

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 22

Calendar for June, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd, 5h. 53m. m.
Last Quarter, 9th, 5h. 0m. evg.
New Moon, 16th, 5h. 33m. m.
First Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 59m. evg.

Day of Week	Sun	Sun	High	Water
M	rise	sets	After	noon
1 Saturday	4 16	7 41	10 10	23 30
2 Sunday	15	42	10 34	..
3 Monday	15	43	0 37	10 58
4 Tuesday	14	43	0 43	11 30
5 Wednesday	14	44	1 21	12 10
6 Thursday	14	45	2 44	13 50
7 Friday	13	46	3 30	14 54
8 Saturday	13	46	4 19	16 07
9 Sunday	13	47	5 11	17 24
10 Monday	13	47	6 07	18 48
11 Tuesday	13	48	7 08	20 07
12 Wednesday	13	48	8 05	21 17
13 Thursday	13	48	9 01	22 15
14 Friday	14	49	10 14	23 15
15 Saturday	14	49	11 14	24 15
16 Sunday	14	49	12 12	25 15
17 Monday	14	49	0 04	10 59
18 Tuesday	14	49	0 52	11 46
19 Wednesday	14	50	1 27	12 37
20 Thursday	15	50	2 19	13 30
21 Friday	15	50	3 09	14 28
22 Saturday	15	50	4 02	15 30
23 Sunday	16	50	4 55	16 35
24 Monday	16	50	5 45	17 35
25 Tuesday	16	50	6 30	18 45
26 Wednesday	17	49	7 19	19 59
27 Thursday	18	49	8 02	21 16
28 Friday	18	49	8 59	22 40
29 Saturday	19	49	9 36	23 40
30 Sunday	19	49	10 14	24 11

ABOUT Sweet Peas.

WE SELL ONLY THE Very Best Seed.

For a number of years Sweet Peas grown from our Seed have taken first place in Halifax and Charlottetown.

Last year first and second prizes were awarded to exhibits from our Sweet Pea Seeds.

We sell best Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

Haszard Moore,

Never too Late to Mend Furniture Repaired And Made Over.

Our Repair Department has been kept very busy this spring. Customers realize more than ever that a small outlay here can make old Furniture as good as new.

We have now caught up with OUR work and can give YOURS prompt attention.

John Newson

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ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
(Late of the firms of Charles Russ & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.)
OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown.
Aug. 20, 1899—7

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.
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NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.
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They all Sell on the Merits and Advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MINARD'S LINIMENT, C. C. RICHARD'S & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road.

That 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, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors.
Jan. 31—17

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HYNDMAN & CO. Agents.
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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.
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The House and Lot at Head of St. Peter's Bay, lately occupied by Charles McLean, and adjoining the premises of Lestock Anderson, Esq., a mechanic or for a boarding house. Terms easy. Apply to

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Charlot., April 10, 1901.

A. L. FRASER, B. A. Attorney-at-Law.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.
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Nov. 1, 1892—17

Going Out of the Crockery - - Business.

We will close out our entire stock of Crockery, Glassware and General Merchandise At Great Clearance Sale Prices.

Bargains in Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lemonade Sets, Table Sets, Cups and Saucers, Parlor Lamps, Hall Lamps, Fancy Goods, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons &c. Many lines at half price. All at sweeping reductions. Stock must be sold at once as I am going out of the Crockery business. Book accounts must be settled at once. All the above goods will be sold for spot cash, therefore you can depend on getting bargains.

P. MONAGHAN, Queen Street.

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,

Under the management of Mr. Sixtus McLellan, has an established reputation for first-class workmanship and perfect fit second to none in the lower provinces. Every garment made here is a walking fashion plate for us. In

Our Men's Furnishing Department,

WE LEAD THE VAN.
In Shirts—if you are looking for any later style, quality or price, in sizes from 12 to 17½ inch, you will find them here. Our Neckwear—patterns exclusively our own. New stock of Waterproof Coats and Umbrellas.

GORDON & McLELLAN Men's Outfitters.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers

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AND Headstones

In all kinds of Marble, All kinds of Granite, All kinds of Freestone.

We have a nice assortment of finished work on hand. See us or write us before you place your order.

CAIRNS & McFADYEN, Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street, Charlottetown.

PASTORAL LETTER

Of his Lordship Bishop McDonald Promulgating the Jubilee in the Diocese of Charlottetown, Read in the Churches on Sunday last

James Charles McDonald, by the Grace of God, and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Charlottetown.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Charlottetown, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED,—
THE Church of the Living God, instituted for the salvation of mankind, was intended by her Divine Founder, to be not only the custodian of the unchangeable truths of sacred Revelation, but also the divinely constituted dispensary of supernatural grace, in applying to our soul through her sacred ministry the merits of the crucified Saviour. Thus also did our Divine Lord confer upon His Holy Church the ministry of Reconciliation, when to His chosen Apostles He imparted the power of remitting or retaining sin, giving to them that power which He Himself had brought from on High with the object of drawing a sinful world into a close and lasting union with His Eternal Father. "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you. When He had said this He breathed on them, and He said to them: Receive ye the Holy Ghost; Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." (John xx.) Thus was the Church organized as the treasure-house of the Lord, in which were deposited the priceless gifts of the Kingdom of Heaven, derived from the Passion and Death of Our Lord, and to be distributed in every age and every nation to all, who in the spirit of faith would avail themselves of the graces and blessings thus prepared for them. The Keys of His Kingdom on earth He committed to the custody of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, and through him to his successors in the chief pastorate of the Church, down to the consummation of the world. "And I say to thee; That thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. xv.) "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Id. xxviii.)

This power of binding and loosing, ratified and confirmed by the Son of God, has the Vice of Christ upon earth wielded in every age of the church, even from the first years of her existence down to the present time. From the See of St. Peter and his successors in office, as forming the center of unity in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, emanates through the whole Catholic world the exercise of that divinely conferred power, in keeping with the mandate of the Saviour, "Feed my lambs,—feed my sheep" (John xxi), and realizing the divinely inspired idea of unity as promulgated by the Apostle to the Gentiles, when he says: "I, therefore, a prisoner in the Lord, beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called—careful to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. One body and one Spirit as you are called in one hope of your calling. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all." (Eph. iv.)

But while the abundance of God's goodness to the faithful of His Church has ever been meted out with a generosity known only to the infinite wisdom of the Saviour, nevertheless, the united supplications of a repenting people have frequently been marked by a special intervention of His mercy, and a yet greater efficacy of His grace towards the salvation of souls. Even in the Old Dispensation, when mankind could not partake of the fullness of God's mercy, did the united repentance of a people avert the impending destruction contemplated by the Almighty Himself. Much more so is the mercy of God moved under the New Dispensation, when our devotion to our Lord and Saviour is manifested, not only by our sincere repentance, but also by acts of praise and thanksgiving to the Author of Heaven's choicest gifts; for, according to St. Paul, "the sorrow that is according to God worketh penance steadfast unto salvation." (ii. Cor. vii.) "To know also the charity of Christ, which surpasseth all knowledge, that you may be filled unto the fullness of God. To him be glory in the church, and in Christ Jesus, unto all generations" (Eph. iii.), and the same Apostle reminds us that we give thanks in all things, "for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you." (i. Thess. v.)

Hence it is, dearly beloved, that our Holy Mother the Church, in her earnest solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the faithful, has appointed certain fixed periods, during which a special recourse is made to the throne of God's mercy—a period which from ancient usage is known as the year of Jubilee. Even in the Old Testament we find symbolical expression of this particular period. In the twenty-fifth chapter of the Book of Leviticus we read: "And thou shalt sanctify the fiftieth year, and shalt proclaim remission to all the inhabitants of the land; for it is the year of jubilee."

This ancient ordinance of God has ever met with a cherished response in the Christian world. True, in the early centuries of Christianity, when the Church was subjected to the most severe forms of persecution which paganism could inflict upon her—when her very existence, under the protection of God, was maintained in the Catacombs and other similar places of refuge, it was impossible that the exercises of the Jubilee year could be carried out with any definite form; but at a later period, when the divine mission became generally recognized, her Apostolic character appealed to the devotion of the faithful throughout the world, and even from the most distant regions pilgrims flocked to the Eternal City—the center of Catholic unity—to pray before the tomb of the Apostles, and to make open profession of their love for, and attachment to, the Apostolic Church and her Divine Founder. It was on such solemn occasions that the plenitude of God's mercy was distributed more abundantly to the pious faithful, and this same manifestation of His goodness has been continued down to our own times.

