

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 20

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

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A LARGE LINE OF THE LATEST STYLES

In all the newest shapes of

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

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It is as wasteful not to secure what you need and might have as it is to squander what you already possess. Health is a priceless possession. You can secure it and keep it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood, cures disease, and invigorates the whole system.

Boils—"I was greatly troubled with boils and had blood and was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed this advice and the benefit I received was so great that I took a second bottle and was cured." M. L. Pettit, Lyons, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

The Leading Authority of the Church. (Providence Visitor.)

The Congregationalist in a recent issue cites Mivart's late defection as an example of the waning of Catholic Faith, and pretends to find in the Church's refusal to recognize in her subjects the right of private interpretation in doctrinal matters, an obstacle to the future conversion of non-Catholics and an occasion of future secession to many intelligent people at present within the fold.

The forecast of our contemporary, though solemn and significant, excites no anxiety in the Catholic breast. We notice it simply to call attention to the fact that what seems to our contemporary the great offence of the Church against the dignity of human reason, seems to us most reasonable, and to assure him that there is in the whole range of Catholic doctrine no dogma more agreeable to the sane Catholic mind than that which asserts the absolute incompatibility between Catholic Faith and the right of private interpretation in doctrinal matters.

An understanding of the attitude of the Church on this matter is impossible to those outside the fold, simply because they refuse to form a clear idea of the mission of the Church as instituted by Christ.

There are but two possible conceptions of a Church—either we must consider it as an aggregation of individuals each enjoying the right of expounding to himself the written word of God and so, absolutely independent of all others in all his beliefs, or we must view it as a living teaching organism, a body commissioned to represent God on earth and to teach men in His name.

No one who has read the New Testament can pretend to accept the former definition, as is evidenced by the fact that the "reformers" who promised the greatest liberty to human reason still demanded a certain agreement among their followers in what they were pleased to call "essentials." If this idea of the Church was held then, surely, any authority which would attempt to saddle its own doctrines on such self-sufficient judges of God's truth would thereby convict itself of the worst form of tyranny; but that no such idea of the Church prevails at present is simply proven by the various confessions to which non-Catholics are compelled to subscribe as an essential condition of Church membership.

There then remains but one reasonable conception of the mission of the Church, namely, that it is a Divinely commissioned teaching body endowed with the prerogative of teaching religious truth in the name and by the authority of God.

This definition of a church once admitted, not only does infallibility with its consequent exclusion of the right of private interpretation in doctrinal matters appear rational and agreeable, but so essential a characteristic of such church, that any religion not claiming such divine prerogative does, by its very absence of such claim, convict itself of its own folly. To pretend to teach truth in the name of God; to pretend to teach it in virtue of a Divine commission, and still to admit that in that teaching there is no guarantee against error, is surely as great a travesty against reason as the human mind can conceive of.

To assume that Eternal Truth in the enjoyment of omnipotence has taken no means to protect itself against error, is certainly an assumption that does small credit to Divinity. Then there must be some way which God has established to convey His truth to men; His whole truth and the truth undefined. The Gospel narrative can surely be relied on to indicate what that way is, and so let us glance back at it.

Whoever reads the Gospel must admit that if there is anything in it that is beyond the possibility of doubt, it is that Christ constituted the Apostles a teaching body when he says: "Go therefore teach all nations; . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Their teaching was to include all truths taught by Him with never a distinction between the truths taught by Him and afterwards to be recorded by the inspired writers and those which would not thus be recorded. Now, truth is not of a nature to exclude development, and so the Master, who, in private word or veiled parable, sowed the seed of future belief, was as much the teacher of the teacher of this ulterior development of truth as is the sower of seed the sower of the fruit which is but the development of the seed once sown.

But the question may be asked, How does any proof of infallibility result from such Divine commission to teach, even admitting that the Apostles were thus warranted to develop any truth left by Christ in the germ state? What guarantee can we have that the Apostles might not, when no longer under the spell of the Master's presence, pervert the truths taught by Him? Let us remember that the very "raison d'être" of that apostolic commission was to supply the absence of Christ from earth until the end of time and we will at once understand that the commission was to endure as long as such substitution would be required. Now, if we consult St. Matthew (Chap. 28, v. 20) we find that not only was their commission to endure throughout all time but that, throughout all time, they were to enjoy the guarantee of perpetual union with Christ, the "Way, the Truth and the Life;" "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." Now then, since the Catholic understands by infallibility nothing more or less than the perpetual union between the teacher and the eternal truth, a union which renders the teacher impossible to be deceived, can one see in this promise of Christ anything else except the guarantee of infallibility for His Church whenever she speaks in His name to those whom she has been commissioned to teach?

The exclusive right of the Catholic Church to the succession of the first apostolate is so clear that even those, to whom the name Catholic was once a term of execration, now pose as Catholics. And the exclusive claim of the Church to teach infallibly, instead of giving offence to intelligent Catholics, is, on the contrary, one of the strongest proofs of her Divine commission, giving to her children the assurance of the possession of the truth, as Protestants' inability to lay claim to it is a real proof of its inconclusiveness of its lacking Divine origin.

The "Bookman" and St. George Mivart. (S. Heart Review.)

We have read a great deal about St. George Mivart since the death of that scientist. The secular and Protestant press has teemed with article and comment on the dead man; and his attitude, just on the eve of his demise, towards the Church in whose teachings he had sought and found peace, years before, gave many a writer the opportunity to say things full of "all uncharitableness," not to say worse, about Catholicism. Amid this chorus of hostility and criticism there has been one strong voice in defence of truth. The Bookman, which can not be suspected of Catholic leanings, has the following in its May issue:

"A very different type of man from Archibald Forbes was Dr. St. George Mivart, whose death would probably have passed unnoticed by the majority of educated men had it not been for the interest lately excited in him by his controversial correspondence with Cardinal Vaughan. Dr. Mivart can hardly be rated as a really eminent man of science, for his modified evolutionary theories were acceptable neither to Darwinians nor to the opposing school; so that as an evolutionist he was neither fish flesh nor fowl. His letters, however, to Cardinal Vaughan drew forth an immense amount of discussion, more particularly in this country. To a theological interest to us, at least, was nil for Mivart's position was one that seems utterly untenable, in that he appeared to wish to remain within the Catholic Church while refusing to accept its discipline. He claimed, indeed, the privilege of a spoiled child, and we can not feel any sympathy with him whatsoever. He was perfectly free to have left the Church if he found its restrictions galling, and he was equally free to have remained in it and to have submitted his individual opinions to the ruling of those who

officially interpret its fundamental dogmas. But what he seemed to wish was to remain a Catholic and at the same time to promulgate views which were antagonistic to true Catholicism. Furthermore, when he found that this was impossible, instead of withdrawing from the Church in a quiet, self-respecting way, he felt bound to make an absurd fuss about the matter and to do a little public posing as a modern Galileo.

"What interests us in the correspondence with Cardinal Vaughan is the perfect way in which the letters of each of the two men reflect and reveal their personality. Those of the Cardinal are genial, urbane, and so full of personal kindness and consideration as to be among the most charming that we have ever read. On the other hand, Mivart's replies were bumptious, pragmatical and aggressive to the verge of actual discourtesy, and in this way they form an effective contrast and a foil to the Cardinal's replies. The whole correspondence is worthy to be preserved and read as illustrating the difference in tone and temper between a cultivated and polished gentleman and a pug-nacious pedant."

