

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 31

## Calendar for July, 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 12m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 12th day, 10h. 10m. a. m.  
Last Quarter, 20th day, 4h. 16m. a. m.  
New Moon, 27th, 11h. 16m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
5	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
6	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
7	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
9	26	27	28	29	30	31	
10	27	28	29	30	31		
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## SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

You are aware that you cannot go without food and still retain your strength; yet you do neglect the exercise and recreation necessary to perfect health and long life. Why don't you buy a bicycle, ride it and add ten long years to your life? You can then, with clear brain and added energy, accomplish more than you do now, and in less time. With an easy-running Stearns Bicycle you can save enough time to enable you to make delightful outings. The Stearns is called the Yellow Fellow because of its orange finish; we have it in black if you prefer.

## MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ltd.

## D. A. Bruce

Is a name known throughout the Province and carries with it the assurance of exceptional high values at exceptional low prices.

This is especially true with our

## New Spring Suitings and Overcoatings.

Beautiful goods, beautifully made, beautifully trimmed, reduced to a low price. See our Gents' Furnishings.

## D. A. BRUCE.

## Wall Papers

## Spectacles.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS I have been in the Spectacle business, and during that time have fitted hundreds and hundreds of persons. Some had put off getting glasses so long that they could not see a large 4-inch letter A without going within 2 or 3 feet of it, and might have gone blind if they had put off getting glasses much longer. Others had been fitted, or rather misfitted, with wrong glasses by travellers and charged a great deal more than they ought to have been. This year our traveller, Mr. C. H. White, intends calling on parties at their homes in the country to test eyes and show samples of our goods. Should he call on you I bespeak for him your favorable consideration, and any order you may give him will be filled as soon as possible and guaranteed by me. Glasses can also be exchanged at the store, CAMERON BLOCK, city, if after a trial they do not prove as satisfactory as you wish.

## E. W. Taylor, CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Seekers After Insurance that Insures

Will make no mistake in placing their insurance in the World's greatest Companies (Fire and Life) represented by GOLD assets \$250,000,000.

JOHN McEACHERN, Dec 16, '97.—3 mos. Agent

## DR. MORRIS, Physician & Surgeon, Mt. Stewart.

First-Class Honor Graduate and Scholarship Winner, University of Pennsylvania.

Formerly Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Howard Hospital and Infirmary of Philadelphia, afterwards Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Arrangements made that in a few days Telephone or Telegraph calls from Montreal, Quebec, Fort Augustus and surrounding districts, also Bedford and other Stations, will be forwarded to office free of charge and promptly attended to.

May 5, '97

## North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, \$80,082,727.

TRANSACTIONS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent, Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 21, 1898.—ly

## An Advertisement

(Secured Heart Review.)

ANGELICISM AS IT IS.

In a thoughtful and scholarly article on "Angelicism as it is," in the current issue of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, the Rev. Luke Rivington, himself a convert to the church from Anglicanism, presents some of the difficulties with which an Anglican clergyman has to contend in his efforts to prevent members of his flock from "going over to Rome." With the isolation of the church of England is referred to an inquiring mind the Anglican clergyman is very much at a loss how to account for it satisfactorily, for every one knows that it is simply a matter of fact that no one belonging to the Greek schism has ever condescended to "receive" in an Anglican church. This difficulty is met by saying "it will come." And there are many other things that are "to come," according to some of the Anglican clergy. Agreement as to vital doctrines between the bishops is "to come," a wind which will prevent the hurricanes that sometimes lift young men and young women off their feet and out of the path of rectitude into the path of vice. "I want to do something great, to accomplish some great achievement," says the young man, and meantime he neglects the little beginnings which lead to such results and are essential to their achievement. "It's so like a boy to do so. It's so like a girl. It's so like a young man or a young woman to act that way."

Thus foolishly fond parents, and thoughtless friends exclaim, adding, "they have no harm in it. Fiddlesticks! They are not acting as the boy, or girl, or young man, or young woman ought to act, and so they are seeking evil and it will be a great mercy if they escape it. These little beginnings of evil must be resisted. 'Twas only a little word, quip-quick, but sharp and cutting, hurled at a dear old aunt, or, perhaps, grandmother; nay, not infrequently at mother or father. 'I didn't mean it,' you afterwards explain. But, if your heart was full of the right kind of spirit you would have uttered it? Mind your 'little words' hereafter. What a mockery of love! We say the blindest things, the meanest words, to our nearest, who ought to be dearest. But let us not console ourselves with the thought that this is quite natural. Let us be honest with ourselves and recognize the underlying meanness that is in it. We take from others much that we will not take from our relatives, because we know that they will make us pay in some way for our outrages against them. Any kind of temper, we think, will do for relatives who, we seem to imagine, have no right to expect so much from us as have strangers, or ordinary acquaintances. How many who decided that they were "men now" at twenty-one, and would brook no counsel or direction, find themselves nearing thirty, with several good years lost following some will-o'-the-wisp that looked like greatness? They made a high jump, but it did not put them far ahead, and it is well if it did not strain them beyond recovery. They never began life—they just jumped into the midst of things—and oh, how lonely they must have found it, when in deep water, with nothing but their pride to sustain them!

Local and Special News

"I know very well how to cure hams," said Orrie, "but the trouble with me just now is how to find out the way to procure them."

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

"Since last year I have had serious heart trouble caused by malaria. Shortness of breath, smothering spells, restless, violent palpitation, etc., often made me gasp for breath. On procuring Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I found to my surprise and delight that they gave almost instant relief. I got healthy, restful sleep, my heart troubles disappeared, and I now feel very well and strong indeed." Mr. Hugh Moore, Ingersoll, Ontario. Make this statement for the public good.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Those who go to law for damages, are pretty sure to get them.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

DEAR SIR,—I was troubled with pain in the back for months, and after trying several remedies, without effect, thought I would use Hayward's Yellow Oil. I am glad to say that after using two bottles I am completely cured. I cannot recommend this excellent remedy too highly.

MISS ANNA CHAPMAN, South River, Ont.

PROVIDENCE THANKED.

It is with pleasure that I recommend B. B. B. for the cure of indigestion and impure blood. I had tried many medicines, but received no benefit, until I used B. B. B. and I was cured.

MRS. WM. LOCKE, Chatham, Ont.

BABY WAS CURED.

DEAR SIR,—I can highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry. It cured my baby of Diarrhoea after all other means failed, so I give highest praise. It is excellent for all bowel complaints.

Mrs. CHAS. BERRY, Harlow, Ont.

The best way to secure a legacy is to go at it with a will.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

St. Martin, Que., May 16 1896

J. C. RICHMOND & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—Last November my child took a nail in his knee causing inflammation so severe that I was advised to take him to Montreal and have the limb amputated to save his life.

A neighbor advised us to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which we did, and within three days my child was all right, and I feel so grateful that I send you this testimonial, that my experience may be of benefit to others.

LOUIS GARNIER.

With thankfulness their restoration to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Think of the vast army who have been cured by this medicine.

Men, women, and children, who have suffered the consequence of impure blood, eruptions, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness.

They have tried other medicines and have failed to obtain relief. They used Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did them good. They persevered in its use and it accomplished permanent cures. Do you wonder that they praise it and recommend it to you?

Little Things.

(Catholic Review.)

How often we hear said: "Oh that is a little thing!" as if it were not worthy of any attention. Yet the little things, as they are called, have frequently much to do with success in great undertakings, and are never so unimportant as to leave one free to neglect or overlook them. That one whose life is fully occupied will necessarily find a number of "little things" to do and, indeed, the most that we can do to help others is precisely in the performance of the minor offices of life. Few of us have the means, or the opportunity of bestowing great favors; but there is no one who cannot find opportunity for granting small ones, and he is a great benefactor who willingly aids his fellow man according to his means and opportunity, be they great and frequent, or small and few; for it is the disposition in which the favor is done, not its size or frequency, that gives it chief value to it. And when something to be done, some business affair, to be carried on, some professional matter to be attended to, a single detail should be forgotten; for a seemingly insignificant circumstance may turn out to be of serious import. That far-famed lawyer, the late Charles O'Connor, used to think out every possible detail, not only of his own side of the case, but also

## Terms of Interest to Catholic Readers

(Secured Heart Review.)

