

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

Vol. XXVII—No 24

Calendar for June, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 4d 9h 11m.
Last Quarter, 11d 14m 4m.
New Moon, 18d 11h 19m ev.
First Quarter, 26d 11h 54m ev.

M	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Mo
D	Week	rise	sets	sets
1	Wednesday	4:14:41	10:42	11:42
2	Thursday	4:15:42	10:42	11:42
3	Friday	4:16:43	10:42	11:42
4	Saturday	4:17:44	10:42	11:42
5	Sunday	4:18:45	10:42	11:42
6	Monday	4:19:46	10:42	11:42
7	Tuesday	4:20:47	10:42	11:42
8	Wednesday	4:21:48	10:42	11:42
9	Thursday	4:22:49	10:42	11:42
10	Friday	4:23:50	10:42	11:42
11	Saturday	4:24:51	10:42	11:42
12	Sunday	4:25:52	10:42	11:42
13	Monday	4:26:53	10:42	11:42
14	Tuesday	4:27:54	10:42	11:42
15	Wednesday	4:28:55	10:42	11:42
16	Thursday	4:29:56	10:42	11:42
17	Friday	4:30:57	10:42	11:42
18	Saturday	4:31:58	10:42	11:42
19	Sunday	4:32:59	10:42	11:42
20	Monday	4:34:00	10:42	11:42
21	Tuesday	4:35:01	10:42	11:42
22	Wednesday	4:36:02	10:42	11:42
23	Thursday	4:37:03	10:42	11:42
24	Friday	4:38:04	10:42	11:42
25	Saturday	4:39:05	10:42	11:42
26	Sunday	4:40:06	10:42	11:42
27	Monday	4:41:07	10:42	11:42
28	Tuesday	4:42:08	10:42	11:42
29	Wednesday	4:43:09	10:42	11:42
30	Thursday	4:44:10	10:42	11:42

Watches!

Every One Timed Before Sold.

18 Size \$7.00 to \$95.00
16 Size 8.50 to 50.00
14 Size 2.50 to 35.00
6 Size 5.50 to 50.00
0 Size 4.00 to 50.00

Screw Bezel and Back, O. P.
18 Size \$6.00 to \$40.00
14 Size 8.60 to 14.00

To fill the demand for the better grade of timekeepers, we have made a special purchase of fine Watches, which we offer at lower prices than we have ever been able to sell at before.

They are regulated by the finest clock in the city, which itself is rated by actual observation with our transit instrument. By this plan we get the correct time to a second.

All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

E. W. Taylor,
Cameron Block, Ch'town.

North British and Mercantile
**FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Transacts every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1893.—17

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Office—London House Building.

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

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

THIS LABEL IS ON EVERY PACKAGE
1 lb. 25c.

Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed.
HEAVY CROPPER
SPLendid KEEPER
Imported direct from the grower and put up by
GEO. CARTER & CO.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR stock of imported Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed is grown exclusively for us by the largest seed grower establishment in England, from whose pure seed supplied by us the plants are raised. This stock of seed is fully 25c. per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

GEO. CARTER & CO.
SEEDSMEN

FOR THE Spring Trade

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

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

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

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.
Remember our values this spring are better than ever.

W. D. McKAY,
Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

OUR Success!

—IS DUE TO—
The Quality, Perfect Fit and Workmanship

OF OUR CLOTHING.

They are as comfortable and as durable as modern skill and ingenuity can make them.

We Show the Largest Range of Cloths in the City

IN ALL THE POPULAR SHADES.

Price means nothing until you see the goods. Comparison always decides in our favor.

300 pairs of our make of Pants
Are now worn by the people of P. E. I., and you cannot see two patterns the same.

Special Prices on Furnishings this week

GORDON & McLELLAN,
MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS: UPPER QUEEN ST.

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

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler
Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.
Dairy Machinery always on hand and in order.

T. A. McLEAN,
Successor to McKinnon & McLean.
Oct. 6, 1897—17

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

In the Magazines.

Bibles and Indulgences.

(From the Sacred Heart Review.)

The average reader, when he comes across an article headed with such a title as "Municipal Art in the Netherlands," is not apt to expect that he will find therein any attacks upon the Catholic Church, its teachings or its practices. But there is a certain class of writers whose numbers are happily small, that appear incapable of writing upon any topic with which the Church can in any way, however remote, be connected, unless they exhibit, by attacking its creed or its clergy, their own malice or ignorance; and a writer on the above topic in the New England Magazine, Allen French, seems to be one of such individuals. "An educated people," says he in one of the digressive paragraphs of his article, "were not easily satisfied with the divine right of either sovereigns or clergy. For the people of the Netherlands were the earliest of any to know the Bible in their own language. We are told that before there was a Bible printed in English, the common people of the Netherlands had bought twenty-four editions of the New Testament and fifteen of both Testaments. What would be the effect on such a people of the sale of indulgences? Every town and village was placarded with the graded tariff of pardons for crimes committed, or about to be committed." It is hard at the present day to acquit of intentional malice a writer who makes assertions like the foregoing ones, and more difficult still is it to understand how a magazine pretending to any sense of fair dealing or to correct information permitted such calumnious assertions to appear in and disgrace its pages. Mr. French, as the context shows, is writing of the Reformation period; and he makes, more or less explicitly, three statements. He implies that the Catholic Church taught the doctrine of the divine right of kings and that Protestantism contradicted that teaching. He wants his readers to infer that prior to the Reformation there were few vernacular versions of the Bible printed, and that it was in countries where Protestantism flourished early that these few vernacular Bibles were to be found; and, finally, he openly declares that indulgences, not only for sins committed but for sins contemplated, were publicly sold by the Catholic Church.

Ignorance and Malice.