The Pittsburg Observer, noting our editorial of a recent issue wherein we spoke of the lack of young men in the ranks of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, says: "The Catholic young men in Pittsburg and Allegheny similarly do not belong to the society. Why? Because they don't know anything about it. Because nobody tries to interest them in it. Because some of the old men now in it don't like the enthusiasm and initiative of youth, and 'sit down' on the young men now in it who attempt to take part in its direction. Because, as a rule, its only present work is to dole out alms to the poor. If the society could be lifted out of the low rut into which it has fallen; if it could let the young men know that its primary object is the spiritual benefit of its own members, by offering them opportunities to practice works of mercy; if it could show by action that its scope embraces every good that laymen can do to their neighbor for God's sake; and if the elderly men, who now confine it to the relief of the poor, would, while continuing to devote themselves to that admirable charity, relinquish its management to those for whom it was designed by its founders, then chivalrous young men could easily be persuaded to join its ranks."

The Catholic Transcript truly says: "If the Church in the Philippines were in possession of such fabulous revenues as recorded by some of our contemporaries, one would fancy that Spain would overrun with retired ecclesiastics rolling in wealth and living in Oriental magnificence. Search that country, and you will indeed find retired missionaries—those who have labored in the colonies and have succumbed to the unpropitious climate of those distant lands. After fifteen years of exposure under the Philippine sun, the missionaries are, one and all, incapacitated for further work and are recalled to Spain, where they drag out what remains to them of life in infirmaries established for their home. We have this on the authority of one who was in supreme charge of the strongest missionary order in the archipelago, and one who knew whereof he spoke, albeit he had not the advantage of spending half a week in Manila, like the Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York."

"There is a widely prevalent idea in England that the anti-Semitism of some Catholics of France springs from religious intolerance," says the Monitor and New Era of London. "Those who know best always argued that it did not, that the Jew was disliked in France, not because of his religion, but for other and entirely political reasons. This view is borne out by the admission of Max Nordau, who will be gener-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

It is generally accepted as an authoritative spokesman for the Jews of France: "You are greatly mistaken if you think that the anti-Semites persecute us for religious reasons. If every Jew in the world could be baptized, their hatred would, nevertheless, pursue us as long as we are different from other Europeans." Anti-Semites may number in their ranks many Catholics, but that is a mere question of coincidence. No anti-Semite is so because he is a Catholic.

The New York Sun of recent date had an article descriptive of a papal audience which, albeit it was tainted in spots with that flippancy which some writers mistake for graceful lightness, had some very good passages in it. The following is taken therefrom:

"And the Pope. Whether one was a Protestant or a Catholic, one could not help a thrill of emotion at the sight of him. His white figure stood out against the red chair, and his face was as clear out as a cameo, with the prominent nose and underlip accentuating it powerfully. Bending to right and to left, he made the sign of the cross with the outstretched first and second fingers of the right hand, doing it slowly and gently, with a benevolent smile always on his lips. After the bearers had carried him a few yards, he put his hands on the arms of the chair and raised himself to a half-standing position, at which the cheers swelled of a sudden into another roar, which swept down the hall and fell and rose again as the Pope, still standing, with his left hand resting on the arm of his chair, blessed the people with his right hand."

"The hall is a long one, but the cheers did not cease for an instant during the progress of the pontiff. In front of the altar, the chair was set down and the Pope knelt on the steps, accompanied by the officiating priests. Twelve men in red livery had carried the chair, and ten of the noble guards, in dark uniforms and brass helmets, had walked beside it. These ten soldiers took their places on the altar steps, five on each side. At the bottom of the steps stood a dozen of the Swiss guards in full uniform. Other officials, in white ruffs, great silver chains and brilliant decorations, completed as strange a group as could be found anywhere nowadays at the foot of the altar. . . . A private audience would have its own advantages, especially for a Catholic. But Protestants should see the Pope when they can feel what he means to the hundreds of men and women beside them. Under those circumstances a glimpse of the Pope will be a revelation."

"We did not know," says the Catholic Union and Times, "that the notorious Margaret Shepherd had been in Buffalo last week, until we saw, in a marked copy of the National Obit-Fellow, a paper published in this city, a strong and manly protest from Dr. Wall against the renting of Old-Fellows' Hall to such filthy purposes as this woman's 'lectures.' Dr. Wall is indignant at the disgrace brought upon the name of Old-Fellow by prostituting their hall to this vile creature, who for mercenary purposes vomits forth 'a mass of filth unfit for decent ears to hear.' Again the Doctor protests against having the order's name 'associated with anything so low, mean and vulgar, and which is looked upon by the utmost contempt by every high-minded person, regardless of religious belief.' We rejoice to know that the decent press of Buffalo has refused this woman's advertisements, but the bigots tried to make up for this by circulating her nasty handbills. And they attack a certain class of women and men."

The Pittsburg Observer asks: "What becomes of the stranger-faced men who appear at church 'to make the mission' and are not seen again? They appear and then they disappear. They do not join the congregation. They do not rent a seat in a pew. They do not become a member of any Catholic society. They do not seek the acquaintance of the pastor. They do not keep on going to the sacraments every month. They 'make the mission' and then they vanish. What does become of them?"

A London preacher once said:—"When I look over my congregation of a Sunday morning, I ask myself where are the poor? But when I see the collection counted in the vestry I see where the rich?"

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR RHEUM, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, May 16th, 1900.
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JAMES MCISAAC,
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Provincial Legislature.

The proceedings in our Legislature during the first days of the present session would almost persuade one that the scroll of history had been rolled back about a hundred and fifty years, so forcibly did they bring to mind what we read of the scenes enacted in the "Barbours Parliament," and so strongly did the actions of the Leader of the Government seem the conviction that he seemed desirous of posing, in a small way, as a species of political Cromwell.

The House did not meet till 4.30 on Wednesday afternoon; but all the members of the Opposition were in their places long before that and Mr. Wise was holding the fort as on the previous day. The number of spectators was very large and all present seemed anxious for hostilities to reopen. Although the House was supposed to meet at 3 o'clock, up to the hour above named the Government benches were vacant. It was quite evident that something of unusual importance was going on.

—a child might understand, The devil had business on his hand.

Subsequent developments left no doubt that Mr. Pineau was the political ointment around which the Premier and the rest of the Government flies were buzzing. Mr. Pineau, it appears, had arrived at the Legislative building shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by certain stalwarts of the Grit persuasion. It is said that "Jack Whelan" was a prominent member of the convoy. Rumor is silent as to whether or not his fellow-worker on a memorable occasion, and the third member of a delectable trinity embalmed in verse,—"Johnny Quinn" was on the reception committee. However that may be, the Government members at last fled into the House. They seemed satisfied with themselves, offering to see that something had happened in the shape of strengthening their spinal column. They had blood in their eye and were evidently determined to have their way for a time, by force if not by the will of the people.

Mr. Speaker read prayers; but his prayers seem to have had very little effect in the way of allaying the troubled waters for the sound of the "amen" had scarcely died out when the chamber was in an uproar and several members were on their feet, each essaying to make his voice heard amid the universal din. This scene was precipitated in consequence of Mr. Shaw's rising to a question of privilege. Mr. Speaker, who had evidently been affected by the process of vertebrae stiffening alluded to above, ruled Mr. Shaw out of order. The latter quoted May and Bourne to prove that after prayers was the proper time for bringing up a question of privilege. But it was all in vain, Mr. Speaker was inexorable. An appeal was taken from the Speaker's ruling, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. A. A. McLean endeavored to put the matter in its true light; but all this availed naught, Mr. Speaker had evidently received his orders and was bound to obey. Reading of the Journal was deemed to be the next order of business; consequently the order was given: "strangers withdraw." Now, the "strangers" were intensely interested in the proceedings and felt slightly reluctant about withdrawing. In a good natured way they lingered as long as they could and kept moving about in a kind of vicious circle, in one door out and the other.

