

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 33

Calendar for August, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 14 11h 29m ev.
Last Quarter, 21 1h 13m m.
New Moon, 17 5h 34m m.
First Quarter, 24 3h 32m ev.
Full Moon, 31 7h 51m m.

| D | Day of Week | Sun | Moon |
|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| M | Week | riser | Sets |
| 1 | Monday | 4 43 28 | 7 40 |
| 2 | Tuesday | 4 44 27 | 8 00 |
| 3 | Wednesday | 4 45 26 | 8 27 |
| 4 | Thursday | 4 46 25 | 8 57 |
| 5 | Friday | 4 47 23 | 9 30 |
| 6 | Saturday | 4 48 22 | 10 07 |
| 7 | Sunday | 4 49 20 | 10 48 |
| 8 | Monday | 4 50 19 | 11 33 |
| 9 | Tuesday | 4 51 17 | 12 13 |
| 10 | Wednesday | 4 52 16 | 1 00 |
| 11 | Thursday | 4 53 14 | 1 54 |
| 12 | Friday | 4 54 13 | 2 54 |
| 13 | Saturday | 4 55 11 | 4 00 |
| 14 | Sunday | 4 56 10 | 5 13 |
| 15 | Monday | 4 57 08 | 6 33 |
| 16 | Tuesday | 4 58 07 | 7 59 |
| 17 | Wednesday | 4 59 05 | 9 32 |
| 18 | Thursday | 5 00 03 | 11 11 |
| 19 | Friday | 5 01 01 | 12 56 |
| 20 | Saturday | 5 02 00 | 1 48 |
| 21 | Sunday | 5 03 00 | 2 47 |
| 22 | Monday | 5 04 00 | 3 53 |
| 23 | Tuesday | 5 05 00 | 5 06 |
| 24 | Wednesday | 5 06 00 | 6 26 |
| 25 | Thursday | 5 07 00 | 7 53 |
| 26 | Friday | 5 08 00 | 9 27 |
| 27 | Saturday | 5 09 00 | 11 08 |
| 28 | Sunday | 5 10 00 | 1 20 |
| 29 | Monday | 5 11 00 | 2 41 |
| 30 | Tuesday | 5 12 00 | 4 03 |
| 31 | Wednesday | 5 13 00 | 5 26 |

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.

JOHN MCBACHERN, Agent.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salisbary method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continuous, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., Q.C.

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

Watches!

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods.

SEE OUR NEW WALTHAM WATCHES

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

IN REPAIRS

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

E. W. Taylor,

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North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1869.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

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

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

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

THIS LABEL IS ON EVERY PACKAGE

Hazard's Improved Turnip Seed.



Imported direct from the growers and put up by GEO. CARTER & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR STOCK OF IMPROVED HAZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively for us by the largest seed growing establishment in England, from true, pure seed supplied by us for the purpose. This stock of seed costs us fully fifty per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

Avoid so-called "Hazard's" sold at low prices. The genuine article is the result of great care in selection and can never be sold low. Avoid so-called "Hazard's" Seed great care in selection and can never be sold low. Avoid so-called "Hazard's" Seed great care in selection and can never be sold low.

OUR STOCK OF IMPROVED HAZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively for us by the largest seed growing establishment in England, from true, pure seed supplied by us for the purpose. This stock of seed costs us fully fifty per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

GEO. CARTER & CO. SEEDSMEN

FOR THE Spring Trade

We have made great preparations. We are bound that our values in all our lines shall not be equalled on P. E. Island. We have the goods. We bought them right. We are going to sell them right.

OUR LINES ARE Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.

W. D. McKAY,

Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

IT WILL PAY

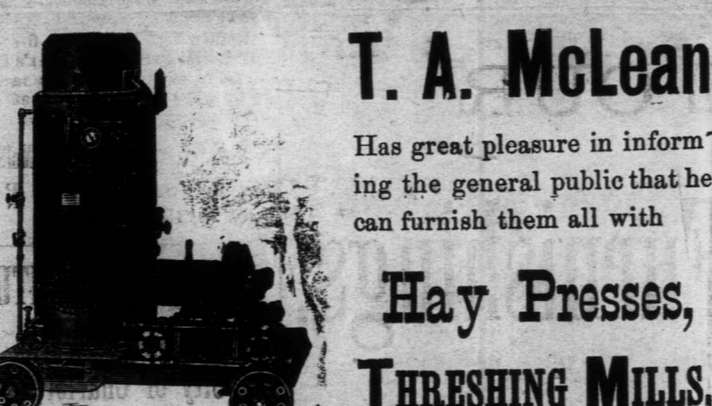
YOU TO SEE OUR New Importations of Cloths

We have always carried a splendid variety of

Fashionable Suitings,

But we can safely say that with our new importations for this season, we have now the largest stock and the greatest variety of Fashionable Cloths ever shown in one Store in the City. Come and inspect our goods, and get our astonishing low prices. We make the fashionable Clothes Par Excellence in the City. Every Suit a perfect fit. We invite inspection.

Gents' Furnishings Up-to-Date. John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.



T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck, Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood. Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them. Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order. T. A. McLEAN, Successor to McKinnon & McLean. Oct. 6, 1897—ly

Life and Work of Bishop Macdonell.

(Toronto Catholic Register.)