Mr. French, in this last assertion, shows himself ignorant as well as malicious. He does not even know, apparently, what an indulgence is. He speaks of indulgences as "pardons for crimes," whereas every body of ordinary intelligence knows that indulgences in no sense constitute pardons for sins of any sort, past, present, or future, but are simply remissions, in part or whole, of the temporal punishment due to sins. When such an authority as Professor Fisher of Yale, who will not be accused of undue bias towards the Catholic Church, publicly asserts, as he did on a late occasion, that it is a monstrous calumny for anyone to charge the Catholic Church with ever having sold indulgences, that statement may be cited as sufficient contradiction of Mr. French's calumny, without adding the numerous other Protestant evidences that might readily be advanced of its falsity. Fisher may be quoted also in refutation of Mr. French's implication that the divine right of kings was a Catholic teaching. For in his "History of the Reformation," page 608 G, he declares that in opposition to Catholic teaching on this point "there appeared on the Protestant side a theory of the divine right of kings and the related doctrine of passive obedience." Maine, in his "Ancient Law," page 334, declares that "when the Reformation had discredited the authority of the Pope, the doctrine of the divine right of kings rose immediately into an importance which had never before attended it"; and it may be pointed out for Mr. French's consideration that the country today where this theory of the divine right of kings is most strongly upheld and advocated is Protestant Prussia; while, on the contrary, it is a well known fact that the Magna Charta, the main source of the opposite theory of popular rights, was wrested from an English sovereign by the efforts of Catholic prelates and Catholic barons.

Early Vernacular Bibles.

If Mr. French would examine the pages of history more closely than he appears to have done, he would discover that vernacular versions of the Bible were by no means confined, in the days of which he writes in this article of his, to the Netherlands and England, as he apparently wishes his readers to infer. Way, away back in his day, Basilius de Cesaris affirmed, in his "Oratio de Ludibus Constantini," chapter 17, that the New Testament had been translated into all the dialects of the barbarians. St. Jerome dwells upon the numerous translations made before his time as affording so many means of proving the integrity of the sacred text. France, Spain, Italy, Florence, Rome, Naples, and numerous other countries and cities had vernacular versions of Holy Writ, the Old and New Testaments included, long before the period of which Mr. French speaks. "In the eighth and ninth centuries," says Hallam in his "Middle Ages," chapter IX, "when the Vulgate had ceased to be generally intelligible, there is no reason to suspect any intention in the Church to deprive the laity of the Scriptures. Translations were freely made into the vernacular languages, and, perhaps, read in the churches." "Before Luther was born," writes Mailand, on page 506 of his "Dark Ages," "the Bible had been printed in Rome, and the printers had the assurance to memorialize his Holiness, praying that he would help them off with some copies. It had been printed, too, at Naples, Florence and Piacenza; and Venice alone had furnished eleven editions. No doubt we should be within the truth if we were to say that beside the multitude of manuscript copies, not yet fallen into disuse, the press had issued fifty different editions of the whole Latin Bible, to say nothing of Psalters, New Testaments and other parts." And the same writer also asserts that in the so-called Dark Ages the Scriptures were more accessible to the people and were more used by them than some modern writers—among whom Mr. Allen French must be classed—would have folks suppose.

versions of the Bible were by no means confined, in the days of which he writes in this article of his, to the Netherlands and England, as he apparently wishes his readers to infer. Way, away back in his day, Basilius de Cesaris affirmed, in his "Oratio de Ludibus Constantini," chapter 17, that the New Testament had been translated into all the dialects of the barbarians. St. Jerome dwells upon the numerous translations made before his time as affording so many means of proving the integrity of the sacred text. France, Spain, Italy, Florence, Rome, Naples, and numerous other countries and cities had vernacular versions of Holy Writ, the Old and New Testaments included, long before the period of which Mr. French speaks. "In the eighth and ninth centuries," says Hallam in his "Middle Ages," chapter IX, "when the Vulgate had ceased to be generally intelligible, there is no reason to suspect any intention in the Church to deprive the laity of the Scriptures. Translations were freely made into the vernacular languages, and, perhaps, read in the churches." "Before Luther was born," writes Mailand, on page 506 of his "Dark Ages," "the Bible had been printed in Rome, and the printers had the assurance to memorialize his Holiness, praying that he would help them off with some copies. It had been printed, too, at Naples, Florence and Piacenza; and Venice alone had furnished eleven editions. No doubt we should be within the truth if we were to say that beside the multitude of manuscript copies, not yet fallen into disuse, the press had issued fifty different editions of the whole Latin Bible, to say nothing of Psalters, New Testaments and other parts." And the same writer also asserts that in the so-called Dark Ages the Scriptures were more accessible to the people and were more used by them than some modern writers—among whom Mr. Allen French must be classed—would have folks suppose.

versions of the Bible were by no means confined, in the days of which he writes in this article of his, to the Netherlands and England, as he apparently wishes his readers to infer. Way, away back in his day, Basilius de Cesaris affirmed, in his "Oratio de Ludibus Constantini," chapter 17, that the New Testament had been translated into all the dialects of the barbarians. St. Jerome dwells upon the numerous translations made before his time as affording so many means of proving the integrity of the sacred text. France, Spain, Italy, Florence, Rome, Naples, and numerous other countries and cities had vernacular versions of Holy Writ, the Old and New Testaments included, long before the period of which Mr. French speaks. "In the eighth and ninth centuries," says Hallam in his "Middle Ages," chapter IX, "when the Vulgate had ceased to be generally intelligible, there is no reason to suspect any intention in the Church to deprive the laity of the Scriptures. Translations were freely made into the vernacular languages, and, perhaps, read in the churches." "Before Luther was born," writes Mailand, on page 506 of his "Dark Ages," "the Bible had been printed in Rome, and the printers had the assurance to memorialize his Holiness, praying that he would help them off with some copies. It had been printed, too, at Naples, Florence and Piacenza; and Venice alone had furnished eleven editions. No doubt we should be within the truth if we were to say that beside the multitude of manuscript copies, not yet fallen into disuse, the press had issued fifty different editions of the whole Latin Bible, to say nothing of Psalters, New Testaments and other parts." And the same writer also asserts that in the so-called Dark Ages the Scriptures were more accessible to the people and were more used by them than some modern writers—among whom Mr. Allen French must be classed—would have folks suppose.

Wending Their Way Back.