While this was going on the floor attention was attracted to the gallery. Here the spectators were slower than even below about moving out. As a matter of fact, as fast as they went out they seemed to come in again, Mr. Speaker noticing this ordered the gallery cleared. The Commissioner of Public Works, as all know a very brave man on occasion, hearing this order took great courage and repeated it in a stentorian voice. The door keeper on the gallery retorted that he could not get them out and continued addressing his remarks to Mr. Speaker and the Commissioner of Public Works. It was in vain that some of the spectators protested that the door keeper, not being a member, had not the right to speak. Finally the "strangers" were all removed and the doors were closed. The ejected crowd of the hallways and were more or less demonstrative in their dissatisfaction at being kept out so long. The reading of the Journal and the ejection of Mr. Wise then took place. As all this was done with closed doors, we are unable to give full particulars; but this much has become a matter of public notoriety and has found its way into all the newspapers: The

Speaker ordered Mr. Wise to withdraw; he refused; then Mr. Speaker ordered the Sergeant at arms to remove him. But the Sergeant at arms unaided was unequal to the task, and Richard Elliott, one of the door-keepers came to his assistance, and Mr. Wise was forcibly dragged from his chair into the Speaker's room. It is also stated that an ex-policeman, who has since been appointed a door-keeper of the House, was in the Chamber and essayed to take a hand in ejecting Mr. Wise; but when he appeared the Opposition shouted that he was a "stranger" and had no business there. He was consequently forced to retreat. This much we have said before, is common property; but we notice that the Patriot editorially narrates particulars, whether true or false, regarding the proceedings incident to the expulsion of Mr. Wise.

What right has it to any special information as to what took place behind closed doors? or who pushed it with this information? If the closing of the doors is to be a farce to prevent the public from obtaining information that is to be supplied to the Government organ, the sooner an end is put to this farce the better. The Patriot intimates that Mr. Kitchham "pushed his chair close to the entrance by which it was thought Mr. Wise would be ejected," and that matters generally had assumed a serious aspect, until "Premier Farquharson crossing the floor suddenly ordered the hon. member for Souris to keep quiet." We are informed that this statement, so far as its reference to Mr. Kitchham is concerned is false. As to the conduct of the Premier all that we have to say is that we have heard more than once that he was considerable of a swaggarer, who prided himself on his proficiency in the use of the carnal weapons. Whether or not this is a fact we are not in a position to state. But in any case it is our opinion that if he should come in contact with the fist of the hon. member for Souris he would not be desirous of having the operation established as a "precedent." After the doors were opened, the writ of election and the Sheriff's return thereto, for the Tignish district was read and Mr. Pineau, being in waiting, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Richards and Hon. Mr. McNutt, and took his seat among the Government supporters, amid some applause from the Government side and a considerable storm of hisses from others in attendance. After this episode, Mr. Peters rose to move a committee; but the Opposition called the Speaker's attention to the fact that he had not yet read the Lieutenant Governor's speech. Mr. Speaker said it was a matter of courtesy whether he read it or not; but proceeded to hand the speech to the Clerk to be read by him. This was described by the Opposition as an attempt to insult her Majesty and her representative. Mr. Speaker was evidently very much rattled and took the speech back and began to read it sitting down with his hat on. The Opposition again lit on him and pointed out that such conduct was undignified, contrary to the usages of Parliament and decidedly lacking in respect for the Queen's representative. In the meantime the members of the Opposition rose to their feet and the Government side of the House followed their example. But Mr. Speaker continued to read sitting down with his hat on and the Government members following his cue slipped into their seats one after another. By the time the reading of the speech was finished it was six o'clock and the House adjourned till the following day.

After the scenes enacted in the House during the first two days of the session it would be natural to expect that Thursday's meeting would be of a somewhat milder type. But such was not the case, and the incident which precipitated the acrimonious discussion is an additional proof of the Government's dread of public opinion. After the appointment of the usual committees, Premier Farquharson moved that Norman J. Campbell (who essayed to assist in the ejection of Mr. Wise) and William Taylor, be appointed additional door-keepers. His plea for creating the additional expenditure necessitated for two more door-keepers was that it became necessary in view of what had taken place on the previous day. With true Grit instinct he blamed the Opposition for the disorderly conduct in the House. The Premier's insinuations were indignantly repudiated by the Opposition. They pointed out that they had agitated throughout the Wise matter in a perfectly constitutional manner, and intended to continue the same course. Mr. A. A. McLean pointed out that at the time of the ejection of Mr. Wise the Leader of the Government walked across the floor of the House and shook his fist in his (Mr. McLean's) face, and that he took out his watch and timed the removal of Mr. Wise. Mr. McLean further showed that the Premier's arbitrary course was the manifestation of a desire to do by force, what he could not do constitutionally—to remove the members on the opposition side of the House. Hon. Mr. Gordon said the opposition stood to defend the rights of the people, and would continue to do so in a constitutional manner. It had not been shown that Mr. Wise had been ejected by any process of law, and it was the worst kind of folly to increase the expenses of the Province by appointing two unnecessary door-keepers. The debate in condemnation of this extravagance was continued by Mr. A. J. Mc-

Donald, Mr. A. P. Prowse and others. This incident serves to show the animus of the Government. This whole affair in connection with Mr. Wise is simply a Grit family quarrel; the Conservatives had nothing to do with bringing it about, or in any way promoting it. Mr. Wise had always been a Liberal; he was the colleague of the Premier, and had always supported the Liberal party in the House while he held a seat there. When he intimated to the Premier that he could no longer support him, a resignation accompanied by certain conditions was obtained from him. The conditions were not fulfilled, and Mr. Wise thought he had, therefore, a right to hold his seat, whereupon under the direction of the Grit Premier the Grit Speaker ordered him out, and on his refusal the Grit officials of the House forcibly removed him. It will be readily understood that all this could not take place in the House without some excitement and disturbance. But it is carrying the joke a little too far for the Premier to attempt to escape the odium of these proceedings by casting the responsibility upon the opposition. The Premier's motion carried on a strict party vote. Mr. Peters then presented the draft address in answer to the speech of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the session, and the House adjourned.

At Friday's sitting Mr. Peters commenced his speech on the address—and such a speech. It is surprising that a man in his sane sober senses would be guilty of assuming responsibility for such political buncombe. According to him the Grit Provincial Government is entitled to credit for everything of a beneficial or agreeable character that has happened for the last few years. He was disposed even to give to the Government credit for the Queen's visit to Ireland. Referring to the war in South Africa, he made the astounding statement that the Conservatives exerted themselves to retard the departure of the Canadian troops. It would be difficult to imagine a statement more at variance with the truth. It is a notorious fact, known to everybody, that whatever delay existed before the Canadian Government agreed to send a contingent to South Africa was caused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte. It is equally well known that from the very first Sir Charles Tupper urged the sending of Canadian troops. It was only when public opinion throughout the Dominion became so strong and so insistent on this matter that the Government was forced to give way they order the raising of a contingent. Mr. Peters also had his little say about the Conservatives attempting to create prejudice against the French, a slander most dear to the Grit beast. When Mr. Campbell asked him to name one Conservative guilty of the charge he was making, he could not name one; but blamed the Montreal Star for carrying on the crusade. When challenged to give one number of the Star that contained any such slander he was dumb. When Mr. Arsenault asked him if he read La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, and observed the continuous crusade it was keeping up on this question, he confessed his inability to do so in consequence of his ignorance of the French language. Discussing the expenditure for education, Mr. Peters thought there were too many schools; that "thirty seven or forty" would be enough. That is surely an extraordinary pronouncement on the school question. It is all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that a number of schools at present existing are mere political schools ordered by the Peters Government to gain or retain the votes of certain rate payers. Altogether Mr. Peters' speech contained as much political balderdash as could very well be incorporated in any deliverance of equal length.

