

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 32

A Letter to the Public

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AULD BROS.

April 2 1902.

Notice to Subscribers.

We, the undersigned publishers of Charlottetown, respectfully beg to announce that we have unanimously adopted the cash in advance system for subscriptions. The advisability of pursuing this course has been shown by the fact that for some time past a large proportion of our subscribers have strongly urged us to do so. In yielding to their wishes we are merely falling in line with the leading publishers all over Canada and the United States.

By inaugurating the cash in advance system we shall be enabled to give our subscribers an improved paper for their money—a position of which is now expended in furnishing papers to those who do not pay.

We confidently believe that the new system will meet with the approval of the general public.

The uniform rate for our weekly papers will be \$1.00 per year.

Immediate payment is respectfully requested for all unpaid subscriptions up to the present time, as well as for all unpaid subscriptions expiring between this date and Dec. 31st, 1902, at which date all then unpaid will be discontinued.

Those whose terms expire at any date after January 1st, 1903, will be notified before the date of expiration, and any who fail to renew when their year has expired will have their papers discontinued. No new subscribers can be accepted from this date unless paid in advance.

We respectfully ask that all join cordially with us in making the cash in advance system an unqualified success, as it is in their own interests to do so.

The Examiner,
The Herald,
The Patriot,
The Guardian,
The Watchman,
The Prince Edward Islander.
July 23, 1902.

Educators—Lay or Clerical?

Some months ago Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, sometime Member of Parliament for Galway, contributed a series of articles to the London Tablet on the expansion of the religious congregations from France. These articles, which were temperate and dignified in tone, offered as an explanation of the unhappy condition of France the absence of an influential body of Catholic laymen engaged in the profession of teaching, who might leave the mass of their countrymen and keep them true to Church. The French clergy, and more especially the religious orders, Mr. O'Donnell maintained, had created a monopoly of Catholic education, and had carried it on under conditions impossible to laymen, had employed what might be called "sweat shop" methods, which, while sufficient to give a bare livelihood to men and women bound by vows of poverty and chastity, were by no means enough to enable a lay teacher to support his wife and family and keep up such a position in society as the honor of his profession required. Laymen, thus crowded out of the Church, entered that of the State, and resenting the clerical monopoly built up another system of education secular in its character and growing more and more hostile to religion every day.

The writing of these articles for the Tablet did not relieve Mr. O'Donnell's mind of all that was weighing upon it. He has felt that he must pass a criticism upon the state of Education in his native land and as this criticism was to be neither temperate nor dignified, he wisely betook himself to the columns of the Belfast News-Letter and other journals of an Orange hue. His articles have now been published in book form under the sensational title, "The Ruler of Education in Ireland." This book, as everything Mr. O'Donnell has written, is so brilliant in style that it is sure to find many readers, and therefore to exert a very mischievous influence on the minds of many. We are certain to have its statements cast up to us as an unbiased judgement of an educated Catholic layman upon clerical methods of education, and therefore it may be well to forestall by a little the discussion which is

likely to arise upon the subject.

Mr. O'Donnell's thesis may be summed up in these words: "The Irish bishops and priests monopolize the work of education for their own benefit and to the detriment of the nation, and the Protestant British Government, finding them useful for its own ends, helps them to dominate the laity and keep them prostrate and in ignorance." This is a grossly unfair statement of the educational situation in Ireland. Mr. O'Donnell surely knows that the Irish bishops and priests, from the days of the Reformation until now, have been constantly resisting the efforts of the British Government to Protestantize their people. At first these efforts were directed towards refusing them any education at home except on which would make them apostates, and threatening them with severest penalties if they sought Education abroad. In spite of this, the "hedge schoolmaster," himself taught by the priests, began his labours, and colleges sprang up in France and Spain for the education of Irish youth. At a later date the Government's efforts created a system of National Schools for Ireland, Archbishop Whately of Dublin, who had much to do with framing the system, frankly told his friends that it was intended to turn Papias into Protestants. The zeal of the Catholic hierarchy made this a failure also. The schools were either empty or if they were filled the clergy took care that nothing anti-Catholic was taught therein. Irish Catholics were now getting some education at home, their ambitions were growing, but the Government had still one check upon them. No young man could enter official life without a degree from Trinity College, Dublin, and the rules of that institution were such that apostasy was necessary to the taking of a degree. The protests of the hierarchy brought about the establishment of the Queen's College at Belfast, Orkney Galway, and although two of these were ostensibly intended to meet the demands of the Catholic laity, their management was such that they could not be acceptable. If Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell had been a specimen of the

clergy of Queen's College, Galway, and we have no reason to believe that he is not, the event has proved the wisdom of the bishops who counselled their flock not to drink at that tainted source.

Thus it is seen that the Irish pastors have had to exercise constant vigilance to preserve those whom God has entrusted to their care from the ravages of the wolves all the more when these wolves appeared in the clothing of sheep. And as faith is the most precious of our possessions on earth, education no matter how desirable had to be sacrificed when it could not be procured without loss of faith. In these struggles it was impossible that the laity should take a prominent part as teachers. In the first place they could scarcely acquire an education themselves, only those prepared to sacrifice their lives in the ministry of the Gospel could be expected to run such risks as the getting of an education demanded in penal days. And even when times grew brighter and primary education was easily obtained, a generation of lay teachers who to be efficient must themselves have a secondary education was not ready to be created. As for secondary teachers, they should have a university education, and this is even yet impossible for a Catholic layman to get in Ireland in such a manner as does no violence to his conscience. The seminary of Maynooth supplies the equivalent of a university education to the clergy; the religious orders, and especially the Jesuits, have special provisions for their members, and it is natural that from these orders the greater number of teachers should be drawn.

In France, the situation is somewhat more difficult to explain. If it had not been for the Reformation it is highly probable that laymen would have played a more conspicuous part as Catholic educators than they do today. But that event produced such a revolution in religious thought and created such bewilderment in men's minds that it was necessary to have teachers versed in theology even for the work of secondary education, as laymen were likely to wander into strange paths, and, having done so, obstinately refuse to believe they were not on the right road. The men of learning of what ever kind might erect themselves into a tribunal whose judgements were as worthy of respect as those of the Church, was evidently the idea of Henry VIII or of whoever advised that monarch to ask the opinion of the universities of Europe in the matter of his divorce from Queen Catherine. And laymen of learning have ever since only too gladly permitted themselves to be flattered into believing that they are a supreme court to adjudicate in the matters of highest import to

mankind. Into the hands of such men the Church could never entrust the higher or secondary education of her children. She has founded and fostered all the universities of Europe, but in the hour of her greatest need these failed her, and she had to begin a new system of education in the shape of diocesan seminaries. She could not permit her young levites to be trained by teachers who acknowledged the authority neither of God nor man, for that is what private judgement and free thought comes to in practice,—so she was obliged to establish other schools which though labouring under the disadvantage of an inferior equipment, might carry on at least part of the work formerly done by the universities. Secondary education had to be reconstructed in like manner, and thus it came to pass that the profession of teaching in France came to be almost exclusively occupied by the clergy and religious orders. These had no desire to monopolize the work, but the Reformation forced them into such a position. Then came the Revolution and with it the endeavour to create an atheistic State. To succeed in this the atheistic education of youth was necessary, and slowly but surely religion was pushed out of the schools. Mr. O'Donnell contrasts the large sums of money allotted for education by the French Government today with the beggarly amounts granted for the same purpose under the last of the kings. But surely he does not for one moment imagine that these large subsidies would be granted to schools taught by loyal Catholic laymen. The Government of France is a heretic and is willing to incur vast expenses for the purpose of making the nation atheistic, not for the purpose of encouraging Christian education.

Thus we see that heresy and atheism, not the desire of the Church, have made Catholic education a clerical monopoly in Ireland and in France. In Canada and the United States a similar state of affairs exists, but here the reason is in many cases poverty.