Bishop Potter, the head of the Episcopal sect in New York, contributes to the current number of Munsey's Magazine an article which bears the misleading and arrogant title of "An American Cathedral"—as if we had no other cathedrals!—and in which he outlines the plans which his co-religionists entertain regarding the cathedral which they are erecting in Greater New York. In reading this paper the average reader will have little difficulty in seeing that Doctor Potter, although he makes no open admission of the fact, virtually wends his way back to the attitude of the whole Christian World, before the birth of Protestantism, occupied with regard to the character befitting the temples wherein God is worshipped. The Bishop acknowledges, tacitly at least, that Protestantism made a big mistake when it declared against beautiful churches and their proper adornment, though, out of a desire doubtless to be as easy as possible with his religious suggestors, he pleads that it was because "they were weary and impatient of a conception of religion which made it to consist largely in costly and splendid ceremonial and in a pampered and indolent hierarchy"—a conception that had no existence outside of their own disordered and rebellious intellects—which made them build meeting-houses "plain to austerity, and bleak in their destitution of any structural enrichment." Our Protestant brethren of the present day, however, have in a large measure recovered from the folly of their forefathers in this matter. Bishop Potter, who may be said to speak for them, not only declares against the plain, unadorned and homely meeting-houses; he wants a cathedral which will compare with those splendid minsters which Catholic faith and generosity erected at Rome, at Salisbury and at Durham, not to mention a multitude of other places; and here is the very plain language he uses in speaking of American Protestants and their meeting-houses: "We Americans are said to be the most irreverent people in the world, and of the substantial truth of that declaration there can be no the smallest doubt. But did it ever occur to us to ask how it has all come about? It is time to stop talking of the influence of Puritan traditions to descendant who are so remote from those traditions as to be unable to distinguish between the austerity that hated ornamentation, and the debonair indifference that dismisses the simplest elements of religious decorum. We have very little reverence because we have had a poor government in which to learn it. The vast majority of church buildings in America are utterly unsuggestive of the idea of worship. There is nothing in them to hush speech, to uncover the head, to bend

the knee. And, as a matter of fact, they were designed for nothing of kind. They are expedients devised for a certain use, and that use is one which, under any honest construction of it, involves an utter fragmentary conception of the Christian religion."

It is plain to be seen that Doctor Potter, in this upbraiding but nevertheless merited criticism of the average Protestant church, disents very strongly from that Protestantism which inspired the epistolary, in the days of the Reformation, of the splendid temples which Catholic faith and piety had erected and dedicated to the worship of God. Plain, too, it is to be seen that he advocates a return on the part of his co-religionists to the attitude towards religion which all Christendom then held, when it considered nothing too rich or too costly for the temples of God. Doctor Potter is evidently wholly unacquainted with our Catholic cathedrals and churches; or he leaves them out of consideration altogether, for he asserts "that there are not five church edifices in the United States which for dignity, monumental grandeur and nobility of conception or proportion are worthy of being mentioned." That statement may or may not hold good of Protestant churches, but it certainly does not apply to our Catholic ones; and with all the wealth at their command, it is very much to be doubted if the New York Episcopalians, when they have erected their cathedral in that city—for which, if we are not mistaken, Catholic artists have supplied the designs—will possess a church that can compare with the stately and beautiful St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. It certainly will not be "an American cathedral," as Bishop Potter calls it, for it will necessarily be an Episcopal place of worship, and the Episcopalians in New York by no means constitute the whole American people. A cathedral, furthermore, supposes a bishop in valid orders; and outside of his own sect it will be difficult to find anybody who believes in the validity of the episcopal orders of the prelate who will officiate in this Protestant cathedral. And built it as beautiful, as costly and as gorgeous as they may; adorn it inside and out as they will with the aid of their wealth, and surround it with everything calculated to enhance its appearance, this Episcopalian church will still represent "an utterly fragmentary conception of the Christian religion," and lack one thing without which there will be nothing in it; to quote Doctor Potter's words again, "to hush speech, to uncover the head, to bend the knee." Perhaps, though, in after years, when this cathedral rears its stately form in upper New York, our Episcopal brethren who are building it after the manner and in imitation of that Catholic faith which erected the great minsters that this structure copies more or less closely, will retrace their steps still further backward, nor pause until they return again into the fold of that Church which Christ commissioned to continue his work, and in which alone He abides in the Sacrament of the altar.

If the unspeakable Spaniards had treated the insurgents in Cuba and the Manillas as we treated the Indians, they wouldn't have been any cause for war; and may it be said furthermore that if American carpet baggers are to be let loose in the Spanish colonies as soon as they come under the dominion of the United States, the natives will probably regret that they hadn't preferred the frying-pan to the fire. When the Protestant Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, complained to Secretary Stanton of the cruel injustice to which the Indians were subjected, that worthy on him about with the remark: "If your object is to show that the Indian system is a sink of iniquity, I have only to say that we all know it." In the official report of the commission appointed by President Grant in 1869 to examine "all matters appertaining to Indian affairs," the history of the government concessions with the Indians is characterized as "a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises." The ruins of the Spanish mission establishments in California afford proof positive that Spain's treatment of the Indians when they were with her was just and humane. That cruelty and oppression were unknown is the general verdict of historians. Let us continue to use our big guns on the Spaniards if we must. We are not exactly in a position to throw stones at them.—Ave Maria.

Judging by the reports of sermons in the newspapers, there are many ministers of the Gospel who are not possessed of the spirit of Him to whom they profess allegiance.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, an Anglican clergyman, formerly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, has just been received into the Church by Father White, S. J. Mr. Ferguson has also followed her husband in the momentous step he has taken.

The chaplain of one of the Spanish warships at Manila was killed by a shot, and it is also reported that a similar fate befell one of the nuns engaged in hospital work in the town.

The Rev. Abbe Lenoir, of the Montreal Sulpicians, celebrated last week the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was the recipient of the congratulations of the faithful. Archbishop Brocheux was in attendance at the religious service at Notre Dame.

At Bristol, England, the other day, the Rev. Dr. Saunders died very suddenly under distressing circumstances. After singing at a concert in aid of the Irish famine fund he complained of feeling unwell and retired to the Jesuit Presbytery. While at supper he was seized with heart disease, and succumbed. He was a member of the Benedictine community at Great Malvern.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Some of these pious men seem to be as savage as they are ignorant and bigoted. They will be ashamed of themselves later on, when the truth comes to be known on some subjects; and possibly they may have cause before the war is ended to regret their present belligerent attitude. It is altogether within the bounds of probability that a greater number of those who are so eager to spill Spanish blood may be afforded the opportunity before it is all gone. These lightning preachers should not be lost sight of. One of them complains that "the great trouble with war is that the right people don't get killed." Perhaps it is because more of the right people do not enlist. Personally, we should have no objection to Protestant clergymen going to war in a body, were it not for the sane, sincere, gentle-minded, enlightened men among them,—men like the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Hartford, who in a public address used these words: "Would to God that the leaders of the churches other than the Roman Church had spoken and acted as the Pope did!" In case a regiment of ministers is recruited, we here and now offer our services as chaplain, on condition that the commander be a West Pointer with an ambition to earn promotion by hard service.—Ave Maria.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, an Anglican clergyman, formerly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, has just been received into the Church by Father White, S. J. Mr. Ferguson has also followed her husband in the momentous step he has taken.