ANGELICISM AS IT IS.

of the other side; so that he was prepared for every attack. And, indeed, it was said of him that, frequently, when his opponent had finished, Mr. O'Connor could still give him points. Amid the intricacies of a diagnosis, what least symptom can the physician afford to leave unconsidered? Hence the excellence of providing skilled nurses who note down everything that takes place in the doctor's absence and can therefore keep him informed of the vagaries, as well as of the steady march of the disease. Listening to the recitals of their experience, we are astonished at the number of instances in which business men point to their attention to small matters as the corner stone of their success. If young people, in their intercourse with each other, would only omit the "little familiarities" which are so often permitted, but might better be left out of the programme of their lives, they would preserve their self respect and lessen the number of regrets in after days. If parents and guardians would only notice the straws that show which way the wind blows, they might prevent the hurricanes that sometimes lift young men and young women off their feet and out of the path of rectitude into the path of vice. "I want to do something great, to accomplish some great achievement," says the young man, and meantime he neglects the little beginnings which lead to such results and are essential to their achievement. "It's so like a boy to do so. It's so like a girl. It's so like a young man or a young woman to act that way."

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Thousands Celebrate

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of New England's Puritanism, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, destined himself for the same sphere of life, and consequently to the career of either active or passive hostility to the Catholic Church, he yet found himself, when seeking after theological truth, unable to withstand the charm which that Church presented, and was at length irresistibly drawn into her bosom. We do not think there could be any stronger proof of the truth and efficacy of the Church than such examples. Here we behold human reason in its highest developments—for no intellect could possibly be keener than Father Hewitt's,—taking up the tremendous task of proving the truth of religion and faith down to the ultimate term of logical analysis, and arguing himself out of the religion in which he had been nurtured and trained, and into one despised and abhorred by his Puritan ancestors. Between the cases of Dr. Newman and Father Hewitt, in regard to the mental conflict which preceded conversion, some parallel is apparent. It is evident, too, that there was much in common between these two minds in those subtle intricacies of thought, wherein the keenness of true logical penetration, like the diamond in the rock drill, is necessary to cut through, ingrained and immemorial fallacy. They were, as a matter of fact, fast friends for many years. We mourn for the great priest, the missionary, the scholar, the masterly theologian who has quitted our company. We know that the Church will feel his loss, but God, who has been pleased to call him away, full of years and honors, and full of suffering nobly borne, will in His own good time help us to fill the void. For the sap of the immortal tree is drawn from imperishable roots on earth, to last as long as the world shall last. The fruits as they bloom are plucked for the kingdom of God, and of these the saintly soul now departed was one of the brightest and purest.—Catholic Standard and Times

Napoleon as a Catechist.

Some thirty years ago the Archbishop of Bordeaux, being at Aix les Bains, was called to visit a dying woman, daughter of a general that had become celebrated in the wars of the First Empire. The venerable prelate was moved even to tears in listening to the dying woman speak of religion; for she spoke as few could do. And having asked her who had instructed her so perfectly, he received the following answer: "Monseigneur, under God I owe my religious instruction to the Emperor Napoleon. I was on the island of St. Helena with all my family when I was only ten years of age. One day the Emperor called me to him, and taking my hand he said to me: 'My child, you are a pretty girl now, and you will be still more beautiful in a few years; nevertheless these advantages of years will expose you to great dangers in the world. And how can you overcome those dangers unless you have a large fund of religion? Unfortunately your mother cares but little about religion and your papa still less; therefore I will fulfil the obligation that rests on them; come tomorrow and I will give you your first lesson.' For two consecutive years, and several times each week, I was taught my catechism by the Emperor. Each time he made me read a lesson out loud, and then he explained it to me. When I was beginning my thirteenth year, his Majesty said to me: 'I think that you are now well enough instructed. You should soon receive your first Communion. I will have a priest come from France who will prepare you for that Great Action, and will prepare me for death.' And he kept his promise."—Ave Maria.

Albania and the Sacred Heart.

According to a writer in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for July, the present condition of the Christians of Albania under the Turkish government is anything but an enviable one. The devotion of these Catholic Christians, however, to the Sacred Heart is gaining for them many spiritual blessings which they have been for years deprived of. And yet their condition is still most pitiable. They are still the victims of the brutality and hatred of the Mussulmans, especially in the mountain districts. In Scutari, the capital, the presence of the European consuls helps to maintain order, and the zeal of the clergy has done much to improve the customs of the Catholic population. The pontifical seminary, founded in 1859, has recently been entrusted to the Jesuits by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. This seminary supplies the whole of Albania with priests. The same congregation has instituted a special missionary for the Jesuit Fathers, several of whom are constantly

## Eighty Unfortunates.

Is the Estimated Proportion in Every Hundred People in this Climate Affected with that Dread Disease Catarrh—How easily the Proportion would be Reversed if Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was Universally Used—It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder benefited me at once, and it's so easy to apply," says Rev. W. H. Main, of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Buffalo. Thousands more in professional, and in the humbler callings of life, could say Amen to this statement. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gives relief in from 10 to 60 minutes in most acute cases. Now is the season of severe weather changes, and now is the season when disease germs develop. That slight sneezing cold in the head may mean that the seeds of chronic catarrh have been sown. The tested cure is the safest and quickest. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

Selected Lives.

Selected lives are lives singled out from the mass; set apart, trained and commissioned unto a special opportunity. The basis of selection may be chiefly that of physical competency, as when men are selected for service in the army or in the athletic games. Or it may be chiefly that of intellectual culture, as in competitions for posts of honor in literary life. Or it may be chiefly that of spiritual efficiency, as when Christ selected apostles, saying: "Ye did not choose me, but I chose you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should abide." What thought is greater than this to a soul that is noble? To feel the appointing of God upon itself; to know that it is called out from the mass, selected and set apart for something! It is an exalting thought—so high that often at the first one cannot attain unto it. While we know that there are and ever have been selected lives, and while we all recognize selection in others who by their gifts and calling and opportunities are manifestly set apart in the world as its leaders, there is much difficulty for many a noble soul in conceiving of itself as one of the called. But when that thought comes home—when one is brought to feel that the anointing oil is upon one's own brow, and that life must henceforth have meanings reaching far beyond one's self and touching the destinies of others—the mind can hold few thoughts more exalting. A deep joy rises in the soul, "a tide too full for sound or foam," a sense of having caught some of Christ's meaning when he said, "I came that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly."—Exchange.

## More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation. More still is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer but it costs the consumer less, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year, are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are lauding it today than ever before.

More and still more reasons might be given why it should take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. One also Liver Pills and Hood's Pills for Headache, Stomach.

FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for weak people having heart or nerve troubles such as palpitation, throbbing, spasms, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feeling, pain in the breast, etc., are an invaluable medicine. As hundreds of certified cures bear witness. For anemia, debility, after effects of Gripe and lost appetite they are a specific.

## MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Provincial Elections.

As will be seen by the figures published elsewhere in this issue of the HERALD, the general election for the Provincial Legislature held on Wednesday last, resulted in very materially reducing the Government's majority. In several constituencies the vote is so close that the exact standing of parties cannot be determined till declaration day. In any event the Government emerges from the fight shorn, to a great extent, of the strength it possessed in the last House. Less than fifty votes distributed in a half dozen constituencies would place the Conservatives in power. The general result, taking into account all the circumstances, and all the influences brought to bear, is certainly a most emphatic warning to the Government that it does not possess the confidence of the electorate. Had the people been allowed to freely exercise the privileges of the franchise, we feel sure the Government would have been overwhelmingly defeated. That the people were not left free; but that pressure was brought to bear wherever possible, was patent to the most casual observer. All the influence of the Dominion and Provincial Governments was exerted. The civil servants were forced to vote for the administration under threats of dismissal; open bribery was unblushingly practiced, and constituencies were flooded with liquor. That the Government, with all these influences in its favor, has been able only to barely save itself, shows how strong the feeling is against it; shows that the free and independent electors reject its promises and repudiate its methods. The opposition candidates throughout the Province laid bare to the people the ruinous condition to which the recklessness and extravagance of the present administration has brought our finances. The statements were so plain, so self evident, and the indictment of the Government so complete that no defence could be made. The only financial argument attempted by the Government candidates was that our claims at Ottawa were to be submitted to arbitration, and that a large amount of money would be obtained in consequence. In order to render this election kite effect, electors were asked to believe that our claims were much more likely to be granted to a Provincial administration in sympathy with the Government at Ottawa, rather than to one opposed to it. Now, as a matter of fact, the Dominion Government has not even consented to submit our claims to arbitration. Supposing such an arbitration did take place, and an award were made in our favor, how could the Dominion Government refuse to pay it, having agreed to the conditions? One of the most patent agencies of the Government, for the purpose of procuring votes, was the army of road supervisors. These gentlemen really constitute the Government secret service. From the time the writs were issued they were on the go night and day. They sneaked into the public meetings, no doubt, for the purpose of noting the trend of public feeling, and whenever any Grit was noticed to be a little shaky in his political faith, he was strengthened and encouraged by a nice little job on the road, for which he was likely paid five times as much as it was worth. There was a time in the history of this Province when the repairing of the roads and bridges was sold by public auction to the lowest bidder. Not so now. These public works are now utilized for the purchase of votes for the Government, and the supervisors are the agents of the Government for the effective operation of the scheme. The road machine is made to do its full share of duty in this arrangement, and during the campaign it could be seen on the move from place to place wherever it was suspected the brethren were

wavering a little. With all their nefarious plans, and with all the exertions of their agents the Government have not been able to secure more than from four to six of a majority, as against sixteen when they appealed to the people. So far as the present Provincial Government are concerned, the winning of elections has ceased to be a question of policy or popularity; it has been reduced to a question of how much it will cost. Surely it is time that some drastic means were taken to stem this tide of political demoralization among our people.