The House adjourned at one o'clock Friday till Monday afternoon. Mr. Peters finished his remarks on Monday and was followed by Mr. Reid, who seconded the resolution. Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition followed and spoke till six o'clock. He resumed his speech on Tuesday forenoon and concluded shortly before twelve o'clock. He made an excellent speech and presented the affairs of the Province in their true light. As our time limit is close at hand and our space is absorbed, we will have to delay till our next issue a report of Hon. Mr. Gordon's speech.

A LITTLE boy named Angus Currie, aged nine years, son of Mr. Allan Currie, of Georgetown, met with a sad accident Friday evening. The regular train was moving into Georgetown, and the boy tried to jump on the platform of one of the cars, but missed his footing and fell under the wheels, which passed over his arm, crushing it so badly that amputation above the elbow was necessary. He was brought to the Charlottetown Hospital on Monday.

In the spring the birds are singing. As they build their summer home, Blades of grass and buds are springing. O'er the mead the cattle roam. In the spring your blood is freighted, With the germs that cause disease, Humors, boils, are designated. Signals warning you of these. In the spring that tired feeling. Makes you every duty shirk, Makes you feel like begging, stealing, Rather than engage in work. But there's something known that will a Man to health and vigor lead. You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla Just exactly what you need.

AT OTTAWA. (Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.) OTTAWA, May 12th. It was thought that the House would go into supply directly after the budget debate, which closed on Friday of last week. This did not happen. The government took up departmental and other bills, of more or less importance but of no exciting interest, and did not make the motion for supply until ten o'clock in the evening of Friday in this week. Then Mr. Borden, of Halifax, improved his first opportunity to bring the West Huron and Brockville cases before the House for decisive action. The member for Halifax is a fine lawyer, and has a great gift of clear exposition. He reminded Sir Wilfrid that he and Sir Richard Cartwright had last year expressed a desire for a thorough investigation, and promised that all offenders should be punished. The House and the country had then taken them at their word, and were surprised to find that ministers and their followers this year taking advantage of the mechanism of the House prevent a completion of the inquiry.

WHAT WAS PROVED LAST YEAR. Then Mr. Borden passed on to show from the printed evidence how much was proved last year. It was shown that in the poll where Cummings presided, only 20 votes were counted for McLean, though 43 persons swore or affirmed that they voted for him. By a remarkable coincidence "bogus ballots" for the other candidates were found to be exactly the same number as the shortage in McLean votes. Those bogus ballots were shown to be different in thickness, in color and in preswork from the genuine ones, and were clearly not torn from the stub from which they were alleged to have been taken. The returning officer in this case placed the counter-foils in his pocket, which is against the law, and which he never did when he was returning officer before.

NEW EVIDENCE. Mr. Borden stated that he has also new evidence. An affidavit from Pritchett, who is now testifying in West Egin, is a part of this testimony. Mr. Borden did not think it necessary to read all the affidavits at present. As to Huron there could be no doubt that the evidence already taken offered sufficient ground for going on. As to Brockville he had an affidavit containing the following among other charges: An expert in "ballot slipping" was hired and paid to give instruction to deputy-returning officers. No less than 11 were instructed in the art of substituting forged ballots for good ones. To these 161 ballots were given, and the bargain provided that five dollars would be paid for each vote slipped.

placed the ballots on the edge of the table to tear off the counterfoil, which he put in his pocket. Farr could not be got as a witness. When he found that he would be wanted he got out of sight. Before disappearing he had a midnight session with the assistant organizer of the Ontario Liberals, and afterwards he stated that he was given money and a railway ticket to get him out of the way. It was he who stated that Vasco had received a telegram from Ottawa asking him to keep his man low. With evidence of this character, and with a report that the inquiry was incomplete, the Committee and House adjourned last year, Mr. Borden thinks that it was the duty of the Premier to rise as soon as the House met this year and ask that the investigation should be resumed.

AGREES WITH THE FACTS. Mr. Borden does not guarantee the truth of Pritchett's statement. He only asks that the inquiry may go on. If Pritchett swears to falsehoods he should be punished. If he tells the truth something ought to be done with these eleven deputies. But it is pointed out that Pritchett's story explains things hitherto hard to understand. It explains how Farr might have voted 22 times in one day. It shows why the deputy returning officers in polling places where bogus votes were found have suddenly and simultaneously adopted the new method of disposing of the counterfoil. It explains the difference in the paper between the bogus ballots and the good ones. It explains the episode of Farr and the ballot found on the floor. It is quite consistent with all that was learned last year, and with much that has been learned since. It is also quite consistent with the events disclosed at West Egin.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO? Mr. Borden does not ask the House to reach a conclusion on this evidence. He does maintain that there are additional grounds for demanding the completion of the investigation into the West Huron and Brockville bye-election. Pritchett, who makes the sworn statement, declared that he acted as instructor of deputies in this branch of modern science, and that after the West Egin enquiry began, he was paid \$100 per month to remain out of the country. At the end of Mr. Borden's speech, Sir Louis Davis moved the adjournment, so that the ministers have two days to make up their minds as to the course of action.

THE YUKON AGAIN. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has returned from British Columbia with a number of Yukon matters for investigation. One of these discussed at considerable length was the case of a steamer alleged to have been illegally "held-up" by the collector of Customs at Dawson until the owners had paid a disputed bill which included \$750 to Mr. Sifton's friend, Mr. Wade "for legal services."

In answer to a question it is stated by the Acting Minister of Marine that Chief Commissioner Ogilvie, who has been sitting as a judge to hear charges against the Department of the Interior and reports rather favorably, has not fared badly at the hands of that department. Mr. Ogilvie now receives the following salary and allowances: Salary.....\$6,000 a year. Living allowance.....2,000 do. Allowance for his rent.....3,000 do. "for housekeeper".....720 do. Total.....\$11,720. His legal advisor, Mr. Clement, who went into the Yukon at a salary of \$2,500 a year has not been forgotten. He now receives: Salary.....\$5,000 a year. Living allowance.....1,200 do. Total.....\$6,200.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in law, in Prince Edward Island, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1888, and made between Daniel McAnlay and Hannah McAnlay, his wife, and John McAnlay and Margaret McAnlay his wife, of the one part, and James B. Macdonald, then of "Charlottetown" aforesaid, master of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot of Township number 104, in the eleventh range and in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: (Commencing on the northwest side of the lot of Peter's or Carleton Road at the division line of townships numbers forty-one and fifty-four, running thence southerly along the said road twenty-five chains to land sold to Joseph Hayden, thence northwesterly along the boundary of said land to the division line of townships numbers fifty-three and fifty-four, thence north to the first mentioned line and thence East along the same to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less than that described in a certain deed from James Macdonald, Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward Island, to the children of John Donald Ferguson, Comptroller of Public Lands, bearing date the sixth day of February, A. D. 1888. If the said piece of land is sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale. For further particulars apply at the office of James B. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

Seed Time is Coming. Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, And from the bosom of you dropping cloud, While impulse wakes around, veiled in a show of shadowing roses, on our plains descend. —Thompson. When the warm sun that brings Seed time, The sweet to visit the still wood, where Springs The first flower of the plain, —Longfellow. To obtain reliable Seeds is the desire of everyone. Our stock of the following Seeds we guarantee reliable and fresh. This being our first season in the Seed business, our stock will all be bought fresh this spring, so you can rely on getting good fresh Seeds from us. When purchasing give us a call, we will quote you right prices for cash. We have in stock the following: WHEAT.—White Russian and Fife. Timothy, Clover, Rorn, Vetches, Peas, Mangels, Buckwheat, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc. GARDEN SEEDS.—Also in stock a full line of Garden Seeds. FLOWER SEEDS.—A choice variety for House and Garden use. Oh! what tender thoughts besaugh Those silent flowers are lying, Hid within the mystic wreath, My love hath kiss'd in lying. —Moore. EGGS AND BUTTER.—We are preparing for a big Egg season. Highest-market prices for Eggs and Butter in exchange for groceries. Cases furnished free to our customers. MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices on anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection. R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

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

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

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

"MY STORE."