It was in keeping with this ancient and holy ordinance that our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. proclaimed the closing year of the nineteenth century as the Holy Year of Jubilee in the Eternal City. In response to this proclamation hundreds of thousands of the faithful from all parts of the Christian world wended their way as pious and devoted pilgrims to the centre of Catholic unity, thus rendering a grand and solemn testimony of the faith that was in them. But in his desire to have the spiritual benefits of the Jubilee bestowed upon as many of the faithful as possible, the Holy Father has proclaimed an extension of the Jubilee throughout the whole Catholic world for the space of six months during the present year, the same to begin in each diocese on the date of promulgation by the Ordinary.

Wherefore, dearly beloved, that all the faithful may be enabled to partake of these spiritual advantages we direct that, for the Diocese of Charlottetown, the Jubilee shall open on the beginning of Sunday the second day of June of the present year, and shall close on the closing of Sunday, the first day of December, also of the present year. With regard to the conditions required for gaining the spiritual advantages attached to the Jubilee, the faithful will apply for information to their respective pastors, who will instruct them in their several duties.

But, that the mercy of God may be moved in our behalf during this holy season, let us first of all have recourse to earnest prayer, that we may be disposed for the worthy reception of supernatural grace, and thus obtain the blessing of His lasting friendship. "Whatever you shall ask the Father in my name," says our Divine Lord, "that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." (John xiv.) "Ask, and thou shalt receive, that your joy may be full." (Id. xvi.) "Be instant in prayer, watching in it with thanksgiving." (Col. iv.) Thus, dearly beloved, will the God of mercy hearken to our supplications, and the gifts of His goodness He will not withhold, but with a divine generosity will bestow upon us those inestimable blessings which He has promised to the truly penitent soul.

The conditions of gaining the Jubilee Indulgence are as follows:

- (1) Sorrow for sin, a good confession and worthy Communion. The Easter Confession and Communion is a distinct obligation, and does not satisfy for gaining the Jubilee Indulgence.
- (2) To make at least four visits daily to one's parish church, for fifteen days, and to pray there according to the intention of the Holy Father for the triumph of Holy Church, the extirpation of false doctrine, the honor of Christian Princes, and the salvation of the people. The fifteen days need not be in succession. The days may be computed either from sunrise to sunset of the same day, or from first Vespers of one day to sunset of the following day, which latter is the ecclesiastical day. In this way a person may make eight visits in one natural day, viz.: by completing four visits before the hour of Vespers, 3 o'clock, p. m., and then repeating the four visits between that time and sunset. Five "Our Fathers" and five "Hail Marys" or any other short prayers for the above intention of the Sovereign Pontiff will suffice at each visit.
- (3) The visits may be made (a) individually or (b) in procession, under the guidance of the pastor or some priest deputed by him for the purpose. The same number of visits may be made each day in procession, as when the visits are made by individual persons; but in both cases those making such visits shall go outside the church between each visit, and recite each time the prescribed prayers. Each visit made in procession shall be deemed an equivalent of seven visits made by individual persons.
- (4) Religious and persons living in college, convents or community life, may make the visits as above prescribed in the chapel or oratory of such community.
- (5) Persons who, by reasons of a long journey, are prevented from making the Jubilee within the prescribed time, may, on arriving at their homes or other fixed stations after the expiration of the six months, gain the Indulgence by visiting the principal church of the place fifteen times.
- (6) All those who, through sickness or other just cause, are prevented from making the required visits, may obtain from their confessor, also outside the confessional, a commutation of this obligation into some other pious work.
- (7) Children who have not made their First Communion will recite the Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary five times in lieu thereof, towards gaining the Jubilee Indulgence.
- (8) Persons who, having begun the Jubilee visits with a view of completing them, but are prevented by sickness from doing so, may gain the Indulgence if they are truly penitent, go to confession and receive Holy Communion.

This Pastoral shall be read in each parish of the diocese on the first Sunday after its reception on which the pastor officiates therein.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

Given at Charlottetown on the Feast of the Most Holy Trinity, June 2, 1901.

† JAMES CHARLES McDONALD, Bishop of Charlottetown.

Interesting Happenings The World Over.

A procession at Lourdes of the sixty thousand people who took part in the French national pilgrimage formed a magnificent sight.

It is very probable that Cardinal Mucielas Ledochowski, Prefect of Propaganda Fide, will shortly leave the important post which he has occupied for so many years. His Eminence has long been suffering from a disease of the eyes, and his vision is now so impaired that all serious work has become both painful and dangerous. Cardinal Ledochowski, whose indomitable courage and a strength of character were so conspicuously displayed during the bitter struggle of the Kulturkampf, when, refusing to support Bismarck's anti-clerical policy, he was imprisoned for three years, has for a long time neglected the advice of his physicians in his anxiety to fulfil the arduous duties of his post, a post so important, indeed, that its occupant is usually known as "the red Pope," to distinguish him from the "white Pope," who is the Sovereign Pontiff, and the "black Pope," or general of the Jesuits.

Our contemporary, the "Kölnische Volkszeitung," in view of the agitation against the religious orders in the Latin countries, asks whether the relations between governments and the Church are not more satisfactory in the non-Latin nations, says the "London Catholic Times." It quotes a speech delivered in Paris by Mgr. Luzzati a little over a year ago, in which the Nuncio stated that whilst all men were called to serve God, the members of certain orders were a chosen people, and in the case of the Latin races this was especially true. France, said Mgr. Luzzati, was not only the eldest, but also the most faithful daughter of the Church. How about her fidelity now queries the Cologne journal, when we see her striving to crush the life out of the religious orders? To put the matter more fully to the test, does a priest or a religious congregation enjoy as much freedom for activity in France as in England, America or Holland? The "Volkszeitung" is quite right in asserting that there is greater liberty for the clergyman in England, America or Holland than in France. The Latin countries set towards the Church as "Barney O'Han" used to act towards his sweet-heart. They constantly tease her, but they love her very dearly all the same.

Among the many presents received by the Pope during the paschal period, says a Rome correspondent, one is deserving of mention. It is an "egg" of gold, thickly encrusted with brilliants, and worth about £2,000. The donor is a Viennese lady.

Miss Emma Madonia and Miss Maria Cristina Aspl', both English Protestants, were received into the Church at Tunis on Easter Sunday. Since then Mr. John Aspl' and the Misses Lucy and Josephine Salarelli have also entered the true fold at Tunis.

Father Baudry, a veteran Oblate missionary in the Transvaal, was recently asked his opinion as to the results of the South African war. Answering from the viewpoint of one interested almost exclusively in the salvation of souls, he replied that whether English or Boers eventually triumphed, Catholicism would gain much from the struggle. "The English know us," he said, "and the Boers have at last begun to know us, too. Their insensate prejudices against us have been definitely banished from their minds. They now find us sympathetic." The conduct of our sisters, French and Irish, during the war, has been largely instrumental in overcoming any inbred prejudice against all things Catholic.

A correspondent records the following fresh instance of Queen Margherita's deeply religious sentiments, which have rendered her so popular among the Italians and which she manifests by many an act of delicate kindness and charity. The old-fashioned garden of the Capuchins, adjoining her residence, was shortly to have been sold by auction, the "Demanio" having confiscated it. On hearing of this the Queen at once bought the garden, and next day sent one of her equestrians to the Capuchin convent to inform the delighted monks that the garden was still and would always remain their own.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1901. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Canada's Enormous Expenditure.

Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, towards the close of the recent session of Parliament, placed himself on record regarding the expenditure in the following resolution:

"That the total expenditure, as shown by the Public Accounts during each fiscal year from 1892 to 1900, both inclusive, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Expenditure. Rows include 1892 (\$42,272,136.32), 1893 (40,853,727.91), 1894 (43,006,233.90), 1895 (42,872,238.44), 1896 (44,096,385.92), 1897 (42,972,755.89), 1898 (45,334,281.06), 1899 (51,542,535.29), 1900 (52,717,466.84).

"That the Minister of Finance estimates that the total revenue for the current year ending June 30th, 1901, will be \$52,750,000.

"That notwithstanding this very large revenue, the Minister of Finance estimates that the public debt will be increased during the current year by about \$1,800,000.

"That the total amounts which this House has been asked to vote during the present session, together with items of expenditure authorized by statute, are substantially as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Rows include Supplementary estimates, 1901 (\$3,729,716), Supplementary estimates, 1901 (30,000), Main estimates, 1902 (50,398,823), Supplementary estimates, 1902 (8,369,241), Supplementary estimates, 1902 (1,240,476), Railway subsidies (3,462,472), Further railway subsidies (96,000), Annual subsidy to steamship line between Canada and France (100,000), Total (\$67,426,720).

