

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 21

How Does This Price Suit You For a Parlor Suite

\$24.00

This is a solid Walnut Suite of 5 pieces, well upholstered in Cotton Tapestry, trimmed with Velvet or Plush and with Spring Seats. The cash discount is 5 per cent., which makes the suite \$22.80 net. Just think, a real good Parlor Suite for \$22.80. We will be glad to show you this suite, whether you want to buy or not.

John Newson

Seed Time IS SOON HERE.

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

OUR SPECIALTIES.

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

Haszard Moore.

Books, Seeds and Fancy Goods.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. Nov. 892-1y.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Brahmin Tea!

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

The following Retail Grocers keep it:

J. D. McLEOD & CO., BEER & GOFF, JENKINS & SON, J. B. WARREN,

R. J. WOOD, R. F. MADDIGAN & CO, R. H. MASON.

HORACE HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Feb. 21—3m



Our Watches FOR LADIES Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES

Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100

Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,

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

E. W. Taylor,

Cameron Block, City.

HOW IS THIS?

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

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, The Sun Fire office of London, The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHEN,

Agent.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN.

We are Specialists In Our Line of Business.

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

Our Tailoring Department

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

Gentlemen's Furnishings

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

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

OUR NECKWEAR—Patterns exclusively our own.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is 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.

Thos. Driscoll. F. J. Hornsby.

Seeds of Quality.

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

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

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

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

Our Island Timothy defies competition. Yours for Good Seeds.

Driscoll & Hornsby

Queen Street.

HATS & CAPS

JUST OPENED.

A LARGE LINE OF THE LATEST STYLES

In all the newest shapes of

American Felt Hats.

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

John MacLeod & Co.,

Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Seeing is Believing."

"When you see people cured by a remedy, you must believe in its power. Look around you. Friends, relatives, neighbors all say that Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, cleansed the blood of their dear ones and they rise en masse to sing its praises. There's nothing like it in the world to purify the blood."

Sores—"My health was poor and I had a sore on one of my limbs. My father thought I better try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so and the sores are now all better. Whenever I do not feel well I take Hood's." Miss Nellie A. Law, Richmond, Quebec.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

NEVER DISAPPOINTS

"Material civilization" and "progress" are often confounded in these expansive and imperialistic days. But they are not synonymous. In his delicious essay on the "Scientific Basis of Optimism," Mr. W. H. Mallouk says:

Not only need material civilization indicate no progress in the lot of the race at large, but it may well be doubted if it really adds to the happiness of that part of the race who receive the fullest fruits of it. It is difficult in one sense to deny that express trains and Ocean steamships are improvements on mail coaches or wretched little sailing boats like the Mayflower. But so the public in trains happier than the public who went in coaches? Is there more peace or hope in the hearts of the men who go from New York to Liverpool in six days than there was in hearts of the Pilgrim Fathers? No doubt we who have been brought up amongst modern appliances should be made miserable for the time if they were suddenly taken away from us. But to say this is a very different thing from saying that we are happier because we had never had them. A man would be miserable who, being fat and fifty, had to button himself into the waistcoat which he wore when he had a waist and was nineteen. But this does not prove that a large-sized waistcoat makes his middle age a happier time than his youth.

Advancing civilization creates wants and it supplies wants; it creates habits and it ministers to habits; but it is not always exhilarating us with fresh surprises of pleasure. Suppose, however, we grant that up to a certain point the increase of material wants, together with the means of meeting them, does add to happiness, it is perfectly evident that there is a point where this result ceases. A workman who dines daily off beef-steak and beer may be happier than one whose dinner is water and black bread; but a man whose dinner is ten different dishes need not be happier than the man who puts up with four. There is a certain point, therefore—not an absolute point, but a relative point,—beyond which advances in material civilization are not progress any longer—not even supposing all classes to have a proportionate share in it. Accordingly, the fact that inventions multiply, that commerce extends, that distances are annihilated, that country gentlemen have big battues, that farmers keep fine hunters, that their daughters despise butter-making, and that even agricultural laborers have pink window-blinds, is not in itself any proof of general progress. Progress is a tendency not to an extreme, but to a mean.—Ave Maria.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the account which Bishop Fallize, Vicar-Apostolic of Norway, gives of the friendly disposition of the Norwegians toward the Catholic. "We meet with the greatest favor and encouragement from the authorities here," writes the Bishop. Recently Mgr. Fallize found, on returning from a journey, that a measure unwittingly offensive to Catholics was about to be enacted by the second chamber of the Storting. The measure had reference to the practice of cremation, and had been declared satisfactory by authorities of the Established Church; but it was a wound to the Catholic conscience. A courteous letter from Bishop Fallize explaining that the Church forbade her children to countenance cremation was received with the greatest respect by the Storting, and the action previously taken was rescinded. "The same spirit reigns with regard to school questions," says Mgr. Fallize; and he gives these details:

Catholic school- enjoy perfect

liberty, and where they are established they enjoy exemption from the public school-tax. According to an ancient law, charitable societies, still under the presidency of the Protestant minister, were empowered to place destitute children in various homes where they might be brought up as Protestants; a special committee also had the right of sending Catholic foundlings either into Protestant homes or public institutions. I applied to the Storting for a modification of this law, and it was the government disposed to accede to all my demands. I may appear a little too enthusiastic at times when speaking of our kind Norwegian fellow countrymen; how could it be otherwise in the face of such a liberal spirit and so much goodness of heart!—Ave Maria.

Barnardville, N. J., May 7.—I was largely through the generosity of a Protestant that the handsome new Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help was both dedicated and consecrated on Thursday, Frederick P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, of New York, and who has a stock farm and country seat near Barnardville, contributed handsomely to the fund for the erection of the church. Mr. Olcott, though not a Catholic, entered heartily into the project of R. V. Joseph F. Ryan for the erection of a new church edifice. He promised to give \$1 for every dollar contributed by members of the parish. With this incentive Father Ryan succeeded in raising \$9,500 in contributions from his flock, which is only of two years' standing. Mr. Olcott kept his promise by handing Father Ryan a check for \$9,500. In addition he purchased a strip of land between the church and the main road, at a cost of \$6,000. This he will give to the church. Thursday's ceremony was most impressive. Bishop McFall officiated, assisted by about fifty priests. The Bishop also preached an eloquent discourse. The church is a handsome structure, built of stone and timber, gathered from the hills surrounding Barnardville. The style is early English Gothic, and, standing as it does in a valley, with woodlands for a background, its rough exterior is most effective. The ground on which the church stands was given by Mrs. Pio Ebovaris, of New York city. Over the main altar is a stained glass window representing Raphael's Sistine Madonna. The window was the gift of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, of New York city. A pipe organ, costing \$5,000, was given by Mrs. Thomas Sherman. Father Ryan, the rector, was ordained five years ago. He was sent to Barnardville two years ago to build up a parish.

This news item which appeared in a New York paper last week is an interesting footnote to the history of freedom in the United States. To the dark-skinned people of the Philippines, whom we are endeavoring to Americanize against their will, such a happening as is herein recorded would certainly be of more than passing concern.

George H. Nixon came to Highland Falls from Franklin, N. H., about a month ago to attend one of the preparatory schools for admission as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. The young man is dark-skipped, and the story became current that he was a mulatto. Young Nixon declares that his father, who is dead, was a Spaniard, and that his mother was born in Ireland. "Be that as it may, the other candidate, thirty-five or forty in number, attending the various preparatory schools in Highland Falls, immediately ostracized him from their society and made life very miserable for the young man. They succeeded in driving him from one school to another. He boarded with a widow in the town, and a committee from the other candidates waited upon the landlady on Monday and demanded of her to turn Nixon away, and that unless she did so in a stated time they would remove him bodily. Thereupon the young man went away and sought a boarding-house where there were no other candidates stopping. But the heaping of indignities upon him did not cease, and this morning he left for home. Nixon is eighteen years of age and an uncommonly bright young man. Many of the citizens are indignant over the abuse inflicted upon the New Hampshire lad."