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store." **TALK IS CHEAP.** Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

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

Giving Goods Away

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

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

And that is why so many observing and thoughtful people say

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

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

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

Charlottetown's Busiest Store

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOOL

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

Yours sincerely,

Sentner McLeod & Co

Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

According to the Patriot work on the new railway was to have begun today.

Mr. H. A. LESLIE, of Kensington, shot a whale thirty feet long, off Hog Island, in Richmond Bay, a few days ago.

"Murder will out." Impurities in the blood will also be sure to show themselves unless expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wellington Johnson has been appointed wharfinger of the Government pier at Montague in place of Angus McQueen, deceased.

PRIVATE advices received in Quebec state that Rev. Father O'Leary, Catholic chaplain with the first contingent, is seriously ill with enteric fever.

A TROUT caught by Robert McMillan, of Lower Montague, at Sturgeon on Saturday, weighed 48 ounces, was 20 inches long and girthed 10 1/2 inches.

ALL efforts to remove the Gloucester schooner Coeur from Tryon Shoals have so far been unsuccessful. It is thought that the schooner will be a total wreck.

Horses and cattle have colic and cramps. Pain-killers will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

The contract for the construction of the piece of railway from Southport to Village Green has been awarded to Mr. M. J. W. McManus, of Memramook, N. B.

The Halifax Herald remarks: It seems likely that General Hutton will soon be as much disliked by the Boers of South Africa as he was by the Boers of the Ottawa government.

A CABLE received in the city on Friday announces that Private John A. Harris, who left here with the first contingent and was wounded at Cronj's surrender, has arrived at Aldershot, England.

A FIRE shortly after midnight on Friday night destroyed a barn near Boyle's Livery, and several wagons and sleighs and a barouche belonging to Mr. W. F. Boyle. The barn was insured for \$100. There was also some slight insurance on the vehicles. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HENRY McINTYRE, agent of the British and Ontario Navigation Co. was killed by his son aged 14, at Toronto, Ont., on Thursday last. He had tried to coax his father to allow him to spend the summer at St. Catharines, and when his father refused, he pointed a pistol at him and fired. The boy claims that the pistol was accidentally discharged.

THREE boys had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday, they were boating off the Railway wharf when a "gull" struck their boat, capturing it. Capt. Wimmer, coming from Rocky Point arrived just in time, as two of the boys had let go of the boat, to which they were clinging, and would have sunk the next minute, but for the timely rescue.

THE fire bell rang this morning shortly after five o'clock for a fire at the pumping station of the city water works, about three miles outside the city. Before the firemen arrived on the scene the fire had gained great headway and the roof had fallen in. The firemen however, after a stubborn fight of about an hour and a half got the fire under control. The building is completely destroyed and the machinery is damaged considerably.

THE Sandford Mfg. Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has received an order for thirty thousand khaki serge uniforms for the imperial troops in South Africa. This is the first time such an order has been placed in Canada. The contract calls for the delivery of the uniforms in four months, in lots of two thousand per week. The contract was made through the Dominion Government, and an inspector has been appointed by the Government.

ALFRED GRANT, the oldest journalist in Nova Scotia died at Halifax on Wednesday night last, in his 83rd year. He was in excellent health up to the time of his death, and that afternoon he had been to the Halifax Herald office with a news item for that paper. Mr. Grant was born in Pictou and learned his trade as printer in the office of the Pictou Observer. He was afterwards proprietor of the Halifax Post. When that paper ceased publication Mr. Grant then started the British Colonist, a Conservative morning paper, which continued for forty years. He was appointed to a Government position, and when the Conservatives were defeated in 1896 he resigned.

DIED.

At Lot 6, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Joseph, son of Andrew Blanchard, aged 24 years. R. I. P.

At Fort Augustus, on the 4th inst., Mary, aged 80 years, relict of the late James E. Kelly, R. I. P.

At Souris East, on March 29th, Mrs. Mary Bryenton, She leaves three sons to mourn their loss. May she rest in peace.

At Souris, on the 18th ult., Christina, aged 37 years, wife of Joseph Steel, and daughter of the late Angus Macdonald and Margaret McEwen, of Souris, leaving a husband, four children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife, loving mother, and charitable neighbor.

At Grand River, Lot 14, John McLeenan, aged 78 years, leaving a wife six sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father. His remains were followed to St. Patrick's Church, Grand River, by a long concourse of people. The funeral services were performed by Rev. L. J. McQuinn, R. I. P.

At Scotchfort, on the 1st inst., Johanna, in the 47th year of her age, wife of James Macdonald, leaving a husband and five children. Deceased, who was a woman of deep and earnest piety, kind and able towards all, an obliging and sympathetic neighbor, and possessed of an agreeable amiable character, qualities which endeared her to all who knew her. She was a daughter of D. A. Macdonald, of Glenfingus, and sister of Rev. J. J. Macdonald, Kinkora.

At Center Line Road, on the 30th ult., Catherine, aged 75 years, relict of the late Lawrence Kinoh. Deceased was one of the old landmarks of the settlement, knowing and beloved by all its people. She leaves a large family of children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren scattered in Canada and the United States. Three of her sons, Lawrence, John and Joe Kinoh live at Center Line Road, and two Peter and James Kinoh, at Tighthead. The interment took place at Alberton, R. I. P.

THE WAR!

The War Office on Friday received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated May 10th, evening:

"We have had a successful day and have driven the enemy from point to point. French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry, and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal, and then worked round in a north easterly direction to Mutchapp, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Pola Carew's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by "J" battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and by Henry's and Rosse's mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near railway bridge. My troops accompanied this force. With the infantry portion we are eight miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Roads Station and Tucker's division is at Dechfontein Noord. Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry brigade were making for the crossroads near Ventersburg, when I last heard from them. Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance, and Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the rear and flank of his force. The only casualties reported at present are:—Killed, rank and file four; wounded, five. No returns yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force."

The London Daily Express publishes a despatch, dated Riet spruit, May 11th morning, describing the crossing of the Zand river by the British. It says:—

"The rear guard of the Boers, with their guns, resisted an advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and pom-poms cleared the way and the third cavalry brigade acted as a screen before the main column. General French was on the left, and General Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat. It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

The Montreal Star's special correspondent sends the following despatch:—Riet spruit, May 11.—The British army, under Field Marshal Lord Roberts, advanced in three columns on the enemy, who were located in the north end of the Zand river, where it was expected they would make a determined stand. Major Gen. Hutton's brigade was on the left flank and Gen. Hamilton's mounted troops on the right. The British first engaged the enemy and forced them to retire across the drift. The mounted infantry pursued the retreating Boers, who covered their retreat with their big guns, the British artillery replying with spirit. The mounted infantry pursued the Boers for a distance of five miles in the direction of Kroonstadt. There were few casualties on the British side and none among the Canadians. The Royal Canadian Regiment of foot infantry is still in the vicinity of Winburg.

(There was one Canadian killed—Private Stoddart of London, Ont., and three wounded.)

The War Office has received the following despatch from General Roberts:

KROONSTADT, May 12, 2 p. m.—I moved Kroonstadt to 1 1/2 miles without opposition today, when the Union Jack was hoisted amidst cheers from the few British residents."

President Steyn has gone to L.L.D., the new seat of the Free State government. A number of the burghers are trekking homeward. The opposition in the Free State is practically over. All the prisoners in the hands of the British agree that the quarrel between the Free States and the Transvaalers is so acute that the Transvaalers have decided to leave their allies, whom they accuse of cowardice and lack of patriotism.