The clergy and religious began the work of education in the past, and they have continued the work because even yet it does not in the majority of cases afford such remuneration as would induce competent persons to take it up as a profession. There is a very large number of schools in this province whose teachers, generally young women, could earn better wages in domestic service. What would Catholics have done for higher education in this diocese if St. Francis Xavier's College had not been established with priests for its teachers who cared not whether they received more than enough to feed and clothe them so long as they were working at major Domus? Our college is somewhat more prosperous to-day, yet if His Lordship the Bishop were to assign all its clerical professors to parish work, it must close its doors, as its funds are not yet sufficient to pay efficiently teachers the salaries which their abilities might elsewhere command. We have heard Mr. O'Donnell's complaint that the laity were excluded from teaching by the clerical monopoly made right here in Antigonish; and the man who made it, to whom the matter was a personal grievance, went so far as to say that if St. Francis Xavier's College could not afford to pay proper salaries to laymen it had no right to exist. Such a remark could only have been made by a man whose personal grievance was engaging his thoughts to such an extent as prevented him from seeing that the closing of the College would mean ruin to the Catholic education of young men in Eastern Nova Scotia.

The other half of Mr. O'Donnell's complaint is that the work done by clerical teachers is less satisfactory than that done by laymen. This does not seem to harmonize with the published results of government examinations in Ireland where almost every year the pupils of the Christian Brothers' and other Catholic colleges hold as high places as any. And in France the government party has acknowledged that the Jesuits are particularly obnoxious to them by reason of drawing the elite of the nation's youth into Jesuit colleges and sending them into the army with an equipment better than that possessed by the graduates of the State schools. Mr. O'Donnell evidently believes that a man whose bread and butter depends on the success of his work will make a better teacher than the one who teaches as a religious duty. We cannot see why this should be so. Is a person with wife and family, fearful that his congregation may give some other man a "call," any more zealous for the salvation of souls than a parish priest who knows that he holds his position for life or good conduct.

Teachers may be inefficient either through indifference or incompetence. Indifference is not very likely to be found in a clerical teacher. There was a Judas among the twelve Apostles, but we are perfectly sure that the percentage of priests and nuns who play traitor to the duty assigned them is not so high as that. Incompetence is a more dangerous enemy. It may exist when it is not expected, and may not exist where suspicion is strong. The clerical teachers have a way to answer this charge, which it would be highly desirable should be adopted everywhere. If Catholic education is admittedly so efficient in this diocese it is because our priests and nuns engaged in the work hold Government certificates that they are competent to perform it. It is said that certain religious orders refuse to submit to the examinations for these certificates; if so, those good people are certainly acting in such a manner as to arouse the suspicion of enemies, if not of friends, that some of them are incompetent for the work of teaching. There are others again who refuse to invite Government inspection of their work.—"The State pays us nothing," they say, "and it has no business to examine us." Much better would it be to say as the head of a large Catholic school once said to us, "I welcome a visit of inspection from the Superintendent of Education, for it keeps our teachers up to the mark."

The Pope though gifted with infallibility will not neglect any human means which may help him to arrive at a decision. A clerical teacher though sure that he has a religious vocation for his work, should not despise the adventitious aids offered by government certificates or government inspection. We can agree with Mr. O'Donnell to this extent that we believe those who despise such aids might in many cases, with great advantage to the cause of Catholic education, be displaced by laymen, working for their bread and butter. The Church does not exclude laymen from teaching on principle; if she has seemed to do so she has forced her to it. The youngest of her great schools, the Catholic University at Washington has half or more than half of its teaching staff made up of laymen. And we look forward to the day when our own St. Francis Xavier's will be able to release many of its priestly professors to the work of the ministry which we venture to say would please most of them better than teaching, and enable to offer suitable salaries to laymen who will come to take up such work, the teaching of the natural sciences for example, as by reason of their freedom from clerical duties, they are usually much better fitted to perform.—The Casket.

Over eight hundred years ago, says the "London Catholic Times," Bruno, a native of Ologne, and six companions who determined to quit the world presented themselves to Hugh, Bishop of Grenoble, and the Bishop pointed out to them a place where they might make a settlement. He led them to the desert of the Chartreuse, an upland Alpine valley to the north of Grenoble, over four thousand feet above sea level, and only to be reached by passing through a dark ravine. The ascent was made successfully, and though the spot was uninviting, the soil being poor and the air charged with fog, Bruno gladly accepted the site, and here was laid the foundation of the Christian order. And now comes the news that the fathers of the famous monastery of the Grande Chartreuse have definitely decided to leave France and take up their abode in Switzerland. The policy of the late French Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is proving more injurious to religion than the great Revolution. When the Jacobin government tried to sell the Grand Chartreuse no one would bid for it on account of the poverty of the soil, and the fathers returned to their monastery. If the monks go now, they are not likely to come back.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Stewart, Bellsville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

SAYS THE MONCTON TIMES:—The newspaper publishers of Charlottetown have formed a combine, and a perfectly justifiable one. It is not for the purpose of making large profit by squeezing the people; it is to guard against losses from failure of their readers to pay for an article sold and delivered. The newspaper combine has issued a notice to their readers to the effect that immediate payment is required of all subscriptions in arrears, and that after the first of January next all subscriptions must be paid in advance and papers will be discontinued in all cases where the parties fail to renew at the end of their term. The movement of the Island publishers is a sensible one. There is no class of people in business who get smaller returns than the newspaper publishers, taking into consideration the amount of labor involved and the capital required. There is no line of business in which competition is keener for the reason that the average publisher who gets his head above water, financially speaking, usually spends all of his surplus in the endeavor to be ahead of his rival. And where the pay-as-you-please system is in vogue the trusting publisher from one cause and another always loses considerable. So far as the Times is concerned, it has no particular reason to complain in this connection. In our Semi-Weekly issue we are giving our country readers double as large a paper as they received a short time ago, and at the price and our efforts are duly appreciated. Probably it is the experience of most publishers that the large majority of subscribers pay with commendable promptness, but there is no reason why even a small percentage should neglect to pay for their newspaper any more than for their fuel or for their provisions.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

ABOUT THE FAST LINE.

The Pacific Railway Company to operate a fast line between Canada and the United Kingdom is one of the highest testimonials ever offered to the blessings of Conservative government. It was in the face of the bitterest opposition from the Liberal leaders to-day, that the government of Sir John A. Macdonald decided on the construction of the trans-continental line, which is now a source of pride to all Canadians. The operations of the Canadian Pacific line opened up the finest wheat growing belt in the world, and it fixed a new nationality on the people of this country. Canada began to appreciate herself and her requirements and agitation for a fast line followed speedily in the wake of the development of the Northwest. The Conservative government, under Sir Charles Tupper, had about closed a contract for a fast Atlantic service, when the Liberals were returned to power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on assuming the reins of government speedily broke off the negotiations of his predecessors, and announced in 1897 that, we were to have a fast line at \$250,000 per annum cheaper than under Sir Charles Tupper's arrangement. We all know how completely Sir Wilfrid failed to make good his promises, and now after five years of weary waiting we find the government, forced by public opinion, taking action which promises to bear fruit, if the negotiations are conducted on a common sense basis. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers to equip and operate one of the finest passenger and freight fleets in the world, and the tender has been submitted at the request of the government. And this is perhaps the striking feature of the transaction, that after two decades, the Liberals have been forced to appeal for assistance to the company which they once declared would ruin Canada. That prediction is fortunately unfulfilled, and the Canadian Pacific is enabled to make an offer which is a tribute to Canadian enterprise. With its well known capacity for doing large things, the Canadian Pacific is in every way qualified to give Canada an efficient and effective fast Atlantic service. The very fact of its being able to do so is a fitting answer to the narrow and short sighted policies that have been characteristic of the Liberal party since Confederation.

FIELDING'S REAL SENTIMENT.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, now representing Canada in Great Britain and alleged to be assisting in the movement for Imperial unity, penned the following paragraph in 1887, as editor of the Halifax Chronicle, and the leader of the Repeal movement, having as its object the smashing of the Canadian confederation.

"REPEAL, RECIPROcity, REFORM."

"If you do this the battle will be fought and won, the enemy dethroned and Nova Scotia set free to enter upon that career of usefulness and success which nature ever intended should be hers, and hers alone. People of Nova Scotia, if you have any of that latent fire and enthusiasm which once throbbed in the hearts of your fathers, let it be awakened and aroused; let the principles of justice and liberty, the love of freedom and of home once more animate and inspire you; let your dearest rights, privileges and institutions be nobly espoused and gallantly upheld; let the vials of your righteous indignation be poured forth against those who would further bind you by that monstrosity of legislation—the British North America Act—and let it be said to-day that you have championed the cause of political freedom, that you have thrown off the Canadian monster, and emancipated yourself and your beloved province from the thralldom, the servitude and the bondage of the Canadian union."