To My Political Friends in the Second Electoral District of King's County

GENTLEMEN.—I avail myself of this opportunity to return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your support, your courtesy and extreme kindness to me during the recent election contest. The fight, as you are all aware, was against serious odds. Our opponents had secured a large majority of the votes of the district at the previous election; they had in their favor, all the influence of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, while the time between the issue of the writs and election was altogether too short to permit of a thorough canvass of the district. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, public opinion against the Government was so strong, and the peoples' cause, which we advocated, so commended itself to the electors that we would have been elected, if the most corrupt and scandalous methods of securing votes had not been adopted by our opponents. The supervisors and other party workers were giving jobs on the roads to every one suspected of weakening in his allegiance to the Government; money was lavishly spent and liquor flowed freely. Not was this all. My opponent thought fit to have recourse to a most sneaky, contemptible method of canvass, in the hope of arousing religious prejudice against me in certain quarters. This is something no gentleman; no honorable man would be guilty of. Rotten, indeed, must be the cause that requires to be buoyed up by such tactics, and doubly rotten must be the creature capable of having recourse to them. No one but a conscienceless nonentity could be guilty of it. We feel sure that no one more heartily despises and execrates the creature indulging such means, than the very persons whose support he thus hoped to secure. In this nefarious business he was assisted by a certain political mortar-mixer from St. Peter's. Nothing better could have been expected from this political leech, who has spent his whole life maligning his neighbors and otherwise doing the dirty work of his political bosses. After a lifetime of such unhalloved conduct, he is now evidently heartily despised by his masters. It will not be long till he "shall go down to the vile dust from which he sprang; unwept, unhonored and unsung." Despite all these influences; despite the power of the governments, of boodle, of liquor, and of slander, I reduced my opponents former majority by seventy votes and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I received the support of the free and independent electors. The opposition candidates conducted a clean and honorable campaign. So far as I am concerned, I said or did nothing during the contest that I regret; nothing that I shall ever be afraid to hear of again. It will be a pleasure to me to meet at any time, any one or all of those with whom I came in contact during the campaign. I again thank you, esteemed friends, for your support and your kindness to me, and although we did not succeed this time, I feel confident the day is not far distant when matters shall be reversed; when right and justice shall triumph over deception, injustice and slander. In anticipation of this, I shall hold myself in readiness to fight for the cause of right, whenever you may ask me. In the meantime I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McISAAC.

The Supreme Court met at Georgetown, on Friday last, disposed of the short docket and adjourned.

The overwhelming majority secured by Mr. Hackett in the first district of Prince County, is a splendid vindication of that gentleman, in view of the persecution with which his political enemies have followed him for the past year. The first district of Prince has done nobly.

St. John Sun: The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island evidently made a gallant fight against terrible odds, but it was almost too much to expect that they would defeat an administration which carried intimidation and bribery to an extent hitherto unknown in the Island province, and which had at its service the full campaign machinery of the federal government.

Montreal Star: The determined and plucky fight of the P. E. Island Conservatives, though unsuccessful, may have its beneficial effect on the local Conservatives of other provinces. In Ontario, where in all probability the next provincial general election will take place, Mr. Whitney is entering into the fight with great vigor, and Premier Hardy, who has not the magic of Sir Oliver's name to conjure with, is being warned of the danger of defeat. The Goderich Signal—a loyal Liberal sheet, plainly tells its leader that "there is a big fight before the Liberal party, and that if other constituencies are like the Hurons, the Liberals should be mending fences instead of grinning."

Montreal Gazette: One of the ideas Mr. Peters, the Liberal Premier of Prince Edward Island, is credited with entertaining, is that of a Maritime Province union. One of the provincial papers says that he intended, if sustained in the elections, to devote his attention to bringing this about. There is some sentiment in favor of the project, and the New Brunswick Legislature has put on record a resolution in its favor. It is hardly to be hoped, however, that Mr. Peters' promised efforts will be effective, for a time at least. The provinces will have to feel the effects of their extravagance somewhat more sharply before they will be inclined as a whole to surrender any of their costly little apparent independence.

ELECTION RESULTS.

Table listing election results for various constituencies including St. John's, St. John's West, St. John's East, and others, with names of candidates and their respective vote counts.

Fourth District: M. McKinnon, 316 Aiken, 313 Prowse, 438 McKinnon, 404 Majority for M. McKinnon, 3. Majority for D. A. McKinnon, 66.

Fifth District: D. Gordon, 346 Jamieson, 173 A. J. McDonald, 478 P. Peters, 280 Majority for Gordon, 173. Majority for McDonald, 198.

Correspondence.

Disgraceful Tactics of the Liberal Party in the First District of Queen's.

To the Editor of the Herald: DEAR SIR.—The election is over, and Mr. Warburton is again elected, while Mr. Sinclair's seat is yet doubtful. As a sample of the election tactics pursued by the Liberal Party, I mention that at the DeSable poll, held at Dixon's Mill, the returning officer, Mr. Robert Ince, who provided the materials, one on which to swear Protestant voters, the other on the back of which was clumsily pasted a strip of white paper in the form of a cross, was specially used in the Catholic voters. When a Catholic voter entered the polling booth Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair's representatives would order them to be sworn on the Testament bearing the form of the cross, which command the returning officer readily obeyed, being careful to present to the voter the side of the Testament on which the sign of the cross was pasted, and thus the Catholic voter was compelled to record his vote.

Never in the history of elections in P. E. Island was such a gross violation of the law committed as that of the Liberal Party, who, in order to secure the election of their candidates, resorted to the most disgraceful and unscrupulous tactics. They were not content with the usual and honorable methods of securing votes, but they resorted to the most disgraceful and unscrupulous tactics. They were not content with the usual and honorable methods of securing votes, but they resorted to the most disgraceful and unscrupulous tactics.

Prices reduced on Boys' Cotton Blouses, prices reduced on Boys' Galatia Blouses, prices reduced on Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, prices reduced on Boys' Galatia Sailor Suits, prices reduced on Boys' Tweed Sailor Suits, prices reduced on all Boys' Clothing, and a big discount off Boys' and Men's Straw Hats. Stock all new. No old goods of any kind. Come and share in the bargains.

W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building.

OUR GREAT JULY Clothing Sale. PROWSE BROTHERS, The Wonderful Cheap Men. Ready-Made Clothing. Handled by them. It is apt to result in securing them a customer. Thoroughly reliable material used only, and nothing but strictly high grade work on each and every garment sold.

Read our prices for July. 27 Suits for men for \$2.75; 13 Suits good Blue Serge, \$3.75; 10 All Wool Tweed Suits, \$5.00; 44 All Wool worth \$10.50 for \$6.00; 57 Alabama Tweed Suits, worth \$11.00 for \$8.00; 200 Youths' Suits, worth from \$4.50 to \$6.00, will be sold for \$3.75 and \$4.50; 20 doz. Top Shirts for 15 cents each; 40 doz. Linders and Drawers, summer weight, for 15 cents each; 2,200 yds. Print Cotton for 5 cents a yard; 4,150 yds. good print, worth 11 cents, will be sold for 8 cents a yard.

PROWSE BROS., The Wonderful Cheap Men. PERKINS, STERNS & TURNER.

ON SATURDAY WE BEGIN A Big Clearance Sale BOYS' CLOTHING. We are going to make the price exceedingly low to effect a speedy sale.

Sunnyside Dry Goods Store. COMMON CENTS. Its common sense to save the common little cents. We mention this because on some kinds of Shoes we can save you a few cents. We wish you'd look—just look at our stock of Oxford Shoes at 68c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building.