Most of the Transvaal prisoners think that if they are defeated at the Vaal river, the Boers will retreat to Pretoria; but there appears to be a growing distrust in the Transvaal government. In a word the back of the Boer resistance seems to have been broken. The burghers are fighting without their previous stubbornness. They seem ready to retreat on the slightest pretext.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Union Jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition but President Kruger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers have started being reinforced by 3,000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000 with twenty guns, tasked from Kroonstadt on the approach of Lord Roberts. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boshend and had elaborate entrenchments in front of the position which offered great facilities for a rear guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away they burned. President Steyn is represented as having been frantic with rage and as having kicked and cursed the burghers after rapidly imploring them to continue the fight. Lord Roberts after a march which is regarded as worthy of being ranked with his famous march to Kandahar, has thus covered another stage of his campaign, a stage which although successful and without the mistakes and misfortunes that characterized the earlier stages, leaves the Boer forces quite intact, not having lost a gun and having lost very few men. Experience has taught the critics to be chary of accepting reports of Boer demoralization.

Gen. Buller's advance began on Thursday last, eastward toward Helpmakaar, passing south of the Boer defenses, rendering them untenable, while opening his way to Bork's Drift and Vryheid.

He can now enter the Transvaal at its southern extremity and drive the enemy northward before him without the necessity of forcing Laing's Neck Pass. The Boers have now abandoned their entire Biggarsburg position, many miles in length. Gen. Buller now occupies Dundee. Almost every house was looted by the Boers and some of the collieries machinery was destroyed. Dundee has been in the Boers' possession since Gen. Yule's retreat in October last. The coal mines are important as a needed source of fuel for the railway line.

Gen. Buller's advance has checked the attempts of the "Boers" to come south again and may have surrendered. The Ladysmith district is entirely clear of the Boers.

The relief of Mafeking is expected today or tomorrow.

ADDRESS.

On Thursday evening, 10th inst., St. Mary's Branch 254 C. M. B. A. Kensington, presented the following address to Messrs. W. H. Hogan, J. O'Connor, and Ed. McInnes, Hope River, who withdrew from this branch to join one about to be organized at Riet spruit:—

Bros. W. H. Hogan, Jeremiah O'Connor, Ed. McInnes, members of Branch 254 C. M. B. A., Kensington.

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—With mingled feelings of regret and pleasure we learn that you are about to withdraw, as members, from our Branch. We regret your departure, for we shall lose three of our best members. Especially is this true of Bro. Hogan, who, by wise counsel, energetic action, and hearty co-operation, has ably advanced the interests of Branch 254 and has materially assisted, both in capacity of trustee and private member, in placing it among the front ranks of successful Branches in Canada. But our feelings of regret are exceeded only by those of pleasure that we experience when we learn that you leave us for the purpose of advancing the interests of the C. M. B. A. in a section of the Province that is more convenient to you and in which your wisdom and experience will be most beneficially exercised. We shall say "an revoir, but not goodbye," for we shall expect an occasional visit from you.

We bespeak for you and brothers every success in your new Branch and beg to tender fraternal greetings.

Signed on behalf of Branch 254 C. M. B. A.

J. A. McDONALD, Pres.
J. A. READY, Rec. Sec.
Bro. J. T. Mullin, senior Chancellor of Branch 254 read the address prefacing the same with a neat introductory speech.

The retiring members, particularly Bro. Hogan, spoke in glowing terms of the flourishing condition of Branch 254, and of the fraternal spirit that animates its members, praised the stability of its finances, thanked the members for words of kindness, and expressed the sincere hope that every effort of Branch 254 be attended with unparalleled success.



EVERYTHING New.

Here's a store bigger—and bigger by far—than any other. It keeps most everything that men and women want for themselves or for their children. It is enterprising, pushing, successful, and there's reason why people do more trading here than anywhere else.

Shoppers hardly need reminding that we have everything for which there's a demand in—

- NEW SKIRTS
- NEW HATS
- NEW SUITS
- NEW NECKWEAR
- NEW PARASOLS
- NEW WRAPS
- NEW CLOTHING
- NEW GLOVES
- NEW HOSIERY
- NEW BONNETS
- NEW OVERCOATS
- NEW FURNISHINGS
- NEW COSTUMES
- NEW NOVELTIES
- NEW JACKETS
- NEW UNDERWEAR

Boys' Suits, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50

Each season we extend our facilities, multiply our varieties, buy with great advantage and bring to your hand the pick of all there is in fine things to wear. A long sight to see far ahead, a long arm to reach the world over for the best and newest, and a long purse to get the largest discounts for big buying and quick discounts, have made everything possible.

THINGS FOR MEN.

We want people to break away from the notion that this is merely a Dry Goods Store. The success of the business is largely due to the fact that we sell everything that goes well together, including Men's Furnishings.

Men are made welcome here, with men to wait on them, and other men to anticipate needs. Where goods come and go in quick succession styles are bound to be newer and every feature of the business is more in keeping with a business man's ideas. We sell—

Men's Clothing, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$8.50, Men's Furnishings, Men's Gloves and Hosiery, Men's Underwear and Neckwear.

Together with similar things for boys. You make stores and just such stores as you want by coming to those that serve you best. That's why this business is growing so. We mean to reciprocate your goodwill by giving better values now than ever before in our experience.

JAMES PATON & CO.

SPRING SALE! NOW ON AT Weeks & Co's

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

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

Dress Linings, In Linettes, Cambrics, Percale and Surah Twill.

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

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

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

Weeks & Co

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Our New HATS AND CAPS.

We are a little later than usual in opening those Goods, owing to the confusion caused by our big fire sale. But they are now ready for your inspection, and are well worth a visit to see them, as we are safe in saying that we have now the largest and best stock of stylish and elegant Hats and Caps ever shown in this city, and if you find it hard to suit yourself with a Hat or Cap, then try the "Model Store," where "you always get the best."

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Any shape, any style, any shade. The very latest American Goods.

Caps for the Million, In every conceivable color and style.

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

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

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

A Cheap Medicine Chest.

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

MATER CORONATA.

BY H. N. O.

Mother, on this thy festival morn From thousand, thousand choirs are borne

Thy praises to the sky; While, myriad-voiced, the angel throng Give back the echoes of our song.

Mother of God, Most High!

Sphere deep within the rainbow zone Of emerald light that grids the throne,

Thy majesty we greet; Thy vesture like an Orient gem,

The twelve-starred crown thy diadem, The moon beneath thy feet.

When friends abound and health is strong, And days are bright with mirth and song,

Virgin most pure, uphold us!

When threatening lower those skies so mild That erst with faithless lustre smiled,

Oh, let thine arms enfold us!

When time and change and death are o'er,

And cast upon the eternal shore Our souls unshodded lie,

Call us, absolved from earthly stains, To that dear home where Jesus reigns,

Beyond the starry sky.

—Ave Maria.

Suffered Intense Pain.

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

To Serve Lepers.

(From the Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Oregon.)

That his old age may be spent in a leper colony, whose misery the world does not duplicate, is the ambition of Father L. L. Conrardy, one of the graduating class of the University of Oregon medical department. Eight long years in Molokai, where Father Damien fell a victim to his sacrificing spirit, did not quench Father Conrardy's hope to serve the wretched outcasts of all ages. He was relieved of Molokai by the noble Damien's brother, and now is about to plunge into the greatest leper colony of the world. His studies at the medical department of the university have been solely for the purpose of better equipping himself to alleviate the sufferings of lepers, and although sixty years of age and worn by a life among semi-barbarians, savage and semi-civilized people, he will be the pioneer white man in China's largest leper colony, situated in the province of Canton.