"That the Finance Minister estimates that during the ensuing year at least one million dollars will be required to pay the bounties on iron and steel, and that the sum may be somewhat larger.

"That this House desires to place on record its opinion that the expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and the proposed expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1902, are excessive and extravagant, and its regret that the Government, with the exceptionally large revenue at its command, has not only failed to reduce, but has largely increased the public debt, and has not shown proper appreciation of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of reducing in future years, the very high standard of expenditure which is being fixed during a period of great prosperity."

These figures have a significance that can scarcely be overestimated. It will be remembered that the Liberals in their Ottawa convention in 1893 declared by resolution that the expenditure and taxation were beyond the requirements of the country, although the grand total of the expenditure of that year was less than forty-one millions, and the average for about eight years before and after was in the vicinity of forty-two millions. Sir Richard Cartwright, who says little now, said at that time, that such an expenditure was "utterly unjustifiable."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier solemnly promised that "if we get into power we will follow the example of Mr. McKensie, and I say that, although we may not be able to bring the expenditure to what they were under him we can reduce them two, yes, three millions of dollars per year." Mr. Mills, Sir Louis and all the leading members of the Grit party promised, in similar fashion, to reduce the expenditure. Thus our Grit friends solemnly pledged themselves on record in opposition to an annual expenditure, which they declared to be unwarranted and promised in the most positive terms, that if trusted with power, they would reduce it by several millions. They were in opposition then and free to make what promises they would; but how did they redeem those promises when they secured power? Did they carry out those promises by reducing the expenditure by three or four millions? Have they made any reduction, or attempted to make any, or furnished the slightest scintilla of evidence that they ever intended to redeem their promises in this regard? Have they

kept, or attempted to keep, the expenditure down to what it was when they came into power, or have they even been satisfied with a moderate increase? Not at all! As soon as the Grits found themselves secure in the saddle they forgot all about their pre-election promises and pledges, and commenced the stupendous increase in the expenditures that has been the distinguished feature of their rule ever since. In 1898 they increased the expenditure by two millions or more. In 1899 the increase was over six millions; in 1900 it was over a million, and for the present year, to end on the 30th of June, inst., the increase in the expenditure over that of 1900 will be at least four millions. The fiscal year, beginning on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1902, will eclipse all its predecessors in the matter of expenditure—it will be a record breaker. As pointed out by Mr. Borden, the total amount for this year voted at the recent session of Parliament is over 67 million dollars. Of this amount something less than four millions is in the form of supplementaries for this year, and over 63½ millions main estimates and supplementaries for next year. But we may be sure there will be supplementaries next session, therefore we may safely estimate 67 millions as the estimate of expenditure for next year. Sometimes all the railway subsidies are not earned, and therefore not paid; but suppose we admit that only one half of them will be earned, the expenditure will still be about 65 millions, or twelve millions more than that of 1900, and nearly 25½ millions more than that of 1893. While the expenditure is thus enormously increased the revenue is at best stationary, if it is not declining. The Minister of Finance himself admits that the revenue of the past few years has been abnormal and has already warned Parliament that it is likely to show a decrease in the near future. Yet in the face of all this the ministers in charge of the great spending departments go on increasing their estimates to an extraordinary degree, while the Premier seems to look idly on, either powerless to restrain them or supremely careless of future results.

Let it be understood that we are not opposing any and every increase in the expenditure simply because it is an increase. This perhaps would not be fair in all cases; because ours is a young and growing country, and an increase in expenditure may in some cases be as healthy a sign of prosperity as an increase in revenue. No doubt the business of the country is growing; but the Government has gone beyond all reason in the matter of expenditure. The enormous increase from \$40,000,000 prior to 1896 to \$67,000,000 in 1901 is enough almost to take one's breath away. What we object to is the large amount of this increased expenditure that is not essential to the carrying on of the business of the country, but has been granted to bribe constituencies. Has anything happened since 1896 to justify this reckless and scandalously extravagant expenditure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues? We think all reasonable and reasoning people will say there has not; yet, only five years ago, when criticising an expenditure of \$38,000,000, he used the following language: "If we get into power we will follow the example of Mr. McKensie; and I say that, although we may not be able to bring the expenditure to what they were under him, we can reduce the amount two, yes, three millions of dollars a year."

Of this enormous expenditure of \$67,000,000 the Huntington Gleaner (Liberals) says that many of the proposed outlays are sheer waste: "The worst instances are to be found in the public works departments, which abound with votes of local jobs, granted to bribe constituencies at the instance of members who care nothing for the welfare of the Dominion at large. It is safe to say that in every item in which it is not really essential to carry on the business of the Dominion, the gross amount required for 1901-2 would not much exceed 40 millions." The Gleaner proceeds to say: "Happening in a farm-house, the writer learned that the wife, a woman with several children of tender age, and with nobody to help her, had, in addition to her household duties, to rise every morning at 4 o'clock to assist in the milking. The daily receipts of that farmer and his wife, slaving from daylight to dark, did not average \$1. This industrious couple are representatives of millions all over Canada, of the class upon whom its prosperity rests. It is from the people who work thus and earn so little, that the taxes have to come to pay these millions that are being so

lavishly voted at Ottawa. Were members to keep in view the men and women whose toll has to pay the bill they would hesitate when asked to vote the enormous sums the Government asks. The country is oppressed by the horde of officials who live upon it, its resources are being wasted on enterprises which are not of general benefit, taxes are levied and bonuses paid to enrich corporations, and meanwhile the working classes are having a heavier drain on their earnings, and the mortgage on the farm as security, for the public debt grows."

THOUGH repeated requests have been made by the opposition for information in regard to the claim of McKenzie and Mann against the Yukon railway contract, the Premier only vouchsafed a reply on the day of prorogation. His statement has a melancholy interest for the people of Canada as it foreshadows the payment of something like three hundred thousand dollars to these government favorites for which the country gets no benefit whatever, except from the blocking of the wildcat project. It will be remembered that the government, without the authority of Parliament, entered into a provisional contract for the building of a section of narrow gauge railway, or tramway, in the Yukon country, for which McKenzie and Mann were to receive practically all the choicest of the gold lands. The majority in the Commons, obedient to the crack of the government whip, endorsed the scheme, but the Senate rejected it, greatly to the relief, it is said, of many supporters of the government. Before Parliament met again the government policy had become utterly discredited and no attempt was made to reintroduce the measure in any form. McKenzie and Mann had, however, purchased certain materials and incurred expense on their provisional contract with the government and their claim, of half a million, now reduced as the Premier says to something like three hundred thousand dollars, is on this account. It is a pretty large sum to pay for government recklessness and incompetence, and the only consolation the people have is that the situation would have been much worse if both branches of Parliament—Moncton Times.

In the Dominion general elections held in November last, the candidates in York County, N. B., were Rev. Dr. McLeod, Conservative, and Mr. Gibson, Grit. Rev. Dr. McLeod is a Baptist Minister, and was a member of the Royal Commission on the prohibition question that visited this Province seven or eight years ago. His opponent, was Son Gibson the Cotton King, whose establishment is at Gibson, opposite Fredericton, and who wields extraordinary influence in that part of the Province. Dr. McLeod ran a clean election and Gibson was declared elected by a small majority. The Dr. filed a petition against Gibson's return, alleging bribery, personal and by agents. After many delays and legal quibbling on the part of Mr. Gibson, the petition came up for trial on Monday last at Fredericton, which is in York County. The trial lasted only a few minutes; Gibson at once admitted bribery by agents and was unseated. Dr. McLeod did not press the personal charges in consideration of assurance given by the Grits that they would run a clean election next time. This is the result that is sure to follow where an election petition against a Grit is pressed to trial. We should have very little confidence in the purity promises given Dr. McLeod by the Grit leaders of York County. It is not by pure methods our Grit friends win elections.

YESTERDAY afternoon two women narrowly escaped serious injury on Queen Street. A number of cattle were being driven up the street and when opposite Dodd's corner, one of the animals charged the women, who were crossing the street. One was lifted on the horns and thrown some ten feet and then the infuriated animal attacked the other but she was able to make her escape. The women were taken to the drug store near by and upon examination it was found that no serious injury had resulted.