The cry for co-education of the sexes in colleges and universities is each year becoming feebler. It has been given a fair trial in the secular and sectarian institutions, more especially in the Western States; and the public is now treated to the amusing spectacle of whole troops of dignified educators stealthily backing down from a position to which they had marched with a great blare of trumpet. At Harvard there has been but a diluted form of

co-education—a woman's college entirely distinct from the University proper, but under the tutelage of the Harvard professors. Yet this homeopathic mixture of femininity seems to be threatening the welfare of the institution; for Professor Barrett Wendell has publicly said that even the Harvard teachers who lecture at Redcliffe College are beginning to suffer from fatty degeneration of the intellect.—"cerebrospinal femininity," the Professor calls it. Catholic educators have always consistently opposed the system of co-education,—not merely on the grounds suggested by Professor Wendell, it is true; but as they read the doleful report of the experimentalists who have impetuously rushed into a position from which they can not in many instances retire at all, our professors will take comfort from the thought that they, too, were not led into the paths of danger. One of the advantages of being "old fashioned" is that you don't have to give up so many fads.—Ave Maria.

Albany, N. Y., May 7.—Miss Susie Swift, graduate of Vassar and formerly a brigadier in the Salvation Army, has just made her profession as a nun of the Dominican Order at the monastery in Madison avenue in this city, and will now enter on the five years of preparation for the perpetual vows that will make her a bride of the Church. Miss Swift is the daughter of George Henry Swift, a distinguished lawyer of Poughkeepsie. She graduated from Vassar College in 1888. Gifted with exceptional personal attractions and intellectual attainments of a high order, the young graduate began life with every promise of a brilliant social career. While traveling in Scotland three years later she chanced through curiosity to visit a meeting of the Salvationists, and was so much impressed with what she heard that she immediately announced her intention of joining the army and devoting her whole life to the cause of salvation. Thousands will recall Miss Swift as a pretty delicately featured girl who wore spectacles and was welcomed at all the meetings, which she addressed as "Major," and afterward as "Brigadier Swift." Three years ago Brigadier Swift again surprised her connection with the army in which she had so long served, and announced her conversion to the Catholic Church and her intention to enter the Order of the Dominicans. She was received as a postulant two years ago, assumed the white veil a year later, and has now made her profession as a nun.

The Catholic Propagator of New Orleans notes an increase in fervor on the part of the Catholics of that

city. "The scenes at our Catholic churches on Good Friday show, thank God, that there is, in the Catholics of our city, a strength of faith that can be relied on," says our esteemed contemporary. "From early morning till late at night, in every church, long lines of people, of every class and clime and grade in life, came, a great army of soldiers, to kiss the wounds of the feet of the cross-nailed Christ. Only Catholicity can point to the dainty lady of fashion, imprinting her kiss of love on the nail-plowed feet of Christ where a moment before the old colored mammy with a sun-bonnet or bandanna had pressed, with her thick black lips, the Saviour's wounds. Some great instrument, no doubt, the Sacred Heart, has been touching the hearts of the people of New Orleans. A representative of this paper who watched the long processions in the various churches for hours, saw those who, not a very long time ago, blushed when their religion was attacked, going like men, with the little children, and before the public gaze, kneeling down and kissing the cross. And what we noticed most was that many children kissed the wound of the Sacred Heart."

The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, translated from the German by Mary Frances Drew. Burns & Oates.

Nearly twenty years ago Miss Drew afforded as the first English rendering of the famous miracle-play the peasants of the little Bavarian village of Ober-Ammergau enact each decade. With admirable timeliness—for the Passion Play is to be reproduced again this year,—she has now prepared a new edition, to which is added a translation, in rhyming metre, of the choruses published in German in 1890. Those who have witnessed the reddition of this devotional drama by the pious peasants of Bavaria will be glad to have this souvenir of it; to thousands of others who have never seen it, or to whom German is an unknown tongue, Miss Drew's version will be most welcome. Nothing could be more simple than this Passion Play, and as it is enacted, nothing could be more solemnly impressive; for the peasant-actors have never considered their interpretation of it a worthy one, and have religiously striven to perfect it from decade to decade. Large numbers of pilgrims are drawn to Ober-Ammergau to witness each representation. But, as Miss Drew observes, "the simple-minded players have never cared for the world's wonder or admiration; their acting was sacrificial; it was an oblation poured out of all that was best in their lives for divine mercy." This English version of the play deserves a place in every Catholic library.—Ave Maria.

The practical Catholic will not continue putting off his Easter duty from week to week. It should not be necessary to remind well-instructed Catholics of this duty, so absolutely necessary to their salvation. God patiently waits for them to turn to Him. Through His Church He appeals to them to participate in the Bread of Eternal Life. That man is missing of the name Catholic who treats contemptuously the yearning of Our Lord for his love and service.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—C. GOSWAMI, late Chief, Delmonico's.

POWDER CO., 61 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE PERRY DAVIS'

THE PRACTICAL CATHOLIC WILL NOT continue putting off his Easter duty from week to week. It should not be necessary to remind well-instructed Catholics of this duty, so absolutely necessary to their salvation. God patiently waits for them to turn to Him. Through His Church He appeals to them to participate in the Bread of Eternal Life. That man is missing of the name Catholic who treats contemptuously the yearning of Our Lord for his love and service.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, May 23rd, 1900. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MOISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Public Accounts.

THE report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st December 1899, was submitted to the Legislature on Thursday last. It was a most interesting and valuable statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure therein contained. But there are a few extraordinary statements in the report which reveal the Government's evident intention of so manipulating the accounts as to prevent the public from realizing the real state of our Provincial finances. In the first place the sum of \$17,989.50 obtained from the sale of debentures is placed among the ordinary receipts. That is to say this much money was borrowed during the year and the credit of the Province pledged as security for the same, yet this sum is placed side by side with the receipts from land tax, Dominion subsidy and so forth. The debit of the Province is increased by the amount of money received from the sale of these debentures and it is simply an attempt to deceive the public to place it among the ordinary receipts. Next, the report contains what is called a "capital account," amounting to \$25,714.49. This no doubt a capital account; a "capital" attempt at pulling the wool over the eyes of the public. To this account is charged such items as the public buildings, the Mount Stewart Abolition, rights of way, public buildings and permanent bridges. This capital account is simply a farce, and never was heard of in the public accounts of this Province until our Grit friends invented it in the hope of covering up in some measure their glaring extravagance. Were the Government actuated by any other motive than a desire to deceive they would have placed in the capital account the amount received from the sale of debentures, against the expenditures charged to that account. Instead of this they conveniently charge to that account the expenditure on the Prince of Wales College and credit to ordinary revenue the amount received from the sale of debentures; notwithstanding that they took power at last year's session of the Legislature to issue these debentures for the specific purpose of building this college. Is not this the most positive proof of political duplicity? The total expenditure for the year 1899, as per report was \$302,503.34 while the receipts were \$265,583.31 leaving a deficit of \$36,915.03. This is the amount the Farquharson Government, according to their own showing, added to the debt of this Province during the year 1899. In order to cover up their tracks to some extent and to make as good a showing as possible, they borrowed, on debentures, \$17,989.50 and by means of loans \$69.39 altogether the sum of \$17,989.50. This reduction of the deficit, as anyone will readily understand is only apparent; for if you mortgage your farm to pay for building a house, you very well know that you have not got out of debt to the amount of the mortgage; on the contrary you have only saddled the debt upon yourself in a more permanent and definite form. The public accounts, therefore, bring us face to face with the fact that in the financial transactions of last year, the Farquharson Government ran behind to the tune of \$36,915.08. How much more they ran behind it is not easy to tell, just at present. Among the items of expenditure, our readers will observe that \$19,075.51 were paid for interest. This is almost as much as the revenue from public lands, ferries and income tax amounted to. A debt is measured by the amount of interest paid on it and every year since our Grit friends obtained power in this Province the interest has increased by leaps and bounds. When they came in the interest was less than \$4,000. The rate of interest has lowered since then; consequently the public will readily understand how colossal the burden of public debt has become under these economicists! The public accounts place the debt of the Province at \$500,888.98. This may be taken as a modest estimate of the Provincial debt. We may be sure that many large items were carried over that would swell the debt well up to \$1,000,000 or so more. Unsettled contracts alone are set down at \$42,509.39. The Stock Farm balance will at least amount to upwards of \$1,000; the quarter teachers salaries, due on Dec. 31 may be set down at about \$30,000. Then there are the elections held in December and various other accounts carried over which will easily bring the debt to \$600,000. Now then, the electors of this Province have to bear in mind these facts: On the transactions of 1899 the expenditure of the Farquharson Government exceeded the receipts by \$36,915.08 the interest charge on the Provincial debt for the same year was \$19,075.51 and the public debt of the Province must be upwards of \$600,000.00. Is this a condition of things the electors of this Province wish continued?