In a chapter which Very Rev. Dr. Harris contributes to the second volume of Mr. Casteil Hopkin's Encyclopedia of Canada the following references are made to the late Bishop Macdonell and the Scotch Catholic settlers of Glengarry. We now come to one of the most interesting periods in the early history of Catholicism in our Province. About twenty-five years ago a Scottish laird, a man of Canadian birth, and of considerable importance in the country, stated at a public banquet at Montreal (that more Gaelic is spoken in Canada in one week than during a month in the Highlands of Scotland.) He referred no doubt to the Maritime Provinces, but especially to Glengarry, the home of the "Ch'lanach Nan Gael" in Upper Canada. In 1773 a party of Scotch Highlanders on the invitation of Sir William Johnson settled on the banks of the Mohawk River, New York State, then a British Province. The Catholic immigrants were allotted lands in Schenectady County, where they cleared the forest and built for themselves comfortable homes. When the Revolutionary War began they remained loyal to the British Government, and were denounced as Tories, Baptists, and friends of English tyranny. The notorious John Jay, after the proclamation of the Quebec Act of 1774, granting to Catholics freedom from the pains and penalties of the Penal Laws, began a crusade of bigotry and fanaticism. The storm of social and political persecution swept down upon the Scotch settlers, and drove them over the border line into Lower Canada. Before leaving they were disarmed by General Schuyler, and in the autumn of 1776, accompanied by their pastor, Father McKenna, began their wearisome journey. They numbered about 300, and on their way to Montreal suffered severely from hunger and exposure, subsisting at times on roots and bark—the flesh of horses and even of dogs. In Tetu's "Les Breuges de Quebec" it is stated that Montgolfier, Vicar-General at Montreal, had in 1776 conferred missionary faculties on Father McKenna, who had been charged to accompany a colony of Scotch Highlanders on their way to settle in Upper Canada, where they hoped to enjoy the Catholic religion without molestation.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1788, almost an entire parish in the north of Scotland, numbering 838 souls, arrived at Quebec on the 7th of September of that year, accompanied by their priest, the Rev. Scotus Macdonell. They continued their journey on to Glengarry, where they established the parish of St. Raphael, and with the assistance of their priest built the first church known as the "Blue Chapel." The success and prosperity of the colony produced a favorable impression on the Scotch at home, and in 1802 the Rev. Alexander Macdonell made application for lands to the Home Government on behalf of the members of the disbanded Glengarry Fencible Regiment. This corps was mustered for service in 1794, and was the first distinctively Catholic regiment organized since the Reformation, and for the first time since that period the British Government had recognized a Catholic priest as one of its military chaplains. In March, 1803, Chaplain Macdonell obtained from the Home Government a grant of land for every officer and soldier of the Glengarry Regiment who wished to settle in Upper Canada. They reached Quebec in 1803, and almost immediately proceeded to the Glengarry clearings. At this time (1804) there were in all Upper Canada one stone and two frame churches, and only two clergymen, the one at Sandwich, the other at Glengarry. In the life of Bishop Donnan, of Quebec, it is recorded that in 1801 his Lordship visited Kingston and Detroit, and on his return called at the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Raphael, where he was most hospitably received by the Catholic Highlanders. During his pastoral visit, the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to two thousand souls, four hundred of whom belonged to Detroit. This appears to be a very large number, but when it is remembered that this was the first Episcopal visitation since that of Bishop Pontbriant to Detroit in 1755, the number will not be at all surprising. The Rev. Alexander Macdonell, who led the third immigration of the Scotch Highlanders, may in a sense be styled the Father of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada. For ten years he was practically

alone, facing the difficulties of his position with the traditional stoicism and heroism of his race. For more than thirty years his life was devoted to the missions of Upper Canada, and to any one at all familiar with the difficulties of travel in those early days, the hardships of busy life, and the severity of the winters, it will not be necessary to dwell upon the painful routine of his daily life. On the recommendation of the Bishop of Quebec, Father Macdonell, on the 31st of December, 1820, was consecrated Bishop and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Upper Canada. In 1826, Upper Canada was erected into a Bishopric, and entrusted to the care of Bishop Macdonell, who fixed his See at Kingston. This is said to have been the first Catholic diocese established in a British colony since the Reformation with the concurrence and consent of the British Government. At this period, according to the Quebec Almanac, there were but seven priests in the entire Province, and as they bore the heat and burden of those times, their names are held in reverence and benediction. Their lives were one long, prepatul Odyssey, and have left behind them a halo of super-human glory—the glory of prophets rather than of ordinary men. Simple and dignified, without the affectation of dignity, austere without fanaticism, their presence alone rooted up old prejudices, while their preaching and example filled the soul with new light and gave to religion an aspect of attraction and beauty. In charge of the missions of Sandwich and Maden were Fathers Craver and Flatt; at Kingston, St. Raphael and Perth were Fathers Fraser, Angus Macdonell and John Macdonell; at York and Richmond, on the Ottawa, were Fathers James Crowley and Patrick Moran. We can hardly estimate the great influence these early priests exercised by their exemplary lives, their learning, their great qualities, and their virtues as holy men. Even their Protestant neighbors yielded to the subtle influence of their lives, and were attracted by their simplicity all the more forcibly, perhaps, because it was so totally different from what their prejudices had led them to expect.

Many of the United Empire Loyalists who fled to Canada after the American Revolution brought with them some exaggerated ideas touching the Catholic Church and her Priesthood; but when they got to know priests more intimately, and witness their zeal and self-denial their prejudices yielded to admiration. "As an Elder of the Kirk," writes Major Danlop, "I had been taught to believe that a Catholic priest was a hypocritical knave who ruled his misguided followers by his own selfish purposes. I have found them a moral and zealous clergy, more strict in their attention to their parochial duties than any other body of the clergy I have ever met in any part of the world, and not a bit more intolerant than their clerical brethren of any other sect." (Sketches of Upper Canada, 1832) This was the unsolicited testimony of a man who had seen much of the world; for the "Tiger," as he was familiarly called, had been a great traveller and student of human nature. There was something Patriarchal and Homeric in the lives of these pioneer priests, reading like the poetic legends in which nations have commemorated the history of their first establishments. Like the builders of Rome they could say: "With aching hands and toiling feet We dig and heap, lay stone on stone, We bear the burden and the heat Of the long day and wish 'twere done, Not to the hours of light we turn, All we have built can man discern."

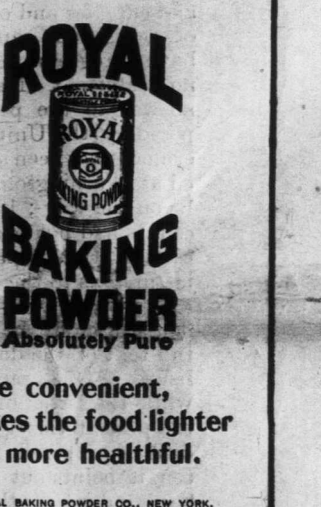
"The splendid self-devotion of the early Jesuit missions," writes Parkman in his "Old Regime," "has its record, but the patient toils of the missionary priest rest in the obscurity where the best of human virtues are buried from age to age." As Catholic emigrants began to come into the country their first inquiry was for a settlement where there was a church and priest. Like the primitive flocks which arrest and fix geological deposits, the Church and priest caught the human tide, and the Catholic part of the tossing flood invariably settled around them. On the 16th February, 1837, Bishop Macdonell celebrated his Golden Jubilee. Fifty years before he had been ordained at Valladolid, Spain. For ten years after his arrival at Glengarry, in 1804, he was practically alone, yet at the time of his Jubilee by his indomitable energy and sleepless labor thirty-six churches had been built and twenty-four priests, most of whom had been educated at his own expense, were

