double that much. During ten months of this year, the Yukon cost \$1,148,000, and had yielded \$795,000, but the finance minister expects that there will be no deficit by the time the year is out, as the royalties on last winter's operations will then be collected. Mr. Fielding then went on to defend the increased and growing expenditure of the present administration. He argued that if the late government had remained in power the expenditure would have been much larger than it had been in previous years, and perhaps larger than the amount spent by this ministry. The finance minister went into elaborate calculations to show what Mr. Foster would probably have spent this year if he were in power. He figured this out to about \$900,000 more than the amount actually expended. Having explained away the increase of expenditure, Mr. Fielding told how hard it was to cut down the outlay in view of the strong demand for local appropriations. Taking up the trade of Canada, Mr. Fielding showed an increase of exports and imports during the last few years. He stated that the growth of commerce has been sixty-six million dollars in two years, which was nine millions more than the total increase for the previous eighteen years. The mineral production had doubled since 1893, and increased 33 per cent. last year. The comparison was carried into savings banks deposits, note circulation, insurance, record of failures, clearing house returns, railways and street railways. Passing on to the discussion of the operation of preferential trade, Mr. Fielding stated that he hoped to find some increase in the West India trade, by virtue of the concessions made to the British islands. He remarked, however, that the concession made by the United States to cane sugar as against beet sugar was equal to that made by Canada. Mr. Fielding's outlook on the West India trade was not generally hopeful. He was glad to be able to say that by recent United States regulations British and foreign ships would be allowed to trade between Porto Rico and the United States. The finance minister affirmed that the national policy had not been continued. He read lists of articles placed on the free list formerly dutiable and those on which duty had been reduced.

British manufacturers were so busy and prosperous that they did not take the trouble to exploit new markets. But the situation would have been worse if the tariff reduction had not taken place and if the preference had been withheld. As to the question of a return preference by Great Britain for Canadian goods, Mr. Fielding would not set his face against such a policy. He could see great advantage in it. It might come about, but when it did the change would be in consequence of the first step taken two years ago by this government. If there was no preference on the British statute book, such preference for Canada now existed in the hearts of the British people. Mr. Fielding proceeded at 9 o'clock to the statement that he had no tariff changes to propose, not even in the oil duty. As to oil, he however, proposed to abolish all restrictions on the manner of importation except those necessary for safety. Dealers would be allowed to import in tank cars, tank vessels, barrels or tin cans. Inspection fees would be abolished, but steps would be taken to impose penalties for the sale of oil that was not up to the standard, and beyond that no trouble would be given. "We do not propose to change or reduce the tariff," said Mr. Fielding. "I admit that it is not perfect, but there are reasons why it should not be disturbed." The first reason was that tariff liability was necessary to keep business steady. Second, it was only nine months ago that the full trade preference had come into force, and therefore the tariff conditions were comparatively new. Third, it was not advisable to make tariff changes while negotiations with the United States were in progress. Speaking of these negotiations, Mr. Fielding said Canadians were not as anxious for reciprocity as they were two years ago. Freer trade relations would all ways be desirable, but Canadians were never so well able as now to do without them. The negotiations would be resumed. If they failed, Canada will go on her present course with firmness and self-reliance. The general feeling was that Canada would have a fair treaty on one at all. In conclusion, the finance minister uttered a note of warning. This was a time of great prosperity, but the pendulum might swing the other way. Not every year was a finance minister able to make such a showing as he had made today. We could not always have good crops and good prices. If people would take a word of advice, they would not clap on too much sail, so that when the check came they would be able to maintain Canada's position as the greatest colony of the greatest empire in the world. Mr. Fielding closed at 9:30, having spoken three and a half hours. Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate.

Wednesday, 3rd inst, was private members' day, and the afternoon was mainly occupied with the discussion of a resolution moved by Mr. Rutherford, (Liberal) of British Columbia, in favor of the establishment of a permanent railway commission. The resolution was talked out at 6 o'clock and the evening sitting was devoted to the debate. A Conservative caucus was held in the morning. A committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the Brockville election, and it was decided to press on the government at once for details of the proposed redistribution measure. The probability is that the debate on the budget will be short and that no amendment will be moved from the opposition side, as there are no changes to be made in the tariff. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper probably return to the discussion of the Yukon charges, and it need not cause much surprise if he should probably take the responsibility of making direct and formal charges. Wednesday Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper called the attention of the government to the fact that while United States vessels arriving at Vancouver or Victoria from Skagway were allowed to go and come without hindrance, Canadian craft reaching Skagway from Victoria were subject to annoyances and inconvenient delays, visitations and impositions by the United States custom authorities. Sir Charles Hibbert suggested that respectivity in this treatment might be useful, but Sir Richard Cartwright suggested an appeal to Washington. Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Rutherford of Halifax that the government had returned to Peterson and Tate the ten thousand pounds guarantee deposited by the contractor as security for the fulfillment of the contract. The other ten thousand pounds deposited as a forfeit was still retained. Mr. Sifton explained that the immigration this year included 4,073 Douk hobors, 163 Finlanders, 16 Menonites and 1,494 Galicians. Sir Louis Davies has come to a presumably final decision in the length of lobsters. The ten and a half inch regulation will be abandoned and the legal permissibility length will be fixed at nine inches.