Turning the First Sod.

THE first sod of the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway was turned with appropriate ceremonies at Mutch's Point, Southport, on Wednesday afternoon last. The arrangements for the event were excellently carried out under the direction of Mr. Sharp, Superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier and most of the members of the Legislature, and a large concourse of people were in attendance. The proceedings commenced shortly after three o'clock, when Superintendent Sharp briefly addressed those present explaining the object of the meeting and the ceremony to be performed. He then presented Mrs. McIntyre, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, with a handsome brass spade bearing the following inscription:

Presented to Mrs. McIntyre, wife of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who turned the first sod in the Murray Harbor Branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway, May 14th, 1900.

Sessional Notes.

THAT our Grit Provincial Government totally disregard the rights and conveniences of the people may be deduced from the fact that the Legislature, convened at the busiest and most inconvenient season of the year, has now been over two weeks in session and practically nothing has been done except the passing of the address in reply to the Lieut. Governor's speech at the opening. And their capacity for doing things awry was manifested even in the matter of the address. When it was presented to his Honor, the usual brief reply was not made by him. After returning to the Legislative Chamber the omission was charged to the Government by the Opposition, and it was pointed out that the failure of such reply to materialize might indicate his Honor was dissatisfied with his advisers. This precipitated quite a scrap between the Government and Opposition; but the matter was finally allowed to drop.

The debate on the address could not fail to convince the most casual observer that the Government, in addition to having a very poor cause, are steadily deteriorating in debating material, while the Opposition not only have the best of the argument, but have made valuable acquisitions to their speaking and debating power. Mr. A. A. McLean and Mr. A. P. Prowse are a source of much strength and power to the Opposition side of the House, and the venerable Leader, Hon. Mr. Gordon, may well feel proud of having two such valuable lieutenants as the successors of Messrs. H. C. McDonald and D. A. McKinnon, the two best men the Government had last session.

Hon. Mr. Gordon spoke on the address on Monday. As usual, his speech was a model of conciseness and elegance; but our space is so limited that we are not able to give a lengthy summary of this and the other excellent speeches of the Opposition. He took Mr. Peters to task for accusing the Conservatives of raising the race cry. The Star had challenged any one to prove from its files that it had raised any such cry, and Sir Charles Tupper is the most broad-minded of men, who would scorn any such tactics. He had been treated like a prince by the leading men of Montreal. Would they have paid him such honor if he had acted in the way the Government accuse him of doing? The craps, indeed, had been good, for which we should be thankful; but the prizes were only fair. Referring to the war in South Africa, he indignantly repelled the aspersion sought to be cast upon the Conservatives by Mr. Peters and other Grits, who said they tried to prevent the departure of Canadian troops. Sir Charles Tupper, from the very first strongly urged the sending of troops; but the Laurier Government made answer that they had "no precedent." Finally the Federal Government was forced by Sir Charles Tupper and the Canadian people to send a contingent. It was a source of the deepest satisfaction and pride to know that the Canadian troops had so distinguished themselves at the front as to cause the praises of our Dominion to be sung in every corner of the Empire. In the matter of the Hillsborough Bridge he expressed satisfaction that it was likely to be constructed more in accordance with the views expressed by the Opposition last session, than according to the plan and profile exhibited in the Legislature at that time. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the Leader of the Government during the Belfast and Murray Harbor election campaigns, stated on the public platform that the Bridge contract had been signed; whereas a return recently brought down in the House of Commons proved such had not been the case. Premier Farquharson tried to deny his campaign statement; but immediately he was confronted by the

evidence of Mr. Shaw and Mr. A. McLean. In the face of these living witnesses his attempts at living were unavailing. Mr. Gordon considered we should have county exhibitions, as well as a central one. He was glad to know some attempts were made to improve the condition of the Lunatic Asylum. He did not think any one would be any longer dissatisfied by the Government's repetition of the stale yarn about our share of the fishery award. That statement had done duty too often to be of any more use. He called attention to the fact that our roads and bridges are in a worse condition than ever before, thus demonstrating the Government were not spending the public money for the advantage or convenience of the people.

Premier Farquharson followed. He spoke at considerable length, and endeavored to justify, as best he could, the course of the Government on the various public questions. Our limited space excludes any lengthened reference.

Mr. Shaw, who followed the Premier, dealt with the different public questions in a masterly manner, and delivered an able and exhaustive speech. In opening he briefly referred to the scenes attending the opening of the session, and pointed out that on that occasion he rejected the offer of the Premier to give law to Mr. Speaker. In his opinion the Leader of the Government should shoulder the "disgrace" of the opening session. The Premier's original intention had evidently been to keep the members elect for Belfast and Murray Harbor out of the House until the Lieutenant Governor's speech had been answered. He pointed out that Mr. Speaker, on the opening day, said he had forwarded the resignation to the Lieutenant Governor, yet half an hour later he pulled the resignation out of his pocket. The Premier, he said, was the only man on his feet and acting excitedly when Mr. Wise was removed. Referring to race cry, to which the Premier and members of the Government were so fond of alluding, he pointed out that Mr. Farquharson's fondness for the French was of recent growth. At a meeting at Vernon River, during the bye-election campaign, the Premier, alluding to the reverse in the Tignish district, said it was not a matter of much consequence, "only one Frenchman bet another." Mr. Farquharson rose to his feet and tried to deny this statement; but Mr. A. A. McLean said, "I heard you." Not much used to deny in the face of such evidence as that. The Premier, said Mr. Shaw, tried to make himself all things to all men; but in reality he was nothing but a "political publican and sinner."

The Premier posed as a temperance man; but Mr. Peters had told the House last year that Mr. Farquharson drank five glasses of whiskey to his (Peter's) one. He pointed out that the building of the Prince of Wales College had been let for \$35,800. Afterwards a new specification was made out and a new contract privately entered into for \$28,500. Would any one believe the contractors did this unless they hoped to profit thereby? The Government had promised the building would be built for \$18,000; but it has cost about \$35,000. He called attention to the exposures regarding the bad food, cold rooms, and general neglect at the Lunatic Asylum. The ventilation of this matter last year led to the appointment of a committee; but the Premier had suppressed the report of the committee. Mr. Peters, when Premier borrowed \$75,000, part to be used for an annex; but the money was spent for other purposes. Last year authority was taken to borrow \$26,000, mostly for the annex; yet we had not the annex. We were informed that there were 32 road machines in the Province; yet the roads were worse than ever before. We heard much from the Government side about propriety; but they had to go all over the Dominion, rather than Prince Edward Island, to find that propriety. The Grits took credit to themselves for everything; but where were they when the Conservatives were purchasing the North West from the Hudson Bay Company? The building of the C. P. R. was most strenuously opposed by the Grits. The prosperity of which we hear so much is not confined to any particular country; the revenue of the United States had increased \$245,000,000 last year. What had the Grits to do with that? The Government had told us in 1899 that all that was necessary to obtain \$2,000,000 of claims was to confide in them. Delegation after delegation had gone to Ottawa; yet not a dollar had come to the treasury of the Province. Still they had the assurance to put a paragraph in the speech expressing hopes we were to obtain something from this source. Does any man believe one syllable of this? Fruit growing should be assisted by the Government; but this was not done and we had no steamer direct to England. What had the Grits to do with the prosperity of the cheese industry? This industry had been fostered by the Liberal-Conservative Government of the Dominion and was now prospering on its own responsibility. A paragraph had been put in the Lieut. Governor's speech stating the fruit industry had increased last year, as compared with 1898. As a matter of fact it had decreased as the statement from the Customs, which he held in his hand shows: In 1899 700 barrels were shipped to the old country, valued at \$225. In 1898