Dress Goods Bargains. STANLEY BROS. The Always Busy Store. Colored and Black, stylish, seasonable and desirable, of which there were but faint praise to say that they are good, but low priced. Hard to match, impossible to beat. Double width Tweed effects in light and dark colors, medium and light weights; good looking, good wearers, and good value at 22c. per yard; our price only 15c. and 16c. These popular prices represent a collection of novelties in all the latest and most fashionable goods. Plain and figured Lusters, Tweeds, Shot Goods, Wool Serges, Black Cashmeres, English, German and French Goods, and these at prices that you only have to see to buy. Call in and cast your critical eye over the lot. You will be sure to see something you want. If higher priced goods are wanted, we have them in endless variety of color and kind. STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

Cheapness! What is it? THE RIGHT FURNITURE THE RIGHT MAKING THE RIGHT PRICES. These points account for the qualities of Furniture seen leaving our store these days. A small profit and a quick turn over is a good principle in any business. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

NEW STORE! Farm Seed & Implements. CLOVERS—Early Red, Mammoth, Alsike and White Dutch. TIMOTHY—Island and Best Canadian. VETCHES—Corn, Peas, Flax, Buckwheat, Barley, etc., etc. HARROWS—Spring Tooth and Disc, Seed Sowers, all Steel Feed and Seed Boxes, to fit any Ethica Rake. Finlayson & McKinnon. TERLIZZICK'S CORNER, Queen and Kent Sts. Charlottetown, April 14, 1897.

Speech of A. C. McDonald, M. P., on the motion of branch railways, delivered in the House of Commons on 28th, 1897. (From Hansard.) In case it might be taken for granted that my silence meant the approval of the Government's plan for the extension of the Prince Edward Railway, I think it my duty to myself and the province which I come, to say that I am opposed to any such grant, particularly in view of the fact that for all seasons in this Parliament I urged the party I supported the construction of certain branch lines in the province of Prince Edward Island. After a year of years of insistence and patience, I succeeded in getting the approval of the policy I advocated to commit themselves to the construction of certain lines of railway that province which would entail an expenditure of about one million on the Dominion. The Conservative party, when it went out of power committed to that expenditure, a rate of about \$250,000 a year, three branches were completed, only was the Conservative party united to that expenditure, but my friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) and my friends from Prince County (Mr. and Mrs. Perry) expressed their opinion in support of the construction of certain branch lines in the province which would entail a large expenditure than that which I and others have advocated. I think, therefore, it shows on the part of the hon. gentleman who has a seat in the Cabinet the representative of Prince Edward Island, a great lack of interest in the province, or a very small amount of interest on his part, that while the Government are committed to the expenditure of millions of dollars throughout the length and breadth of this country, the claim of Prince Edward Island should be entirely overlooked. We have in the various railway subsidies which the Government have bestowed, in not one of which Prince Edward Island has any interest, it is to be expected over the length and breadth of this Dominion, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, at \$7,000,000. That is the total which will have paid in railway subsidies since the various lines to which they are granted are completed. Government are committed to an expenditure of between three and four million dollars on the Cape Breton Pass. They are committed to an expenditure on the Drummond Pass for nine months of this year to \$187,500, and which may be required for nine months if the Government could have their own way, as intimated to us by the Minister of Finance, we are further committed to an expenditure for rolling stock in connection with this same line amounting to \$100,000. And the Government asked parliament for a vote of \$18,000 and \$19,000 to pay for the purchase of rolling stock for the Cape Breton Railway, which they had not the authority of law nor any other reason to justify. Besides this they committed themselves to an annual

Every In P. E. IS ON THIS. If you catch the idea very catchy.

1st catchy idea, "Canada" guaranteed fast color. 2nd catchy idea, large Col. catchy price. 3rd catchy idea, heavy Red our catchy price. 4th catchy idea, large Lin. prices. 5th catchy idea, Linen T. prices. 6th catchy idea, Fine Gx. catchy price. 7th catchy idea, Special O. 8th catchy idea, good O. price. 9th catchy idea, good Pla. our catchy price. 10th catchy idea, Men's H. price. 11th catchy idea, Ladies. catchy price. 12th catchy idea, Childr. our catchy price. 13th catchy idea, Men's. price. 14th catchy idea, Men's. catchy price. 15th catchy idea, Lad. Gloves, our catchy price. 16th catchy idea, our 4. ted, our catchy price. 17th catchy idea, our Lad. our catchy price. 18th catchy idea, Sunsh. very catchy price. 19th catchy idea, in our ment. If you do this department yo. 20th catchy idea. For Mantle and Cape d.

All the Island Farmers Are welcome to call at Paton & Co's on Tuesday, Jubilee Day. Don't forget to bring us your Wool. Best stock of Ready-made Clothing on P. E. Island. JAS. PATON & CO.

Speech
O. A. C. McDonald, M. P., on the question of branch railways, delivered in the House of Commons on June 28th, 1897.

In case it might be taken for granted that my silence meant the approval of this item for the lease of the Drummond Railway, I think it my duty, in justice to myself and the province from which I come, to say that I am entirely opposed to any such grant, particularly in view of the fact that for sixteen sessions in this Parliament I urged on the party I supported the construction of certain branch lines in the province of Prince Edward Island. After a number of years of insistence and great patience, I succeeded in getting them to approve of the policy I advocated and to commit themselves to the construction of certain lines of railway in that province which would entail an expenditure of about one million dollars on the Dominion. The Conservative party, when it went out of power, was committed to that expenditure, at the rate of about \$250,000 a year, until the branches were completed. Not only was the Conservative party committed to that expenditure, but my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) and my hon. friends on the part of the hon. gentleman who has a seat in the Cabinet as the representative of Prince Edward Island, a great lack of interest in that province, or a very small amount of influence on his part with his colleagues, while the Government are committed to the expenditure of millions of dollars throughout the length and breadth of this country, the claims of Prince Edward Island should have been entirely overlooked. We find that in the various railway subsidies which the Government have brought forward, in not one of which Prince Edward Island has any interest, there is to be expended over the length and breadth of this Dominion, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, about \$7,000,000. That is the total which will have been paid in railway subsidies to the Dominion in the various lines to which they are granted are completed. The Government are committed to an expenditure of between three million and four million dollars on the Crown's Nest Pass. They are committed to an expenditure on the Drummond line of about \$1,500,000, and which may be repeated for ninety-nine years if the Government could have their own way, as indicated to us by the Minister of Railways. We are further committed to an expenditure for rolling stock in connection with this same line amounting to \$1,000,000. And the Government have asked parliament for a vote of between \$18,000 and \$19,000 to pay for the expenses of running the Bale des Chaleurs Railway, which they had not the authority of law nor any other reason except their own political exigencies, for entering into. Besides this they had committed themselves to an annual expenditure of \$210,000 on the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, which city has already three roads connecting with the Intercolonial Railway, and were only prevented from incurring this extravagant outlay by the refusal of Parliament to consent to it. They are committed also to a very large expenditure on the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, in the interests of the Grand Trunk Railway, amounting to some \$300,000. I find that the Government have undertaken to provide for the construction of 346 miles of railway in Nova Scotia, twenty-six and a half miles in New Brunswick, 123 miles in the province of Quebec, besides an additional expenditure of \$962,672; 18 1/2 miles in Ontario, amounting altogether to 677 miles in these provinces, exclusive of 330 miles in British Columbia, making a total of over 1000 miles of railway in these different provinces. And notwithstanding the fact that the little province of Prince Edward Island has to contribute to the construction of all these works, her claims to consideration are entirely overlooked. The plea was made by the Government in favor of the expenditure of public money for the construction of a public building in a certain county in Nova Scotia, in the interest of the Hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, that it had not hitherto benefited by the expenditure of any portion of public money for such purposes. On that very ground, we could much more forcibly appeal for a fair share in the distribution of these moneys. We are called upon to pay taxes for the construction of lines of railway and all the other public works of Canada, and surely we ought to have these branch lines built in our province to connect with our present system, which, I beg to remind this House, the people of our province have built for themselves entirely at their own cost, for if that money had not been expended in the construction of the Prince Edward Island Railway, we would be entitled to the interest on the amount it cost, which would go towards meeting the expenses of the province. Therefore contend, and always have contended, that we owe nothing to the people of Canada for the construction of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and if we should get anything towards the construction of branch lines, that would be the first expenditure in the shape of railway construction for which we might be indebted to the people of Canada. Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to object, in the strongest way possible, to the expenditure of this vast amount of money in the other provinces while our province is overlooked. Intended to have said something on this matter before, but I waited from day to day in the hope that my hon. friend the Minister of Marine would have been able to induce his colleagues to have put an item in the estimates which would at least have carried out as good an arrangement for the construction of these branch lines as their predecessors in office had committed themselves to. I regret, however, that the hon. gentleman seems to have been quite overruled by his colleagues and unable to induce them to place an amount in the estimates for this purpose.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.
Ira Cornwall's body was found in the river at Westfield, N. B., on Monday morning.
The barque Robbery went ashore last Sunday night at Cape Spencer, N. B., and will be a total loss.
The east end abattoir at Montreal was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is two hundred thousand dollars.
Mr. MERRY DEL VAL arrived in London on Saturday and had an interview with Sir Donald Smith.
The fourteen years old son of A. L. Melvin, of Halifax, was knocked off Bedford Bridge by a train, a few evenings ago and killed.
The horseless carriage has appeared on Boston streets. The Boston fire department has a new horseless engine, and is about to order a second one.
The new United States tariff is now in full force. The bill, after passing both houses, was signed by President McKinley late Saturday afternoon.
The Scott Act election in this city on Thursday last resulted in sustaining the petition for the repeal of the Act by a majority of one hundred and thirty-three votes.
An electric storm passed over the city of Ottawa on Friday last. St. James' church was struck and set fire to, the Catholic Apostolic church suffered, and several people were stunned.
The Dominion Government has appointed James McMillan, (Neil's son) of Wood Islands, to be wharfinger of the Government wharf at Wood Islands, in the room of Malcolm McMillan, resigned.
The telegram from Ottawa received by Mr. W. C. Hobbick, secretary over here, a few days ago stated that lobsters found in traps after the 24th last, must be liberated. Labeling may continue until 31st, inclusive.
LE GOUVERNEUR DU CANADA says: "Mr. Tarte telegraphs from Ottawa that he has made great savings in his department. Well, Mr. Tarte is obliged to write that himself, for no one else would care to say it for him."
Hon. D. A. Ross, of Quebec, a wealthy member of the legal profession, is dead. He was a member of the Mercier Government. It is rumored that his great wealth is to be distributed among the religious communities of the city.
It is reported from Ottawa that A. Brunson, M. P. for Richelieu has been promoted to a position in the Justice Department. Chiquette H. is remembered complained last session that the Department was without a French-speaking lawyer.
REPORTS from commercial centres say flour has recently advanced in price. Oulive has advanced his Manitoba flour 20 cents a barrel; the Goldie Milling Co. advanced 25 cents in one day. Each firm had previously made an advance of 5 cents.
A STEAMER having on board four hundred passengers, bound for the Alaskan gold fields, left Port Townsend, Washington State, on Monday last. The party was made up of men representing all callings. Many of them had supplies for three years.
The Dominion Government officials have received a letter from Yukon dated July 15th as the 22nd of June which confirms the previous reports respecting the marvellous discoveries in the Stewart River district equivalent to, if not of greater richness than any yet made along other streams.
TO-DAY the special votes cast at the recent election will be opened by the sheriff of the three counties and forwarded to their respective districts. On Tuesday August 3rd, all the votes cast will be counted by the sheriff, and the date receiving the majority will be declared elected.
A ST. JOHN despatch of the 24th says: Ira Cornwall, Secretary of the Board of Trade, is missing and is believed to have been drowned or lost in the woods in Thursday night's storm. At Westfield, King's County, whether he rode on his bicycle from St. John, he was seen in the hotel there late Thursday night.
On Monday morning High Sheriff Robertson, at his office in the Court House, and in the presence of agents on both sides, opened the ballot boxes and summed up the votes cast at the election on Thursday last. The result was the same as announced at the time, and the Sheriff thereupon declared the petition for repeal adopted by the electors in Charlottetown by a majority of 113.
REFERRING to the Scott Act election in this city, the Ottawa Citizen says: Charlottetown, P. E. I., has followed the example of the rest of the Dominion and rejected the Scott Act. The fact is it was of very little use in Charlottetown, liquor prosecutions were very frequent there, and drinking went on openly. Anyone who knew the signs and passwords could get as much liquor as he liked. The chief result of the act was the development of an immense amount of deceit, concealment and dishonesty.
At San Francisco, recently, Tom Carroll, a local athlete, broke several hammer-throwing records in an exhibition. Starting with the eight pound hammer, he threw from a nine-foot circle with one hand 241 feet, 10 1/2 inches. He then threw a sixteen pound hammer from the seven foot circle 159 feet, 3 1/2 inches, and from a nine-foot circle hurled it 162 feet, 11 inches. His next effort was with the 24 pound hammer, from a seven-foot circle he threw it 112 feet, 14 inches; from a nine-foot circle he created a record of 121 feet, 10 inches.
THERE is a great demand for horses for export and the right kind of animals bring good prices, sales having been made of sows at country prices from \$80 to \$125 which early last winter could have been bought at \$40 to \$50, owners there being free sellers at this range; but even at such low rates for sound stock, embracing heavy workers and good roadsters, it was difficult to effect sales. Things, however, are now very much changed as buyers are running through the country willing to pay the above advanced values for animals that are free from blemishes. The present demand is due chiefly to the European enquiry.—Montreal Bulletin.