ministering to his flock. Answering an attack made on him in the House of Assembly, 1836, by William Lyon Mackenzie, in which his character was assailed and questioned, the Bishop in a letter to Sir Francis Bond Head dwelt with pardonable complacency on the hardships he had been called on to endure in the discharge of his arduous office, and of his subsequent efforts in behalf of religion. "Upon entering my pastoral duties," he wrote, "I had the whole of the Province in charge, and without any assistance for ten years. During that period I had to travel over the country from Lake Superior to the Province line of Lower Canada, carrying the soiled vestments sometimes on horseback, sometimes on my back, and sometimes in Indian birch canoes; living with savages without any other shelter or comfort but what their fires and their furs and the branches of the trees afforded; crossing the great lakes and rivers, and even descending the rapids of the St. Lawrence in their dangerous and wretched craft. Nor were the hardships and privations which I endured among the settlers and emigrants less than those I had to encounter among the savages themselves, in their miserable shanties exposed on all sides to the weather, and destitute of every comfort. In this way I have been spending my time and my health year after year since I have been in Upper Canada, and not clinging to a seat in the Legislative Council and devoting my time to political strife, as my accusers are pleased to assert. The erection of five and thirty chapels, great and small, although many of them are in an unfinished state, built by my exertion and the zealous services of two and twenty clergymen, the major part of whom have been educated at my own expense, afford a proof that I have not neglected my spiritual functions, nor the care of the souls under my charge; and if that be not sufficient, I can produce satisfactory documents that I have expended since I have been in the Province no less than thirteen thousand pounds of my own private means, besides what I received from other quarters, in building churches, chapels, presbyteries and schoolhouses, in rearing young men for the Church and in promoting general education."

To record the history of this great man would demand a bulky volume, for his martial figure was conspicuous in the ecclesiastical, political and military life of this Province for more than thirty years after its separation from Quebec. Ever vigilant and observant for the interests of religion, he noted in whatever part of his vast diocese a group of Catholics settled, and made provision for their spiritual wants. In recognition of his loyalty he obtained from the Government of Great Britain liberal grants of land in trust for churches, and to his wisdom and foresight the Catholic Church in Ontario is deeply indebted. In 1838 the Bishop visited Scotland and died there in the eightieth year of his age. In 1891 his remains were transferred to Kingston, and were consigned to their last resting place in the Catholic Church of that diocese. "With the maintenance of British connection in Canada," writes J. A. Macdonell in his "Sketches of Glengarry," the name of Bishop Macdonell must ever be indelibly associated. While he was a pillar of the Catholic Church—almost its pioneer in Upper Canada—he was bulwark of the Throne. By precept and example again he proved his stern, unflinching loyalty, and drew from the highest authorities repeated expressions of gratitude and thanks. While the nature of his sacred profession debarred him from taking part in actual fighting he nevertheless took good care to see that it was well done. It was a favorite saying of his that "every man of his name should be either a priest or a soldier, and had not been a priest he would have made a great soldier. He had all the attributes of one. His stature was immense and his frame herculean. He stood six feet four and was built in proportion; he had undaunted courage, calm, cool judgment, resolute will and a temper almost imperturbable—although it was beset not to arouse it. He had the endurance of his race, fatigue and privation were as nothing; he was a man of great natural ability, great parts and of a personality which impressed all brought in contact with him; he inspired confidence, admiration and respect, but above all he was a born leader of men. The gain of the Church was great, the loss to the army correspondingly great when he was ordained at Valladolid."

I have nowhere in my researches come across the reasons why Lord Dorchester, when he divided Upper Canada in 1788 into four Districts, gave to each an unmistakably Dutch

Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda.



More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

name, Macklenburgh, Lunenburg, Nassau and Hesse. During the War of Independence large numbers of Hollanders who had settled in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York immigrated to this country. They were chiefly Anabaptists, Quakers, Mennonites, Tunkers and Moravians, and as their religious principles would not permit them to bear arms, they were practically driven from their homes by their American neighbors who demanded that they should fight in defence of "liberty" or leave the country. These thrifty and industrious people, numbering many thousands were offered homes in Canada, and it was probably in compliment to their universal strength, as much as to the Hanoverian dynasty then reigning in England, that Lord Dorchester named the Districts. Not till 1835, however, did the Catholic Germans take root in our soil. These pioneer settlers came to our country from Upper and Lower Alsace, and opened farms in Waterloo County. They were soon joined by others of their countrymen from Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Rhine Provinces. As they prospered and multiplied they overflowed into Braco, Huron and Perth, and number today (1897) 1,533 families, or close on 8,000 souls. These Catholic Germans field to no class of our people in sobriety, intelligence and industry. They are loyal and patriotic, and as a farming community are probably superior in education to any similar section of Canadians. They are exemplary and devout Catholics, having their own College, Convents and Schools, imparting to their children lessons of honesty, industry and sublime morality. They type the immortality of their Church, for while the Anabaptists, Quakers and Mennonites' ones so numerous in our land have disappeared, and are now absorbed by other religious bodies, the Barvarian and Alsatian Germans retain their religion, handing it down to their children as they received it from their sires, with every article untouched and every dogma entire.

The dean of the Canadian episcopacy, now that Mgr. Lafloche is gone, is Mgr. Sweeney, the venerable Bishop of St. John, N. B., who was born in May, 1820, and has been a Bishop since November 15, 1860.

An appeal, signed by fourteen French bishops, has been issued soliciting aid for the establishment of a higher training school or college for nuns. The Archbishop of Avignon, to whom Mother Mary of the Sacred Heart is subject, has taken a very special interest in this foundation. The episcopal appeal has secured the active adhesion of a large number of ecclesiastical and laymen, including members of the French Academy, Oratorians, professors at the university, the Catholic Institute and the College Stanislas, Roman prelates, doctors of theology and deputies.

A Catholic congress on the lines of those held in Fribourg (Switzerland), Brussels and other Continental cities will be held in Australia in 1900.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaints, kidney troubles, straggles and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—Get the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 61c per bottle. 25c per box.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Bile Headaches. 25c.

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

THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
SUBSCRIPTION—\$10.00 A YEAR,
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

Progress of the War.