Efforts are now being made to recover the body of Captain Le Melere of the steamer St. Olaf, which was wrecked last winter at Seven Islands, Quebec. It was supposed that the officers and crew got ashore and perished and their bodies were covered up with snow. This does not appear to be the case, however. Lately a Herald reporter covered with the engineers of the steamer Greenlands at North Sydney, and was informed by that officer that he visited this spring the St. Olaf wreck, and saw the plunger on the bottom and observed several bodies who appeared to be clinging to the wreck. The fish was eaten off the face and hands of the victims. The engineer of the Greenlands believes that one person on the ill-fated steamer got on shore, but was killed by the St. Olaf.—Pilot's Advocate.

Another Quotation.

(St. John Sun.)

The valued Telegraph is much in the habit of quoting the criticism of the Toronto Telegram as the language of a conservative paper. The Telegram is not a party paper, but an independent journal which expresses the personal views of Mr. John Ross Robertson. Mr. Robertson sat in the last parliament as an independent. He was elected as such, defeating the candidate of the conservative party, and received the support of the liberals in his constituency. The Telegram has strong socialist tendencies, and supports the movement for nationalizing the railways of the country. Most of its criticism of Mr. Borden and the other conservative leaders grows out of their unwillingness to go as far in that direction as the Telegram would like. But since the Telegram has shown its appreciation of the Liberal party by several quotations from its columns, we take pleasure in adding one to the number. Discussing "The Rettenet Party," the Telegram says:

"It is saying a good deal, considering the appalling atrocities which blacken the political annals of Canada, but is saying the truth, to declare that the conservative party in its worst days never equalled the infamy of the crimes of which it has been the victim since 1896. The rules which govern even gamblers in an honest game have no application to the sort of game which robbed Canadian citizens in Brockville, West Huron, North Waterloo and West Elgin. It is a misfortune to the country and a disgrace to the liberal party that no jail door has yawned for the authors and promoters of a system of organized scoundrelism for the benefit of the governments at Ottawa and Toronto. There was not enough virtue in the Ontario government to prosecute the perjured rascals who robbed honest men of their votes. There is not enough virtue in the liberal party to right the great wrong in West Durham. Even Will Laurier is not ashamed to join cheerfully in the murder of justice in that constituency, and the Globe should not expect conservatives to cheerfully accept the modern methods employed in the process of making 'the game go against them.'"

United States Threats.

(Halifax Herald.)

To Canadians threats from our neighbors are nothing new. Indeed whenever our neighbors want anything that they have no right to and are unwilling to pay for, they begin to threaten. Just now they want the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of fifty years standing, in the making and establishing of which Great Britain, at the request of the United States, ceded territory in Central America, and which therefore the United States cannot abrogate without the consent of Great Britain.

Great Britain gave consideration for this treaty by the cession of territory, and the United States on the other hand bound themselves to hold the canal which they proposed a United States company should build across the isthmus, unfortified, neutral, and open to the vessels of all the world. No company materialized to build the canal. Years went by, and a year or two ago the United States came to the conclusion they wanted to build the canal as a national work. Great Britain said all right. Mr. Hay drew up a treaty giving what the United States government wanted. The British government signed Mr. Hay's treaty without the change of a word. The treaty went before the senate, and the senate insisted that the United States should not only have the right to build and own the canal as Great Britain had agreed, but should also have the right to fortify it and to close it to the ships of all other nations, that is they insisted on tearing up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without Great Britain's consent and without offering any recompense. The senate's absurd demands were forwarded to the British government, and of course were not consented to, and the so-called Hay-Roosevelt treaty became a dead letter, and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of course remains unaltered.

Now it seems our neighbors have made up their minds that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty must go, and Great Britain must be forced to consent. The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a plan by which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be torn up. It says: "If the bonding privileges are abrogated, as they should be, in justice to American railways, and only renewed upon condition that Great Britain consent to the unconditional abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, she will countenance a money grab after those privileges are withdrawn."

"By 'bonding privileges' they mean the arrangement by which goods are suffered to pass in bond through Canada to points in the United States, and by the United States to points in Canada, by which in fact a large portion of Canadian trans-Atlantic trade is done through the ports of Portland, Boston and New York. This threat to abrogate the 'bonding privileges' is an old one but Canada has never before been frightened by it, and never will be so long as the people are possessed. What the Landgrave government may do is another thing. But the Canadian people cannot be dismayed by this threat. The people of New England would be the hardest hit by it. No part of Canada would be really injured. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would have such abrogation with pleasure. The Canadian Atlantic ports would thus have a change to be a great advantage to them, and ultimately to all Canada. So our good neighbors may go right along with their threats. But they will have to find some other way of handling the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

Danrud's Liniment cures Mandrud.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

100 MANY PREACHERS.

The London Daily Mail says that King Edward has decided to reduce his ecclesiastical establishment from thirty-six paid chaplains to twelve. Quite enough.

A BIG COMPANY.

An Albany, N. Y., despatch says:—The American-Canadian Mining Co., of New York City has been incorporated with a capital stock of a million dollars to operate mines in Nova Scotia.

SHALL FOX ON BOARD.

The Anchor line steamer Britannia, Captain Turner, which arrived at New York on Friday night, from Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, with 654 Italian immigrants on board, is detained at quarantine owing to smallpox. Among her steerage passengers five cases of the disease in a mild form were reported by the ship's surgeon. One death occurred during the voyage on May 28, a Greek, who was buried at sea.

A MILITARY RIOT.

A London despatch of the 3rd says: A military riot occurred on Saturday night at Thornhill. A detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, actuated by some imaginary grievances, wrecked the barack. The guard was called out to arrest the ringleaders, and shots were fired by the Fusiliers, who met the reinforced guard with a volley of ball cartridges and with their bayonets. Two men of the guard were seriously injured by bayonet thrusts. The riot lasted two hours.

BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKED.

British troops acting as police at Tien Tsin, were attacked by French soldiers on Sunday last, with bayonets and bricks. The fusiliers fired in the air. The Germans then came to aid the French and the fusiliers fired again, killing one Frenchman, and wounding several others. This was followed by the wounding of four fusiliers, five Germans and one Japanese.

Mr. Brodick, on Friday last in the Imperial House of Commons, declined to give Mr. Henry Norman the information he sought concerning the fall of the reserve of small-arm ammunition in England in the earlier stages of the war to 3,300 rounds, as stated by Mr. Balfour last Thursday. Mr. Norman wanted to know the day and hour when the reserve stock of that amount, and the total daily output of cartridges in the country at that time. Mr. Brodick replied that he was primarily responsible in all matters of the kind. He was fully aware of the facts, but he did not think it judicious or in the interests of the public service to give details asked for. Mr. Norman will bring the matter forward on the motion for the adjournment of the house on Thursday. He is well supported in his intention on both sides of the house.

Washington advices of the 2nd inst. say: Mrs. McKinley continues very weak. Her condition is not greatly changed from that of yesterday, but strength lessens her power of recuperation. The complaint which came near ending her life in San Francisco is still present. It is in a slightly less aggravated form but give the physicians and the president much concern. Mrs. McKinley has shown remarkable vitality but her illness has so reduced her strength as to leave her very feeble indeed. It is feared that unless a change for the better soon manifests itself her strength may become so nearly exhausted as to leave her without any rallying power.

John Davies, mate of the Parraboro schooner Annie J. McKay, reported to the police of St. John on Saturday night that Joseph Howes, master of the schooner had been missing since Friday. The schooner came in Monday with goal from Parraboro which has been discharged. The mate says Captain Howes went ashore Friday morning with a considerable sum of money and he is afraid that something has happened to him. Captain Howes belongs to Parraboro and has a family.

In South Africa.

Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, May 30, as follows:

"General Dixon's force at Valfontein was attacked yesterday by Delarey's force, and there was severe fighting. The enemy was finally driven off with heavy loss, leaving 35 dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered 174. Four officers were killed."

Despatches of several days past intimated that the Boers under Kruger, Scheepers and Malan were massing in Cape Colony, and that heavy fighting was expected. Kruger, was in the Graaf Reinet district a few days ago, but broke camp with 600 men. Scheepers also persistently stays at Graaf Reinet.

On the anniversary of Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg comes this news of severe fighting and heavy losses within forty miles of the Gold Reef city. The battle at Valfontein, on the Durban-Johannesburg railway, reported by Lord Kitchener to-day, is the most serious engagement since General Clement's reverses at Magaliesfontein. The garrison of Valfontein, apparently largely composed of Yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

The London Sun has published a story to the effect that General Botha has arrived at Standerton and is in communication with Kruger through the Netherlands government appealing to Kruger to sue for peace. Lord Kitchener is said to have given General Botha permission to adopt this course. The Sun further hears that ten thousand Zulus have gone on

the warpath owing to Boer raids upon Zululand.