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Princess of Wales College.
RESULTS OF MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, JULY, 1897.

Number of marks attainable 700.
Necessary to pass 300.
Arthur G. Cameron, Montague Bridge 607.
Clifford McCann, do, 538.
Marjorie Stewart, City, 538.
Edith Carrie, Souris East, 534.
Letha Passmore, City, 517.
Ethel Reid, do, 516.
D. R. Fraser, Montague Bridge, 516.
Eliza A. McKelvie, Kensington, 511.
Falls Baird, City, 506.
A. Marvin Bell, North Bedouque, 496.
Henry Bell, Alton, 491.
Eddie S. Murphy, Kensington, 485.
Melville McDonald, Park Corner, 483.
Mal McKinnon, Whim Rd. Cross, 479.
Thomas E. Stretch, Long Creek, 478.
Edna Laird, North Bedouque, 471.
Minnie Edmonds, City, 470.
Pius McAlister, Souris East, 468.
Katie Wilson, New Dominion, 468.
Hugh J. McDonald, Pease's Station, 467.
Lizzie McEachern, Bermuda, 456.
Henry Campbell, Glen Roy, 454.
R. G. Alden, City, 454.
William Holmes, Summerside, 451.
Eugene Hoar, City, 450.
William A. McPhee, Heatherdale, 457.
Carrie E. Priddham, Kensington, 457.
Amy Ross, Ross' Corner, 455.
Margaret Bradley, City, 453.
Mary McDonald, Summerside, 452.
Walter S. Found Found's Mills, 451.
William Murray, St. Eleanor's, 445.
Angus D. Matheson, Heatherdale, 445.
Bert McCann, Kensington, 444.
Felix H. DeRoche, Misconche, 443.
Mamie Gillis, Misconche, 439.
Brenton Alley, Cardigan Bridge, 438.
Lewis E. Bradley, Kelly's Cross, 438.
Stephen Jeffrey, Alma, Lot 3, 437.
J. W. Fitzgerald, Alton, 436.
Margaret Gillis, Alton, 431.
M. Adena White, Lower Rollo Bay, 430.
Peter McDonald, Tracadie, 429.
Carlyle McLeod, 428.
M. Horace Wright, Chatham, 427.
Melville Coffin, Savage Harbor, 426.
Joseph W. Harding, Fonda's Mills, 425.
John G. Kelly, New Dominion, 425.
Ocella Edmonds, City, 425.
Bessie Smith, Uig, 423.
Katie M. Trainor, Kelly's Cross, 423.
Franklin B. Mallis, Montague, 422.
Ethel Lorraine, City, 421.
Janet Kelly, Alton, 420.
Clarence G. Keith, Montague, 420.
Henj. Rogers, North Bedouque, 418.
Katie Darrach, New Haven, 418.
Lawrence Loug, City, 417.
Lulu Stewart, New Dominion, 417.
Pearl Vandierstine, Montague Bridge, 417.
Edward Mathews, Alton, 417.
Melissa Anderson, Hamilton, 415.
Thomas V. Grant, Cardigan Bridge, 415.
Alice Nicholson, Souris West, 415.
Josephine Barrett, City, 414.
John Kennedy, Souris West, 414.
Peter H. Smith, Tracadie, 413.
Novilla Martin, Montague, 412.
Alexander S. Palmer, Freland, 412.
Maggie Beverly, Tarrentant, 412.
Hortense Phillips, City, 411.
Edgar Docherty, Eldon, 411.
Celia Kelly, Tracadie Cross, 410.
Gracie L. Gordon, Rosneath, 409.
Alice Kelly, Kelly's Cross, 409.
Olive Linkletter, Fifteen Point, 409.
Robert Coffin, City, 409.
John H. Myers, Crapaud, 408.
Lillie Bryenton, York, 408.
Harry Hyndman, City, 407.
Geo. F. Bradley, Kelly's Cross, 406.
James Bell, Stanley Bridge, 405.
Eva McEachern, Eldon, 403.
Hugh Wilson, New Dominion, 403.
May Grady, Summerside, 403.
Montgomery Owen, Malpeque, 402.
Laura M. Murphy, Moeel East, 401.
Minnie Robertson, Long Creek, 401.
Lottie Bambrick, Glen Roy, 399.
Agnes Emery, Bell River, 397.
Gertrude Brehaut, Summerside, 397.
Fannie A. Brown, Margate, 397.
John Duffy, Fort Augustus, 397.
Peter H. Smith, Mill Cove, 397.
Celia Burrows, St. Eleanor's, 396.
William McLean, City, 396.
Blanch McDonald, Park Corner, 395.
Fabiola Donost, Rusticoville, 392.
Mortimer M. McKay, Montague, 392.
John H. Gault, Tracadie, 392.
Kath Stewart, Summerside, 390.
Fredericks Campbell, Park Corner, 386.
Thomas Mellish, Charlottetown, 389.
Thomas Vessey, York, 388.
Anson Leard, Alton, 387.
Bessie Dockendorff, North River, 386.
John B. Smith, Crapaud, 385.
Donald F. Campbell, Souris, 384.
Cornelius J. McLean, Mitchell River, 383.
G. E. Helen Smith, Rosneath, 383.
Gertrude Cavanagh, New Haven, 382.
Ethel Pope City, 381.
Chester Tremblay, Crapaud, 389.
Mary Arthing, Mill Cove, 381.
Ada M. Campbell, Pownal, 380.
William Robblee, Summerside, 377.
Keith Murchison, Spring Park, 373.
Alma Poole, Montague, 377.
Ella Perkins, City, 376.
Jack J. Doherty, Brookfield, 373.
Ambrose Joy, City, 371.
Louisa Lawson, City, 369.
Charles Doherty, Restigouche, 369.
Jessie Mullally, Souris West, 366.
Lionel Best, Summerside, 366.
Pius McEachern, Webster's Corner, 365.
Catharine Howlett, Annandale, 366.
Grace Hamilton, Summerside, 362.
Richard B. Campbell, Montague, 362.
Wilfred Boniter, Victoria, 362.
James P. Heron, Webster's Corner, 360.
Dina Gaudet, Summerside, 360.
Mabel Doherty, Restigouche, 359.
Bertha Brace, City, 359.
Marion Sutherland, Sea View, 359.
Minnie Robertson, Summerside, 357.
Maud Kirkham, Souris West, 357.
Alice M. Gillis, Dundas, 357.
Harriet Murray, Vernon River Bridge, 356.
W. A. McKinley, North River, 356.
Ella Doherty, Restigouche, 356.
Agnes Sinclair, City, 356.
B. H. Hutchins, Central, Lot 16, 356.
Norman Clark, Brookfield, 354.
Joseph McEachern, Kelly's Cross, 353.
Brenton Melnikoff, Victoria, 353.
Fred McEachern, Kelly's Cross, 353.
Frank Shaw, De Sable, 350.
John Foley, Alton, 350.
Firmus Ross, Summerside, 349.
Beatrice A. Ramsay, Chatham, 349.
Nellie Clark, Souris, 348.
Henry Ferguson, Summerside, 348.