704 barrels were shipped bringing \$1,557. It will thus be seen that a falsehood was put into the speech by these gentlemen who come before this House and glibly talk about the volume of trade. Dealing with the South African war, he pointed out, that as early as the 13th of July last, while the House of Commons was in session, the attention of the Federal Government was called to the matter of sending troops from the Dominion; but Laurier said there was no need. On the 16th September hostilities broke out, and on Oct. 3rd in an interview with the Toronto Globe, Laurier said the Government had not given the question any consideration, and that in any case, the militia law would not allow troops to leave the Dominion. This statement roused the spirit of the people and they demanded that troops should be sent; still the Government hesitated. Finally the hand of the Government was forced and the contingent went forward. When leaving Quebec, the troops were addressed by Lord Minto, who used these words: "The people of the Dominion send you to South Africa." It will be noticed nothing was said about the Government sending them. Referring to the Grits' slander about the French Canadians, he pointed out these people were loyal and had shown their loyalty in 1776; otherwise we would not be today a Colony of Great Britain. They showed their loyalty again when their voyages went up the Nile. He expressed his regret that the angel of death entered two homes in this city in consequence of the war; but the glory is theirs and he trusted a monument would be erected on the square to Riggs and Taylor who died in South Africa.

Mr. Sinclair followed Mr. Shaw. In the course of his remarks he advocated a change in our road system. He expressed the opinion that better roads at the cost could be had by letting out the districts by contract, assigning a

road machine to each district and have the work performed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. DesRoches was the next speaker. Referring to the crops he was pleased to know they had been good; but the market was a failure. In the matter of the "South African war he pointed out that just as many troops as went from this Province were ready to go, and he was pleased to know there were two Frenchmen among those who went from here. It was most unjust and improper for the Grits to raise the race cry and he hoped the last had been heard of it. Some of the leading Liberals accused the French of being disloyal, of being pro-Boer. He himself had been accused of this. He indignantly repudiated the charge. They were loyal to the core, and it was the height of injustice for anyone to say otherwise. The Liberals must have some object to gain by raising this race cry. He pointed out that Mr. Edward Bland, once Leader of the Grit party, had shown his sympathy for the Boers by voting against the Imperial Government's grant for the war, and that Bland and Labouchere were pro-Boers. He considered it an insult to the French Canadians to have the question brought up in the House, and he hoped we had heard the last of it.

After a rambling in consequence of a speech by the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Campbell took the floor and assailed the Government's position in a slashing manner. He considered Premier Farquharson was worse than Kruger. Referring to the disgraceful scene attending the opening of the House, regarding the adjournment of Mr. Wise he said that Mr. Wise had not been ejected by the front door because there was an indigna public outside whom the Government dare not face. But to show their duplicity, the Government had placed a false statement on the Journal of the House, regarding the adjournment of Mr. Wise. He pointed out that the Premier and other members and supporters of the Government, had the temerity to bring up the question of the Sabary award once more. This was a false statement as on record as saying that the Sabary award had ceased to be a debatable question; it had passed into the hands of the Dominion, and the fishermen are benefiting by it in the shape of bounty. He pointed out that the Sabary award had been placed in the hands of the Government, and the country were never in such a bad state as now. The money set aside for this was used for other purposes. Regarding the Hillsborough Bridge, he maintained that if the Conservatives were in power we would have it for nothing instead of paying \$15,000 a year

for it. He ridiculed the idea of the "37 or 40" schools spoken of by Mr. Peters. He praised in the highest terms the conduct of the Canadian troops that had gone to South Africa. The road machines might be good, but under the system of operation for political purposes they had proved a curse. They are the biggest hoodlum machines in the country. Regarding the license boycott which Mr. Farquharson had been hypocritical when addressing the people on this subject.

Mr. McKinnon took up the address, paragraph by paragraph and made a keen analysis of each. Referring to the scenes enacted at the opening of the session, he said that Mr. Farquharson was the only man who acted in a disorderly and excitable manner. After taking out his watch to time the explosion of Mr. Wise he went back to his desk and placed his watch and chain on the desk, showing that he cared more for the watch than about his reputation. He said that Mr. Farquharson had gone to fight in South Africa, he thought the Government members might be of some use and they went for judging by the tenacity with which they cling to office they would put up a Lieutenant Governor as was the position of having advisers without the confidence of the people. The right to conduct the election was in the hands of the Government, but we are not allowed to vote or to be represented in the Legislature. Mr. Farquharson was in a position to be elected as a Member of the House, but he did not contribute to the patriotic fund. Regarding the Sabary award, he pointed out that the Sabary award was a matter of honor, and he was pleased it was to be a matter of honor. He pointed out that the Sabary award was a matter of honor, and he was pleased it was to be a matter of honor.

Mr. A. F. Prowse made an excellent impression in his first speech in the House. It was quite proper, he said, to be thankful for the property we enjoy; but as this property was universal no thanks should be given the Grit party therefor. He was pleased to know the bridge and railway were to be commenced. He considered \$6,000 too much for one exhibition; \$100,000 would be enough. We would have an exhibition on the Sabary award and an experience on Nova Scotia. The Sabary award was never in such a disgraceful condition. Mr. Prowse's idea of schools was novel; 37 or 40 would give only about 2 to each district. It was plain from the result of the bye elections that the Government had lost the confidence of the people. It was a recognized fact that the Attorney-General should have a seat on the floor of the House; such was not the case here. The election in Murray Harbor had been run in a disgraceful manner on the part of the Government. They had sent road orders and cartloads of whiskey into the district. The Hon. Sir Louis Davis came there and threatened that if they did not vote for McKinnon the railway would not be built. He next dealt with the disgraceful election of Mr. Wise, and said he did not think the Premier's position was one any honor. He pointed out that the Sabary award was a matter of honor, and he was pleased it was to be a matter of honor. He pointed out that the Sabary award was a matter of honor, and he was pleased it was to be a matter of honor.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' SHIRT WAIST SALE. We have a job lot—about 150—of last season's Shirt Waists at the following prices: \$1.00, 1.25, 1.40, 1.65, 1.85, 2.10, 2.25, in sizes from 32 to 40, and you can have your choice at 50c EACH. If you're in need of a good serviceable Shirt Waist don't miss this chance. Come early and get first choice. PERKINS'. Our Millinery is different from others.

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

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the late residence of Charles McNeil, in Prince Edward Island, under and by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, a mortgage of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1898, made between Daniel McNeil and Hannah McNeil, his wife, and John McNeil and Margaret McNeil, his wife, of the one part, and Lane B. Macdonnell, then of the town of Charlottetown, and now of the other part, of the said mortgage, the terms of which are as follows: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of St. John's, in the County of Prince George, and bounded and described as follows: Situated on the northwest side of the road known as the Highway Road at the intersection of the Highway Road and the Highway Road, containing Fourty-one and Fifty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less, being the same land as was sold to Joseph MacNeil, of the County of Prince George, to Donald Ferguson, Commissioner of Public Works, under and by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1898, and placed above and under the same terms as are set forth in the said mortgage. For further particulars apply at the office of Lane B. Macdonnell, Solicitor, at the office of the said Lane B. Macdonnell, at St. John's, Prince Edward Island, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1900. MARGARET C. MACDONNELL, Auctioneer.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper. Our new Hats and Caps are in. They are the best value that money can buy. We can sell you a good Soft Hat from 50c. up to \$2.00. Hard Hats from 25c. up to \$2.50. Fashionable Caps from 9c. to 75c. After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our NEW CLOTHING. We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us. J.B. McDonald & Co. The Money Saving Store.