During the past week, peace negotiations and war preparations have been advancing side by side. Nothing of importance in the way of actual fighting seems to have taken place between the Spanish and American troops; but the work of forwarding men and supplies and other incidentals of a vigorous campaign seems to have progressed with little or no abatement. Meantime, Spain's answer to the peace terms proposed by the United States Government has been anxiously awaited at Washington. It is said to be on the way; but at latest accounts had not reached Washington. Various opinions are conjectured as to the exact nature of this reply. This, of course, cannot accurately be known till the full text of the document is published. One report says that while the letter of acceptance of the peace terms agrees to the conditions proposed from Washington, it points out that Spain, not having done anything to provoke the war, in accepting these terms yields only to force. It is said in various official circles at Washington that while the answer from Spain is in the nature of a concession of the American demands, it is not a brief and simple acceptance without reservation or condition. Of course all this is to a great extent conjecture. However, it cannot be very long till the reply shall be known to the world, and all conjecture ended. While these peace negotiations are in progress, other phases of the situation, rather disastrous to the army, are coming to light. It is quite evident that fever and other diseases are making sad havoc in the American army at Santiago. Indeed the army to which that city surrendered seems to have been reduced to a miserable wreck. Had the Spaniards at Santiago made any kind of a prolonged resistance, it would have been practically impossible for the United States to have continued the war in that vicinity. Colonel Roosevelt, in charge of the Rough Riders, has written to General Shafter, stating that in the cavalry division there are 1,500 cases of fever. He further says: "If we are kept here it will, in all human probability, mean an appalling disaster; for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large enough as it is, exceeds 4,000, affords but a faint idea of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent are fit for active work. Another officer, General Ames, telegraphs to the Assistant Secretary of War that "this army is incapable because of sickness of marching anywhere except to the transports. If it is ever to return it must do so on a stretcher." The same General says on the press said: "A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company in the army. The war department, in response to these pitiful calls from the front, is taking of the soldiers as fast as possible. It will thus be seen that while the United States is lording it over Spain and proposing exorbitant conditions as the price of peace, its own soldiers are being decimated by fever and can only escape annihilation by leaving the country they went for to conquer. Had the siege of Santiago been prolonged for any length of time, what a sorry sight the United States forces would have found themselves in!

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, Canada's Dairy Commissioner, well known in this Province in connection with our cheese industry, is now in Great Britain in company with the Minister of Agriculture. The Professor is exerting himself to bring the agricultural interests of Canada to the knowledge of the people of Great Britain and to increase the sales of our agricultural and dairy products in the markets of the Old Country. With this end in view he travels up and down the country, delivers addresses, gives interviews and writes letters to the leading papers. In this way he has aroused a great amount of interest among the people concerning the possibilities of Canada as an agricultural country. All who have heard the Professor lecture, know how thorough his knowledge of his business is and what an enthusiastic he is in imparting this knowledge upon his auditors. It is not surprising then to learn that the press and people of the old country are taking a lively interest in his work. Among his latest contributions to the press is an article in the St. James Gazette in which he advocates a preferential tariff in favor of Canada and the other Colonies. He proposes a duty of two shillings and six pence per quarter, or eight cents a bushel on wheat imported from foreign countries. The Professor points out that this preferential tariff will work both ways; for he says he does not believe that this duty would add a

farthing to the cost of the four pound loaf, while it would greatly stimulate agriculture in Canada and India. This is a sound doctrine and has been advocated many times in Canada. Should Professor Robertson succeed in convincing the people of Great Britain that this would be an advantage to them, it would be a limited period of years, he would do a great service, not only to Canada but to Great Britain and the Empire as well. But the greatest obstacle in the way is the declaration made in England last year, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that Canada does not want such a preference. Sir Wilfrid so strongly advised the British people never to depart from their free trade practice, that Mr. Chamberlain said he would not touch preferential trade with a pair of tongs. Referring to some remarks of the Hamilton Herald, commending the course pursued by Professor Robertson, the Montreal Gazette said that "a greater chance of doing anything of the kind. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told, the English people Canadians were staunch free traders and wanted no concession in return for the preference now being given to British goods." Thereupon, the Halifax Herald proceeded to remark as follows: "Seeing that Sir Wilfrid is now one of what Mr. Tarte calls 'the masters,' and that Prof. Robertson is only one of the 'servants' and somewhat especially within the power of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues, it may not be advisable to institute comparisons, but if a man's 'greatness' depends rather upon his good acts and wise words, than upon his position of political intrigue, there is not much reason for speaking of Laurier as a 'greater.' It is true that at the jubilee functions he was officially 'great,' and had thus much power for good or for evil, and the evil that he did may be more than others will be able to overcome for a considerable period. But Mr. Robertson's efforts are most commendable, and if he succeeds in again turning British public opinion in favor of a British preference for colonial products, he will be as much worthy of credit as Sir Wilfrid has been worthy of blame in connection with that matter."

HON. DONALD FARQUHARSON has formed a new cabinet. The personnel of the new Government is announced to be as follows: Hon. Donald Farquharson, Premier, and President of Executive Council. Hon. H. C. McDonald, Attorney-General. Hon. James W. Stewart, Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Angus McMillan, Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands. Without portfolio: Hon. Peter Sinclair, James W. Richards, P. McNutt, Benjamin Rogers and A. MacLachlan. It will thus be seen that the new Cabinet is, for the most part, composed of the old timber, nothing extra, to be sure; but the best available among the Grits. At the rate our Grit friends use up ministries, they will soon equal the record of the French legislators for changes of Government. The Grit predecessors of the present Government in office have cut out quite a lot of work for them. Let us see what kind of a job they will make of the contract they have undertaken.

The Montreal Gazette reports: "The duty collected at the port last month amounted to \$1,120,000, as against \$553,705 in July of last year. Evidently the Belgians and Germans made good use of the 25 per cent reduction of duties that fell to them under the Laurier governmental clause." We are proud to say that even the concession to which the Gazette refers failed to bring any "refusal to trade" this way. The duty collected at the port of Halifax for July 1898 was very little more than for July 1897.—Halifax Herald.

Probably Another Herbert Fuller Case.

The despatch received at San Francisco on Tuesday, 28th ult., stating that the Captain, first mate and cabin boy of the Kenilworth, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Maine, which had put into Valparaiso on fire, were shipwrecked during the voyage, is contradicted by H. M. Thompson, a merchant just arrived at Frisco. He is a merchant in Hilo, and from Captain Baker's remarks concerning his crew and their threat in regard to him, he is positive in his opinion that murder, not misadventure, has been the cause of the calamity. He says Captain Baker, who was a warm friend of his, had told him when the Kenilworth arrived at Hilo that he had had trouble with his crew during the whole voyage from New York. They had very hurriedly shipped and many of them were great hands. Under the plea of improper food they refused to work and ten of them were kept in prison until the evening before the vessel sailed. Three of them deserted her and swam ashore the same night. Some of the ten unfortunate had openly remarked that they would fix the Captain when they got out to sea. They had said: "We will do up the captain and mate and settle them when we get out to sea." The Captain was told this and he replied: "Well, I'll attend to them myself when we get out!" The Kenilworth had a non-combustible cargo consisting of 600 bags of sugar, valued at \$250,000. There was no fire except in her galley and no excuse for one breaking out. An investigation will take place at Valparaiso under the supervision of a representative of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., who has left Bath, Maine, with that intention.