LINING THEIR POCKETS.

Sir William Mulock is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Strathcona, as Canadian High Commissioner at London. And Hon. A. G. Blair is said to be trimming his sails so as to land the chairmanship of the Railway Commission which is to be called into existence next session. Mr. Blair, emulating the wise steward of Scriptural repute, has decided in his own mind that the salary of members of the coming Commission must be handsome—something that will make them independent. He and Sir William are doubtless actuated by the highest motives in placing themselves on lofty pinnacles and it will be comforting to "old" Liberals to know that their action is purely in the interests of the country.

WHAT CONSERVATIVES WILL DO.

"I do not need to reiterate what Conservatives have said in the past with regard to the policy of mutual trade preference within the empire. That is a policy which, if I am not mistaken, was first put forward by the Conservative party in Canada. We still believe that mutual preferential trade in the empire will be advantageous to all portions of the empire, and are prepared to adopt and carry out that policy, if called into power, having regard in the first place to the protection of our agricultural, mining, manufacturing and labour industries."—Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P. in his announcement of the Conservative policy. In view of the milk and water policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden's utterances are especially significant at the present moment, when Canada is seeking an outlet for her trade in the British markets.

PROMISING MORE MILLIONS.

If Hon. A. G. Blair and Hon. J. Israel Tarte are not kept chained at Ottawa, the Canadian people will have to pay bills amounting to many millions more than is necessary. Both Ministers are promising to do all kinds of things. Mr. Blair is talking of bridging the Strait of Canso, at a cost of \$5,000,000, and has given pledges for many increases in accommodation along the Intercolonial Railway. And while Mr. Blair was looking for places in the Maritime Provinces where money can be spent with advantage to the government, Mr. Tarte has been attending to the West. He contemplates an expenditure of \$1,000,000 at Port Arthur, and is equally free at other places with the people's money. Mr. Tarte is simply following out his old programme of scattering money right and left without system or an eye to the solution of the transportation question. When Parliament meets again it will probably find that Messrs. Blair and Tarte have pledged themselves to many unwise

things. With their confederates absent in England, both ministers have had amends amount of freedom, which they seem to be thoroughly enjoying.

HOW GRITS ARE SUITED.

During the past few years the clothing trade has been passing into the hands of firms who have devised a system by which customers can be given an almost perfect fit with suits already made up. The clothing need be slightly altered to make it presentable. One of these systems is known as "Fit Reform." By its use a suit of clothes can be arranged to satisfy a man of 200 pounds or one of half the weight. It has been suggested, and with good cause, that the Laurier Government is a "Fit Reform" concern of the highest order. In the cabinet are men whose opinions on public matters are as opposed to one another as like poles of magnets. In the ranks the diversities are quite as notorious. Yet with its "Fit Reform" methods, the Liberal party is able to clothe each of its followers with a garment which conforms to its individual ideas. The protectionist, the free trader, the men elected by election crimes and men who have repudiated their faith of years' standing, are all accommodated by "Fit Reform."

HOW FARMERS WERE PROTECTED.

There was a time when pork from the United States farms almost entirely supplied the wants of Canada for that article. It was believed at that time that it was impossible for our own farms to produce pork at a cost that would permit of successful competition with Americans. In 1887, 1888 and 1889, our importations of pork reached the enormous figure of 72,480,666 pounds. Then the Conservative Government imposed a duty on foreign pork, and forth with the purchase of pork abroad led to 25,000,000 pounds during the succeeding three years. That meant that a new market formerly at the mercy of the United States was opened up to the Canadian farmer for 47,250,000 pounds of pork. And our agriculturists were not slow in taking advantage of their opportunities. They have gone into pork raising and such is the success attending their efforts that, in 1901 we brought abroad only 6,410,676 pounds. That is what protection did for the farmer in the matter of pork. The same results can be attained in any other direction if the government will only put its shoulder to the wheel.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

Summer is here at last! The real identical article as the dry goods men would say. We have been waiting for it as we never waited before. We all ought to be thankful now that we've got it, and only regret should be that we cannot hold on to it. Summer reminds me of a good deal of little boy investing his cash in a five cent dish of ice-cream, because just as he begins to realize what a good thing he has got—it's gone! Yes, my boy, you may replenish your stock of ice-cream if you possess the wherewithal, but your supply of summer will have to stand over for another year. Life is very uncertain and taking into consideration what What's-his-name said about it being all a fleeting show, the chances are that some of us may drop out between the acts. In that case summer will be an occasion of summer else with us. (This little joke is not meant for irreverence or anything like that, I just merely say it to take away any gloom that may have adhered to you while reading the previous remarks. Yes, I feel sure that summer is the very best season allowed to us poor mortals. Take it while you have it; use it well and it will use you well. Rejoice therefore, I say; be glad, and if you have nothing else to do you may play upon the sackbut and the sea-shore. N. B.—But you mustn't try to play upon the proprietor.

Summer seems to bring upon me a crowd of recollections that have escaped my memory. Therefore I'll just press them upon anyone just now. Let the old money past remain buried in the oblivion laid aside for that purpose. We'll monkey with what concerns the present and talk more on summer. The swimming season, I notice, was postponed until very late this year, on account of the weather.

In former years as early as June the small boys' enthusiasm for swimming in the Park bathing houses swarming in large "schools" like porpoises, when they might just as well have been in other schools, where they would have a chance to drink in something of more lasting benefit to them than salt water. Not that some of them did not need the salt water. However, I would no more think of putting a damper on the small boys' enthusiasm for swimming than of putting on a bathing suit for that purpose. The average boy around here, I am glad to see, desires to be natural, and when he goes in for swimming doesn't attempt to "put on" much. But in his efforts to be natural I think he rather overdoes it when he supposes it unnecessary to wear anything more than a wattle of cotton and a yard of twine. But that is the way with careless childhood and there's no help for it. If a delegation from some of our reform societies were to visit the boys at high tide one of these fine days I wonder would it have any effect upon the boys? They might try it. I think I hear the dear little chap from out on the moisty depths of the river waiting on a unanimous welcome to the delegation and using the current saying of the realm:—

About this time of year the Sunday School picnic episode reaches the zenith of its glory. From one end of P. E. Island to the other the picnic fever

rages from day to day, lessening church debts, etc., and adding a lightness to the heads and hearts of some people which can only be outdone by the lightness of the pocket book at hand down and the heaviness of the head next morning. It is now several years since I attended a picnic. The last one was at I enjoyed very much and every time I think of it the taste of the canned cod still lingers on my palate, bringing back sunny recollections of pastures green and—but never mind. Nowadays when I want recreation or a rest my thoughts do not wander to wards picnics. I generally prefer solitude and a brown study, and you may throw in a pair of clams if you like. That's picnic enough for me. I have made a study of the man who goes to a picnic, hoping to squeeze six months pleasure out of nine sweltering months yet long enough hours. Of course every man that goes to a picnic doesn't have exactly this experience, but he feels next morning as if he had. Yes, a picnic is a funny thing. A man starts out on a lovely morning dressed in his finest and feeling in excellent spirits. He is going to meet the best of it; it's just what he's been needing, it will do him no end of good and goodness knows when he'll get another such a chance to enjoy himself. That's how he looks forward to it. Speaking in the past tense we can conjure up how he has spent the day. Where will we start? Oh, anywhere. He has helped tie up the swings; he has fallen off the slide; he is going to take the best of it; he has brushed himself and upset the lemonade; he has spent all his money; he doesn't know what he's bought; he's been sold himself; he's been half starved all day in the midst of plenty; he has spilt a new suit of clothes; he's been bitten by mosquitoes and chased by a ball; he has stepped into the spring; he has sat down on a ostrich and spoiled the picnic for everybody; his nice clean shirt and collar which shone brilliantly when he left home hang dejected and wilted like a love-sick anglerworm in the month of July-August; and he has a roaring headache and a feeling of annual and mental depression is attached to him which he feels is of such thickness that it might be scraped off with a board and yet he can't get clear of it; (I notice I have written this in a very hasty manner, but I don't think I'll go to any picnic. Excuse me a moment—someone wants to speak to me.