The chaplain of one of the Spanish warships at Manila was killed by a shot, and it is also reported that a similar fate befell one of the nuns engaged in hospital work in the town.

The Rev. Abbe Lenoir, of the Montreal Sulpicians, celebrated last week the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was the recipient of the congratulations of the faithful. Archbishop Brocheux was in attendance at the religious service at Notre Dame.

At Bristol, England, the other day, the Rev. Dr. Saunders died very suddenly under distressing circumstances. After singing at a concert in aid of the Irish famine fund he complained of feeling unwell and retired to the Jesuit Presbytery. While at supper he was seized with heart disease, and succumbed. He was a member of the Benedictine community at Great Malvern.

In the temporary church of the Redeemptorist Fathers, Belfast, Father McNamara, C. S. S. E., preached the other day in Irish. This is the first occasion during the present century that an Irish sermon was heard in Belfast.

Rev. Victor Lejocki, assistant pastor of Stevens Point, Mich., was killed last week at Fancher. He and a brother priest were about to drive out of the yard when the wheels ran against the gate post. Both were thrown out. Father Lejocki, who was 70 years of age and feeble, received a broken neck, dying immediately.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have sworn spells of coughing that would have me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done, and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
Get only Hood's, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—no other One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Hood's Pills have beneficial effects.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

Progress of the War.

THE progress of the war continues to be as great a conundrum as ever. Such intelligence as comes to us from the front is more contradictory and conflicting than ever. The Americans are still in doubt as to whether or not the Spanish squadron, under command of Admiral Cervera, is still in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. On June the 1st we were informed that the American fleet, under Commodore Schley, had been commanding the batteries at the entrance of Santiago harbor, all the previous day. Following this, it was said the American ships had been engaged with the Spanish squadron. It was said the fight had been very severe, and lasted the greater part of the afternoon. Washington advices regarding the matter, of course, indicated that the advantage was on the side of the Americans. Indeed it was said the victory was believed to be greater than that of Manila. We were told the batteries were silenced, and that the Americans sailed into the harbor, while half a dozen mines exploded among their ships, without doing any damage. The following day we had word from Washington that nothing had been received at the navy department to throw any light upon the engagement at Santiago, and all the succeeding despatches have gone to show that there was no battle at all. Among the reports in connection with this alleged engagement, was one to the effect that a couple of torpedo boats from the Spanish fleet went out the harbor on the night previous to the day on which the alleged engagement took place, and were discovered by the American ships. The news of this alleged engagement and American victory had scarcely cooled off when intelligence of a kind altogether different, came to us. We were informed from Washington that Admiral Sampson's fleet had formed a junction with that of Commodore Schley, in front of Santiago; but notwithstanding this fact there was no likelihood of any aggressive steps being taken until the military expedition sent from the States should arrive at Santiago. This expedition was said to have left Tampa, and was said to comprise 20,000 troops, and 50,000 mules, likely to follow. This move on the part of Admiral Sampson left at Havana only enough vessels to make the blockade effective, while a few ships were assembled at Tampa to act as convoys for the transports. This was the news we had on the 2nd inst. On the 3rd we were gravely informed from New York, by way of diversion, that the American fleet had renewed the attack on Santiago, and that the rebels from San Juan camp had attacked the city in the rear, and that a bloody fight was raging. On the 4th we were told the attack on Santiago was still in progress. It was also said a United States auxiliary cruiser, well armed, attempted to force the passage into the harbor; that the Spaniards allowed her to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged a torpedo which broke a great hole through her medially, causing her to sink immediately. This intelligence was immediately amended to the effect that the sunken vessel was the collier Merrimac, and that she was sunk by the Americans on purpose to block the channel, so that the Spanish ships could not escape. There was a crew of eight persons on board the Merrimac and they were taken prisoners by the Spaniards. It is now said they are to be exchanged for an equal number of Spanish prisoners in custody of the Americans. Later advices say that the Americans are now convinced that the whole of Admiral Cervera's squadron is not in Santiago harbor. Other advices say that another Spanish squadron has sailed from Cienfuegos and may be expected to turn up in West Indian waters almost any time. Indeed it is reported that strange ships have been seen by fishermen off Martinique. This, in brief, is the war news as we have it up to the 7th. It will certainly be admitted that, if it does not contain much intelligence of a very definite character, it undoubtedly has the merit of variety. The latest war news says that one battalion of engineers, three battalions of artillery, three regiments of infantry and a number of heavy siege guns were landed west of Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. Another despatch says a great battle at Santiago is expected to occur on Friday, when the United States troops are expected to reach Santiago. Meantime, we are told, the navy will wait for the military expedition to take up a position. The Americans have published their plans, so say the reports. They are to the effect that Santiago is first to be occupied by the United States army, and Porto Rico is to be invaded later. That looks nice on paper. On the heels of all this comes the following report from Gibraltar: It is reported here that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera has returned to Cadix after completing a series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise. The Madrid Herald prints a story to the effect that Cervera has a dummy fleet at Santiago. It says that auxiliaries were painted to represent cruisers which have really gone to the Philippines.

The Franchise Bill.