Suits for Little Men. Notice how the boys are climbing for our suits. They don't see them yet, but they do know our suits are always on top. All very little men will like our brownies, they are made so nice, with coat and pants, and little vests to form the front, every one nicely trimmed with Military Braid, prices \$2.00, 2.50, 2.90, 3.25, 3.75 and 4.25. Other little men will choose one of our 2 piece Suits in Tweed, Serge or Worsted. They are all very stylish and good to wear, prices \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00. A little large man will need a 3 piece suit, and we have plenty of time to suit you all, they are nicely made, prettily trimmed and are right in price, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.25, 7.75, 8.25. It's a hobby of ours to please the boys, and we have 3,830 suits to help our hobby. PROWSE BROS The Little Men's Friends.

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

NEW Hats and Caps, NEW CLOTHING.

Our new Hats and Caps are in. They are the best value that money can buy. We can sell you a good Soft Hat from 50c. up to \$2.00. Hard Hats from 25c. up to \$2.50. Fashionable Caps from 9c. to 75c. After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our NEW CLOTHING. We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us. J.B. McDonald & Co. The Money Saving Store.

"MY STORE."

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

TALK IS CHEAP.

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

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

Giving Goods Away

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

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

And that is why so many observing and thoughtful people say

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

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

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

Charlottetown's Busiest Store

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

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

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

MEN'S SUITS, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7.50.

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

CHILDREN'S, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.95.

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

WOOL

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

Yours sincerely,

Sentner McLeod & Co

Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Charlottetown license law should be wiped out.

On Wednesday evening Mr. A. McLean delivered a splendid speech. He certainly poured considerable hot shot into the Government ranks. He referred to the Belfast and Murray Harbor railroad as the result of the efforts of both parties, as was also the sending of the troops to South Africa last year.

THE CHIEF HOUSE at Stanhope has been purchased by Mr. J. J. Davies, and will be opened to the public on July 1st.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR Sutherland of the Citadel, Quebec, is in the city. He is after recruits for the Royal Canadian Artillery.

The schooner Frank loaded with coal, is at anchor at the north entrance of the harbor. The Frank is owned by Mr. J. P. Brennan.

THE TARTARS, of St. John, N. B. the champion baseball players of the Maritime Provinces, have disbanded, owing to dissensions in the team which could not be filled.

Mr. Fraser, of the Halifax School for the Blind interviewed the Provincial Government on Friday with reference to an increase in the grant towards that institution.

ANOTHER death by pneumonia has taken place in the Provisional regiment at Halifax. The victim is Private McLeenan, of the 1st Battalion. There are several other cases of sickness in the garrison.

A NORTH Sydney despatch of the 17th says: The price of coal at the yards has been increased as follows: Screened, \$2.65 a ton; run of mine, \$2.40; slack, \$2.00. This represents a raise of about 30 or 40 cents.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher, formerly editor of the Island Argus, now a resident of Salem, Oregon, was recently elected president of a company formed in that city for the purpose of prospecting for gold in the fields recently discovered at Cape Nome, Alaska.

THE entire plant of the Welland Vale Co's works and the Canada Cycle Company's works at St. Catharines, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Mr. John A. McDonald followed Mr. McLean and dwelt on the numerous shortcomings of the Government and their utter failure to fulfill their promises. At present the roads were in a scandalous condition, and still the Government take credit to themselves for being a progressive administration.

Mr. John A. McDonald followed Mr. McLean and dwelt on the numerous shortcomings of the Government and their utter failure to fulfill their promises. At present the roads were in a scandalous condition, and still the Government take credit to themselves for being a progressive administration.

On Thursday last a Pontifical Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop McIntyre was celebrated in the Cathedral by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, assisted by Rev. S. T. Phelan as high priest, Rev. A. P. McLean as deacon and Rev. Father Connolly as sub-deacon.

SATURDAY last being the feast of St. Dunstan, was appropriately celebrated by a solemn High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The celebrant was Rev. A. P. McLean, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Rev. Fathers Johnston and Connolly as deacon and sub-deacon.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Secretary of State for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill to extend the powers of the volunteer act by providing that volunteers may be mobilized in any great emergency instead of only to repel actual invasion, and also to enable volunteers to enter into an agreement rendering them liable to be called on at any time for either home or foreign service.

THE BEER DELAGATES, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, known as the "Beer" "peace" envoys, have arrived in New York where they were tendered a warm reception by some of the citizens. The object of the envoys is said to be the bringing about of peace between Britain and the South African Republic.

THE Abegweit football team held their final "practice" Monday high preparatory to playing a match with New Glasgow, N. S., tomorrow, the Queen's Birthday. During the practice, Mr. D. A. McKinnon, one of the best forwards on the team, got his knee injured, and his place will have to be filled by another. The team is expected to be stronger this year than ever, and except for two changes is the same fifteen that defeated the Wanderers last autumn and won the Maritime Championship. Between 200 and 300 excursionists will accompany the team to New Glasgow.

THE news of the relief of Mafeking was received with great joy here on Friday evening. The celebration was a good one—considering that the news was received at six p. m.—which left very little time for preparation. But nevertheless, by half past seven the principal streets were a mass of bunting, flags being hoisted from every available point. The fire bell was the first to sound the good tidings, and immediately afterwards nearly all the other bells in the city followed suit. The members of the militia were notified as soon as possible to meet at the Drill Shed, and shortly before nine o'clock they paraded to the park, where a Royal salute of 17 guns was fired from Fort Edward, after which the parade returned and returned to the city and marched through the principal streets. By this time the city had assumed a very lively appearance, the streets were thronged with people, and fireworks and booming of cannon continued till a late hour. A bonfire on market square added to the brilliancy of the occasion. Some excitement was caused in the early part of the evening by a blaze on the roof of A. W. Reddin's drug store, caused by a fire cracker. The fire was extinguished, and a boy was struck in the face by a cannon cracker and had to be carried into Dodd's drug store. Another person had his hand injured by the premature explosion of a torpedo. These were the only accidents during the proceedings.

A certain method for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. The medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis, 25, and 60.

Mafeking Relieved!

The glad tidings of the relief of Mafeking were received in London shortly after nine o'clock Thursday night, and were the signal for a spontaneous patriotic rejoicing. The Daily Telegraph was the first paper office to bulletin the news from its wire, and the crowds in fleet street set up a mighty shout which was taken up on the strand, Trafalgar square, Piccadilly and Kensington way. Other newspaper offices soon posted the news, and it was announced at the Mansion House and in the hotels and clubs. The streets were filled with a multitude, waving flags, singing the national anthem, blowing tin-horns, and shouting themselves hoarse. The news spread with remarkable rapidity from street to street, and before ten o'clock there was an undertone of rejoicing and revelling so loud that people in the remote suburbs knew that the nation had its heart's desire, and that the plucky, heroic garrison of Mafeking had been rescued. The tidings came too late for a general illumination, but the masses turned out to wave flags in the streets, to take possession of Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly, Whitehall, and the Strand, and to have a rollicking carnival. The excitement over the relief of Ladysmith was exceeded, and the thoroughfares were blocked with immense crowds cheering and singing, and long after midnight a mob of spectators were serenading St. James place and Marlborough house, and enthusiastic throngs were singing God Save the Queen before Buckingham Palace. Outside the Mansion House the Lord Mayor in his official robes of office briefly addressed the cheering assembly, saying: "I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking—Hear the cheering was interrupted by redoubled speech and the singing of 'Rule Britannia' after which the Lord Mayor remarked: "We never doubted what the end would be, or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last. The Lord Mayor then turned to the assembled multitude, and the singing of 'God Save the Queen,' and the singing of 'He's a jolly good fellow,' the mayor and his party retired."