At Peake's on the 25th ult., after a brief but painful illness, born with Christian resignation, Mrs. Isaac Jay Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Alan Grant of Peake's. She had the consolation of receiving the last sacraments and of being fortified by all the rites of our holy religion. Her funeral on the 27th was very largely attended. The burial service was performed by the pastor, Rev. Ignatius McDonald. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband and eleven children. May her soul rest in peace.

At Head St. Peter's Bay on the 5th ult., after a long illness, Peter McAnulty aged 75 years. He devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying and was strengthened in his last illness by all the rites of holy church. His funeral to St. Peter's cemetery was largely attended. Rev. Father Gillis, P. P., assisted by Father McAnulty, officiated at the Requiem and burial service. He leaves to mourn a widow, three sons and three daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

At St. Mary's Church, Sturgeon, on the 22nd July, by the Rev. William Thomas, P. P., Mr. Neil Murphy to Miss Ella May Daly, daughter of Mr. Thomas Daly and sister of Rev. William Daly of Salem, Oregon. After the marriage ceremony the wedding party

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 60 years.

Stamp Collectors.—E. Kerr, P. O. Box 74, Dumedin, New Zealand, wishes Stamp correspondents.

LENDON AUG. 1.—The premiers at their conference today found considerable difficulty in framing resolutions dealing with shipping questions. There was a general consensus of opinion in favor of subsidizing British-owned steamships trading between British ports, and a resolution was ultimately adopted affirming this principle, but leaving it to the parliaments of the respective colonies to decide the amount and the conditions of the subsidy to be granted.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 31.—An explosion resulting in heavy loss of life has occurred at the Mount Kimbla colliery at Wollongong, a party 40 miles from here. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered. The buildings at the mouth of the pit were wrecked. One hundred and forty-nine miners were rescued, but 100 are still entombed. It is feared their release is hopeless. A portion of the colliery is on fire.

The London Daily Mail says it understands that Lord Kitchener will come to London to meet the War Council, Botha, De Wet and De la Rey who sailed from Cape Town for England July 30, and that immediately after their arrival there King Edward will grant them an audience. Lord Kitchener will be present at this audience, as will probably Lord Roberts, commander in chief of the forces.

Dover, Aug. 1.—Hobbs, who started at six o'clock last night from Cape English, France, to swim across the English Channel to Dover, was obliged, after a plucky effort and when in sight of his goal, to abandon the attempt, owing to the unfavorable conditions. He was subsequently landed here. Hobbs was in the water 13 hours, and was beaten by the strong tide. He was still swimming well when urged to desist, as, at the rate of headway he was then making, it would have taken him thirty-six hours to complete the journey.

CYCLONE IN ONTARIO

St. CATERINE'S, Ont., was visited by a cyclone on Saturday, but fortunately without fatalities. During the lightning storm a funnel shaped cloud struck the town passing from one end to the other in a path one hundred and fifty yards wide. One house was carried into the air and dashed to smithereens. Another was blown clear of its foundation, and deposited on the side of the walk. Roofs were stripped off warehouses, fourteen brick walls of the railway company's barn were blown down, and a fast freight car was blown from the track into the street. Nearly all the chimneys were knocked down and hundreds of trees were uprooted. All telephone and telegraph poles in the path of the clouds were smashed off within six inches from the ground, and all traffic blocked. Citizens are now working in relief gangs to clear the debris.

St. JOHN'S, N. B., August 5.—Ghastly evidence of a mysterious murder came to light last evening. A young man was wandering on the grounds of Rockwood Park, found near a quiet walk known as "Lovers' Lane" the body of a man hastily covered with brush and earth. It was not until some hours later that the body was identified as that of an inoffensive man of 22, named William Doherty. On examination it was found that no less than fourteen bullet holes and other wounds had been made with a sharp heavy weapon covering his head and body. During the whole of the evening diligent inquiry was made by the police but nothing could be learned to throw any light on the tragedy.

DIED

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MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Sturgeon, on the 22nd July, by the Rev. William Thomas, P. P., Mr. Neil Murphy to Miss Ella May Daly, daughter of Mr. Thomas Daly and sister of Rev. William Daly of Salem, Oregon. After the marriage ceremony the wedding party

RETURNS.

Returning train for Charlottetown leaves Summerside at 6:30 p. m., and regular train for Tignish at 7 p. m. Excursion Return Tickets from Stations West of Summerside, and from Charlottetown to Summerside at one way second-class fare to Charlottetown, added to special fare will be issued good until August 21st, and from Charlottetown to Summerside by regular morning train August 21st, 1902.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday the 12th day of August, D. B. & J. E. Colclough, auctioneers, in front of the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an instrument bearing date the fourth day of July, A. D. 1888, and made between James Cunningham, of St. Andrew, in Kings County, Scotland, and James Edward Farmer, and Annie Cunningham, his wife, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Ireland, and the said D. B. & J. E. Colclough, as trustees, thirty-eight in King's County, Ireland, and the said D. B. & J. E. Colclough, as trustees, containing three hundred and twenty acres of land, a little more or less.

General News.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 1.—Wm. McAdam, editor of the Sandow Paystreak, committed to jail for nine months for an attack on members of the supreme court, to-day rendered a written apology and was discharged after a severe lecture from Chief Justice Hunter.

P. E. ISLAND Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION!

CHARLOTTETOWN, From September 23rd to 26th, Open to Maritime Provinces. The largest Prize List yet. Over \$6,000 Offered in Prizes.

Commercial CAFE, Queen Street.

You can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, neat pies, Hamburg steak and onions. Sirloin steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

JAS. LONERGAN, Proprietor.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to August 1st, for the plastering of C. M. B. A. Hall, Vernon River. All material to be supplied by party tendering, viz: Strap plumb, Laths, etc. Plans and specifications to be seen at the parochial residence, Vernon River, or with the Secretary.

2-DAYS HORSE RACING-24th and 25th Sept.

\$1,250 IN PURSES. The fastest classes ever started on the Island. Cheap rates on railways and steamboats for exhibitors. The very lowest excursion rates on all railways and steamboats for visitors.

F. L. HASZARD, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President. Sec'y Treas.

July 9, 1902-21

Scottish Gathering.

The Grand Annual Gathering of the Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held at SUMMERSIDE ON THE Grounds of the Driving Park Association. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20th, 1902

Programme.

The programme offers a day of rare enjoyment to all lovers of athletic games. The national games of Scotland will predominate, affording occasion for a grand exhibition of strength and agility. There will be hammer throwing, running, jumping, vaulting and dancing, and the games will be only surpassed by banner and pageant, life and drum. "Nither will come grey-haired sires and sprightly youths, "Laird James and dame's bright. From the east and the west, from the north and the south, the sons of the Heather will assemble. They will forthwith be "bann'd and bann'd, kilt and filibeg, with tartan flowing and pipers blowing. It will be the occasion of a grand reunion of the sons of old Scotia and their descendants. With generous cash and other valuable prizes as rewards to the successful competitors, and with the "pipers' wild melody sounding," who will deny that enthusiasm will be keen and that enthusiasm will be long and hot?

For competition prize list and all other information regarding the games, see programme.

Following are the Train Arrangements and Fares:

Table with columns: Stations, Fares, Train Dpts. Includes Tignish, St. Louis, Albert, Elmidae, Bloomfield, etc.

Returning train for Charlottetown leaves Summerside at 6:30 p. m., and regular train for Tignish at 7 p. m.

Excursion Return Tickets from Stations West of Summerside, and from Charlottetown to Summerside at one way second-class fare to Charlottetown, added to special fare will be issued good until August 21st, and from Charlottetown to Summerside by regular morning train August 21st, 1902.

D. R. McLENNAN, JOHN McSWAIN, Sec. Secretary, President.

July 9, 1902-41

The Top in Quality!

We aim to supply our customers with the best of everything in our line and at the right prices. This accounts in a great measure for our growing trade.