WHEN the franchise bill passed by the Dominion House of Commons reached the Senate, Senator Miller gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the effect that an appeal from the revising officer would lie to a judge, in those Provinces where such appeal is not already provided for by Provincial statute. Accordingly when the bill was considered in committee Senator Miller moved his amendment, which after a vigorous discussion was carried by a vote of 34 to 13. The bill, consequently goes back to the Commons, for concurrence in this and other amendments, or refusal to concur in the same. We shall see what the result will be. Referring to the discussion on this bill, Mr. S. D. Scott, the excellent correspondent at Ottawa, of the St. John Sun and Halifax Herald has this to say: "The Minister of Justice declined to accept some of the amendments proposed by Senator Ferguson to the Franchise Bill as well as the one proposed by Senator Miller in regard to the appeal to judges from the revising. But some of the suggestions of Ferguson, Mr. Mills was glad to accept, and he ought to have been grateful for them all. It would have been good enough party politics for Mr. Ferguson and his colleagues from the Island in the Senate, and for Mr. Martin and Mr. McDonald in the other chamber, to have allowed the bill to go through without any Prince Edward Island amendment. The result would probably have been the disfranchisement of every man being in Prince Edward Island, and the production of a beautiful object lesson of the industry and capacity and care of the Minister of Marine. It would also have been shown how illogical and unbusinesslike is the attempt of the Government to fit on to a general election system the various laws and devices in operation in the Provinces. It happens that Prince Edward Island is one of the Provinces which has no electoral list and in its local elections does not use the ballot. Now the franchise bill proposes to adopt the ballot and certain election methods; but through carelessness and by reason of the difficulty of fitting together a set of drawn conditions, the bill as drafted did not provide for working the ballot properly with the Island system. In the Commons, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Martin pointed out that clauses in reference to the voters lists had no meaning so far as Prince Edward Island was concerned because there were no voters lists. The Solicitor General, who worked like a beaver over his awful task made an effort to straighten things out, and Sir Louis Davies, whose logic habits of thought are better adapted to reckless attack than to constructive legislation, confused the matter with various suggestions. But when the bill reached the Senate there still remained, notwithstanding a number of provisions, respecting Prince Edward Island, one clause which implied that province and required that every voter should be registered before he could get a ballot. This section was struck out every map in Prince Edward Island from the polls. Mr. Mills was ready enough to amend this clause and to give the Prince Edward Islanders a chance for their lives, or at least for their liberties. "Then came another snag. In Prince Edward Island, in the case of a scrutiny after a Provincial contest, there is no difficulty in setting aside illegal votes. The voting is open, and if it is found that some one has voted who had no right, it is only necessary to examine the poll book, discover that he voted, and strike out the vote. But in the Dominion law, where the ballot is used, there is no such remedy. Under the bill as introduced in the Senate, if a question arose in the trial of a petition of a recent touching the qualification of a voter in Prince Edward Island it would be possible to ascertain whether he had a right to vote. But after that the Court could do nothing about it. The ballot would be in the box along with the rest and nobody would know for whom it was marked. In the other provinces the qualification of the voter is tried and settled by the revising officer or the court of appeals, if necessary, and therefore the appearance of a name on the list is a proof of the qualification. In Prince Edward Island, in provincial elections every man comes in and votes subject to objection and of course in subsequent enquiries. The bill effectually destroys the whole proceedings. Senator Ferguson offered an amendment to meet this case. It provided that if any person desired to vote whose right to vote is questioned on the ground of qualification and if objection is taken the deputy returning officer shall number the ballot paper and shall place opposite the name of the voter a corresponding number. In this way if the vote is proved to be bad it can be traced and deducted from the count. This amendment Mr. Mills did not accept though he did not show how he proposed to get along in Prince Edward Island without it. Then there is the case of 'special votes' which is an institution peculiar to Prince Edward Island. Under that system voters in one district who have a qualification also in another, deposit with the returning officer in their own district votes for candidates in all other places where they have qualifications, and these votes are transmitted to the district where they belong and counted there with the others. The franchise bill before Parliament provides that non-resident voters shall be polled in the Dominion as in the Provincial elections. But it provides no me-

thod by which these special votes can be taken account of by the returning officer. Senator Ferguson suggests that the bill be amended to provide that in the province of Prince Edward Island, as elsewhere all votes shall be given personally. Mr. Mills appeared to be grateful for this suggestion. Still another difficulty arose over the oath to be taken by the voters. The bill provides that the oath used in Provincial elections shall be adopted in the case of a man who has occasion to swear that he has not voted before in the same district. Under the form that this bill would have established the elector would only need to swear that he had not voted in the local electoral district where the poll was held. As there are four or five local districts in each Dominion district it would appear that a man might vote several times for the same candidate. Mr. Mills, who is very profound, but not very quick of apprehension, was induced to see the point of this objection and set himself to work to provide an oath to suit the case. There are some of the corrections which Senator Ferguson has succeeded in making. They were absolutely necessary to make the bill at all workable in his own province, and if the government or Sir Louis Davies had the instinct of gratitude they would be devoutly thankful to their opponents who have kept them from making themselves objects of ridicule from Tignish to Souris."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Another patriot has received his reward. In answer to Hon. Mr. Foster on the afternoon of the 31st. May, Sir Wilfrid stated that M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, had been appointed lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Cameron left Ottawa about a week previously, and it was understood that he had the appointment in his pocket. The first meeting of the session was held on the 31st. The House went into committee on the canal estimates, and presently struck an item which caused a lively discussion. One of the large contracts on that public work was put up to tender. The lowest tender was that of Hogan, and next above him was Underwood, who was some \$40,000 higher. The specifications gave two years for the completion of the contract. The contract was awarded to Hogan, but when he came forward to sign he was informed that he must complete the job in a year. Hogan said that he was not prepared for this change in conditions, so the contract was taken down. It was not again put up to tender, but was at once handed over to Underwood at his higher figure. When the orders of the day were called Mr. Poppre opened up a long discussion by an appeal on behalf of the Ottawa and Gatineau Bay canal which he maintains will be the great future highway for traffic between the west and the St. Lawrence. Mr. Poppre maintains that the construction of the Ottawa ship canal would be taken up by a strong firm if the government would guarantee interest on seventeen million dollars. He contended that it would double the western freight from the United States and Canada forwarded to the St. Lawrence route. Mr. Foster supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Haggart spoke favorably of the project, though he had doubts of the merits of Mr. Poppre's plan of operation. Mr. Haggart contended that the project, which he said would cost many times more than Mr. Poppre supposed. Hon. Mr. Tarte took opportunity to declaim on the merits of the favorite Parry Sound scheme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the floor and said in support of the project, and said it would be wise for the government to look carefully into the matter. He and his colleagues would give the matter their best consideration. Six o'clock. The afternoon and evening sessions of the House were in supply on Blair's estimates, chiefly relating to canals. The solicitor general gave notice of a motion to ratify the award of Judge Barbridge in favor of the Dominion Atlantic railway, and to authorize the purchase of the company of one hundred thousand dollars for commutation of its privileges in respect to drawback duties of customs import duties. These items were passed, with one or two left over for consideration, and the militia vote was also put through, Mr. Fielding admitting that seven hundred thousand was required next year for the Yukon.