It is reported that the Pope has sent a magnificent gold ring with a superb diamond in it to Dr. Mazzoni who was called in by Dr. Lapponi during the Pontiff's late illness. At this season of the year in Rome the Holy Communion is brought to the house of the sick and infirm—those who cannot come to the parish church to fulfill their Easter duties. A special interest is attached to one of these infirm persons to whom the parish priest of St. Maria in Traspontina brought the Blessed Sacrament on Friday morning. This is a certain Henry Hoy, a German, who is 104 years of age, and who, in his early life, served under Napoleon I. He must also have served the Pontiff, as he now enjoys a Pontifical pension. On Easter Tuesday, writes the Belgian Correspondent of the New Era, of London, Abbe Philippe de Ribaucourt celebrated for the first time the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the Church of Perck, the chief residence of his parents. The whole parish kept the feast, at which His Beatitude Goossens, the Archbishop of the diocese, assisted pontificaly, having at his side Mgr. Griensens and Canon Van Olmen, his secretaries. At the communion a most touching ceremony was seen. The young priest distributed the Holy Communion to his parents. At the banquet given in the chateau, where all the members of the family de Ribaucourt were gathered together, Cardinal Goossens made a speech which greatly touched all present and will be remembered by them all. The official organ of the Bishop of Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, contains the following episcopal instruction: "The reckless attacks directed against our holy religion at public meetings and in the newspapers, the open and secret efforts at destruction, through which it is sought to bring about in Austria wholesale defections from the church, require our most fervent prayers for Divine protection and the mercy of Providence for those who, as stray sheep, have abandoned the fold of Christ. May He enlighten and fortify those who are in danger of taking that unhappy decision. Prayers in this sense are hereby ordered in all parish and monastic churches within the diocese."

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Could Only Whisper. Often Colds settle on the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, and make the voice hoarse and husky, and an effort to speak, distressing. It may be reduced to a whisper or lost entirely for a while. In cases of this kind nothing will so soon give relief and restore the voice as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This is what Mrs. J. Smith, Caladonia, Ont., writes: "A year ago I had a very severe cold which settled on my throat. I got so bad I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. I tried several cough medicines but got very little relief until I used two and one-half bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me." Price 25c.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure constipation without any griping, weakening or sickening. Price 25c., all druggists. MISCELLANEOUS. A son of Erin and an Englishman, who were both very good workmen took a job by the piece from a petty contractor; but having worked at it for a time, they found out to their cost it was not paying. Said George to Pat: "Well, Pat, I think we could earn more money if I had a piece of string." Pat—An' shure, for what? George—To take you round and exhibit you for a monkey. Pat—Fah, an' shure you'd want another man, George. George—What for, Pat? Pat—Why, to tell the people which end the monkey was on!

Pain Ceased First Day. Mrs. Mary O'Dell, 262 Dunn Ave., Toronto, writes: "I have used Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and they cured me of a severe attack of Rheumatism. The pain ceased after the first day's trial of the remedy." Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. "Rheas take unto themselves wings when they are so hotly wished for." "What kind of riches is meant?" "And the smart boy at the bottom of the class said, 'They must be ostriches.'"

Port Mulgrave, June 5, 1897. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Dear Sirs,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used. Wm. Joseph Hart.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is such a simple, safe and efficacious remedy for Worms of all kinds, that no other should be used. No purgative needed afterwards. Price 25c. Milburn's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, yellow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative power of LAXA LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure. Refuse all substitutes or imitations of the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild S. rawberry, most of these are absolutely dangerous.