The "Mask" Again.

(Halifax Evening Mail.) Many thoughtful Canadians have viewed the forthcoming Quebec conference with such misgivings that they would have been well content to have had the meeting, with its possible good, abandoned, for the sake of having all danger of evil from it certainly escaped. But now Farrer, Edward Farrer, the Hon. Edward Farrer, as they know him at Washington, is out-discussing on the subject of this conference in the New York Forum! This is almost more than Canadians can bear, when they remember what Farrer and his Grit friends, Laurier and others, attempted in 1891 and therabouts; and confidence will in no wise be restored when Canadians learn the matter of Farrer's Forum discourse. The "mask" is different from the old one, but the thing masked is substantially the same. The method has been changed, but substantially the same end is still pursued. As in the Commercial Union conspiracy, so in this conference, the object is to bring about a union of the British Empire with the United States. As usual, Farrer is still helping and counselling how to obtain that end. He does not, however, advise the United States, as he did some ten years ago, just where to "strike a blow at Canada," though he does point out what he considers weak places. He seems to have become more convinced than before that "striking blows" and attempting coercion, towards Canada, could never succeed in bringing this country under the Stars and Stripes, and he tells his United States readers that he does not have very plain terms. But as far as no promise of success, his method is to attempt the thing by diplomacy and guile, and the conference is the accepted time and field for the exercise of these arts; indeed, he has suggested the conference as a device got up for that purpose; and here it is to be noticed that he attributes the holding of the conference entirely to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and bids his United States readers hope much from the present Canadian premier. The Ottawa Citizen makes the following summary and comments: "He points out what profit the United States may gain if it can divert the growing trade of Canada, driven into the hands of Britain by the 'marble heart' policy that has prevailed towards Canada since the ignoble collapse of the annexation conspiracy in 1850, back to northern channels. He tells them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been paying the way for this conference ever since he came into office two years ago, and that his efforts and those of the Liberal party of Canada have done further harm. He warns his United States friends that the reduction of 25 per cent in Canadian duties against Great Britain which went into force yesterday may be the germ of a British volte-face, and that, if this is to be defeated, now is the time for the United States to get its work in. Canadian exports to Britain are steadily growing, amounting in the last ten years to \$80,000,000, while exports to the States in that period have been only \$20,000,000. He says that he is regarded as certain in the fullness of time to fall into the Union, but he indicates that now is the critical period, and that if, through the manipulation of the forthcoming conference, her growing trade with Britain can be diverted to the other side of the border the hope of annexation may be revived. How this is to be effected he outlines by giving a resume of the numerous differences that now exist between them, and that he will be advised, and intimates that in the present enthusiasm for Anglo-American rapprochement in England, these 'distant and unimpressive' causes of friction will be regarded as petty and irrelevant by British statesmen and gladly got rid of on any terms. "The article confirms the impression entertained by many thinking Canadians that this country may well view with anxiety the outcome of the conference. The foregoing will give our people a fair idea of Farrer's latest effort, and the purpose which he wishes it to serve. They know how Farrer has worked and talked in the past. They know how Laurier has talked in the past. They know how intimate the two have been in the past, and they have never heard of any breach between them, and they know how Farrer's efforts are now directed. The public, with this knowledge, can draw their own conclusions."

ANXIOUS MOTHERS find Dr. Low's Worm Syrup the best medicine to expel worms. Children like it—worms don't.

SEE OUR Carpets, SEE OUR Clothing, SEE OUR Gents' Furnishings.

The Wiser Way.