On motion to go into supply, on June 1st, Mr. Monk brought up the shirt and collar makers complaint. Their raw material is taxed twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, and the duty on this product is only thirty-five. Mr. Monk says that the shirt and collar makers, were employed in this industry, which paid out one and a half million in wages yearly. The manufacturers cannot pay four dollars a week and compete with European labor at half the price. The Canadian factories had therefore found it necessary to reduce the wages or close down. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that the shirt and collar industry was not left entirely without protection. Still it had not the same consideration as some other industries. "The government had tried to meet the case last year by making the duty fifteen per cent, on cotton for the manufacture of shirts and collars. This provision was withdrawn, and the government could not see its way clear to restore it. Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out the inequitable nature of the tariff, and reminded the government of Hon. Mr. Laurier's promise to the shirt makers that the industry would not lose its protection. Mr. Bell of Pictou brought up the case of Macdonald and Fraser, two young Pictou men employed last year on the Crow's Nest Pass. These men contracted diphtheria, and while ill were carried one hundred miles in an open conveyance in midwinter, and at the end of the journey were left by themselves to die in a box car, four miles from a town. A doctor called by a passer by arrived too late to do anything for them. This doctor thought an inquest necessary and began proceedings, but was stopped by a judge's order. He appealed to the department of justice, as did Mr. Oliver, member for Alberta, but the inquest was prevented, and nothing had ever been done by the justice department or any one else. Mr. Fraser of Guyaboro, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Davis and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper supported Mr. Bell's demand for a thorough investigation and proposition of the par-

BRITAIN PROTECTS THEM ALL.

AND ALL GO TO JAMES PATON & CO.

For Carpets and Clothing.

If there's any doubt in your mind as to which store really enjoys the confidence and esteem of the great shopping public drop into Paton's some time to-morrow. It will send the blood tingling through your veins and make your heart palpitate with gladness to mingle with a crowd that plainly has in view an object—the exchange of dollars that are theirs for the worthy wears upon our shelves. It will do you good to spend a half an hour in a house where neglect finds no resting place and dull moments are unknown. Honesty and integrity are the lessons which our values teach; they're principles of which the people never tire, if they but be consistently preached. By their deeds should individuals be judged, and by the same process of reasoning do we court the most careful investigation. Our business methods have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and the liberality of our's patronage is proof that they have not been found wanting. Seeing is believing. There's proof enough here if you want it.

We do the largest Carpet business, we do the largest Clothing business, we do the largest Dress Goods business, we do the largest Millinery business, we do the largest Dry Goods business.

See our 35c Lace Curtains, see our 25c all wool Hose, see our 25c Men's Hose, see our Men's Shirts at 20c, see our Ladies' Vests at 10c, see our Men's Under Clothing at 50c, see our unlaundered Shirts at 40c—its worth any half dozen of any trash at 25c each, see our Linen Collars at 10c, see our Caps, Tweeds and Serges at 10c and 15c, see our Men's Navy Blue Caps with leather peaks at 35c, see our Scotch Tweed at 90c, see our Canadian Tweed at 35c, see our English Serge at 32c, see our American Organdy Cottons at 16c, see our Patch Work Cottons at 18c and 20c, 1,000 Men's Caps at 15c and 25c, 2,000 Men's Flannel Shirts all prices. Hundreds of Trimmed Hats from \$1.00 up, imported Tweeds in great variety.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Dress Goods.

A magnificent assortment, including all the latest makes and best materials.

LADIES Will find it to their advantage to patronize our Dress Goods Department.

VALUES As for values no firm can beat us.

ASSORTMENT

We have a beautiful assortment from 10 cents a yard up to \$1.50.

TIME It's time you were looking for a new Spring Dress. The best place to find it is at

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MANURES

Are the BEST, CHEAPEST, and only Reliable Fertilizer on the market. Have been largely used here for 10 years, with most gratifying results—and without a single failure. Pamphlets, etc. on application.

AULD BROS.

responsible for the outrage. Hon. Mr. Sifton, who brought down the papers relating to Crow's Nest matters generally, stated that he could not clear the C. P. Railway company in this matter. At the same session Hon. Mr. Foster observed that the house would like to hear from Sir Louis concerning his recent visit to Washington. Sir Louis Davies stated that he had met the President and his associates, five, and every day during the period of his stay had discussed with them and the British minister the various questions to be settled between the two neighboring countries. A conclusion had been reached as to the subjects to be taken up by the commissioners here after to be named. The protocol had been sent to the imperial government, and at the present stage he could give no further particulars. It was expected that the commission would meet this summer in the city of Quebec. The commissioners from the United States would be the most distinguished public men in that country. Canada would of course be represented. Hon. Mr. Foster congratulated Sir Louis Davies on the success of his mission so far as he had gone. He was glad to notice that the feeling between the United States and Great Britain was much less as to give promise of happier relations between Canada and the republic. So far as Canada was concerned he thought there was always a disposition to be friendly. He certainly wished some of the public men in the United States had not understood our position. He assured the government of his best wishes for a successful issue for the conference. Premier Laurier said he had to express not only his satisfaction but his gratitude for the words spoken by the acting leader of the Opposition. He thought it would be well not to recall the past. Whoever may have been wrong in the difficulties that arose it was not only his satisfaction but his gratitude for the words spoken by the acting leader of the Opposition. He thought it would be well not to recall the past. Whoever may have been wrong in the difficulties that arose it was not only his satisfaction but his gratitude for the words spoken by the acting leader of the Opposition. He thought it would be well not to recall the past. Whoever may have been wrong in the difficulties that arose it was not only his satisfaction but his gratitude for the words spoken by the acting leader of the Opposition.

Extraordinary Offer.

Ladies' SUMMER JACKETS For \$1 Each.

In order to clear our stock, we make the above offer of Ladies' Summer Jackets, \$1.00 EACH. THEY ARE MOSTLY BLACK, And include garments that were worth up to \$16 each.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

STANLEY BROS.

A GREAT SECOND HAND SALE

We have a number of good useful second hand

Sewing Machines,

That we want to get clear of to make room on our floors for new stock. We have put the prices at our

\$4.00 UP TO \$20.00

Every one WARRANTED TO WORK or no pay. Call and see them.

Miller Bros

The P. E. Island Music House, Sole Agents for P. E. I. May 18, 1898.