Teas and Coffee

In no part of Canada is there more Tea consumed in proportion to population than in P. E. Island, and in no other part of Canada is Tea sold as cheap. We pay particular attention to this branch of our business. Our "Eureka Blend" is having a very large sale. This Tea we have blended especially for our retail trade, and we claim that there is no better Tea on the market at 25 cents per lb. Our customers speak highly of it.

COFFEE.—We want your Coffee trade. We handle the celebrated Chase and Sandborne Coffee's, which have a high reputation. We have placed in our store a new Coffee Mill and grind the Coffee fresh for you at time of purchase. This insures you purity and strength. Highest Price Paid for Eggs.

We are Agents for Mill View Carding Mills.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

ITS Money Saved

TO BUY YOUR Summer Furnishings

At D. A. BRUCE'S.

Besides the satisfaction gained in receiving just what you desire in the very latest and most novel styles of Ties, Underwear, Hats, Straw and Felt, the newest patterns for Negligee and Outings. Summer Hosiery in black and stripes. Don't forget we sell

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of our own manufacture for less money than is asked for imported goods. Wool wanted

D. A. BRUCE.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

With experienced workmen and first-class machinery, we are prepared to supply contractors and others with Doors and Frames, Sashes and Frames, Interior and Exterior Finish, etc., etc.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Gothic Windows, Sashes, Stair Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kiln Dried Clear Spruce, Shavings and Cleats.

GIVE US A CALL.

Robert Palmer & Co.,

Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. July 2, 1902-y

Grocery News

Perhaps you are dissatisfied with your Groceries and are paying prices which should secure you better value. Have you ever purchased goods in our store? If not just begin. You may find reason to become a customer. We have lots of good and tasty things to please any person and sell at "live and let-live" prices.

Cash paid for all the Eggs you bring us.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PIC-NIC GRAND TEA!

Monday, August 18th.

In a field adjoining the church. The management are sparing no pains to ensure a pleasant outing for their friends. The tables will be bountifully supplied, the saloon well stocked, and the usual amusements provided. The many friends of the late Father Francis and Father McPhee will thus have an opportunity of seeing the monument that marks their graves in the cemetery near by, and which was imported from Paris last fall at a cost of \$500.

On Wednesday, AUGUST 13th.

All amusements usual on such occasions will be provided, including swings, dancing booths, bowling alleys, etc. Proceeds in aid of Cove Head Church fund.

Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock. Should the 13th prove unfavorable Picnic will be held following day.

July 30th, 1902-21

BY ORDER.

St. George's, Lot 55, July 30, 1902-21

Stanley Bros.

Enormous Reductions on Summer Goods.

A lot of pretty Dress Muslins at 10 cts. per yard

Those Muslins are all this year's importation, good colors and splendid weavers—worth 14 cents, 16 cents and 20 cents per yard.

Ladies' Hats 25c. each

About 150 in black, colored and white—worth up to \$1.00 each.

Shirt Waists 50c. each

This lot includes regular 75 cent and 85 cent Waists, lots of them worth \$1.00.

A lot of old Ladies' Dolmans at 99c. each

And hundreds of other bargains.

Stanley Bros.

The People's Store.

IS THE BEST PLACE IN CHARLOTTETOWN to buy all kinds of Dry Goods, Men's Felt Hats and Furnishings. Our trade is steadily growing and we are a better position than ever to sell good goods cheap.

During July and August many chances to save money on your purchases will be found here. COME AND SEE.

Money Saving Chances. Working Men's Overalls, 69c.

Here's a line made to sell at 85c a pair, strongly made of the best material and a bargain for any man at the price we are selling them at.

Men's Fancy Shirts 80 cents.

A new line of latest patterns, some with collars, some without. Some are tiff fronts and some negligee. Worth 95c at any store and going very fast at 80c.

Colored Dress Goods, 14c a Yard.

Only about six pieces of that line of double width goods left. All are good patterns and will soon be gone. Marked price was 20 to 30c and all selling at 14c yard.

Our Corset Department

HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS, and we think the reason is because we sell them cheap and keep only the best in stock. And besides we have so many different kinds that every one can be easily suited. All sizes always in stock. We guarantee a perfect fit or money refunded. See our lines at 25c pair, 42, 50, 60 75 and \$1.00. Other qualities up to \$1.35 a pair.



LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The labor unions will hold athletic sports here on Labor Day.

SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Coronation Day, will be celebrated here by carrying out the original programme prepared for June 26th.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, the world-famous cyclist and skater is now paying a visit to the Island. He has held more skating and bicycle championships than any other man.

The new Bank of New Brunswick office in the St. James Block is almost completed. Splendid new signs have been put up. Some tough kicked in one of the lower windows Saturday night.

JOSEPH Clements, aged eight years, son of Ambrose Clements, formerly of Conway, P. E. Island, was drowned recently at Gaspe Basin, N. B., by falling from a wharf while fishing.

At St. Joachim's Church, Vernon River, on Sunday next, Rev. Father Sheehan and another "Redemptorist" Father will open a mission in renewal of the one preached in that church one year ago. The mission will continue for one week, closing on Sunday, the 7th.

The Automobile, which did not appear to work satisfactorily at first, is now doing good work, having been put in order by an expert from New York. Besides the regular belt route through the city the Automobile will make a trip a week alternately to the Cliff and Acadia hotels.

The census bulletin recently issued at Ottawa shows that there are 16,415 persons of unsound mind in Canada, 6,114 deaf and dumb, and 3,278 blind. Ten years ago the corresponding returns were 13,355, 4,818 and 3,368. 5,200 out of this total of 25,948 infirm have been affected from childhood.

The Island members of the 4th Canadian contingent arrived home last Thursday evening by the Princess. The S. S. Cecilia which brought the troops to Halifax had on board 1,750 officers and men. Several of the men had rheumatism, and a number were severely burned by carbolic acid. The Island boys were all well.

ELECTRIC Light Sports were held at Halifax a few evenings ago. Frank Stephen, the well known short distance runner, has again entered the field of athletics, and won the 100 yards dash in 10.3 seconds. Dick Grant, of Halifax, easily captured the quarter, half and mile running events. His time was as follows: Mile, 4:45; half mile, 2:43.5; quarter, 55 1-5.

On Wednesday last, at Halifax, Detective Power effected the arrest of L. L. Gillman, broker and real estate agent, at Sydney, on the strength of a telegram from L. E. Prowse, Sydney, the charge being embezzlement. The prisoner was taken back to Sydney. His creditors at Sydney include a couple of doctors, in the respective sums of \$3,600; the firm of Prowse Bros. & Crowell, \$2,400; and employees of the Sydney Record, \$400.

The Maritime Province Athletic Association Championships will be held this year at Moncton on Sept. 13th. The Wanderers have some fast men training, including Stephen, Corney, last year's quarter-mile champion, and P. E. Islander, who captured that title. Charlottetown's crack short distance runner, will compete this year. Halfpenny, the champion pole vaulter, is doing good work, and Donahoe, McMillan and Brown will probably take a hand in the game again.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Silver Jubilee of laying of the corner stone of St. Joachim's Church, Vernon River, will be celebrated. On the same occasion the new pipe organ recently placed in the church by Cassavant Bros., St. Hyacinth, will be solemnly dedicated. At this double celebration a solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated and an appropriate sermon will be preached by Father Sheehan, C.S.S.R., of Boston. Among the ecclesiastical dignitaries in attendance will be his Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, his Lordship Bishop McDonald and several other distinguished clergymen from abroad. The Pontifical High Mass will commence at 10.30.

The Summerside Pioneer is lamenting the sad condition of certain sidewalks in Summerside and says that if the town can't get new plank they can at least get a few pounds of spikes and fasten the old ones in place, or they can drive stakes along side so as to keep the present remains together; or, these failing, they can remove the debris altogether. The Pioneer adds that the Town Council should visit the locality in a body some cool evening and advise them to keep on the middle of the street as the sidewalk is practically unsafe for the carrying of any corporation, individual or public. (We have seen this sidewalk and endorse everything the Pioneer says regarding it. The editor, evidently, has a sound platform this time.)