A MIGHTY Midsummer Sale

Weeks' Big 10 days Clearance Dress Goods, Capes, MILLINERY.

The Jubilee is over. The superabundance of loyalty sentiment has spent itself. Queen Victoria has lived through it, and so have we. We come back to every-day business again with more vim than ever to serve you to our mutual interest. Commencing Friday, July 2nd, this big midsummer sale begins.

30c. For Dress Goods 80c. Worth up to
50c. For Dress Goods \$1.00 Worth up to

At 35 cents we offer three thousand two hundred and fifty yards of all kinds of Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, fancies and plain, bought from best English and French makers. At this big midsummer sale 35 cents for goods worth up to 80 cents includes evening Dress Goods, Light Colored Cashmeres, Crepons, etc., etc. At 50 cents up to \$1.00 the choicest Dress Goods in our stock, nearly all this season's importations. Plain, Fancy and High Colored Goods. This is one of the rarest offers we have ever made to the buying public. Ladies' Straws and Millinery—10c. for hats worth up to 40c., 25c. for hats worth up to 60c., 50c. for hats worth up to \$1.20. All shapes—Sailors, Flops, Black and Colored fancies. All must go. Black and Colored Capes—Velvet and Lace Capes. Every Cape but 5 new this spring, at \$2.00, worth up to \$4.15, at \$2.75, worth up to \$5.25, at \$4.00, best, worth up to \$8.25. Ladies' Waterproofs—Best English makes, 20 per cent. discount off every garment. Our big sale of Ladies' Blouses will still continue. Blouses from 25c. up. Discounts on high priced Blouses. Big midsummer sale from July 2nd to 12th.

WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Hope, Capt. John Bartlett after calling at Burdell Bros. mine, New Campbell, sailed at noon Saturday, from North Sydney, C. B. for the Arctic regions with Lieut. Peary and party on board.
WOLF WANTED.—As Sole Agents on P. E. Island for the celebrated Oxford, Nova Scotia Wool Mills, manufacturers of the famous Oxford Tweeds, we want as much wool as we can possibly get for the Oxford Woolen Co., and will give in exchange the highest market price, or any kind of goods in the store. Farmers bring your wool to us and get the best value obtainable, a full line of the famous Oxford Tweeds in Stock.
W. A. WEEKS & Co.
—J. J. Aug.
The Grand Election Tea at Little Pond was the greatest success of the season. Notwithstanding the heat of the day the crowd was one of the largest ever seen at a tea in the eastern part of the Island. The sum of \$800 was realized, which, with all other teas of this section. The Lottery in connection with the tea, was as follows: gold ring, won by John McMillan, Annandale; Lamp, won by Mark W. Henry, Georgetown; and silver butter cooler, won by Enoch McDonald, Launching. All those who attended well and assisted in any way have our sincere thanks.—Com.
The Transvaal raid came up for discussion in the Imperial House of Commons Monday last. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, (Radical) moved a resolution to the effect that the House regretted the incoherence of the reports of the committee, and recommended that the committee should specify steps to be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Cecil Rhodes, and asking that Hawley, the attorney of Rhodes, be asked to attend at the Bar of the House and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show to the committee. Laborers spoke in favor of the resolution. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government would have to consider whether Sir Cecil Rhodes should remain in the Privy Council. But in dealing with him it must take into consideration the services he had rendered. Generally, all the damaging rumors alleging complicity on the part of colonial officers had been exploded as fast as they had been propagated. Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, defended the committee, and said that he thought the report conclusive on all important points. He strongly defended Mr. Chamberlain.

Hard Cash. In Boots & Shoes

The value of money is usually enhanced when business is sluggish and times are hard. This is why shrewd people buy in dull times. During the past few months our sales have been surprisingly large. We are saving lots of money for the people who buy of us. See our Women's Shoes, Worth \$1.00, now 65c. See our Men's Laced Boots, Worth \$1.35 for \$1.00.

And if space would permit, we could enumerate lots of money-saving prices; but visit our store and see for yourself. We have lots for everyone. We are acknowledged the Cheapest Clothiers in Ch'town. 50 Suits (Men's) Blue Heavy Twill, well lined and trimmed, regular price \$5.00, our price \$3.35. 50 Suits all wool Tweed, \$5.75 for \$3.75. 50 Suits all wool Tweed, \$8.00 for \$5.25. A full line of Gents' Furnishings.

J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, Opposite the West End of the Market. Charlottetown, June 2nd, 1897.

HIGH GRADE English Manures

Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Bone and Meal, etc., etc. These we guarantee to be the BEST and MUCH THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS on the market, and challenge competitors to a test. Pamphlet, "Food for Plants" and "Principals of Profitable Farming" free on application. April 28, '97—2m AULD BROS.

Every "I" In P. E. Island IS ON THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

If you catch the idea read on, as we have some very catchy ideas to present.

- 1st catchy idea, "Canada's best" 32-inch Paint Cottons, guaranteed fast colors, worth 13c., our catch price 7c.
2nd catchy idea, large Cotton Towels worth 10c., our catch price 6c.
3rd catchy idea, heavy Roller Toweling 18 inches wide, our catch price 6c.
4th catchy idea, large Linen Towels, our catch price 9c.
5th catchy idea, Linen Table Damask at very catchy prices.
6th catchy idea, Fine Oxford Shirting, worth 16c., our catch price 12c.
7th catchy idea, Special Oxford Shirting, our catch price 9c.
8th catchy idea, good Gingham Shirting, our catch price 5c.
9th catchy idea, good Plaid Ginghams, our catch price 5c.
10th catchy idea, Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, our catch price 6c.
11th catchy idea, Ladies Fast Black Cotton Hose, our catch price 12c.
12th catchy idea, Children's Good Black Cotton Hose, our catch price 6c.
13th catchy idea, Men's Flannellet Shirts our catch price 19c.
14th catchy idea, Men's White Shirts, worth 75c., our catch price 55c.
15th catchy idea, Ladies' Black and Colored Lisle Gloves, our catch price 10c.
16th catchy idea, our 4 Button Lily Kid Glove, guaranteed, our catch price 85c.
17th catchy idea, our Laced Lily Kid Glove, guaranteed, our catch price 95c.
18th catchy idea, Sunshades, Parasols and Umbrellas at very catchy prices.
19th catchy idea, in our Blouse and Shirt Waist department. If you do not catch on to the bargains in this department you will miss a great deal.
20th catchy idea. For tip-top catchy prices visit our Mantle and Cape department.