This devoted laborer is not a stranger in Oregon. He was on the Unatilla reservation from 1874 to 1888, being engaged with the Lidian tribes so well known to this State. In 1888 Father Conrardy went to Molokai, in the Hawaiian group, where there are 1,200 lepers confined. One year after he arrived there Father Damien, who had devoted his life to this loathsome work, succumbed to leprosy, leaving Father Conrardy in full charge. For eight years this dantless priest challenged the fate his heroic predecessor had met, and although daily coming in contact with the disease that terrifies the world, never became infected. There was not an hour, except when he was sleeping, that the priest was not exposed to conditions popularly regarded as fatal. As a result of his experience Father Conrardy believes leprosy infectious rather than contagious.

SCENE OF HIS FUTURE LABORS.

In 1896 he took a trip to Japan and China, after being relieved at Molokai by Father Damien's brother to study the leprosy colonies of those countries, and through the influence of the American Consul at Canton was permitted to enter the great leper colony of the province of Canton, where no other white man had ever been. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 lepers in this colony, which is noted for being the most loathsome on earth. Canton's vast population is so dense that it breeds this dread disease at a startling rate. In the city of Canton alone there are 1,800,000 people, and the streets are never more than six feet wide; often only three feet wide.

Each leper is allowed by the Government only one cent a day for sustenance. Father Conrardy says the lepers of the colony are inclined to be industrious, and with the assistance from the Government he hopes to enable them to provide for themselves quite plentifully, compared with the wretched state they are now reduced to as a result of misguided efforts or lack of co-operation.

Before going to his work Father Conrardy expects to canvas the East for assistance to place the leper colony in fair condition. If he secures enough money he will buy a tract of land, build houses on it, which are

no more than verandas, and commence systematic work to organize and develop the colony's producing capacity. In their present habitations the Cantonese have no soap, bandages, salve or chemicals of any kind to treat their affliction, which makes the pain much more intense than it otherwise would be. Besides administering to their spiritual wants, the good priest hopes to provide such articles as may tend in a measure to mitigate their sufferings.

There is a Cantonese Chinaman, Wong Tong, here in Portland, who wants to return to his native province with Father Conrardy to lend whatever aid he may to the work. He has the confidence of the people there and will be quite useful.

A FORBIDDING MISSION.

Father Conrardy's mission is one so forbidding to the ordinary mind that it seems difficult to grasp the depth of its sacrifice. A much younger and more vigorous mind might stand appalled before even the preliminary work of this undertaking. White men have had nothing to do there. All the difficulties of racial isolation and Chinese stubbornness must be met. But to Father Conrardy, whose life has been a struggle with strange, wild people, these impediments are not heeded. He feels confident that as soon as his work is indicated by first results there will be abundance of official aid to promote and further his plans. His age he thinks but a small handicap. Health is yet good, and he has no fears of leprosy. The simple element of climate is what causes him most apprehension, as the colony is in a damp, hot zone. Father Conrardy thinks that by the time he has spent five years in the colony it will be in such a condition of progress that the eyes of men will be drawn, until a qualified successor may be found to take up the burden and relieve the pioneer that he may spend his few remaining years in rest.

Since commencing his medical course in Portland Father Conrardy has not been idle in other respects. Various priests have been assisted in their churches, and any work of the diocese that he could attend to has found him ready and willing. It is novel for one of fifty-six to commence a medical course, which involves a vast amount of work, often overtaxing young and more virginal minds. His studies have been followed faithfully in every respect. The dean of the college attests that the usual faculty memory of sixty was not evident in the examinations, even on the long lists of difficult terms found in anatomy. Now that he has received his degree of M. D., nothing interferes with Father Conrardy commencing immediately plans for his great undertaking in Canton.

What a Beaver Did.

Mr. A. D. Bartlett, son of the late superintendent of the London Zoo, has an interesting story of a captive Canadian beaver. A large willow tree in the gardens had blown down. A branch about twelve feet long and thirty inches in circumference was firmly fixed in the ground in the beaver's enclosure. Then the beaver was watched to see what he would do.

The beaver soon visited the spot, and walking around the limb, commenced to bite off the bark and gnaw the wood about twelve inches from the ground. The rapidity of his progress was astonishing. He seemed to put his whole strength into his task, although he left off every few minutes to rest and look up as if to determine which way the tree would fall.

Now and then he went into his pond, which was about 3 feet from the base of the tree. Then he would come out again with renewed energy, and his powerful teeth would set at work anew upon the branch.

About four o'clock, to the surprise of those who saw him, he left his work and came hastily toward the iron fence. The cause of his sudden movement was soon apparent. He had heard in the distance the sound of the wheelbarrow which was brought daily to his paddock, and from which he was anxiously expecting his supper.

Your Doctor Knows. Your doctor knows all about foods and medicines. The next time you see him, just ask him what he thinks of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. We are willing to trust in his answer. For twenty-five years doctors have prescribed our Emulsion for weakness, nervous exhaustion, and for all diseases that cause loss in flesh. Its creamy color and its pleasant taste make it especially useful for thin and delicate children. No other preparation of cod-liver oil is like it. Don't lose time and risk your health by taking something unknown and untried. Keep in mind that SCOTT'S EMULSION has stood the test for a quarter of a century. See and hear all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The keeper, not wishing to disappoint the beaver, although sorry to see his task interrupted, gave him his usual allowance of carrots and bread. The fellow ate it, and was seen swimming about the pool until about half-past five, then he returned to his work. In ten minutes the "tree" fell to the ground.

Afterward the beaver cut the log into three convenient lengths, one of which he used in the under part of his house.—Exchange.

Archbishop Bruchet and the Fire.

The following circular letter to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Montreal on the morning after the Ottawa fire is an illustration of the energy, ardent zeal and sympathy of His Grace:—"Beloved brethren—You are already aware of the awful catastrophe that has befallen the cities of Hull and Ottawa. We cannot think of it without being moved to tears. Desolation and ruin have followed in the wake of the conflagration. Thousands of families are without a home or food. They are in the direst distress. Churches, convents, charitable institutions, have been utterly destroyed. The refuge of our Sisters of Mercy has not been spared. It is a public calamity, and as we write these lines we cannot calculate its results. In the presence of such a calamity twofold duty incumbent upon us all, is to pray for the unfortunate victims of the fire, that Almighty God may enable them to patiently bear with their terrible affliction, and to assist them with our charity. Yes, dear brethren, our charity. It is the hour to put in practice that divine virtue. We must help our fellow-citizens, our suffering brethren. We must do for them what we would like them to do for us were we in their position. Never has an appeal to the generosity of the Archdiocese of Montreal been made in vain. We rely on you to-day as in the past. Knowing our numerous works in which we are at present engaged, our needs, our very poverty, a sentiment of compassion must unite us all. Not a single member of the Catholic community, even the poorest, must be indifferent in the presence of such an affliction. All must deny themselves something, all must make some sacrifice for their relief. For those reasons we order that on next Sunday in all the churches of the archdiocese a collection be taken up at every Mass and office for the victims of the fire. The proceeds must be forwarded to the Archbishop not later than Monday next. If a collection has been announced to be taken up next Sunday for any other purpose it must be deferred to some other date. In fine, we hope that the citizens will organize without delay a relief committee, and we ourselves subscribe at once \$500 to the fund. Again, we beg you, beloved brethren, to give a practical proof of your charity, and we promise you in return heaven's choicest blessing. (Signed) Paul, Archbishop of Montreal."

Color-Blindness.

It is little more than a hundred years since this curious defect in vision was discovered by scientific men, and barely twenty-five since its practical bearing in relation to railway employees became fully appreciated. It occurs in varying degrees, from a slight confusion of two of the elementary colors to an absolute inability to distinguish any color at all, everything not pure black or white having a grayish hue.