At Sydney last Thursday two fatal accidents occurred. Isaac Elin, 38 years of age, was riding down Pitt Street on his bicycle at a pretty stiff pace. The Sydney and Lunenburg Railway crosses this street at the foot of a steep grade. Mr. Elin noticed the S. and L. Express backing out of the yard, and tried to cross the track ahead of her, but was too late. The front car struck him and he was hurled across the track, several wheels passing over one leg, completely severing it from the body. He sustained other but less serious injuries, and several hours later at the emergency hospital. John Y. McDonald, aged 19 years, a native of Baddeck, was killed the same day by a fall of coal in the Caledonia colliery. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

The drawing in connection with the curio tea resulted as follows:

- No. 1. Enlarged picture of the late Rev. D. F. McDonald, framed, drawn by Daniel McDonald, P. O. Department, Charlottetown.
- No. 2. Enlarged picture of the late Rev. D. F. McDonald, framed, drawn by Joseph Meade, Eollo Bay.
- No. 3. Silver water pitcher, drawn by M. J. Foley, Souris.
- No. 4. 20-lb. caddy tea, drawn by Daniel McDonald, Greensville.
- No. 5. Bamboo rocking chair, drawn by F. J. Hennessy, St. Catherine's.
- No. 6. Factory cheese, drawn by Leander Paquet, Souris.
- No. 7. Fire screen, drawn by Wallace Murphy, Elmira.
- No. 8. Silver butter dish, drawn by Lee Quigley, Bear River.
- No. 9. Framed picture—bottle of Alma, drawn by Mary Ann Holland, Beldie.
- No. 10. Poundcake from Sisters in Convent, drawn by Eneas McAuley, St. Catherine's.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The nineteenth annual picnic of the employees of the railway is taking place at Kensington today.

A FULL line of American and Canadian stoves just arrived at Cameron's Hardware Store, London House Corner.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa states that it is pretty well understood that Hon. B. W. Snow is an unsuccessful competitor as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

An enlarged crayon portrait free with every two dollars worth of goods you buy at Prowse Bros. A splendid chance for you. Drop in and see the work at our studio, second floor, Prowse Bros.

MR. FRANK McMILLAN, of Hunter River, was thrown from a load of hay a few days ago, his horse having started to run while he was building the load. Several of his ribs were broken.

A YACHT race for a cup will be held on Charlottetown harbor on the 14th inst., also a lobster boat race—both races open to the Island. Entries to be made with A. Pickard, Peake's No. 1 wharf. The Souris yacht race takes place on the 28th inst.

MR. Charles Earle, of the Royal Bank of Canada, left here on Monday to take a position in the branch of that Bank in Halifax. "Charlie" is a great vocalist and will be greatly missed among the musical fraternity here.

THERE was a fair market yesterday. Fruit was plentiful and retailing at the following prices: Raspberries 12 to 15c per quart, currants 9 to 10c, gooseberries 6 to 8c, blueberries 6 to 8c. There is not much produce coming in. New hay is worth from 45 to 50c per ton, potatoes 30c, new potatoes 30c, oats 25c.

A LARGE number of people who went from the city to Rocky Point on Sunday missed the last boat at five o'clock, and had to come back in sail boats or stay over all night. At five minutes past five a large number of people were left standing on the wharf, and not one of them said a nice word about the captain. It would be well to have the last boat remain a few minutes over time, as it is almost impossible for passengers to reach the wharf right on the minute.

F. PRITCHARD & Co., of Liverpool, England, are offering a special prize for Gravastain apples, to be competed for at the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax. The apples are to be in barrels suitable for shipment to the British market. Quality of the fruit, the method of packing, the appearance of the package, the neatness of the barrel and stencilling are considered in the awarding of the prize. The prize will be divided into 1st, 2nd and 3rd, of \$10, \$7 and \$5 respectively, and the winning fruit will become the property of Pritchard & Co.

The census department Ottawa, has issued a bulletin on ages which shows that there 1,321 more children under five years in Quebec than in Ontario, although the latter place is one-third larger in population than Quebec. Since 1871 there has been a remarkable decrease in the population of infants in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Whatever the cause of the decrease in the number of children may be, the census commission remarks that it is obviously not a decrease in the number of the married population. The provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Thirty out of every thousand in Canada are people over 70 years of age, and 234 are children up to nine years. The largest proportion of children under 10 is in the Northwest, Quebec and Manitoba closely following.

The following particulars have been learned regarding the death of Capt. Daniel McDonald, of Summerside, who was drowned in Pictou harbor on the night of the 29th ult. The deceased at about ten o'clock at night was returning to the shore from his vessel, the McGill, which was waiting at anchor to go on the marine slip, and while sculling full overboard. The mate heard the shouts, but before he got to the scene the unfortunate man had disappeared. The body was found on Monday and brought home for burial. The schooner Joseph McGill is owned by Jas. A. Skarpe, Summerside and recently made a trip from Caplin River to Murray River with a load of ties for the Murray Harbor Railway. After discharging she went to Pictou to go on the slip. The deceased was about 60 years of age and leaves a wife, three daughters and three sons, one son and one daughter residing in Boston. Previous to taking charge of the Sch. McGill, Capt. McDonald was for some time captain of the schooner Rose Mary, owned by J. E. Larkin. He was master of the large schooner when on an expedition goldhunting on the Labrador coast a few days ago.

At the meeting of the Cheese Board held in the city on Friday morning the following sales were made, Lakesville 130; Stanley Bridge 290; St. Peter's 125; Union 200; Kensington 240; Orwell 200; East River 108; Red Point 78; Red House 100; Hillsborough 105; Dunstaffnage 139; General 94; Hazelbrook 150; Waterloo 140; all to E. J. Spiller, at 9c per lb. The following cheeses were boarded but not sold: Wiltshire 110; New Glasgow 210; Cornwall 160; New Dominion 196. This bulletin was boarded: Montreal lower prices reduces business, 91 to 92; London, quiet but steady, 48 to 49; Brockville, cleared, 91. Complaints were made that cheeses were cut in transit between a number of factories in the eastern section of the Island and Souris station. The following buyers were present: E. E. Spiller, A. J. Biffin, W. H. Aitken, the officers and salesmen present were: President, Arthur Simpson, Bay View; Vice-Chairman, W. S. Peters; Secretary, Robert Jenkins, John Anderson, Kensington; Mr. Brown, New Glasgow; L. L. Jenkins, N. Wiltshire; Lauchlin McDonald, Lakesville; T. S. Robertson, Red Point; C. Underhay, Red House; Jas. E. McDonald, St. George's; J. M. Aitken, St. George's; J. C. Garside, East River; Mr. Turner, Dunstaffnage; A. D. McLeod, Orwell; William Jenkins, Vernon River; Bridge; Layton McCabe, Hazelbrook; Leonard Wood, Hillsborough.

APPLICANTS that fully 20,000 farm laborers will be required to gather the tremendous wheat crop in Manitoba and Assiniboia. The Canadian Pacific has made arrangements whereby one-way second class tickets to Winnipeg will be issued from all stations in the Maritime Provinces on Monday, August

18th, at rate of \$10.00. At Winnipeg the Manitoba and Territorial governments are arranging for a committee of representative farmers from every district to meet the laborers and engage the required number of men for each section and the Canadian Pacific will furnish free transportation from Winnipeg to points on the main line as far as Moorjua and to branch line points south-west and north-west of Winnipeg in Manitoba and Assiniboia. It is hoped in this way to avoid the overcrowding of certain sections and the scarcity in other sections which occurred last year, when the laborers, before purchasing their tickets, decided to what action they should go. Each laborer will be furnished with a farm laborer's certificate which, when filled out by the farmer with which he works and presented to the Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent at that point at the close of the harvest season, will entitle him to return tickets, unless strong point at \$18.00 any time prior to November 30th 1902. On this excursion 150 pounds of baggage, wearing apparel, will be checked free on the tickets. Hat tickets will not be issued to children, but tickets will be sold to women as well as men, as there is a very large demand for female help throughout the entire West, especially at this season of the year. Special farm laborer tickets will of course not be honored on the "Imperial Limited." The business will probably be handled on passenger extra trains to the entire distance. Tickets will be issued only via the main line going and returning. Arizona and clerks, unless strong and accustomed to manual labor and able to work hard as farm laborers, are not wanted on the farm laborer excursions. Anybody who is unable or unwilling to work at least one month as a farm laborer should not go on the excursions. If any further information is required, parties thinking of making the trip should communicate with C. B. Foster, D.F.A., C.F. Ry., St. John, N.B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
20,000
EXPERIENCED
Farm Laborers
WANTED.
FOR HARVESTING IN
MANITOBA AND ASSINIBOIA.
EXCURSION AUG. 18th
From all points in Maritime Provinces.
GOING RATE \$10.00,
Returning Rate \$18 00
C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R.
St. John, N. B.