London advices say that the South African Constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son in law of Joubert and an active Boer leader.

London advices of yesterday's date contain the following:—Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated today, says: Dixon's report of fighting at Valfontein just received. On our side 1450 men with seven guns were engaged. The force were returning to camp at Valfontein, when the enemy under cover of veidie, rushed the rear guard consisting of two guns, 28th battery and 330 men, Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off and the guns recaptured. Our casualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded, and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and 4 men since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers killed on grounds. Further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

Willow-More, Cape Colony, June 4.—Commandant Shepper with 700 men attacked Willow More on Saturday but were beaten off after nine hours fighting.

London, June 4th.—The War Office made the following announcement last night. "All information received from Kitchener respecting the recent engagements in South Africa have been communicated to the public."

News From Sydney.

John Hamilton, aged 27, son of John Hamilton, Truro, was instantly killed at the steel company's works Saturday afternoon by falling underneath a loaded car which he had just coupled to a train. His body was terribly mangled. An inquest was held over the remains that evening when the verdict was returned. That deceased, John Hamilton, came to his death whilst coupling cars on the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's property in performing his duties as brakeman. The remains were forwarded home for interment. Hamilton went with the steel company as brakeman only about a week ago. He was unmarried. George Beane, employee of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, had over \$100 picked from his pocket Saturday afternoon in one of the hotels in town. Cape Breton tramway company took over the boats of Sydney's ferry company Saturday. The talking over was in the nature of a purchase. The price paid, it is said, being nearly \$40,000. The steamer Montezuma arrived at Sydney Saturday to bunker for New Orleans from where she takes a consignment of horses for the British army in South Africa. The Montezuma received her orders at Father Point, and Sydney and Newport News were telegraphed with respect to the price of coal and facilities of shipping. It was found the steamer could bunker at Sydney quicker and that the price of coal was cheaper than at Newport News.

It has been ascertained by medical examination that the Chinaman formerly reported in the Herald as supposed to be suffering from leprosy is tainted with either that disease or one of syphilitic tendencies. Dr. Smith of the Traadde Lazaretto, will be called to Sydney at once to make further examinations of the case.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in quarter lbs. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST SUPPER. Oct. 24, 1890-303

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Carters' Seeds

Seeds Grow

Twenty-two years buying and selling seeds.

The Largest Seed House in the Provinces.

Business increasing each year. This is our record.

The people of this province depend on us for their Seed supply and know when they buy from us that they are getting the very best seeds that money can buy.

12,000 copies of our 20th Century Catalogue issued this year. If you did not get a copy send us for one, they are free.

Geo. Carter & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

The Always Busy Store, STANLEY BROS.

Immense Show OF 20th CENTURY DRY GOODS AT OUR NEW STORE.

All the New Goods now open; and we show you a stock that for completeness and up-to-dateness has never been equalled in this Province.

Stirring and Sensational BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Dress Goods Millinery

Irreproachable in style, unapproachable in value. For the past 16 years we have done the cream of the Dress Goods business of this city; we do so still, as thousands of well-dressed ladies can testify. Come and look over our stock and see for yourself. We suit others, we can suit you.

Shirt Waists Wrappers

Hundreds of them direct from the factory, cheaper than you have ever bought them before. Come and see for yourself.

Special Values In BLACK at 25c, 30c, 40c, and 50c per yard. In COLORS at 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c, and 75c per yard.

Stanley Bros.

Highest Price

In Cash or Trade paid for

WOOL!

We want about 100,000 lbs. this spring.

The Wool season will soon be here, and we wish to inform the farmers of Prince Edward Island that we will pay the highest price in cash or trade for 100,000 lbs. of Wool.

F. PERKINS & CO.,

Sole Agents for Moncton Woolen Mills.

Seeds, seeds,

A FULL LINE OF Garden and Field Seeds

On hand which we are offering low for cash. Do not purchase until you see our samples and prices.

JOHN MCKENNA,

Corner Queen and Dorchester Sts., Ch'town.

TO-DAY!!

Better get the little things you need for to-morrow than wait until to-morrow and wish you had, because then you might not get them.

Men's Neckwear.

A large variety of Colorings at 10c. to 75c. You'll find the right thing here at the right price for it.

Men's Shirts, Colored

Some new ones with the wide strip so fashionable and pretty, very good to wear too, 75c. and \$1 each. We've the best \$1 White Shirt in Canada.

Men's Suspenders.

Every pair guaranteed to stand any ordinary strain. If they break we cheerfully give you a new pair. We've a very large range to choose from.

Men's Gloves.

All that's fashionable you'll find in our Glove Stock—Kid they are, not sheep-skin. Price \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Every pair guaranteed fully.

Men's Underwear.

Summer Goods are being picked up now, and you'll find our stock very complete, ranging from 50c. the suit to \$3.50 the suit.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

"We treat you white, wherever you may hail from."

Grocery Satisfaction

In this store means something more than simply **LOW PRICES**. It means strictly high-class goods—the guaranteed kinds. It means prompt attention, quick delivery. It stands for all you can possibly expect, from the best Grocery Store you ever heard of. Everything guaranteed to be the best of its kind.

Our Tea pleases many. It will please you.

Driscoll & Hornsby,
Queen Street.

WATCHES.

WALTHAM

WATCHES ARE UNEXCELLED FOR TIME-KEEPING.

RINGS

WEDDING—Carved band and a fine variety of gem set.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses

With lenses fitted to each eye separately and correctly and with regard to STYLE and COMFORT.

Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Reading Glasses, Microscopes and Telescopes.

SILVER TABLE WARE. Cruets, Cake Baskets and Plates, Carving Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Baking and Butter Dishes, etc., etc.

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. J. W. McDonald has been appointed light-house keeper at Grand Tracadie.

The closing exercises of St. Dunstan's College will be held on Monday next the 10th inst.

The new building on the DesBrisay corner is expected to be completed by September 1st.

Prof. McEwen, the hypnotist, is meeting with great success in Sydney, having crowded houses every night.

The parishioners of St. Margaret's, intend holding a grand tea party at Bear River Station on Tuesday July 9th.

The Windsor Salt Company has been sold to the Canadian Salt Company. The local pay roll is now \$40,000 annually.

The Canadian Grocer says the British admiralty has decided, after extensive experiments, to use only Manitoba flour in the navy.

HALIFAX advises say that the Chimney Corner coal mine in Cape Breton, has been sold to an English syndicate with a capital of \$200,000.

SENTENCE was passed at Guysboro, N. S., Friday, on Henry Keay and Thomas Carle, implicated in the O'Connor roadside tragedy. Each will serve five years in the penitentiary.

The flagship Crescent arrived at Halifax on Friday from Bermuda, with Admiral Bedford and family on board. The Crescent will leave Halifax the first week in July on a cruise up the Gulf.

The steamer Minto will leave Quebec on July 10th, with the Governor-General and party, touching at Charlottetown and Summerside on her way to Sydney.

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The back pay due the members of the P. E. I. South African Contingent, and withheld by Captain Jones on the Dominion, can now be received from Mr. Lorne Stewart, Charlottetown. It amounts to \$2 10s per man.

ACCORDING to a Yarmouth despatch of the 3rd, the reported sale of the Yarmouth Steamship Company to the Dominion and Atlantic Railway Company, has been effected at \$260,000 or \$285,000, and is to take effect on Saturday next.

COACH No. 19, the latest addition to the P. E. Island Railway, went on its maiden trip as far as Royalton Junction on Saturday. The new coach was built in the P. E. I. car works by Mr. H. Coffin and is thoroughly up-to-date.

BUFFALO advises say that a consolidation of the two leading salt companies of Canada has been accomplished. The name of the consolidated company is the Canadian Salt Company, and the capital stock is \$8,000,000. Sir Donald Smith is President.

HALIFAX carpenters struck on Saturday for twenty-five cents an hour. Some employers have granted the increase. The carpenters, plasterers and laborers at Sydney also went out on Saturday for a nine hours system. Charlottetown foundrymen are agitating for a nine hours system.

The closing exercises of Prince of Wales College took place in the College Hall on Friday evening before a large number of visitors. An excellent programme of speeches, songs, etc., was rendered. The valedictory was a review of the year's work, touching on the improvements made, changes in the teaching staff, sport, etc.