The people outside the Mansion House grew to such dimensions that the police were compelled to divert all traffic, omnibuses, etc., through the side streets. As soon as the information of the relief was received, the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, sent the following despatch to Col. Baden-Powell: "The citizens of London are relieved. They rejoice in the good news received. Although London had the start by a few minutes, the great industrial centres and surrounding towns suddenly burst into riotous demonstrations. Bells clashed in their steeples, village bands turned out and people gathered in the squares to chant fervently 'God Save the Queen.' From all parts of the Empire comes the same story. Bombay, Hong Kong, Cebu and the Australian cities, rejoicing. Continental cities, as the press telegrams abundantly testify, received the news sadly."

The news which electrified London was definite, but neither official nor from British sources. The war office was silent at midnight, and there was no official announcement in parliament. The message came from Pretoria where the truth had reluctantly been told by Kruger's officials that relieving force had entered Mafeking with ample supplies, and that the Boer commanders had fallen back and raised the siege. When this force drew near the town at the end of last week, the Boers made a desperate effort to

but were repulsed by the garrison after hard fighting. The relieving force came up on Tuesday and could not be beaten back. The rescuers dispersed the rear guard and marched into Mafeking, the Boer commanders retreating towards Kimberley. Great depression was caused in Pretoria at this collapse of the campaign on the western border.

The defence of Mafeking began with the outbreak of the war, and as an exploit, ranks with Delhi, Lucknow, and the most glorious achievements in British history. A colonial force not over 1,000 strong, with a map of genius, a true national scout, at its head, has held its ground against a superior force led at first by Cronje and subsequently by Symant. A relieving force was nowhere in sight, and the garrison was holding an open town incapable of scientific defence, but by displaying the finest qualities of British grit and endurance, Baden-Powell's men have persevered in keeping their flag above Mafeking. He was supported by a small, but brilliant group of British officers, among whom was Lord Edward Cecil and half a dozen well-known figures in London society.

The relief of Mafeking has had the effect of suspending for a moment interest in the operations elsewhere in the field of war. Nevertheless, Friday brought important official announcements. Lord Methuen entered Hospital on Thursday. He was then 70 miles from Kroonstadt and 50 from Bothaville. General Buller entered Newcastle Thursday evening. Lord Roberts is not idle. While waiting for stores at Kroonstadt, he is using his mounted men to search a wide tract of country. Col. French occupied Lindley on Thursday and the same day General Buller with the mounted Cossacks captured one of the Boers, Field Cornet Casen, five Johannesburg policemen and fifty-seven Boers, about thirty miles northwest of Kroonstadt. General Buller on Thursday, encamped at Mafeking. British successes were thus reported at every point from which news came.

Latest advices state that the British have crossed the Vaal River and are within 40 miles of Johannesburg. Women and children are fleeing from Pretoria. Col. Malton with a flying column entered Mafeking at 6 a. m. May 18. On May 17th they met with a stubborn resistance, but after five hours fighting drove the Boers from their positions. The Cavalry Artillery rendered valuable assistance. A despatch of yesterday states that Col. Buller while marching in the direction of Newcastle, Natal, was ambushed by the Boers six miles west of Vryheid, in the Transvaal. Very few of his force escaped. His casualties numbered 60 men.

"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.



DEAR SIR,—It is the duty of humanity—it even becomes part of the mission of men in this world, to dress themselves in a martial and presentable manner. It leads up to the highest ideal in life. It smooths away many of the rough edges which it is our lot to meet. Therefore, make yourself presentable, not only by your sunny presence, but by the clothing you wear.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 18th May, 1900.

You cannot afford to wear sloppy clothing. It is a weakness of humanity to judge by appearances. Even a dog will bark at a tramp while a well dressed man will pass by unmolested.

Men are learning that they cannot afford to be ill dressed.

A young man who is careless of his personal appearance will be careless in many other respects, and this is always taken into consideration when he applies for a situation.

Robert Burns says: "The mind's the standard of the man," but the kind of clothing a man wears is an indication, to a very large extent, of his mind.

These facts we cannot afford to ignore.

This looks as if we were writing you in the interest of our clothing business—and we are, but it is also written in your own interest.

We must all be constantly reminded of the many good things necessary to bring about our happiness, else we are apt to forget them.

See our All-wool Suits, \$2.50 and \$5.00.

Yours very truly,

JAMES PATON & CO.

SPRING SALE!

NOW ON AT

Weeks & Co's

HATS

—AND—

CAPS.

You can save money by trading with us. Goods bought for cash and marked low.

Dress Goods. Our 50c. Black Cashmere is the best value in the city. See our line in fancy black goods, great variety. Prices from 22c up. Every yard of our wool goods guaranteed. Colored goods in great variety.

Dress Linings. In Linettes, Cambria, Peraline and Surah Twill.

Kid Gloves for Ladies. We keep the noted Perrin's French Kid Gloves. All sizes and colors always in stock. Prices from 65c to \$1.50. Gents' Kid Gloves 75c to \$1.70.

Ladies' Shirt Waists. We have in stock one of the finest lines in the city. All pretty patterns. Prices from 40c up to \$3.75. Fit guaranteed or goods returned.

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

Weeks & Co

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Millinery. Our stock is now complete and comprises the newest goods to be seen in the city. Miss McKeiver is in full charge of this department, and her name is a guarantee of satisfaction. Inspect our goods before buying your spring hat.

Gentlemen, when you want Shirts, Braces, Collars, Hosiery, Ties, Gloves or Underwear, remember we are the leaders in this line. Our prices cannot be beat.

We have always in stock a full range of Corsets, Belts and Buckles, Hosiery, Collars and Ties, Waterproofs, Underwear, Umbrellas, White-wear.

If you like bright colors we can suit you, if you like dark colors we can suit you, and if you want something "just between" we have it for you.

Don't pass the Model Store if you want a nice Cap.

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

A Cheap Medicine Chest.

Mrs. D. Williams, Gooderham P. O., Ont., writes: "I have used Haygard's Yellow Oil for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Throat, and for Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and it has always given relief. My mother says it is a regular medicine chest in itself."

REGINA COELI.

BY R. O. K. Queen, rejoice! thy Son is risen. Alleluia! Queen of grief! He burst His prison. Alleluia! Crown and martyr-type of mothers. Alleluia! Plead with Him for His brothers. Alleluia! Mary Queen! thy Son is risen. Alleluia! Christ indeed hath burst His prison. Alleluia!

PRAYER.

Lord, through Jesus' resurrection Thou hast raised us from dejection; Grant, through Mary, Jesus' Mother, Both in this life and the other, We rejoice in Christ our Brother. Amen. Alleluia!

Suffered Intense Pain.

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

The Holy Year.

Under the Levitical law every fiftieth year was a year of Jubilee. "And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee," we read, Lev. 25, 8-11, and there shall be unto thee the days of seven sabbaths of years, even forty and nine years. Then shalt thou send abroad the loud trumpet on the tenth day of the seventh month; in the day of atonement shall ye send abroad the trumpet throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land to the inhabitants thereof. It shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." This year of Jubilee was for the Jews a year of gladness, ushered in with sound of trumpet and festive acclaim. On that year all land reverted to the possession of the original owner, hired servants went back to their homes, bond-slaves were set free, and, according to the Jewish historian Josephus, all debts were extinguished. Such was the Jubilee of the Jews, a hallowed season of liberty and of release from bonds that bind fast and burdens that weigh down.