A Life Size Crayon Portrait Free.
The Wonderful Cheap Men are always doing something odd. Now we are going to give you a life-size Crayon Portrait of yourself or any of your family, with every purchase of two dollars worth of goods. Come in at once and see the samples of the kind of work we do.

A Great American Artist
Is doing the work for us, and is doing it in our own store, so if the Portrait does not please you, you can tell him so and he will make another at once. Bring us a photo. or a good tin type, buy two dollars worth of goods, get your ticket, go to the Artist's Studio upstairs, order your picture, and it will be done as soon as possible and you will be satisfied.

Why? How?
Why? Well, the reason why is because in the dull season of the year we're going to wake trade up a little. How? Oh, well that makes no difference, in fact we hardly know ourselves how we do it; but we do it, that's all you want to know.

PROWSE BROS.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Steamers Northumberland and Princess.
Leave as below every day, Sunday excepted (local).
From Point du Chene on arrival of 12.00 train from St. John for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Pictou.
From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.
Connection at Moncton for all stations on I. C. R., and its connections, and at St. John with the C. P. R. and railways for U. S. for all points West and South, and at St. John with steamers of Eastern S. S. Line after 1st July for Boston direct, on Tuesday and Saturday, due the following day at noon; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings with steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
From Pictou for Charlottetown on arrival of train leaving Halifax at 12.30 and Sydney at 6.40.
From Charlottetown for Pictou at 9.15 a. m., connecting there with day trains for Cape Breton and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland. At Halifax with C. A. and East Line for Boston.
Through tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways, and on the Company's steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada.
F. W. HALES, Secretary
July 15, 1902.

Mortgage Sale.
LAND ON LOT 42.
To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, A. D. 1902, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture mortgage made on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1892, between Angus McCormack, of Armadale, on Township Number forty-two, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and Eleanor Blanche Haviland, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, Solicitor, of the other part:—
All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Forty-two, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the north by land now or formerly in the possession of Ronald H. McDonald, on the east by land in the possession of Paul McCormack, on the west by land now or formerly in the possession of John McIntyre, and on the south by the south boundary of the Armadale farms, having length in a northwesterly and southerly direction of fifty chains and a rectangular width of five chains, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on said Township Number Forty-two, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land now or formerly in the possession of Ronald H. McDonald, on the east by land in the possession of Archibald McNeil, on the west by land in possession of Paul McCormack, and on the south by land in the possession of—McAdam, having length in a northwesterly and southerly direction of fifty chains and a rectangular width of five chains, containing twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less.
For further particulars apply at the office of E. H. Haviland, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902.
E. BLANCHE HAVILAND, Mortgagee.
July 16, 1902—61

Our Clothing!

Never have we had such a large sale of Ready-to wear Clothing. The reason is not far to seek. The fit and finish of our Clothing (just as good as custom made) and our half price is sufficient inducement for any sensible man or boy to buy their Clothing from us; and we must say that the people of P. E. Island are always alive to their interests, as evidenced by the great run on our Clothing this season. If you want a suit you'll find us



AT THE OLD STAND,
Next to Norton's Hardware Store, Queen Street.

This Month
We will give Great Slaughter Prices on all Ready-made Clothing

Suits worth \$5.00 for \$3.50. Suits worth \$6.50 for \$4.50
Suits worth 7.50 for 5.50. Suits worth 8.50 for 6.75
Suits worth 10.00 for 7.50. Suits worth 12.00 for 9.00
Suits worth 14.50 for 10.50.

500 Pairs Separate Pants at big discount.
These prices are for spot cash only.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

Shirt Waists
One Third Off.

On one of our centre tables you will find a lot of girls' and ladies' Waists that are as pretty and practical as girls or their mother could wish. Dainty, reasonable, in good variety and yet marked to sell at one third off the regular price..

.75 for .50
1.00 " .66
1.25 " .82
1.50 " 1.00
1.75 " 1.16

And there is new, choice, dainty, beauty in every one.

F. PERKINS & CO.
The Millinery Leaders,
Sunnyside. Phone 223.

WE KEEP
Always on hand at our store,
Cameron Block, Charlottetown,
a large stock of
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware,
Clocks, etc.,
At prices to suit everyone.
E. W. TAYLOR.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

At the mention of Mary Stuart, Elizabeth started as if she had been shot; her countenance twitched; one might have fancied that the crying injustice of which she was guilty towards that unhappy lady, suddenly appeared before her in its true colors. How is that horrid Scotch-woman? she inquired. "If my subjects only knew how long she has been a thorn in my side. How often the thought of her has cost me my night's sleep, some honest evangelist would have rid me of her, as Phineas removed the scandal from among the children of Israel. But all the time she pretends love and friendship for ourselves, calls us her 'dear sister,' sends diamond rings, while she is weaving one plot after another against us, and would strangle us with her own hands if she could. Did you see her? How is she looking? and what is she doing?"

I depicted the Queen of Scots' condition, the unhealthy palor of her complexion, her grey hair, her feeble walk, and said Sir Amias Paulet was of opinion that besides the rheumatism from which she suffered, she had a great tendency to dropsy. Elizabeth would not believe this, she said the woman was an arrant hypocrite, and we must not for God's sake allow ourselves to be deceived by her, for if she were once at liberty she would send her stick flying, and run about nimbly. When I told the Queen how I had seen her in the courtyard amidst the beggars, thinking, like the simpleton I was, that it would touch her, she burst out right angrily. Did I not perceive, she exclaimed, that this was the way the viper wormed herself into the affections of the poor and the peasantry? That very day a messenger should be sent to Sir Amias to put a stop to this slavering, and order him to allow his prisoner no intercourse with the people. Thus I was the involuntary means, for which may God forgive me, of causing an order to be issued that added another to the many sorrows of the unhappy captive.

When Elizabeth's rage had subsided, she turned to another subject, beginning to speak to me about Lord Burghley's daughter. I felt very much embarrassed, as I did not know what she was driving at. She remarked my confusion, and was amused at it; she told me I was a naughty fellow, for a little bird had long since whispered to her that I was in love with the beautiful, clever and rich, very rich, Miss Cecil, and she admired my taste. Burghley, she said had taken care to feather his own nest with the spoils of the Egyptians. And she thought she could assure me that of all the fortune hunters who paid court to the heiress, none was more favorably regarded than myself. She did not grudge me the preference shown me, for she considered I gave promise of great abilities, which would do me service to the State; and then the Queen proceeded to say: "The interest I take in the young lady, as well as in you, Mr. St. Barbe, makes me desirous to say a word to you, Miss Judith thinks a great deal too much; her mind runs upon religious questions; I even have reason to suspect that she is not so firm an Evangelical as one could wish, and hankers after the flesh-pots of Egypt, the old Popish loaves. On that account I am desirous you should come to Richmond. Do you talk to her on the subject, I will see that you have an opportunity this evening. She has confidence in you, and will speak much more openly to you than to her father. He has changed his creed too often, as the exigencies of the times demanded, for her to have much respect for his religious convictions. She corresponded with you about the vexed question of predestination; I read your answers, they did you great credit. I need not add that her perversion to Popery would forfeit all my favor, and involve the loss of all her property. So do what you can to discover what the girl really thinks, and if necessary, set her right."

Thereupon I was graciously dismissed from the royal presence. The audience had been of so unusual a length that when I entered the ante-chamber, where Sir Walter Raleigh was waiting, that gentleman did not look at me in a very amiable manner, and several of the courtiers began to predict that Walsingham's nephew was the rising star, that is, the new favorite.