Are You Weak? There's a Remedy that will make you strong; give you vitality and energy; invigorate the heart; enrich the blood; make the pale cheeks rosy. It's Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mrs. Mehlmanbocher, who lives at 29 Ann St., Berlin, Ont., made the following statement: "I have suffered from nervous prostration and general debility for the past four years, often despairing of a cure. Since I have taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, however, the future looks bright to me. I have taken four boxes of them and the benefit I derived is wonderful. They have made my nerves strong, restored their elasticity and given me physical strength to a greater degree than I could have anticipated. Beyond doubt, they are the best restoratives for nerve trouble, weakness, debility, etc., in existence, and I heartily recommend them to all who suffer as I did." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation and Throbbing, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Anemia, Debility, General Weakness or any condition arising from a Weak Heart, Disordered Nerves or Impoverished Blood. Sold by druggists at 50c. a box.

Queen Street Emporium. W. Grant & Co., Importers and dealers, keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of the best groceries which they sell at lowest prices. Flour, Tea, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Fish, etc., etc. SEED! SEEDS! SEEDS! A splendid selection of all kinds of clovers, timothy, peas, vetches, imported seed wheat, garden seeds, wholesale and retail. FARMING IMPLEMENTS! Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LEAPAGES OLD STAND, we are now prepared to supply all kinds of Farming Implements. We are also agents for the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Co., and the Dearing Harvesting Co. We have always on hand a full line of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, etc. Repairs of all kinds. Washing machines, wringers, and wringer repairs. All these goods are offered at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Seeds THE BEST THAT GROW. The above line is a strong one, but we stick by our motto. The Best that Grow, Our Seeds, The Best that Grow. Our Specialties. Choice Flower and Garden Vegetable Seeds. See our 1899 Catalogue or new varieties. Sweet Pea Seeds. HASZARD & MOORE. Seedsmen, Booksellers and Printers, Sunnyside.

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

Women Need Not Suffer. From those terrible side aches, back aches, headaches and the thousand and one other ills which make life full of misery. Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the Kidneys are not acting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor. Here is an instance: Mrs. Harry Fleming, St. Mary's, N.B., says: "The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the joints, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist. I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered."

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from five to twenty minutes. WEAK WOMEN Can be made strong and healthy by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Miss Skullion, 50 Turner St., O. T. says, says: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health and vigor." Wandering William—Yes, ma'am, I was once way up in me perfection. Mrs. Eastge—And what was your profession, W. W.—I was a top story burglar, ma'am! WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used. 25c., all dealers. Ask for Minard's and take no other. "Jane, did you break the china plate?" "Yes'm. You got fooled on that plate, ma'am. It's a weak un. It broke the fourth time I dropped it."

Permanent Cure of Salt Rheum. The permanent cure after permanent cure that is being published week by week has placed Burdock Blood Bitters far above all other remedies in the estimation of the sick and suffering. Even the severest and most chronic diseases that other remedies fail to relieve yield to the blood purifying, blood enriching properties of B.B.B. Salt Rheum or Eczema—that most stubborn of skin diseases, which causes such torture and is so difficult to cure with ordinary remedies—cannot withstand B.B.B.'s healing, soothing power. The case of Mrs. Jas. Sanderson, Emerson, Man., shows how effective B.B.B. is in curing Salt Rheum at its worst, and curing it to stay cured. This is what she wrote: "Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a bad case of Salt Rheum three years ago. It was so severe that my finger nails came off. I can truly say that I know of no more valuable medicine in the world than B.B.B. It cured me completely and permanently, as I have never had a touch of Salt Rheum since."

Breakfast Foods. For breakfast we have; Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, Necker's Breakfast Hominy, Self-rising Buckwheat, Tillson's pan dried Rolled Oats, Fresh Ground Oatmeal, Gold Dust Corn Meal, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Farina, Wheatlets, BEER & GOFF. GROCERS.

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GREAT Closing-Out Sale OF Furniture

As I am about retiring from Business, I will sell my whole stock of Furniture at Tremendous Discounts, FOR CASH ONLY.

This is a grand chance for farmers to secure Furniture at their own prices. Everything Must Go. Those who come first will get best choice. N. B.—All overdue accounts must be paid at once.

DR. JOHN NEWSON. Kalsomine, Alabastine, Petrol, Magnite, And all other requisites for housecleaning. Fennell & Chandler.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES. To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer. Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you. We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

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

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY. NOTICE. All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and satisfaction by applying to MISS SNELGROVE, Ap 19th—3mos Kent Street. The report that Dr. Matheson is about quitting his practice at Montague is not true. That he is about taking a post graduate course at McGill University is true and that he will resume his practice at Montague about June 25th, next, is also true. —Ap 26, 31

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