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AN Ottawa despatch of the 1st says: Simultaneously with the appointment of W. J. Gerald to the position of Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, the offices of commissioner and assistant commissioner are abolished. Edward Mill retires from the commission-ship into private life. It is likely that a chief inspector of distilleries and tobacco factories will be appointed.

The Halifax Herald, of Monday says: Yesterday afternoon a large number of people of St. Patrick's parish performed the jubilee in a body. About four thousand men, women and children headed by Father McCarthy and assistant priests formed in procession and marched to St. Joseph's chapel then to the Seminary on Quispouit road and then to St. Mary's. A cross was carried in front of the procession which reached from the Willow tree to the gate of the Wanderers' grounds. Next Sunday St. Mary's parishioners will perform the jubilee, assembling at O'Grady Park at 8 o'clock and marching to the Seminary, St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's. The procession will probably be much longer than yesterday's turnout.

The Canadian programme for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has been arranged by the Governor General and sub-committee of Ministers. It provides, first, for a grand state welcome at Quebec, Sept. 16th. All the energies of the Dominion and Quebec governments are being bent towards making this function one of great magnificence. From Quebec the royal party will proceed to Montreal where they will be greeted by Lord Strathcona. On the 20th the Duke and Duchess will arrive in Ottawa and remain here until the 24th on which day they will leave for the Pacific Coast. The royal party will travel in a magnificently equipped train. Returning from the coast the Duke and party will proceed via North Bay to Toronto over the Grand Trunk. One week will be spent in Ontario. From Montreal the party will take the Short Line to St. John and Halifax. Halifax will say goodbye for Canada to their Royal Highnesses on Oct. 15th. They will arrive at St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 17th, and after a few hours spend there the Ophir will start for England.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

His Lordship Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, arrived here last evening.

A PROPOSAL is on foot in Montreal to send a Canadian football team to England this fall.

DON'T forget that Monday July 8th, is the date of the tea party at Tracadie. Particulars will appear later.

REV. PATRICK IMRACH, Presbyterian Missionary, was drowned near Fort William, by the upsetting of his canoe.

THE Canada Gazette of June 1st states that the name of Migell Mills Post Office, King's County, has been changed to Southampton.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald, arrived home last evening returning from St. Hyacinth, where he had been attending the funeral of Bishop Moreau.

THE corner stone of the new St. Mary's church, Souris, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday the 18th inst. Don't forget the date.

THE barbers of Moncton have advanced the price of hair-cutting from 15 to 20 cents and will close their shops at 8 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Tax body of the late Duncan McAnhill, aged 38 years, formerly of Cardigan, P. E. I., and who died recently in Boston, was brought here by the Halifax yesterday.

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The Canadian programme for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall has been arranged by the Governor General and sub-committee of Ministers. It provides, first, for a grand state welcome at Quebec, Sept. 16th. All the energies of the Dominion and Quebec governments are being bent towards making this function one of great magnificence. From Quebec the royal party will proceed to Montreal where they will be greeted by Lord Strathcona. On the 20th the Duke and Duchess will arrive in Ottawa and remain here until the 24th on which day they will leave for the Pacific Coast. The royal party will travel in a magnificently equipped train. Returning from the coast the Duke and party will proceed via North Bay to Toronto over the Grand Trunk. One week will be spent in Ontario. From Montreal the party will take the Short Line to St. John and Halifax. Halifax will say goodbye for Canada to their Royal Highnesses on Oct. 15th. They will arrive at St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 17th, and after a few hours spend there the Ophir will start for England.

The British Census.

In Great Britain, with its 42,000,000 people, the census (which began the same time as in Canada) was completed long since, and the results as to population were announced several weeks ago. And still later—the returns relating to agriculture have been made public. On these later returns the London Daily Mail remarks: "The agricultural returns for 1900, just issued, show that the decline of British agriculture still pursues its painful course. The area under corn crops in Great Britain, which a generation ago, in 1870, was 9,548,000 acres, has fallen to 7,355,000 acres; that is to say it is less by one-quarter than it was then. The area under green crops has also fallen almost as heavily, while only the acreage laid down in grass and clover shows an increase. In horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs there is a slight advance in the period, but not such as to keep pace with the increase in population or to compensate for the diminished corn production. The English which used to grow her own corn and to feed herself, is becoming each year more and more dependent upon the foreigner.

"That this state of things is not healthy from the national point of view is obvious. As progressive agriculture is essential if we are to have a thoroughly prosperous state. In other countries land is not going out of cultivation as it is in England. But then in other countries the state holds out a helping hand to the farmer and is not content to let him perish. A serious result of the decline of agriculture is the diminution of the rural population. As the city-bred families tend to die out in the third generation, if it does not receive new blood from the country, this points to other perils in the future."

It was a bad day for Britain when at the instigation of men like Cobden and Bright, it agreed to sacrifice its agriculture. And the worst of it is, that the loss to Britain has not been to the advantage of other portions of the empire, but mainly to the advantage of Russia and the United States,—the former Britain's most aggressive enemy and the latter her most formidable rival. But these things can, even yet, by wise statesmanship, be overcome. —Halifax Herald.

Vice Regal Visit.

An Ottawa despatch of yesterday's date says:—The programme of the tour of Lord and Lady Minto through the Maritime Provinces has been completed. Their Excellencies will leave Quebec, July 10th, on board the Government steamer Minto. The following places will be visited in succession: Tadoussac, Chatham, Gaspé, Rivière, Dalhousie, N. B., Carleton Place, Charlottetown, Pictou, Bras d'Or Lake, Sydney, Louisbourg, Halifax, Yarmouth, St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and Truro.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Hugh McEwen, Goose River, near Head St. Peter's Bay, on Saturday the 1st inst., James P. Lee, in the 27th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

At his father's residence, Monaghan Road, on the 23rd inst., after a few days illness, Thomas E. Callan, in the 24th year of his age. The interment took place at Fort Augustus, on Saturday the 23rd. A high Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul was sung by Rev. A. J. McDonald, May his soul rest in peace.

At Forest Hill, near Head St. Peter's Bay, on May 3rd, Angus Matheson, in the 88th year of his age. Deceased was one of the pioneers of this place and by industry and perseverance acquired an extensive and valuable homestead, not only for himself but also for his sons, who for years past were settled about him on splendid farms. He was a kind and hospitable gentleman, and the visitor to his home was always sure of receiving a hearty and welcome. His knowledge of the history and traditions of his country was proverbial. He was an authority of Scotch folk-lore, and his facility in relating the scenes and incidents of his long life always rendered a visit to him interesting and instructive. Besides his own family he leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his demise.

Resolution of Condole.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His Providence to call from this world to his eternal reward our highly esteemed Brother, Michael A. Ready,

And whereas, the Emerald Branch of the St. John's Society has learned with feelings of profound regret of the demise of this worthy and noble Brother, who, during his association with us, won the respect and admiration of everyone,

Therefore Resolved, that we place on record our heartfelt sorrow at the death of Brother Ready, and that we extend to his grief-stricken widow and bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their great loss.

Further Resolved, that this resolution be inscribed in the minutes of the Society and that a copy thereof be sent to the press for publication.

JOHN BRADLEY, President.

W. J. McMELEN, Secretary.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Blatchford's Calf Meal.

THE ONLY PERFECT MILK SUBSTITUTE.

Calves can be raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal from a day old quite as successfully and more cheaply than on any other milk.

For sale, retail by all country merchants, and wholesale by

AULD BROS.,
Charlottetown,

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition. This is generally and chiefly indicated by catarrhus eruptions; sometimes by pale skin, nervousness and general debility. The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Simpson, Union St. Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 15 years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This potent medicine positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease. This strike fever struck Ottawa and is almost epidemic. Two hundred and thirty-five machine wood workers and two hundred carpenters have struck work because their demands for improved conditions were not granted by their employers. There are about fifty tinmiths out in the city. The painters of Sydney are also on the war path, having joined the striking bricklayers and masons.

This Steamer Halifax of the Plant Line, arrived here from Boston via Halifax at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and left on return shortly after 3 o'clock p. m. This is the last of her Tuesday sailings. On Saturday next, June 8th, the Olivette, of the same line will arrive here and will sail on return Monday the 10th, at 11 o'clock local time, and will continue these trips for the season. The Halifax will commence her Friday sailings on the 28th inst.

Something SWEET.

We have just received several puncheons of the

Best Molasses

We have ever handled. It is very bright colored, thick and sugary, and the flavor is delicious. If you want something extra nice in the sweetening line, try this Molasses.