The Jubilee of the Old Law prefigured the Jubilee of the New, for the ordinances of the olden time were but "shadows of the good things to come," as the Apostle tells us. The temporal blessings which came to men under the old dispensation shadowed forth the spiritual blessings which God has reserved to men under the new. We, too, have our Jubilee, a hallowed and a gracious time, a time of atonement, a time of liberty, and of release from bonds and burdens and debts; but the bonds are our transgressions and the debts are such as we owe to the divine justice in satisfaction for our sins. Year in and year out, and day by day and hour by hour is the power of the keys exercised in the Church unto the forgiveness of sins. But at the end of every century and at the end of each quarter of a century there is a more plenary exercise of that power in the year of universal Jubilee. To those who repent and confess and perform the good works enjoined there is granted, as Pope Boniface VIII. declared, in publishing to the world the first Jubilee of which there is any record, six hundred years ago, "not only a full and more ample, but rather a more full pardon of sins." To gain this most full pardon during the present year it is necessary save in the case of the members of religious communities, the aged, and the infirm, to visit Rome. Next year, as our readers are aware, the Jubilee will be extended to the whole Church.

During the Holy Year the ordinary indulgences, with the exception of two or three minor ones and the indulgence for the dying, are suspended. But all indulgences are applicable to the souls in purgatory. The nature of an indulgence and also the reason for the suspension of indulgences during the present year are well explained in a pastoral letter relating to the observance of the Holy Year. We quote: "Nothing that is holy goes to waste in the Church of God. We are all members of one body—not of a dead body, or of a mere organization which sets only as it is moved by human effort, but of the living Body of Christ, and members of a member," says St. Paul to the faithful. "As in the human body there are activities, such as the circulation of the blood, of which we may not be conscious, so in the Church there is a continual circulation of prayers, of help, of satisfaction, whether we wish it or think of it or not. When a saint has gone through a long course of self-inflicted mortification, or like

St. Paul has had "trial of mockeries and stripes, moreover also of bands and prisons," part of the merits thus acquired goes, by an internal operation of the Church's activity, into the spiritual Treasury, and is there united to the infinite merits of our Lord and Saviour. From that Treasury the rulers of the Church have power to grant to individuals a remission of the punishment that may remain due by them for forgiven sin, and the spiritual favor thus granted is called an indulgence. Now, this holy year of Jubilee reminds us that, in our relation to the Treasury of the Church, we should not always be spiritual paupers, always seeking favors and never contributing thereto of our own. The ordinary indulgences as you were informed by circular at the beginning of the year, have been suspended, and a plenary indulgence can in most cases be gained this year only by a pilgrimage which few of us are capable of undertaking. We are, as it were, thrown upon our own resources in regard to works of penance. Hence it is incumbent upon us to observe the approaching holy season of Lent with special fervor this year, in fasting, alms-giving, and prayer; knowing as we do even in regard to forgiven sins we should not be without fear, and that the time we have in which to make amends is both short and uncertain. And these good works we should perform with such fervor and perseverance that they may not only suffice for our individual needs, but also add to the spiritual riches of the Church. "I rejoice in my sufferings for you," said St. Paul to the Colossians, "and fill up those things that are wanting of the suffering of Christ in my flesh for His Body, which is the Church." He does not mean that something has to be added to the sufferings of Christ in order to redeem us. The sacrifice of the Cross is a "plentiful redemption." St. Paul here reveals to us a supernatural motive of affliction ourselves and doing penance for one another. The Church, he says to us, is really the Body of Christ. When the Church is persecuted, it is Christ that is persecuted. When the Church is dishonored by sins of the faithful, it is Christ that is dishonored. Christ continues to suffer in His Body. St. Paul rejoices in suffering for others, because he can thus bear part of the sufferings and shame which the Divine Head of the Church still undergoes in His members that are upon the earth. It is love of Jesus Christ that urges him. As Jesus saved us from the certainty of eternal death by His suffering and death for us on the Cross, so we can help to save Him now from present sufferings in His Body on earth by striving after holiness of life in ourselves, by trying to bear one another's spiritual and temporal burdens, and by trying to increase the spiritual riches, and therefore also the growth and strength of the Church. Thus is brotherly love raised and entered in our love for Jesus Christ. He draws all that is good on earth to Himself and sanctifies it.—Casket.

Bosquet On True Devotion.

Very opportunely comes a paper in "Donahoe's Magazine" for the present month giving the gist of a discourse on the spirit of prayer delivered by the great French teacher so lately the subject of M. Brunetiere's eulogies at Rome and Besancon. The discourse is presented for the first time in English, we learn from the contributor, F. M. Cape; and we opine that nothing more serviceable could presently be done by the Catholic Truth Society than the diffusion of the whole text of the sermon as widely as possible, in view of the many mischievous things being said and done over the spiritual utterances of St. de Saint-Genix and certain minor assistants of Catholic practices. While admitting that there are in the Catholic communion some who abuse the principal of prayer in their eagerness for personal and petty ends, we should never forget that those who sneer at such extravagances of devotion are such as deny altogether the existence of the super-

What Shall Be Done

FOR THE DELICATE GIRL. You have tried iron and other tonics. But the legs pale and thin. Her yellow complexion worries you. Perhaps she has a little hacking cough also. Her head aches; and she cannot study. GIVE HER

Scott's Emulsion

The oil will feed her wasting body; the glycerine will soothe her cough, and the hypophosphites will give new power and vigor to her nerves and brain. Never say you "cannot take cod-liver oil" until you have tried Scott's Emulsion. You will be obliged to change your opinion at once. Children especially become very fond of it; and infants do not know when it is added to their food. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves AND Weakened System. A Montreal Gentleman Tells About It.

Mr. F. J. Brophy, a well-known employee in the money-order department at the general post office in Montreal, tells about his case as follows: "I had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous, without appetite, and extremely weak. Very often I could not sleep at night, and I was much troubled with profuse perspiration, which naturally caused me much annoyance. Learning of the good effects of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I began taking them, and much to my gratification they have broadened me up, invigorated my entire system, and made me feel like a new man. I am now all O.K. and highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering as I did."

A Month's Meditations.

BY CARDINAL WISEMAN, BURNS & OATES, BENEFICENT BROTHERS. In this excellently printed and durably bound volume—printed for reading by lamp-light and bound like a book intended for constant use—there are thirty-one meditations from manuscript by the late Cardinal Wiseman, now for the first time published. To those who would cultivate the habit of mental prayer these simple words of the great Archbishop of Westminster will be very helpful. Each meditation concludes with persuasive affections and resolutions. Some time ago we had occasion to notice a prayer-book intended for elderly people; besides being carefully selected and arranged, it was printed from large, clear type, well suited to eyes that have grown dim. Here is a meditation book of the same description.