"How fresh and rosy you look, Nora," exclaimed Isabel, who had just returned from the beach, and was greeting her friend. "Yes, dear," replied Nora, "I am feeling splendidly, and mamma says I have a charming complexion." "Where in the world have you been since I saw you?" "I have remained at home," replied Nora, "and have worked hard every day. But I have been taking this wonderful medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me, oh, so much good. You see I always like to feel well when I go away, and I leave for the mountains next week." At Ridgeway, Ont., a little boy named Willie McDougall, was killed by his dog from a horrible death from the attack of a brood sow which had made its way upon the premises. The animal had bitten his wrist and arm frightfully, when the dog made a mad dash for the brood. The motherly instinct of the animal caused her to abandon her prey, who fortunately succeeded in getting out of a neighboring fence. He was taken to town where his wounds were dressed. A recent Porto Rico despatch says: The New Orleans reports that San Juan is being practically all her supplies through the neighboring town of Arebibo. Nova Scotia steamers laden with coal and other supplies, it is said, are constantly taking advantage of the fact that Arebibo is not blockaded. An effective blockade is maintained here. Arebibo, vessels bound for there may be released even after they have been stopped near the Porto Rican coast. From Arebibo provisions brought by the Nova Scotians are transported overland to San Juan, a distance of 35 miles.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that a large steamer collided with an iceberg in the Strait of Belle Isle, recently, and sank with all on board. The largest battleship in the world, the Formidable, will be launched in November, at Portsmouth. She is ten feet longer than the Majestic. The Emperor, Empress and German Princes, also diplomatic corps of military and civil dignitaries attended the funeral of Prince Bismarck on Thursday last. Mayor Van Wyck, of Free Port, Long Island, on Wednesday last, courageously saved the lives of three young ladies who were in danger of drowning. Nebraska, it is reported, is anticipating winter. On August 1 snow fell for several minutes at Kimball, near the Wyoming line. This may prove detrimental to the corn crop. Attention is for a time being diverted from the great Yukon gold exports to the Roseland, B. C. mines, which have within the past six months turned out \$1,200,000 of precious metal. One hundred thousand dollars worth of damage was done the Nat'l Works of Freek, Benny, and Co., Montreal, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., by fire started from an overheated chimney. The report sent to the London News by Sir Odessa correspondent of the intended removal of M. Parvaloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, is regarded by him as an indication of a Russian back-down. The world's half mile handicap professional record in 89.5 seconds, held by Mr. Goschen, first Lord of the Admiralty, to have five hundred Newfoundland fishermen drilled by instructors from England, as a naval reserve. Fortifications are being constructed for the United States coast. The men will receive fifty dollars a month. A rather poverty stricken looking specimen of humanity arrested as a tramp, at the Paris Halles recently, was found to have had 200,000 francs in bank notes and 800,000 in securities concealed about his person. He was trying to find a clue to him he awaits results in an insane asylum. From a despatch of August 4th, from St. John's, N.B., we learn that the straggle southward landed eleven frost-bitten fighting men, who had been drifting about in small boats for twelve days. They are the crew of the Norwegian steamer Fortuna, bound for Till Cove to load copper ore for \$75,000, but which was crushed in the ice when 600 miles from land. About 2.30 o'clock on Sunday, 8th inst., John Keith, of Kinniburgh Island started with his grandson to row to church at Milkhill. When near their destination the little boy noticed the old man leaning over the oars. He called him, and upon receiving no reply thinking he had fallen asleep, the child tried to rouse him and discovered that the old gentleman was dead. He was 85 years of age and favorably known to the community.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald, returned on Saturday from his Confirmation tour in the eastern section of the diocese. During the itinerary, including Charlottetown, nearly twelve hundred were confirmed. A GRAND picnic will be held at Indian River Bridge on Monday next, the 15th inst., as a continuation of the tea party recently held in aid of the building fund of the new church. In consequence of the unfavorable weather on the occasion of the tea party, this means of supplementing it has been adopted. Addresses on the coming picnic will be delivered by Messrs. John A. McDonald and J. H. Bell, M. P. P., Neil McQuarrie and D. Rogers, Esquires, and others. THE train arrangements, fare and price list for the Scottish gathering at the Head St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday next, will be found in this day's Herald. A glance at these should be sufficient to induce any one to attend. Possibly there will not be a hundred pipers in attendance; but we are sure that those who do attend will be well pleased with the programme of games, the charming locality, and inducements such as are very seldom offered for a grand outing. The gathering on the 17th, in number, promises to be represented in the history of the Club, and those in charge of the arrangements are bound that the games shall be superior to any previously held. No one who can attend, should on any account stay away for we feel sure that those who gather at St. Peter's on Wednesday next will ever after refer to the occasion as one of the most pleasing memories of "Auld Lang Syne." On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. John A. McDonald, brakeman, son of Mr. John A. McDonald, Grand River, Lot 14, met with a fatal accident at Ellerslie Station. He had left for Tignish from Summerside on foot and in every possible way. The splendid prize list, the interesting programme of games, the charming locality, are inducements such as are very seldom offered for a grand outing. The gathering on the 17th, in number, promises to be represented in the history of the Club, and those in charge of the arrangements are bound that the games shall be superior to any previously held. No one who can attend, should on any account stay away for we feel sure that those who gather at St. Peter's on Wednesday next will ever after refer to the occasion as one of the most pleasing memories of "Auld Lang Syne."

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, the highly esteemed Pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says:—"From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills I can safely say they are an excellent remedy for all kidney troubles." The statement of Tom Carlyle, read in court at Toronto, the other day, is another proof of the adage, "evil communications corrupt good morals." He dates the beginning of his downward course to the age of fifteen, when he had quitted home and become associated with thieves, who treated him too well for his own benefit, until at last he became like unto themselves. After serving his just term of imprisonment he tried to recover his good character, but "the way of the transgressor is hard," and so he found it for every time he obtained a good position some one succeeded in making his former crime known and thus frustrated all his plans. The occasion of the reading of the paper was the trial of Carlyle for attempting to obstruct Detectives Porter and Stearns, while endeavoring to treat him, for which he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and two extra years for making his escape from prison on July 15th last. Thataching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS. 1 powder 5c., 3 for 10c., 10 for 25c.

GRAND Scottish Gathering. The Annual Gathering of the Club, under the auspices of the "Auld Lang Syne" Club of P. E. Island, will be held at Head St. Peter's Bay, On the beautiful field of John P. Sullivan, Esq., near Rail way Station, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th. Games will commence at 11.30. Following is the Competition Prize List:—

Throwing Light Hammer, \$5 \$3 \$2
Running High Leap, 2 2 2
Putting Stone, 14 lbs., 5 3 2
Toss, Step and Jump, 5 3 2
Hurling Heavy Hammer, 3 2 1
100 Yard Dash, 3 2 1
Putting Stone, 14 lbs., 3 2 1
Running Broad Jump, 3 2 1
Flat Race, 200 Yards, 3 2 1
Flat Race, 400 Yards, 3 2 1
Hurling Light Hammer, 3 2 1
Quarter Mile Race, 3 2 1
Boys Race (under 16) 100 Yards, 3 2 1
Girls Race, 4 3 2 1
Dancing Ghillie Callum, 3 2 1
Dancing Highland Fling, First Prize, 3 2 1
Prize Silver Medal presented by T. A. McLean, Reg., Chief of the Club, 2 1

James McISAAC, President.

\$50,000 DEBENTURES For Sewerage Works of the City of Charlottetown. TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Sewerage Works," will be received at this office up to the night of Tuesday, the 23rd of August, inst., for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) of the City of Charlottetown Debentures for Sewerage works. These Debentures are of the denomination of \$500 each, payable in four equal instalments of \$125 each, and bear interest at three and a half (3 1/2) per cent, payable half-yearly. Of the whole amount of \$50,000, \$15,000 will be received on the 25th inst.; \$15,000 on the 1st of October, and \$15,000 on the 1st of December next. The balance of \$15,000 will be received for the whole \$50,000 or for parts thereof not less than \$500. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. D. LAIRD, Chairman. Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 10, 1898.

SPECIAL VALUES In Ladies' Shirt Waists. STANLEY BROS. 35c. each. About 75 at this price, light and dark colors, latest styles and good materials, sizes 32 to 38 inches, and the price only 35 cents each.

55c. each. A lot fancy stripes and figured Collars and Cuffs attached, the very latest styles, sizes 32 to 40 inch, only 55 cents each. STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE. Head St. Peter's Bay, On the beautiful field of John P. Sullivan, Esq., near Rail way Station, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th.

A GREAT SECOND HAND SALE. We have a number of good useful second hand Sewing Machines. That we want: a get clear off to make room on our floors for new stock. We have put the prices at from \$4.00 UP TO \$20.00. Every one WARRANTED TO WORK or no pay. Call and see them.