BEER BROS.

Grand Scottish Gathering. The Annual Scottish Gathering of the Clan, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, will be held at Summerside Driving Park, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18th. Train leaves Charlottetown at 8:15 a. m., local, Tignish at 6 a. m., local, and Cape Travera at 7:55 a. m., local, stopping at all intermediate stations. For train arrangements, see list, and full particulars, see programmes and advertise ments in newspapers later. A. McNEILL, JOHN S. McDONALD, Rec. Sec'y. President. July 28, 1897—31

LAND FOR SALE At Head of Hillsborough. Seventy one one-half acres of land, near Douglas Station, Lot 38, covered with a good growth of hardwood, apply to Hugh or Stephen McEachern, residing near said land, or J. H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. July 18, 1897.—417

Constipation Hood's Pills. Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It cures the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, sourd liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all the results of indigestion. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thirty Years of Gloom. He had hunted the World for a ray of Hopeful, Healthful Sunshine, but in vain until South American Nervine Brough's. A Midday burst of Healing Light to Him and made Him Strong again. Thomas Waterman, a well known and popular resident of Bridgewater, N. S., had been suffering from indigestion and weakness of the nerves for nearly thirty years. He had tried every remedy, and treated with best physicians, but all failed to give any permanent relief. He had almost given up hope of a cure, and as a last resort procured South American Nervine. One bottle greatly benefited, and after taking three or four bottles he proclaimed himself perfectly well. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES. WITHIN the last week or ten days Mr. T. J. Dillon, of this City, has paid the farmers of this Province \$24,132, for cheese which was shipped to London, G. E. AFTER A SEVERE COLD. "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had caught fever. I again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla which accomplished a complete cure." SARAH E. DEWAY, Annapolis, Nova Scotia. HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate. Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam.

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore, Md.

HOLY FEAR.

'Tis well to hope for mercy and to trust, but yet to fear, since God is also just. We all should fear and tremble for our sins. Since wisdom true in holy fear begins: Nothing so much this holy fear inspires As meditating on eternal fires. If sinners thought this awful subject o'er, They'd soon amend their lives and sin no more, And cease to travel on the beaten road That leads to hell, the devil's dread abode. All, all, should fear, but drunkards most of all; If others sin they can for mercy call, And if sincere and sorry for their sin, May, with their latest breath, salvation win. As they can pray, implore and be contrite: Not so the dying drunkard-awful sight! He dies in sin as senseless as a clod, And in this state appears before his God!

TO THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

BY FLORENCE BAIN NEWCOMB.

O Precious Blood of Jesus, For me so freely shed, In crimson torrents flowing From hands, and feet, and head, From Sacred Heart still throbbing With wounded love and pain; That Blood, such anguish telling, For many flows in vain! Within that Fount of Mercy Sink deep my griefs, my fears; And mingling with its cleansing flood Are my repentant tears. O Precious Blood of Jesus, Upon my soul to-day Fall, with Thy purifying grace, And wash all stains away.

CAN'T BUDGE THEM.

Science is Eighty Nine times in a Hundred -Medical Science says that Pills and Powders will not Dissolve the Solid Secretions which cause Kidney Disease. -It has Proven that a Liquid Kidney Specific will do so, and Thousands have Testified that South American Kidney Cure, a Liquid Specific for Kidney Disease, has done so. The secret of the success of South American Kidney Cure is the fact that it is solely a kidney specific. It dissolves the uric acid which is really the base of all kidney diseases. And it is only when these solid matters and secretions have been dissolved and eradicated from the system that a cure can be hoped for. Pills and Powders from a medical science standpoint, or from the standpoint of common sense, can hardly be expected to do what this liquid remedy has done. This is learning it. Mrs. Norman E. Cook, of Delhi, Ont., says: "I tried no end of remedies-pills, powders and porous plasters, and all were used in vain. Five bottles of South American Kidney Cure completely restored me to health. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES."

The Conference of Charities.

The papers that have been read and the discussions that have taken place during the past week at the American National Conference of Charities and Correction, assembled in this city, have claimed a large share of public attention. Very many of the delegates being officially connected with state reformatories in all parts of the neighboring republic, only the most practical sort of views were expected. There were among the visitors undoubtedly persons of great experience, persons who might naturally be looked for to a fair expression of the best of modern dispositions towards less miserables. As these officials are supposed to know the public pulse, it is an excellent arrangement that they should assemble together annually to tell those who provide the maintenance for themselves and for the institutions in their charge what return the money expended is yielding. Inevitably perhaps their reports must incline to the optimistic side, as the speakers are in a way accounting for their own personal value as paid servants of the state. The most interesting topic discussed was the "Reform" of children. It is an unhappy word this "Reform," conveying to the average believer in ever-fresh human nature a suggestion of cruel uncharity. Here is an instance-not imaginary, but one of the actual cases cited-of the method and character of this so-called "Reform." A boy who had been convicted of stealing a pair of boots was sent to a reformatory. There he was well fed, well clad and kept pretty well occupied. When released after a number of years a situation was found for him, and the Reformatory superintendent kept track of him, at first by personal visitation, and afterwards by correspondence. The boy did not steal any more shoes, he succeeded by honest effort and eventually became mayor of a western town. Do this and similar cases prove that "child reform" by the state does truly reform? At least such is the view of the superintendent

of the Reformatories. That boy when friendly committed a petty theft at the dictate of necessity. A similar necessity never afterwards presented itself in his career, and his first theft was his last. Perhaps he was fortunate to have fallen into the hands of the state, educated, provided for and started in life. Had he not been caught and convicted for his first offence he might have committed a second and contracted criminal habits that would have been hard to break. But all this does not take away from the uncharity of supposing the boy a criminal by nature because he had stolen a pair of boots, the uncharity of watching him for years like a suspected lunatic for signs of a relapse. Systematic correction it may have been, but not charity. Those who followed closely the discussions of the Charities and Correction Conference can hardly have failed to notice that the theory of a hereditary taint of crime ran away with the majority of the contributors to its literature. Let us suppose that this boy, instead of becoming Mayor of a Western town, had fallen back into poverty and had been caught stealing again. That would have proved one failure in the work of his "Reformation." And should be, being still more unfortunate, have gone from had to worse, the President of the Conference declares that the state should then say to him: We have tried to reform you, our failure establishes the fact that you are incapable of doing better, it is now our duty to support you for the remainder of your life; but we must protect posterity against your hereditary depravity. The state in its boundless charity first decides that the child is a criminal, and would cast the man below the level of his kind among the brutes. Not only would the state correct nature, but it would blaspheme God, still calling its work charity. Catholic priests and laymen are connected with the American National Conference of Charities and Correction. It is well they are; and it is well that wherever this Conference meets its members should have presented to them that Catholic Christian charity is everywhere alive in the world, always proclaiming the blessed motto of the Saviour: "What you do unto the least of Mine you do unto Me." In Toronto a number of the visiting reformatory officials were invited by Catholic members of the local reception committee to visit the House of Providence and Sunnyside Orphanage, and were furnished with information regarding the work of Catholic charity in the city and province. In Ontario houses of providence, under the direction of Catholic religious women, shelter nearly 2500 inmates, our orphan asylums give Christian education and protection to some 1500 children, our hospitals in charge of religious women contain nearly 6000 patients. In all this work credit and colour are unknown. In addition our St. Vincent de Paul Society and its Children's Aid Auxiliary are doing good that cannot be represented by statistics. Some of the visitors expressed their surprise at what they saw; but the greatest lesson they could learn is this, that the charity which adheres strictly to the teaching of the Teacher of all Charity accomplishes the most good.

The Treating Habit.

(Catholic Review.)