It is said that one person in every twenty-five of the male sex is more or less color-blind, although only one in four hundred of the gentler sex is so afflicted.

The defect often runs in families, and the curious fact has been noted that, although the boys are the subjects, the trouble comes from the mother's side. Thus, the children of a color-blind man, both boys and girls, are free from any defect of this kind, but the sons of his daughter will have their grandfather's inability to distinguish colors, while his grandsons in the male line will escape.

This, of course, is only a general rule, and exceptions to it are not very infrequent.

The defect may be acquired as well as inherited. It may occur as a consequence of disease or accident, or it may result from the excessive use of alcohol or tobacco.

A color-blind person loses touch of the pleasure to be derived from the sight of flowers, pictures, and the like. Otherwise the defect is of no special importance, except in the case of railroad men and seamen, upon whose ability to distinguish between red and green signals the lives of hundreds often depend. It is in regard to those two colors that the defect is most common.

A LITTLE COLD LET RUN.

A little tickling in the throat—now and then a dry, hacking cough—not bad enough to bother about you say? But every hack makes a breach in the system, strains the lungs and prepares the way for more serious ailments. "I would be wise for you to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup now, before the lung disease becomes chronic." It is the most certain and satisfactory remedy for Croup, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough.

Mrs. Geo. F. Foster, Lansdowne, N.B., has this to say: "I was taken suddenly with a cold which settled on my lungs. I had a terrible cough and it gave me great alarm. All the remedies I tried seemed of no use. I then started taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which cured me so promptly that it was a pleasant surprise. I shall always keep it in the house during the winter season."

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRANGE NAMES IN MARRIAGES.

Strange names occur in marriages sometimes. Over in Missouri last week, Miss Kisswell was married to Mr. Lovegood.—Toronto Star.

That's about equal to the marriage one recorded between Mr. Cobb and a Miss Welch. It is said that he loved the partner of his choice as soon as he recalls.—Branford Courier.

Which reminds us of a Miss Wrong was made all right by her marriage to Dr. Wright of Windsor, Ont.—Ottawa Citizen.

Which reminds us of a marriage notice in an exchange headed "Wood-Pyle," a Mr. Wood having been united to a Miss Pyle. By the way, this word "Wood-Pyle," also reminds us that if those of our subscribers who have not yet paid up would pile in their subscriptions at once we would be very thankful, and would pile no more reading matter of this variety on them. We would also have plenty of kindling wood next winter.

Dyspepsia Eight Years.

Nine bottles of Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Dyspepsia and Pains in the stomach after I had suffered 8 years and could get nothing to do me any good.

MRS. ASA HAMILTON, Bear River, N. S.

We believe in woman's rights and that women should be allowed to rise in the world—the earlier the better when fires must be lit in the morning.—Atlanta Constitution.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the hock joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Off man's affection, when 'tis won By woman, sweet and fair, At first is rather overdue And afterwards quite rare

Smith (deaf)—What is the matter, Jones?

Jones—I've got the headache.

Smith (who mistook it for tooth-ache)—Why don't you have it filed?

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

A tramp applied to a Boston woman on the other day for something to eat, and was asked how a chop would suit him. He studied a moment and looked up suspiciously. "Mutton or woodshed, lady?"

Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if they cry in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end. Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 409 Gray St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Stony's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

MR. J. D. ROBINSON, DUNDAS, ONT., Gives His Honest Opinion of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, a resident of Dundas, Ont., has found these pills to do all that is claimed for them and made the following statement of his case: "Some time ago I obtained a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can now without hesitation say that they have been beneficial in relieving me of an obstinate and long standing complaint affecting my heart and nerves."

"I was troubled with sleeplessness, dizziness, palpitation and neuralgia for such a long time that I had really given up hope of a cure. Now, that others may learn of the virtues of this remedy, I give my unqualified testimony. "My honest opinion is that there is no cure so good for heart and nerve troubles as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or \$2 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly every British regiment has a nickname. A few examples are here given: The Grenadier Guards were nicknamed "The Cal heavers" because they were at one time allowed to work in plain clothes at odd jobs for private employers. The Seventh Foot were the "Elegant Extras," because at one time all their officers "had been chosen from other corps." The Forty-Sixth owed their name of "The Lacedaemonians" to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans. Like many other regiments, "The Gallant Fiftyth" received several nicknames—"The Blind Half Hundred," from their ophthalmic trouble in Egypt, and "The Dirty Half Hundred," because in the Peninsular fights they wiped their faces with their black facings. The One Hundredth Regiment are "The Old Hundred" and the "Centipedes." The Twenty-Eighth were called "The Fore and Aft's," because, standing back to back, they repelled a front and rear attack before Alexandria in 1801. The Oshesie Regiment has been christened "The Lightning Conductors," because "in the Irish maneuvers in 1899 several men were struck by lightning during a night march."

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

MRS. THOS. CARTER, Northport, Ont.

Ah, what a stretch of time it takes To learn our letters through We start in life with A B C, And end with I O U.

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

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. From far away South Africa The news comes flashing o'er, That Canada's Contingent Have been foremost in the war; Their courage and their gallant deeds Lord Roberts has praised, For in the fight at Paardeberg, The Boers they simply dazed.

Paul Kruger is heart-broken, For he loved poor Cronje so, He said to Steyn, "I think that we Will be the next to go; For Lord Bobs knows a thing or two, His plans have worked and won, We'll be on St. Helena's Isle Before this war is done."

Picture the three on Helena's Isle, Picture the welcome in Cronje's smile, Picture the looks of Mr. Steyn, Thinking of Bobs and Bloemfontein, Picture Oom Paul feeling sad and drear, His hat on the table—his feet in the air, With ribbons and glue on his whiskers quaint— 'Twould be a grand sketch for an artist to paint.

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

Two severe cases that were completely cured by the Great Blood Purifier and Healer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Suffered for over eleven years I 11 Years, suffered with Dyspepsia and tried everything I could think of, but was unable to get relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I had only taken one bottle when I commenced to feel better, and after taking five or six bottles was entirely well, and has remained so ever since, and feel as though B.B.B. had saved my life.—Mrs. T. G. Joyce, Stanhope, P.Q.

Covered With Sores, years, was a complete case of sores, caused, the doctor said, by bad blood. His head and body were entirely covered with sores, and we could find no cure. Finally I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before one-half the bottle was gone he began to improve and by the time it was finished there was not a sore on him.

I used the B.B.B. as a wash as well as internally, and it seemed to give great relief as soon as it was put on.—Mrs. Philip Mitchell, St. Mary's, Ont.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are quite English you know, and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c, but cheaper at 8c. PROWSE BROS.

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

High Grade Kerosene Oil.

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

BEER & GOFF. GROCERS.

A. E. ARSENAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE.

ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

(Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.) OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

Aug. 30, 1899—7

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

CARD.

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

Dr. J. C. Houston Physician AND Surgeon.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY, 1888. OFFICE: Next door to Merchant's Bank.—April 4th, 1900. 3mo.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1899—30t

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—t

INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS—SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS. The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses. F. K. I. Agency, Charlottetown.

HYNDMAN & CO. Agents. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

THE LATEST Fashionable HAT!

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

WHOLESALE

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

Fennell & Chandler.

Choosing a Bicycle!

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

Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Welland Vale!

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

Material and Construction Guaranteed by the

Canada Motor & Cycle Co., Ltd.

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

Bazaar Bookstore!

Formerly F. J. Hornsby, MORRIS BLOCK. Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper.

A complete Stock of authorized School Books, Pens, Inks, Paper, Slates, Exercise Books, Scribblers, always on hand.

Lowest prices, prompt attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.