Miller Bros. The P. E. Island Music House, Sole Agents for P. E. I. May 18, 1898. Give us a Look. It's a modest way of asking you to buy your cool goods here, for we know if you look you'll buy. The question of keeping cool and dressed up at the same time is easily solved. We can help you do it.

CRASH SUITING, 36 inches wide, only 30 cents per yard 28 inches wide, only 22 cents per yard 36 inches wide, only 15 cents per yard DUCK SUITING, In a variety of colors, 28 inches wide, only 18 cents per yard. GRENADINE, In a variety of colors, 28 inches wide, at only 15c. per yard. Also a nice line of Organadies—Lappet Mills—Check and Spot Muslins, washable Prints and Satens. SUMMER CORSETS, Strong net, bones covered with French Sateen, cool and shapely for hot weather wear, at a very cool price. WOMEN'S WEAR, Hot days are collar welters, but never mind, we've got a variety of styles in these linen collars to sell at 2 for 25c. Fancy Silk String Ties, Fancy Silk Bows, Fancy Silk Ties with lace ends, and Fancy Lawn Bows. We are Millinery Leaders. F. PERKINS & CO. Sunnyside - - - Dealers in Wool.

"The man his own not to to tooth. The buying p h MYS JUST While you and SUMMER The summer slipping b the tim WISE You know you have si OPENI In Sum Well, we now LOW On the t Fall And if you are this opportu yourselves w quire at price you happy. We have th We have SENTNER,

"The man who toots his own horn ought not to have a horn to toot."

The buying public is tooting the horn for

MY STORE

JUST NOW.

While you have been buying and we selling

SUMMER GOODS,

The summer has been rapidly slipping by. Now comes the time for a word to the

WISE BUYERS

You know the grand values you have been getting since our

OPENING DAY

In Summer Goods.

Well, we now offer you just as

LOW PRICES

On the balance of our

Fall Stock,

And if you are wise you will take this opportunity of providing yourselves with what you require at prices that will make you happy.

We have the Goods,

We have the Prices,

We have the Trade.

SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

This handsome sum of \$1,100 was netted by the Society's Tea.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Tupper are visiting Cape Breton.

The Hamilton, Ont., police are trying to capture the counterfeiters who are printing off their spurious coins in all directions.

The increase in the customs receipts for July '98 over those of July '97 is nearly one million and a quarter dollars.

It is to be hoped the weather will prove favorable to the farmers of the North-west and Manitoba, as the crops at present are all that can be desired.

Mr. Edward Kelly, Southport, was the purchaser of the McKenna property corner of Pownal and King streets. It was sold for \$1,600.

Twenty-four families of the laboring class were rendered homeless at Grand Mere, Quebec, last week by the burning of eight tenement houses.

The only objections of the Spaniards to the American terms of peace being on minor points, the war, in all probability will now be ended.

The Ladrones Islands, Polynesia, were, according to a San Francisco dispatch of August 3, captured by the Charlestown without bloodshed.

\$478,000, the award of the Behring Sealers, was received from Washington by the Marine Department, Ottawa on August 2nd.

A SUFFERER from asthma, named William Purvis, of Metcalf street, St. John, N. B., was found dead in bed on Saturday morning, 30th ult.

It is all possible, the Chicagoans mean to bring home the Canada Cup, which was lost a couple of years ago at the races of Toledo, and with this intention have decided to challenge for it.

ACCORDING to a London despatch of the 3rd inst., the services of W. Fife have been engaged by Sir Thomas Lipton, to design a yacht to race for America's Cup. It will be built by Harland and Wolf.

H. JAMES PALMER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, has been appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for this Province.

On and after January 1, 1899, the rate of letter postage will be two cents to any part of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, and likely Australia will also be included.

Mosquitoes may be kept at bay by slightly bathing hands and face and other exposed parts of body with a solution of alum in water. A piece of alum about the size of a marble will be sufficient for a small bowl of water.

The bodies of twenty-six men and two women, wearing life belts, likely victims of the Esmeralda disaster, were reported at New York on August 3rd to have been passed in latitude 42.65, longitude 60.29, on July 31, by steamship Westmoreland from Antwerp.

ACCORDING to the Vancouver World of July 28 Mr. B. Henderson of P. E. Island has had the good fortune to dispose of his 32 head of cattle at Dawson city for the handsome sum of from four to eight hundred dollars each. He may probably try his luck again, in the near future.

MR. ERNEST LE BLANC of Montreal has had intimation from his brother, Dr. Philippe Le Blanc, of Dawson, that he has secured four claims, for each of which he has refused \$50,000. He also refused \$8,000 for a cottage he built there. He is coming out in August.

MARTIN THOMAS was executed at Sing Sing at 11:17 a. m., August 8. On examination the brain was found to be well developed and the unfortunate possessing it had an unusual share of intelligence and cunning. Two of his former employers took charge of the body.

ABOUT half-past six o'clock on Friday evening last, Robert Roper, well known in Charlottetown and vicinity, who had been cutting hay for William Douse, Lower Malpeque Road, that day, after requesting a drink of water from a little girl, died suddenly without sign of any accident.

ALL interested will be pleased to hear that Postal notes for 25, 50, 100 and 75 cents are being issued by the Charlottetown Post Office. Issues for larger amounts will come later. The Postal Department has also issued Reply Postal Cards, one part to convey the sender's communication and the other to bring back the reply.

On Sunday last Edward Moriarty, of Douglas avenue, St. John, N. B., who, for a number of years conducted a salubrious establishment on Main Street, after having assisted at Mass and whilst at dinner took suddenly ill, and died about fifteen minutes after the arrival of the priest and doctor.

On the Spring Hill and Parnboro Railway on August 5th, an engine driver named William Fraser was instantly killed at Spring Hill. Whilst under the locomotive, he accidentally struck the break with his hammer. The throttle of the engine had been left open, and the blow to the brake loosened the engine wheels, causing it to start down the track and crush him to death.

There is considerable excitement in the Greek colony at Montreal over the defrauding of the late Christopher Reinhardt, N. S. W., of \$1,000 by a candy vendor named Sophocles Fauraison, who succeeded in passing himself off as the Greek Consul and then by getting a power of Attorney from Mrs. Reinhardt, got her portion of her husband's estate from her solicitors.

At Aylesford Station, near Halifax, N. S., occurred the horrible death on the 4th inst., of David Brent. The horse which he rode took fright at the rattling of a tin kettle carried by the unfortunate man, and threw him. Becoming entangled in the reins he was dragged along, until in a half dead condition his head was almost severed from his body by a wire fence with which he came in contact.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." Geo. C. F. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED.