BEER & GOFF

GROCERS.

ABOUT Sweet Peas.

WE SELL ONLY THE Very Best Seed.

Very Best Seed.

For a number of years Sweet Peas grown from our Seed have taken first place in Halifax and Charlottetown. Last year first and second prizes were awarded to exhibitors from our Sweet Pea Seeds. We sell best Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

Haszard Moore,

Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

! SAY !

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of

BOOTS or SHOES

or anything else in the

FOOTWEAR

line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try—

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

QUEEN STREET.

We Got a Bargain of

500

Men's & Boys' Suits

At tremendous reduction from a manufacturer to clear the lot. We did so and now we will sell the same at a tremendous reduction from regular prices.

\$5.00 Suits for \$3.35
7.00 Suits for 4.50
8.00 Suits for 5.00
10.00 Suits for 7.00

Lot Boys' Suits half price. If you wish to save big money buy your suits from us, in Sergees, Tweeds and fine Worsteds.

J. B. McDonald & Co.,

The best value in Clothing for men and boys.

Suits.

WE KEEP Right to the Front

—IN THE—

Tailoring Trade;

But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Tweed & Worsteds Suits

FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Merchant Tailor.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Spring is here again and you will want the usual supply of seeds. Don't forget when in town to call and get our prices; you will find them as low as the lowest. We carry a large stock of the following seeds:—

WHEAT—W. Russian and Fife. Timothy, Clovers, Peas, Corn, Vetches, Oats, Barley, Turnip, Mangels, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbage, etc., also a full line of Garden and Flower Seeds.

RELIABLE GROCERIES

As in the past you will find our stock of Groceries complete and of the best quality. We guarantee satisfaction.

"EUREKA" BLEND TEA

If you have never tried this Tea it will pay you to do so; our sals on it are increasing every month. It is one of the best teas sold at 25c. per lb in this Province

FOR HOUSE CLEANING

We have a full supply of Whiting, Pearline, Gold Dust, Glue, Soaps, Brushes, Brooms, etc.

FREE DELIVERY.—Telephone No. 28.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co

Lower Queen St., Charlottetown.

Turn the Rascals Out

We refer to such rascals as dyspepsia, bad blood, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, etc., unless the human system. Turn them out and keep them out by using Barcock Bood Bitters, the natural foe to disease, which invigorates, tones and strengthens the entire system.

THE COMING OF THE HOLY GHOST.

BY ARTHUR BARRY.

Convened in prayer the first Whitsunday found The apostolic twelve, awaiting still The Comforter Christ promised them would fill Their souls with peace and hidden truths expound. Then suddenly from Heaven came a sound As of a mighty wind. Their pulses thrill, And, crowned with tongue of flame, each yields his will By love's sweet chains to Truth forever bound.

Still comes the Holy Spirit as of old, Though not with Pentecostal wind and flame; Ah, misery! that of our hearts are cold, Our souls distraught with vanity's acclaim; That peace and light we seek not even where The holy twelve both sought and found—in prayer!—Ave Maria.

Blandine of Betharram.

BY J. M. CAVE.

(American Messenger of the Sacred Heart.) (Continued.)

O, how Blandine prayed that she might cure the "dear lady." But she dares not let the least sound escape her now, much less talk to her of Lourdes or Betharram. She can only gaze and gaze in childish pity. Once or twice she closes her eyes very tight, to see how it feels to be quite blind, but only for an instant, for she fancies the sick lady can see what she is doing, perhaps even guess her very thoughts.

The silence reigns long. It is like a death chamber. Not so much as a fly on the wing stirs the stillness, save when at intervals the sufferer moves suddenly, or grinds her teeth hard, in an effort not to give way to her feelings, and let her pain loose in a mad torrent of cries and groans, that might perhaps break the evil spell and set her free. But she feels the presence of the little child, and recalls the look of her large dark eyes, remembers her thoughtful, attentive and respectful she has ever been, and above all how silent and how timid was that docile little maid who had learned to fetch and carry between Sister Noella and herself, and never to be in the least indiscreet in word or act.

Somehow Blandine's presence does not annoy her. Remembering her modest air, the thoughtful look in the large eyes, she also remembers the words of the Superior: "Blandine is a child to be trusted," so that she, at times, almost forgets her presence. Once she quite forgets, and throws up her arms in a wild convulsive movement, and wrings her hands and shakes them. Blandine fancies she wants to speak, and cannot, so she advances a little, very timidly, saying "Does Madame want something?" Margaret motions her away.

Blandine's eyes slowly fill with tears. O, if only she could do or say something to comfort the dear lady. While she looks with heart full of childish compassion upon the sad sight, she notices that there is blood on Margaret's lips. Her pity suggests that it would be good to wipe it off with nice cool water. Water was there, from the fountain of St. Roch, but no napkin. She seeks for the clean handkerchiefs she has always in her inner pocket, under her heavy black apron and grey gown; in her skirt pocket, so rarely used. In doing this she touches something bulky and stiff. An involuntary cry escapes her lips. "What is the matter, Blandine?" Margaret has caught the sharp little cry, low as it is, and fears she has frightened the little one, and that she is going to give way to terror. "O Madame! Madame!"

"What is it, Blandine? Have I frightened you?" "Oh, no, dear lady! no! But something I forgot, something of yours, and I put my hand in my skirt pocket now to find a clean handkerchief to wipe your lips, dear lady, and O, I am afraid you will be displeased with Blandine! Oh, what shall I do! What shall I do?"

"What did you forget, dear? Do not be afraid, I will not be vexed with you. Tell me what it is, dear?" But Blandine was thoroughly frightened, and could only reiterate, "I am so sorry. Now, it will make you worse, and I wanted so much to make you better. May I tell Sister Noella first?"

Doctors

and people agree that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the best thing to take for "don't feel well and don't know why," especially babies—they like it—men and women don't mind it, but babies actually enjoy it.

kind hearts to serve me, good nuns to protect my children to come and go within my hearing, like birds and bees to make music and honey for my other senses. Nothing can harm me here. I have been dead and forgotten these fifteen years, and more, and desire thus to remain till the angel of death shall summon me hence.

Some such thoughts would surely have come to her after the first natural outburst of rebellion against the inevitable. But now, O, irony of fate! After fifteen years of wasted sight, fifteen useless and sinful years of poring over godless pages, fifteen years of wasted sunlight, fitful sleep and vital energy, a use has come for the "wasted light" and strength.

What could this sealed missive be, that had found her after all these years? It was very thick, sealed with five great seals. She counted them with intense, feverish desire to penetrate their meaning by the sense of touch. O, for one little gleam of light, for five brief minutes' sight, to read this mystery, and then she would shut her eyes again for years, or forever, if it must be so! Is there no way to compass this? She rubs her eyeballs hard, till sparks of fire seem to shoot from them. She opens them, strains their lids to the utmost tension, strikes them, lightly, then less lightly, and at last with the fury of baffled effort, beats them till the pain overcomes her physical power. She was desperate. At this crisis a thought suggests itself. She puts it away at first, for the harder remedy of blows seems less painful. But since it does not avail?

She thinks of it again. She will try it. Slowly, with infinite precaution lest she should startle Blandine, she slips from her bed and kneels. She does not pray. She cannot.

If you have neglected your best friend for a long series of years, ignored him over and over again, both in public and in private, it will not prove easy to turn to him in a great crisis. And this is perhaps why Margaret does not pray. And yet her act seems something like a call upon the friend so long ignored.

In imitation of Him, on whom she had not yet called, she spits upon the oaken floor, and with the saliva rubs her aching eyes. This done, she keeps them closed purposely for a long, long while, in trembling fear. She returns to her couch and settles herself once more. Her left hand grasps the letter, her right hand holds down the rebellious lids that would fly open, were it not for that restraining hand. She dares not open her eyes suddenly, lest sight had as suddenly been restored, and she feels that the joy would overcome her, even to faintness. She remembers Blandine, and will not risk an exclamation even of sudden joy. She is almost sure she can see. Nay, in her presumptuous confidence, she fancies that the one act of faith implied in the effort she had just made, merits this reward. The longer she hesitates, the more confident she becomes, that only the lids and her shielding hand interpose between her and daylight.

A sort of gladness begins to pervade her being, a reaction from the anguish of past hours. She is saying to herself "the night and the blackness will soon vanish," when she catches the sound of footsteps mounting the stairs. She recognizes the tread of the physician, and the light steps of Sister Noella. She feels sure she will see them, quite sure. They are at the door. She removes her hand—darkness, nothing more.