Anything from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman is welcome, and needs no further recommendation than the mere statement of its course; however, to show how well calculated these meditations are to foster a spirit of personal piety, we quote these lines from the meditation on devotion to our Blessed Lady: "A devotion truly tender and affectionate will not be confined to ordinary formulas of prayer, such as are prescribed for all, but will find many other ways of making itself known, both in words and actions. It is indeed a peculiar beauty of Catholic piety that it engages all the best feelings of the heart on its side. Hence all those simple and innocent methods which the prejudices of sectaries so loudly condemn, and the censorious austerity of even some Catholics will not approve, whereby the inhabitants of Catholic countries demonstrate their love of the Blessed Virgin. If we entertain a tender piety for her, we shall not hesitate to venerate in her, why do they not fight, asks Bossuet, against the avarice, sensuality and ambition in themselves which are the unfortunate remains of it? There are many who perform their devotions with the most rigid exactitude, and would feel troubled if they had omitted "one bead in their rosary; while they would not hesitate at breaking a commandment. These are the class which Shakespeare had in mind when he put into the mouth of the royal sinner in Hamlet the lines: "My words fly up, my thoughts remain below; Words without thoughts never to heaven go." But such excesses on true devotion, as they are justly regarded by wise Catholics, do not call for that sweeping condemnation that some rigid purists meet out to them. They do not, at all events, betray infidelity; they show an inability to raise the soul of God in the spirit in which He should be approached by mortals. But they manifest the struggle of the soul, in a feeble way, maybe, but yet in some fashion, to confess the power and love of the Deity. Bossuet's words on this particular point deserve to be remembered, lest the effort to get rid of the unbecoming and the childish in prayer carry too sweeping a condemnation: "But, some weak-minded Christians ask, 'what are you driving us to? Are we to give up all prayers till we have resolved on turning entirely to God, and meanwhile to live as unbelievers? By no means; it is better to use imperfect devotions than to despise all and forget that we are Christians. Such slight practices may perhaps hinder the worse misfortune of actual infidelity and manifest contempt of God by keeping us in mind that He exists; and this is why they are borne within the Catholic Church. Be sure, however, that they in no wise advance the real sanctification of soul, but, if relied on as supports, are more likely to be real obstacles to it.' The delicate task which lies before the Church is to keep the line between the legitimate and the extravagant in particular devotions always tangible and clear. The purists who are for sweeping away both forget that the Church has set her irrefragable seal upon what is legitimate, and those in doubt have always the means at hand of ascertaining what is permissible and what ought to be rejected in regard to the devotions proper to those whom the Church has canonized.—Standard and Times.

A Friend's Advice.

When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There are lots of people in your town who have been cured by this remedy. Mr. T. Sargent, merchant tailor, Brockville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble. They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy. Mrs. Wm. McNeill, 25 St. James St., St. John, N.B., says they cured her of distressing backache, from which she suffered for over six months. From nearly every city and town in the Dominion we get statements similar to the above. People who have used them are always glad to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Come along, Martin; let's go to the hanging!" "Hangin'! Hangin'! Who's goin' to be hanged?" "Jim Sanders. Come along." "No thanks. He's no friend o' mine."

Dyspepsia Eight Years.

Nine bottles of Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Dyspepsia and Pains in the stomach after I had suffered 8 years and could get nothing to do me any good. MRS. ASA HAMILTON, Bear River, N. S.

"Don't you ever worry, Billy?"

"Never!" "How do you get out of it?" "In daytime I'm too busy, and at night I'm too sleepy."

STRATFORD, 4th Aug., 1893.

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

Worms, these pests of childhood,

can be readily destroyed and expelled by the use of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It is easy to take and contains its own purgative.

"Have a small piece more cake, Tommy?"

"No, thank you." "Not a tiny piece?" "No, thank you." "Will you have anything more?" "Yes, a big piece."

A severe cold settled on my throat

and lungs so that I could hardly speak. After other remedies failed I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle of it completely cured me.

MRS. THOS. CARTER,

Northport, Ont. "Well, I've volunteered." "O, Cecil, how brave—how noble of you!" "Yes, most of our chops are off to the front, so I've volunteered to stay at home!"

Cramps and Colic.

Nothing gives such quick and effectual relief from these distressing complaints as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Minard's Liniment relieves

Neuralgia.

Spring Weather Weakness

Try as you may, you cannot escape the weary, worn out, don't-care-to-work feeling that accompanies spring weather. Brain is not as clear as it ought to be; there is languor and listlessness instead of energy and activity. Burdock Blood Bitters is what people need this weather. It sets the liver, bowels, and kidneys acting, whereby all poisons are eliminated from the system; cleans the tongue, improves the appetite, purifies and enriches the blood. MISS MARY J. IRWIN, Holland, Man., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for three years now and don't think there is its equal anywhere. When I feel drowsy and tired, and have no desire to eat, I get a bottle of B.B.B. "I think it purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

STRENGTHENS WEAK LUNGS.

Many persons are in a condition to invite Pneumonia or Consumption by reason of inherited tendency or other causes. They catch cold easily—and it is difficult to get rid of an ordinary cough or cold. We would advise all such people to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is a wonderful strengthener and healer of the breathing organs, and fortifies the lungs against serious pulmonary diseases. "Miss Clara Marshall, Moore, Ont., writes: "I have suffered several years with weak lungs and could get no cure; so became discouraged. If I caught cold it was hard to get rid of it. I started using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and as a result my cough has been cured and my lungs greatly strengthened."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

50c and 60c a bottle. All druggists.

Those remnants of print cotton

at 8c are the biggest bargains yet. They are (quite English you know) and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c, but cheaper at 8c. PROWSE BROS.

REMNANTS—You can buy

remnants of print cottons, grey cottons, white cottons, remnants of flannelets, cloths, dress goods, tickings, nearly half price. Come soon before they are all gone.—J. B. MacDonald & Co

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

Our Kerosene Oil is giving splendid satisfaction this year. It burns both bright and clear and does not smoke up the Lamp Chimines. Our sales of it are steadily increasing, showing that the people know a good thing when they get it. When your can is empty again, bring it to us and have it filled with our high-grade Oil at a very low price.

BEER & GOFF.

GROCCERS. A. E. ARSEHAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE. ARSEHAULT & MCKENZIE. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. (Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.) OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown. Aug. 30, 1899—y

A. A. MCGLEAN, L. B., Q. C.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly. August 2, 1898—6m

Dr. J. C. Houston

Physician AND Surgeon. SOUVIS, P. E. ISLAND. GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY, 1888. Office: Next door to Merchant's Block.—April 4th, 1900. 3moo.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Reliability of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled—EPPS'S COCOA, Homoeopathic Chemists, London. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898—300

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road. This very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executor of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. JOHN R. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors. Jan. 31—t

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. H. I. Agency, Charlottetown. HYNDMAN & CO. Agents. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

THE LATEST Fashionable HAT!

BLACK AND COLORED, Wm. Wilkinson, MAKERS. FOR SALE AT D. A. BRUCE'S.

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

Our Kerosene Oil is giving splendid satisfaction this year. It burns both bright and clear and does not smoke up the Lamp Chimines. Our sales of it are steadily increasing, showing that the people know a good thing when they get it. When your can is empty again, bring it to us and have it filled with our high-grade Oil at a very low price.

BEER & GOFF.

GROCCERS. A. E. ARSEHAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE. ARSEHAULT & MCKENZIE. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. (Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.) OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown. Aug. 30, 1899—y

A. A. MCGLEAN, L. B., Q. C.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly. August 2, 1898—6m

Dr. J. C. Houston

Physician AND Surgeon. SOUVIS, P. E. ISLAND. GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY, 1888. Office: Next door to Merchant's Block.—April 4th, 1900. 3moo.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Reliability of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled—EPPS'S COCOA, Homoeopathic Chemists, London. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898—300

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road. This very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executor of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. JOHN R. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors. Jan. 31—t

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. H. I. Agency, Charlottetown. HYNDMAN & CO. Agents. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

WHOLESALE

100 doz. Galvanized Pails 40 tons Barb Wire 20 tons Black do. 10 tons Paris Green 40 tons Bar Iron 8 tons Sheet Iron 15 tons Paints 500 Boxes Glass 100 doz. Shovels 400 doz. Arcade Files 2000 Kegs Cut Nails 1000 Kegs Wire Nails 250 Boxes Horse Nails 250 Kegs Horse Shoes 1000 Rolls Building Paper Shelf Hardware and Stoves.

Fennell & Chandler.

Choosing a Bicycle!

In choosing a bicycle you must judge by appearances. You must judge by reputation and reliability. If you stop to think you will acknowledge that for years the wheels of reliability have been the

Massey-Harris,

Cleveland, Welland Vale I Season after season these bicycles have led in improvements that have won the praise and patronage of the general public, and for 1900 with the five-fold facilities of capital and equipment at the disposal of their makers, places them in a sphere of their own. Material and Construction Guaranteed by the

Canada Motor & Cycle Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA. MARK WRIGHT & CO., Agents, Charlottetown. Write for Catalogue.

Bazaar Bookstore!

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