NEW GOODS---

Our large stock of new Spring Goods is ready. It is replete with unique prettiness and great durability at unusually low prices. Come and get acquainted with these new goods.

Dress Goods.

No doubt you've given this dress goods matter much careful thought—so have we. Will you kindly compare notes with us and see how near we have come to your conception of what the new dress ought to look like, and what it ought to cost. You can depend upon our doing our level best to please you in this important matter of dress goods choosing.

Spring Capes.

There's a beautiful collection of new spring capes for your inspection to-day. Not half hazard pick ups from this or that source where painstaking is unknown, but carefully selected, carefully made capes of the latest styles.

Millinery.

Whether it is the Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Ornaments, Leases, Walking Hats, Wire Shapes, Straw Shapes or Trimmed Hat or Bonnet, you are thinking of, put our Millinery Department in your thoughts.

New Hosiery, New Shirtwaists, New Neckwear, New Corsets, New Wrappers, New Dress Trimmings.

Monoton Tweeds.

F. PERKINS & CO. SUNNYSIDE.

Meers, Casgrain, Berber leading lawyers on both sides that there were enough, if judges in Quebec, but claimed that it was factually correct. He could not interfere with the decision as to the judicial. Hibbert Tupper maintained federal parliament had no authority in the premises and declined to provide salary position that should not be. In the evening the house committee on the judges bill, change providing that "no hold or retain the office of a judge after he has completed fifth year of his age." Sir Herbert Tupper opposed this as it applied to judges now claiming that it was factually correct and a breach of faith to the terms of the contract made. He moved that the age limit be changed to 65. The amendment was lost 44 to 28 on a straight party vote. The bill was reported. The went into committee on Hibbert's civil service amendment. Mr. Mulock was loudly against the opposition which was announced in deference to their appeal should not apply to officers services unless they elect to a new system. He proposed amend the bill by providing civil servants now in the pay shall, if they choose, remain present superannuation by other amendment provides that the bill by providing per cent. on deductions instead of five as under the bill. There was some discussion. Mr. McMillin moved the rate be three per cent. on deductions and a fifth of a second. At length Rogers seconded the amendment, lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

No other preparation has been made for the epidemic of smallpox, which is now spreading in all parts of the province. NINETY DEATHS. Dear Silent Witness to the Kidney Disease. An alarming fact—but still that in post mortem examination will be paid by the government. In such cases kidney disease. This almost universal complaint is not by years of comparative medical men. A war manly that the present is caused by kidney taint is South American Kidney Cure six hours—nature's prevent the clogged parts—heads and pores.—Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

THE

We Do What Our Ad. Claims

We say so, ters say so, rock-bottom ing business factory to b

This

We are kept so many go store daily. found out th

VERY

found anyw save time a finding good where

TH NO

for banterin sortment o lish goods marked at bringing c daily.

You must

BEER

Messrs. Casgrain, Berderson and other leading lawyers on both sides admitted that there were enough, if not too many judges in Quebec, but the ministers claimed that the federal parliament could not interfere with provincial jurisdiction as to the judicial districts. Sir Hilbert Tupper maintained that the federal parliament had some responsibility in the premises and a perfect right to decline to provide salaries for judicial positions that should not be established. In the evening the house got into committee on the judges bill. It contains a clause providing that "no person shall hold or retain the office of a county court judge after he has completed the seventy-fifth year of his age." Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper opposed this clause in so far as it applied to judges now on the bench, claiming that it was a violation of the terms of the contract made with them. He moved that the age limit apply only to judges to be hereafter appointed. This amendment was lost by a vote of 44 to 28 on a straight party division. The bill was reported. The house then went into committee on Hon. Mr. Mulock's civil service superannuation bill. Mr. Mulock was loudly applauded by the opposition when he announced that in deference to their appeal he had determined to accept the view that the bill should not apply to officers now in the service unless they elect to go under the new system. He proposed now to amend the bill by providing that all civil servants now in the public employ shall, if they choose, remain under the present superannuation system. Another amendment provides that interest will be paid by the government at four per cent. on deductions under this act, instead of five as under the original bill. There was some discussion on this amendment. Mr. McMillin moved that the rate be three per cent. instead of four. He had some difficulty in getting a seconder. At length Rogers, patron, seconded the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's greatest medicine.

NINETY DEATHS

Bear Silent Witness to the Ravages of Kidney Disease.

An alarming fact—but statistics show that in post mortem examinations as to death from all causes, that in over 90 per cent. of such cases kidney disease is present. This almost incredible statement is borne out by years of comparison by most eminent medical men. A warning to humanity that the percentage of those not cured by kidney taint is very small. South American Kidney Cure relieves in six hours—is nature's preventive—clears the clogged parts—keeps and permanently cures.—Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

THE '98 WOMAN

We Do What Our Ad Claims Says So. Lowest Prices —ON— P. E. I.

We say so, thousands of customers say so. What? That the rock-bottom one price way of doing business is the most satisfactory to buyer and seller.

This is Why

We are kept so busy, and why so many goods are leaving our store daily. Our customers have found out that our prices are

THE VERY LOWEST

found anywhere, and that they save time as well as money by finding goods marked at prices where

THERE IS NO ROOM

for bantering. A splendid assortment of fresh, new and stylish goods just received and marked at prices which are bringing crowds to our store daily.

You must buy from us Or lose Money.

BEER BROS.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Hood's Pills

READ the advertisement of Beer & Goff in this issue.

CALL and get some of those nice flower blue Nonpartial Dinner and Tea sets that are being offered so low at the Cheap Cookery Store. W. P. Colwell. J. I. 41.

Up to the present time, the war has cost the United States an average of ten million dollars a day for 31 days.

As will be soon by advertisement in this issue, Mr. J. F. Hornsby has removed his book and stationery business to the handsome store in the Morris block, Victoria Row.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 2nd of June, John A. Furness, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 30th May last, at Hope River, Daniel Sullivan, aged 65 years. R. I. P.

At Fairville, on the 12th ult., Peter Melsaac, in the 71st year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing and expectorant virtues of this medicine with Wild Cherry and other potent Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A BEAUTIFUL new lot of Dinner, Tea and Chamber sets are being offered cheaper than ever at W. P. Colwell's. June 1, 41.

BEARS are said to be unusually plentiful in Cape Breton, and are causing no end of trouble among the sheep.

REPORTS from Havana say that the fortifications at that place are daily strengthened and that a hundred thousand men cannot take the city now.