"She has fainted," said the doctor, as he bent over the bed. "Humanly speaking, there is little hope," was his verdict, pronounced later, "although she has a good constitution and might survive, were she only reconciled."

After what seemed long battling with rough waves by night, in storm and darkness, battling with fire and flames, and cruel demons that mocked at her, and tortured her and lured her ever farther and farther from the calm, safe shore, there came a sudden calm, from which Margaret awoke an innocent and happy child once more. Slowly the conviction came to her that she had been ill and dreaming through a long series of years. But, Oh, it was only a dream, for here she is, in the chapel of the dear old convent, the child, the favored child, of the house. She is weak still, after her long illness, and she just lies still, watching the sisters come and go about their work. It is perfect ecstasy to see Sister Clara, the Sister Sacristan, strip the altar bare, leaving no ornament at all about the Tabernacle. But it looks all the more scared and awe-inspiring, in its unadorned beauty. The red lamp burning before it shows that Jesus is here. And she kneels in worship to Him, all the more fervently since lights and flowers have all disappeared. Without the least effort she sees through the closed doors, the gleaming chalice and the golden ciborium, beneath their richly wrought veils. She remembers that the hour is fast approaching when the Divine Prisoner will come forth from that miniature temple to enter her heart, as He once entered the heart of John, the Beloved Disciple, on the night He left his own, to begin His Agony. She is waiting with eager expectation



Don't Despair

Even if you are troubled with Backache and not able to attend to your household duties. If you have not used Doan's Pills you can be absolutely cured by them.

PROOF FROM ONE OF MANY. Montreal, Que., Jan. 24th, 1901. Doan's Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—I have been suffering for 12 years from kidney trouble. I had terrible backache and was troubled with dizziness. My urine was scanty, highly colored and contained a thick sticky sediment. I consulted physicians without any success and almost gave up in despair. At last I saw Doan's Pills advertised, so I procured two boxes of them and they gave me a complete cure and I can attend to my household duties without trouble. I can recommend Doan's Pills and must say that they should be tried by all who suffer from kidney trouble. MRS. M. L. LEONARD.

for that day. Reverently and very zealously works Margaret, to prepare the tabernacle of her heart for Him. It has come at last. Look! There lies her white robe for the feast. Beside it, a wreath of lilies, white beads, an ivory-bound prayer book. All must be new and spotlessly white for Him on that day, not for her, the little convent maid. Why must that day end? She could kneel forever before that altar, in those white robes of purity and innocence with Jesus in her heart!

(To be continued.)

A boon to Humanity.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine. They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated or overworked men and women to vigorous health.

Hicks—You say you haven't a single separation. Would you ever start on a journey on Friday? Wicks—Never! Saturday is pay day. Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success. Doan's Pills do one thing well. They are for sick kidneys. They cure backache and all kidney ills.

"If I say," said the teacher, "the pupil loves his teacher, what sort of a sentence is that?" "Sarcastic," said the boy.

Richards' Headache Cure gives instant relief.

Patience—You say the first car which came along stopped at the crossing? Patrice—Yes, the motorman didn't happen to see me.

Richards' Headache Cure, 12 doses, 10 cts.

A small boy in the juvenile grammar class, being told to compare the adjective "little," answered, "Little, small, nothing at all."

Keep the Balance up.

It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sickness, weakness, or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it, and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength, and endurance.

Richards' Headache Cure contains no opiate.

Shattered Nerves and Weakened System.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Have You Had La Grippe? Did it Leave any After Effects? If it did, read what Mr. F. J. Brophy, of Montreal, Que., has to say of the good Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did him.

He Writes: I had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous, and extremely weak. I could not sleep at night and was troubled with profuse perspiration, which caused me much annoyance. Hearing of the good effects of Milburn's Pills, I began taking them. Much to my gratification they braced me up, invigorated my whole system, and made me feel like a new man. I can recommend them to all suffering as I did.



This season of the year when coughs and colds are so prevalent, it would be advisable to keep a bottle of Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup in the house. It allays all inflammation and irritation of the breathing organs, and cures coughs and colds of young and old more quickly and effectually than any other remedy. Mrs. Arthur Molashay, White's Point, Queen's Co., N.B., writes: "In the fall of 1899, I was taken down with a severe attack of La Grippe which left me with a bad cough. I tried several remedies and could obtain no relief and was almost in despair of a cure when a friend advised me to take Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup. I took three bottles in all and it made a complete cure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Lady Passenger.—If that window isn't opened this minute I know I shall die.

Second Ditto.—Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure.

Philosophical Gentleman.—Conductor, please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies, then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears.

No other Remedy.

No other remedy cures Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc., so promptly and quietly as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a pocket doctor for tourists, travellers, etc.

Barber—Well, young man, and how would you like your hair cut? Tommy—Just like papa's, if you please, with a little round hole in the top.

The Wheelman's Friend.

No bicyclist should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It takes out all stiffness and soreness of the joints and muscles; relieves pain and takes down swelling from bites of insects. 25 cents.

"I have heard of a man who lived on water for the greater part of 18 years." "Go on! He couldn't." "Why, yes, he could. He was a sailor."

Richards' Headache Cure, by mail, 10 cents.

Little Margie—What kind of a boat is that out on the lake with one sail, papa? Papa—That's a catboat, dear.

Little Margie—And is the little one following along behind a kitchen boat?

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it. HARLIN FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Teacher—Johnny, what do we breathe? Johnny—Air. Teacher—That's right. Now, Tommy, of what is air composed? Tommy—Breath.

To be removed.

All the effete or waste matter of the system is removed by the perfect action of Lusa-Liver Pills. Thus they prevent as well as cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, etc.

Papa—He hasn't proposed yet, has he? Sue—No; he will the first time he isn't interrupted.

The Torture of ECZEMA Prevented Sleep.

Mr. Paul Lavigne, Meadowville Station, Pictou Co., N.S., writes as follows: "I had always tried Barcock Bood Bitters as the best remedy for skin disease. I had been suffering from Salt Rheum for some time, but for the past five years and could not get any rest from the terrible burning and itching, which was worse at night and prevented me sleeping. "Hearing of B.B.B. I thought I would try it, and after using one bottle I was so much relieved that I continued using it, taking six bottles in all, and am now completely cured."

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as B.B.B. for those tortured day and night with terrible skin diseases and who can get no relief from their misery. Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process. Take it internally and it purges the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

B.B.B. Cures Eczema and all Burning, Itching Skin Diseases.

New Patterns AND New Prices

ALL OVER OUR STORE THIS SPRING. If you require NEW FURNITURE or BEDDING it is here for you at a less price than you can get it elsewhere for. Send your repairs to us.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Home-Made Ready-Made Best Made Clothing.

Pure all wool Black Worsted Suits \$12.00 Pure all wool Blue Serge Suits 10.50 Imported Worsted Suits 8.00 Imported Serge Suits 8.50 Youth's Blue Serge Suits, sizes 32 to 35, long pants 6.25

D. A. BRUCE.

We are always at it! AT WHAT? Selling, Packing and Shipping Crockery. Why are we always at it? Because we have the largest and most up-to-date Show of Crockery On P. E. Island, and the people know it too. We make a special effort to carry the newest lines of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets. We take great pleasure in showing our goods and would be pleased to have a visit from you. For value and satisfaction always call on P. E. Island's greatest Crockery Store.

W. P. COLWILL.

Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

Save Your Dollars!

Buy your Goods where you can buy the cheapest.

Burrell's English Mixed Paints!

Kalsomine, 18c. pkg. Alabastine, 25c. pkg. Brushes any price.

A full assortment of American Buggy Paints, White Enamel, Gold Paint, etc.

EVERYTHING FOR SPRING AT LOWEST PRICES

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Carters' Seeds Grow

Twenty-two years buying and selling seeds.

The Largest Seed House in the Provinces.

Business increasing each year. This is our record.

The people of this province depend on us for their Seed supply and know when they buy from us that they are getting the very best seeds that money can buy, 12,000 copies of our 20th Century Catalogue issued this year. If you did not get a copy send to us for one, they are free.

Geo. Carter & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

Something SWEET.

We have just received several puncheons of the Best Molasses

We have ever handled. It is very bright colored, thick and sugary, and the flavor is delicious. If you want something extra nice in the sweetening line, try this Molasses.

BEER & GOFF GROCERS.

! SAY !

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try—

A. E. McHACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

A. A. McLEAN, L.B., O.C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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