Mrs. Lydia A. Fowler, Electric Street, Amherst, N. S., testifies to the good effects of the new specific for all heart and nerve troubles. "For some time past I have been troubled with a fluttering sensation in the region of my heart, followed by acute pains which gave me great distress and weakened me at times so that I could scarcely breathe. I was very much run down and felt nervous and irritable. I had taken a great many remedies without receiving any benefit, a friend induced me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt that they were doing me great good, so I continued their use and now feel all right. I can heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous prostration."

Mrs. Fowler adds: "My daughter, now fifteen years of age, was pale, weak and run down, and she also took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and is now strong, healthy and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, smothering sensation, dizzy spells, nervousness, weakness, female troubles, etc. Price 50c, a box of three boxes for \$1.25. Sold by all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Neville Miller, Bonaventure, Ontario, says: "Laxative Pills made a new man of me. I was troubled with indigestion and pains in the small of my back, and after taking Laxative Pills for about three weeks they completely cured me." Price 25c, all druggists.

Queen Street Grocery TEA STORE

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of choice

Family Groceries.

Flour, Tea, Coffee, Fruit, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Confectionery,

And everything pertaining to a first-class Grocery Store in abundance, at the lowest possible prices.

Catering for Tea Parties and Picnics a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

We invite inspection of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Peter Kelly & Co. Queen St., Charlottetown. July 13, 1898.

CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Alabaster, Statuary, Holy Water Fonts, &c. Work done promptly. August 3, 1898-6m

Sewerage Works

Tenders for Sewer Construction

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Proposals for Sewer Construction," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 19th AUGUST, prox., for furnishing materials and performing the work necessary for the construction of certain portions of a sewerage system for the City of Charlottetown, according to conditions, specifications and plans to be seen (the plans and quantities after the 6th August) at this office and at the office of the Engineer, Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, 63 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Proposals must be on the forms supplied from this office, and each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for Six Hundred Dollars (\$600) payable to the order of the Commissioner of Sewers and Water Supply. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. DAVID LAIRD, Chairman. Office of Commissioner of Sewers and Water Supply, Ch'town, July 29th. -Aug. 3 '98.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LATEST advices from Washington say Spain's answer to the United States' peace terms has arrived. It contains are not yet made public.

The "Month's Mind," for the late Father McMillan will be held at St. Teresa's on Friday next, the 12th inst. His Lordship, the Bishop will be celebrant of the solemn Mass of Requiem.

At the Ottawa Scottish games, a few days ago, a member of the N. Y. A. C., George R. Gray, of Goldwater, Ontario, broke his former record of putting the 16 pound shot 47 feet, by putting it 48 feet 5 inches. He also broke the world's record made by himself of putting the 14 pound shot 52 feet, 10 inches instead of the former 49 feet 3 inches.

REV. TERENCE CAMPBELL of Millrove, recently ordained priest in Rome, where he had been pursuing his Theological studies, arrived in this city on Friday evening, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Dr. Campbell of Halifax. On Saturday he went to visit his parents at Millrove, and on Sunday officiated in his native parish. We are pleased to know that he is enjoying good health. Ad multos annos.

FARM LABOURERS WANTED IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST. Arrangements have been made for the sale of one way second class tickets on Tuesday, August 16th only, to points in Manitoba or Assiniboia to and including Moosejaw, Estevan, Bismarck and Winnipeg at rate of \$14.00 each. With each ticket will be given a certificate which when filled out by a farmer to show that the holder has worked with him for at least one month, will entitle him to purchase a return ticket on or before November 16th at rate of \$14.00 each. Tickets are sold by St. John, N. B., and the Canadian Pacific all rail lines only.

Every Day

New Goods Coming in At Weeks & Co's.

Pretty Spring Millinery!

It is beautiful. Everything to be desired in the way of pretty hats, pretty flowers, ribbons, laces, gofferings, ospreys and jetted goods. Just what is wanted with the help of our artistic milliner, MISS MURPHY, who has given unbounded satisfaction to her many customers for the past five years.

New Spring Capes,

Nobby, pretty, stylish and cheap, in pretty lawns, browns, other colors and black.

New Dress Goods

Of every description will be on our counters. At present we have two very special lines at 45c a yard. Pretty silk and wool fancy dress goods in all shades and pretty silk stripe plaids. Should sell at 65c. We have a big stock, Out they go for 45c a yard.

New Silks, Black and Colored, just received. New Blouses, new Kid Gloves, new Corsets, new Belt Buckles, new Ribbons. Everything the very latest, and dozens of cases of New Goods arriving and opening every day. We invite all ladies to visit our store and examine our New Goods.

A large purchase of one thousand pairs of Corsets, Bought them cheap. We are selling them cheap. Come and see for yourself. 30 and 35c Corsets 25c, 48c Corsets for 42c, 65c Corsets for 50c, 85c Corsets for 75c. \$1.15 Corsets for \$1.00, \$1.35 Corsets for \$1.15. They are grand value and perfect fitting.

New Kid Gloves.

Every lady wants a pair of new Kid Gloves in the spring, and we have some rare values. We are selling a genuine 90c Kid Glove for 69c, 120 unadressed Kid, black and colored, with 4 pretty pearl buttons to match, 89 cents. Also all the newest shades in red, ox blood, velvet and green, in 2 button Glove for \$1.10.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Our Spring Stock for jobbers is now about complete. Come or send in your orders for your spring wants. Millinery, Flowers, Dress Goods, Gingham, Prints, Cottons, etc.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THIS WAY FOR Clothing!

We have opened another lot NEW CLOTHING.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

From one of the best manufacturers in Canada. Our prices will be found the lowest yet reached for Good Clothing We start

Men's Suits at \$3.25, Boys' Suits from 75 cents, Men's Good Tweed Pants for 75c., Boys' Pants for 50c.

No one can afford to pass our store when comfort and economy is sought for. Will you come?

J. B. McDONALD & CO'S

For Best Bargains in Clothing.

A Good Return A Beacon Light

For your money is what everyone is looking for. With unequalled advantages and facilities for furniture manufacturing and selling, we are able to quote prices so low that it is not easy to duplicate them outside this store. This simply means you can save money by buying your furniture from

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

FALL Importations!

We have just opened our first shipment of

FALL CLOTHS

Direct from London.

In Suitsings,

Overcoatings

And Trouserings,

Being the noblest line ever shown in this city which we will make up in our usual artistic style. Call early and have first choice. In

Men's Furnishings

WE KEEP THE BEST.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Outfitters.