Far be it from us to say a word against a generous disposition; where it exists happiness is more likely to be widespread; for generosity presupposes unselfishness, and unselfishness is of the very essence of happiness. We cannot be happy alone, and mingling with others, our thoughts must be mostly for them if we would make ourselves agreeable to them and secure their being agreeable to us. In the case of those who are said to leave the world, but few instances, comparatively, are found of perfect isolation from fellow creatures, and even in these instances the hermit in his isolated cell thinks and prays not only for himself, but also for others. Nor does he wrap himself up within himself. He walks in spirit continually with God and His angels, and studies to render himself more and more pleasing in their sight. Indeed a generous disposition shines out most conspicuously in the saints-they are ready always to make sacrifice of self for the sake of their fellow men; they devote their lives in making up for the thoughtlessness and waywardness of worldlings by their closer intimacy with spiritual things; their wills are kept continuously submissive to the will of God. Of old it was said of Christians: "See how these Christians love one another." And why? Because they thought for one another, served one another, were careful to set one another good example and avoided scandalizing the least among them; in a word they were truly generous. But generosity does not suppose doing wrong that good may come of it. It is a fallacy, a fatal error to suppose that good can ever come of wrong doing. Whoever would serve his fellow creatures must keep strictly within the limits of right. He may not yield an iota in the wrong direction. There is plenty of room within the limits of right, and in fact there is no true enjoyment outside these limits. The treating habit is generally understood is outside the limits of true generosity; for, as practiced, it induces to excess, and excess invariably does harm. We wish therefore that the treating habit was abolished. But it will not be abolished until what is called "public spirit" opposes it. The majority must first resolve that an end shall be put to it and they must act upon that resolve. How often have not liquor dealers been heard to say that they would be glad to keep closed on Sundays if all liquor stores were kept closed? Each one awaits a general edict that will be conscientiously carried out before beginning this needed reformation on his own account. So with the treating habit. Until it becomes the fashion to avoid it, no one man, or few men, will undertake to stop it. Or, if perchance, an effort be made, it will soon be abandoned. Several such attempts have been made with no result; they failed to acquire in our memory; but they failed to accomplish the desired effect. We poor mortals are so weak in presence of the criticism and the jeers of companions. A very strong incentive to treating which existed for many years but which happily, is gradually being eliminated was the notion that in order to do business we should be half-fellow-well-met; we should treat and be treated. Ah, how far have men gone to make money out of their fellow-men's weakness! The costliness of this way of doing business and the new idea of paying salesmen commissions only have well nigh abolished this practice, and it is now found that treating is no longer necessary to make a sale. Indeed the buyer nowadays suspects the quality of the goods offered by the man who treats and very wisely concludes that the seller is better able to provide good wares at reasonable prices when needless expenses in bringing them to his attention and gaining his favourable consideration are avoided. In social and business intercourse, however, the treating habit still remains. We do not refer to an occasional drink with a friend; but the feeling that this kindness must be returned and immediately; and still worse, that every member of a party must "treat the crowd." We would prefer to see no drinking, unless a little for the stomach's sake if necessary, during the day. On a social call in the evening, or on some special occasion on dining out, the wine cup might be passed around, if not too often without doing injury, and even beneficially; for wine rightly used lifts the heart and drives dull care away. In fact in all well ordered lives, we find that all God's gifts to man may be freely made use of, and that it is only when we become the slaves of these creatures of God over which we were intended to be masters that they become injurious. They were intended for blessings to us-we make them as it were curses.

Dare You.

Concerning the depravity into which certain secular journals have fallen, we can safely say that, excepting by a direct intervention of Providence, there is but one quick way of remedying it. Let all in favor of the needed change stop taking the depraved sheets. Reader, if you take such papers, our headline is addressed to you-dare you stop taking them? You say you are independent in your intercourse with men in general; that your children do not rule you, or their mother; nor does she rule you. But, all the same, these papers get into your home, even if you do not bring them there yourself. Alas, often, but for the head of the house himself, these papers would never darken the light of his children's eyes or fluster the heart of his wife. Yes, paternalism, you may rely at home; but you are the varied slave abroad. Others by these papers, so must you, coward that you are!

Now suppose a considerable number were to stop taking these papers, what would be the result? Any one can tell you. The proprietors want your patronage and will change their methods. They will scrub their type and their presses and give clean sheets. Or, less figuratively speaking, they will see to it, thereafter, that only pure news and pure articles will be published in their columns. But how many have grit enough to stop taking these vile sheets? How many will dare to do so, in view of the possible ridicule of their companions, the complaints of their families, the interrogative smiles of their friends?

The fact is that a depraved press has created a depraved taste, or should we rather say that a depraved taste demanded and was given a depraved press? Be this as it may, we have both with us, and, if instant measures be not taken to defeat them their influence will continue to spread until it will become extremely difficult to tell who is really good, who is really bad at heart. We must have the courage of our convictions if we would be instrumental for good.

Stopping a bad paper, however, is not all that we have to do. We must altogether encourage good publications. We must renew a right spirit within the circle of our acquaintances by spreading the influence of rightly conducted journals and peri-

FOR THE BLOOD

In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc.; leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effects or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action.



Medicals. We must not only abolish the bad, but we must also replace them by the good. In this way appreciation of the truly beautiful, of the really bright and entertaining, of selected and needed information, will be acquired and virtue fostered. Give the mind proper food and it will soon learn to love it, to banker after it.

Those who hold the first places in society should take the lead in this noble crusade. If they do, the masses will cheerfully follow them and we shall soon be able to tell the sheep from the goats. And soon, too, we shall hold a procession of repentant prodigal sons and daughters leaving the huns and humbly seeking to be admitted to the tables of the just.-Catholic Review.

The Mass Was the First Religious Service in Virginia.

It was recently stated that the first religious services in the United States were conducted by an Episcopalian in Jamestown, in 1607. Of course the statement was unfounded. Since then the New York Sun writes that mass was celebrated there eighty-one years before. The Sun says: It has long been the habit of historians to treat the colonization of Jamestown in 1607 as not only the first settlement in the United States north of St. Augustine, but as the first tentative settlement except the three ill-fated colonies of Sir Walter Raleigh at Roanoke Island in 1585-87. But besides the permanent settlement of the Spaniards at Santa Fe in what is now New Mexico in 1574 and the abortive settlement of the French at Aux Carolines and the Spanish colony at Port Royal in South Carolina, there was another attempted settlement of the Spaniards on the very site of Jamestown itself eighty-one years before. John Smith ventured upon the historic scene; indeed, years before his adventurous spirit had visited this mundane sphere. Comparatively recent discoveries in the Royal Library at Simancas in Spain establish the fact, though it was unknown to Bancroft, and indeed only one historian has even noted it in any manner whatever. The expedition, too, was more pretentious and far better supplied with men and material than the subsequent English expedition, whose memory is connected with John Smith and Pocahontas.

As early as 1520 Luces Vazquez de Ayllons, one of the auditors of the Island of St. Domingo, though possessed of wealth, honors and domestic felicity, aspired to the glory of discovering some new land and making it the seat of a prosperous colony. This was the year that Cortez invaded Mexico, and more than forty years before Menendez made his settlement at Saint Augustine. Having procured the necessary authority, De Aillon dispatched a caravel in 1521 under Francisco Gordillo to explore the North American coast. He fell in with another Spanish caravel under Quezoes, whom he persuaded to join him, and they finally landed at a point on the coast which, by their calculation was about in North Carolina. They sent men ashore and formally took possession of the country in the name of the King of Spain. Friendly relations with the natives, they seized some seventy Indians to carry off to sell as slaves and made no attempt at colonization. On their return the act was condemned by a commission presided over by Diego Columbus, and the Indians were declared free and conveyed to their native land.-Western Watchman.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

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Send in your orders at once.

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SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILK-TROUGH AND PROMOTE IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF Children or Adults. Beware of imitations! Price, 25c.

Up-to-Date SEEDS

Choice Flower

AND

GARDEN VEGETABLE SEEDS

NOW READY.

ALL New Seed, specially selected from the best growers in all parts of the world. Get one of our catalogues. Free to all.

HASZARD & MOORE, Sunnyside Booksellers.

DR. CLIFT

For sale at Carter's Seed Store in Charlottetown, and by more than one hundred merchants in the leading trade centres of this Province. Ask for CARTER'S SEEDS.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen. Charlottetown, April 15, 1897

What Is Cheapness

Cheapness is not peculiar to prices. Goods are often cheaper than the prices; particularly is this true when the purchaser feels that the goods are bought with a certain amount of uncertainty and unreliability. We have no cheap goods, although no one disputes the cheapness of our prices.

Your friends would appreciate a nice Fancy Rocker or Table, selected from our stock. Goods selling now will be stored until required.

JOHN NEWSON, The Bargain Giver.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., Q.C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc. BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN. January 20, 1897.-3m.

THE RIGHT SPOT. Gents' Bike Shoes, \$2.00. Ladies' Chocolate Shoes, \$1.00, at GOFF BROTHERS.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds

Are the standard of quality for P. E. Island.

Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Farm Seeds.

For sale at Carter's Seed Store in Charlottetown, and by more than one hundred merchants in the leading trade centres of this Province. Ask for CARTER'S SEEDS.

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Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., Q.C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc. BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN. January 20, 1897.-3m.

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P. E. Island Railway Saturday Excursions.

DURING the months of June, July, August and September, 1897, return tickets will be issued at one first-class fare from all Booking Stations to all stations on this Railway every Saturday, good for return on following Monday. These tickets will not be good for return on date of issue.

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