In the afternoon the sweet spring weather tempted the queen to walk abroad in the park, where the younger members of the Court were to engage in various sports. At a spot somewhat higher up the river the royal barges were in attendance to convey the whole company back to Richmond. The park, in

love and care for you, amongst whom I pray I may be reckoned. Finally, I should warn you, as the Queen authorized me to do, that you should incur her most serious displeasure, and among other serious penalties that of being completely disinherited. "I am much obliged to you, Mr. St. Barbe, for your frankness in thus warning me of what I might expect from her Majesty, as well as for your own kind, and I am sure, well meant admonitions. As I regard you as a real friend, I too will answer you in all sincerity. First of all, I know you will admit that no worldly considerations ought to have any weight with me, were I really convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion. The martyrs did not shrink from far worse consequences; they endured the most cruel tortures and death itself rather than abjure the true faith or remain in what they knew to be error. Therefore no fear of temporal disadvantages, hard as I might find them to bear, ought to deter me from searching after the truth; for resistance to the known truth would be the sin against the Holy Ghost, wherewith St. Stephen reproached the Jewish Sanhedrim. You allow that, do you not?"

I was compelled to own that I did. "Very well," Miss Cecil continued, "then let there be no more mention between us of the consequences, as I am well aware of them. The question to be decided is whether the old or the new religion is the Church founded by Jesus Christ. On this point I confess my mind is not at rest: But the more I think it over, the more I pray about it, the less can I believe in the Church established by Parliament and our Queen." She then with her keen, quick intelligence sketched the origin of the Anglican Church under Henry VIII., and its history up to that day, emphasizing the cause which induced Elizabeth's father to separate from the universal Church, and Elizabeth herself to repudiate that same Church to which she had belonged under Mary, the Catholic. In Henry's case it was the desire for a woman who later on he caused to be beheaded for adultery; in Elizabeth's the desire to have the legitimacy of her birth and her right to the throne publicly acknowledged. Since that time Parliament made some change almost every year in religion, and the people were taught the most contradictory tenets.

In answer to this I urged that the fault rested with the Church of Rome which had overlaid the truth of Jesus Christ with so many human inventions, that it was a task of some time for enlightened men to purge away the dross from the pure gold of the Gospel. She replied that the most incomprehensible thing of all to her was that at any time in Christendom the teaching of Jesus Christ should have been falsified in any essential point. She asked me, did I not believe that Jesus Christ was true God, omniscient, omnipotent and all-wise? "Most assuredly," I replied, "and I would lay down my life for it." "Well then, she went on, "what did this all-wise, this almighty, this true God say when He sent out His apostles, commanding them to proclaim His doctrines? You know the passage at the close of St. Matthew's gospel: 'All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.' What does that mean, if not that I, the Lord of Heaven and of Earth, promise that my divine assistance shall never be wanting to you and to your successors in teaching the truths I brought down from Heaven, and in dispensing the means of grace? In St. Mark's gospel he adds these words: 'He that believeth not shall be condemned;' and in another place, He promises Peter that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church. I ask you now how this can be explained, if those who as the successors of Jesus Christ are invested with authority to teach, have for at least the last thousand years deceived the whole of Christendom on the most important points, leading them into fatal errors and degrading idolatry; as for instance, concerning the Holy Mass and the Real Presence of our Lord in the most holy sacrament of the altar? How, were this the case, could it be true that this Divine Teacher is with His Church all days? Can it be supposed that He would compel mankind to accept a lie under pain of eternal damnation? Or have the gates of hell for the last thousand years prevailed against the teaching of Christ? No, Mr. St. Barbe, I see no other alternative than, either to acknowledge that the Ancient Church has on no essential article of faith departed from the truth—and if so, I must receive her doctrines—or, to assert that she has departed from the truth, and then the word of Christ and His solemn assurance are proved worthless. In other words, Jesus Christ is not true God, He is deceived or a deceiver, and if we say this, the whole fabric of Christianity crumbles at a touch. I beg and implore you to help me out of this terrible alternative, for I can perceive no third course to adopt."

As long as we could be seen from the river, we walked along in silence. But looking round, we became aware that the royal barge, together with the other boats, had put off, and were already under way. "There now," exclaimed Miss Judith, "the Queen might have waited a few moments for us! Now we shall have to walk back alone all the way through the park!" "Miss Cecil," I replied, "I am delighted at the prospect of this walk through the quiet woods and meadows in your charming company. I would give up the honor of a place on the royal barge for it a thousand times over."

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Kidney Disorders
Are no respecter of persons.
People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.
Check it in time by taking
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC."
They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.
50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25
all dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

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They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.
50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25
all dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

LIFE'S BRIEF JOURNEY.
BY LOUIS E. THAYER.
'Tis a little journey
This we walk;
Hardly time for murrums—
Time for talk;
Yet we learn to quarrel,
And to hate,
Afterward regret it,
When too late,
Now and then 'tis sunshine,—
Sometimes dark,
Sometimes care and sorrow
Leave their mark;
Often there is laughter,
Often tears,
Sometimes there are losses,
Felt for years.
Yet we walk the pathway
Side by side,
Where so many others
Lived and died.
We can see the moral,—
Understand;
Yet we walk not always
Hand in hand,
Why must there be friction
And regret;
Words and deeds we avert
Would forget?
Why must there be hatred,
Greed and strife?
Do we need such shadows
Here in life?
'Tis a little journey,—
Soon gone by,
Let's be friends together
Ere we die!
—Springfield Republican.

Good Health is Impossible
Without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion. Price 25 cents. All druggists.

That charity that beguiles at home is often so discouraged that it never gets any further.
Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.
Times are good, but geologists claim it is hard to make collections.
There is no form of kidney trouble, from a backache down to Bright's disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure.
If you are troubled with any kind of kidney complaint, use Doan's Kidney Pills.
If you expect to make heaven your home you must make home heavenly.

To make money it is necessary to have a clear, bright brain, a cool head free from pain, and strong, vigorous nerves. **Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills** invigorate and brighten the brain, strengthen the nerves, and remove all heart, nerve and brain troubles.
Try to be calm and serene, for life is full of blessings, and we should learn ourselves how to magnify them and be happy.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, and Stings of all Insects, etc. A large bottle 25 cents. Get one at your Druggist's.

Everything comes to the man who waits, provided he waits on himself.
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.
They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into depleted, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them.
They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.
Price 50c. per box or 5 for \$1.25
all druggists or mailed by
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?
To the Weary Dyspeptic, We Ask This Question:
Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating?
The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose
Burdock Blood Bitters
Has No Equal.
It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

Burdock Blood Bitters
Has No Equal.
It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

MISCELLANEOUS.
If the average girl knew which side of her head was buttered, she would shorten her matrimonial career by prolonging her courtship.
You can't make a better investment than to keep your mouth shut.
Burdock Blood Bitters is a purely vegetable combination, that in a safe and natural manner acts directly upon the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Blood, cleansing the entire system of all impurities, foul humors and obstructions that poison the blood and create disease.

When you meet a fool who can't help it don't stop to argue with him.
Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.
A boy who can run an elevator in a tall building must be a good storyteller.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00, cured him with \$1.00 worth of **MINARD'S LINIMENT**, and sold him in four months for \$85.00. Profit on him \$54.00.
MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper,
St. Phillip's, Qaa, N.Y. 1st, 1901.

People whom you think sensible are liable to shock you with an exhibition of foolishness.
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.
A farmer who cannot raise anything else never raises much money.

A Sustaining Diet.
These are the enervating days, when, as somebody has said, men drop by the sunstroke as if the Day of Fire had dawned. They are fraught with danger to people whose systems are poorly sustained; and this leads us to say, in the interest of the less robust of our readers, that the full effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla is such as to suggest the propriety of calling this medicine something besides a blood purifier and tonic,—say, a sustaining diet. It makes it much easier to bear the heat, assures refreshing sleep, and will without any doubt avert much sickness at this time of year.

Mens felt hats at **Week's & Co.** We are having a splendid sale of our Christy Hats this year beating all other year's hollow. We give the best value and have a big stock of the latest styles to choose from. We will be glad to show them to you **Weeks & Co.** The People's Store.

CRAMPS,
Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking
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