STONK Butter crocks, Cream crocks, Bear crocks, Cheese, etc. Milk pans are selling very cheap at W. P. Colwell's, Queen Street. June 1, 41.

CATERPILLARS have destroyed all the shrubs and grass along the line of railway near Penobscot, Ontario. One day last week, they were several inches deep on the rails and the track could scarcely move.

The latest reports say that severe fighting took place at Santiago on Monday, but all previous reports we shall have to await further intelligence before deciding how much truth there is in the story.

The barkentine Matilda cleared from Summerside the other day with 24,000 bushels of oats for Great Britain. The cargo is valued at \$11,000 and was shipped by the Messrs. Letsguy.

TOMORROW will be the Feast of Corpus Christi. First Communion will be received in the Cathedral by the children now preparing, and in the afternoon, Confirmation will be administered by his Lordship the Bishop.

REV. J. M. REARDON, son of Mr. Michael Reardon of this city was ordained priest at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday last. Father Reardon is expected to arrive here this week and will celebrate his first Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday next.

It is reported from Pekin that the protests of France and Russia against the granting of mining and railway concessions of great value to British companies have had the effect of staying the signing of the lease by the Pekin authorities.

The St. John Telegraph says a shark measuring about 12 feet in length booted a man in a net, near that city a few days ago. It was thought the shark had followed the large schools of fish into the harbor. He was shot by a young man of the city.

In consequence of the war, business has become very slack in many lines in the United States. It is stated that Jordan & Marsh, the great department store firm of Boston, have discharged over three hundred clerks. White's large store has also discharged a regiment of clerks for the same reason. They were very many Islanders employed in both these stores.

The dwelling house and barn of John Hargrove, of French Lake, Sandbury Co., N. B., were burned to the ground a few nights ago, with nearly all their contents. The fire was caused by a cat upsetting a lamp which was left burning. When the flames were awakened the flames had made such progress that the inmates had barely time to escape.

In the Dominion Senate, on Friday last, Hon. Mr. Mills, in answer to Senator Ferguson, stated that Collector Homes of Alberta had been dismissed on the 25th of May, and that J. F. White had been appointed in his place. So the work of dismissal goes gloriously on.

MR. A. E. C. HOLLAND of Bedouque, is reported to have met with a painful accident on Monday of last week. It appears that while he was leading a horse to water the animal bolted and Mr. Holland becoming entangled in the lines was dragged a considerable distance. One side and leg were severely bruised.

The steamer Annandale arrived from Liverpool last Thursday morning to load with oats for Great Britain. The cargo will consist of about 100,000 bushels and will be shipped by Messrs. Rattenbury and Tombs. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave port about the 10th inst. The passage out was made in twelve days.

Recent advices from St. John's Nfld., state that owing to the heavy ice flows on the coast of Newfoundland, that section has been blockaded for four weeks past. Vessels laden with provisions have been unable to reach there, and the people are almost destitute, having used all this winter's supplies. This condition of things is unprecedented in the history of the colony. The government is sending a sealing steamer laden with provisions to supply the needs of the resident population there.

The Summerside Farmer says: A new industry has been started this spring at the Narrows, near Bigsford, in acquiring a Mr. Scaffer of New York, and is about shipping nearly a hundred bags of quinine to the Arctic and commercial metropolis. These shells are raked up in the Narrows by the ordinary oyster tongs and are then placed in strong, coarse canvas bags. They are considered a great delicacy in New York.

SUMMER TOURS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—We have received from the Company a copy of their Summer Tour book for 1898. Tourist tickets advertised therein are on sale from June 1st to Sept. 30th and are good for passage until October 31st. For the public these books are divided to show Tours to the Central portion of their line, viz., Quebec and Ontario; to the Maritime Provinces; to the Lake District; also across the Continent to St. Paul, the Kootenay District and the Pacific Coast. Anyone contemplating a trip during the Summer will do well to procure a copy giving rates and routes to the point they wish to travel to. Address correspondence to A. H. Norman A. G. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

TIRED LIVING.

Ten Years of Rheumatic Torture Had Sapped all Joy from Life, but South American Rheumatic Cure Proved the Life Saver.

"For over ten years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. I tried many remedies and was under treatment of best medical men, but nothing gave me any hope of a cure. I procured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure; it's effects on me were truly wonderful, for when I had taken but one bottle every pain and symptom left me. I heartily recommend it."—W. H. Sherman, Morrisburg, Ont. Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

At the high Mass on Sunday last, Trinity Sunday, his Lordship Bishop McDonald occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral and preached an appropriate and earnest sermon on the gospel of the day. He pointed out that the most Holy Trinity was one of the most stupendous mysteries of our holy religion, and like other mysteries above human comprehension. In conclusion he instanced the great works that were going on all over the Catholic world to be presented as offerings to the Holy Trinity, at the commencement of the twentieth century. He hoped the good people of this city would make a supreme effort to have the new Cathedral completed at that time, so as to present it as their offering to Almighty God in return for all His benefits to us.

A good appetite is essential to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates an Appetite, tones and Strengthens the stomach, and builds up the whole system. It relieves that tired feeling, and by purifying and enriching the blood, it cures all nervousness, dizziness, vertigo, eruptions, boils, humors, pimples and sores; strengthens the nerves, and gives sweet, refreshing sleep. No other medicine has taken such hold upon the confidence of the people as Hood's Sarsaparilla and its record of great cures is unequalled by any other preparation. You may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

SHE DESPAIRED

Because Doctors Couldn't Help Her—South American Nerve Cure Her.

Mrs. Geo. Schlee, wife of a well-known contractor, of Berlin, Ont., was for several years unable to attend her household duties—as times confined to her bed—suffered great weakness and nervousness. She was treated by a doctor; doctors diagnosed her case, womb trouble. She despaired of ever being well again. She was induced to try South American Nerve Cure a few doses gave great relief. She took in eight bottles and was completely cured, and every day she sings the praises of this wonderful remedy.—Sold by G. E. Hughes.

DO YOU READ

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is the best of all medicines for scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils, and every kind of skin disease. It is a great tonic and strengthener for weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family or domestic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

TWO WARNINGS.

Loosening fish is one and a heaving cough is another. If they come together the warning is a loud and hard one. Scott's Emulsion does some of its best work in just these cases. It prevents consumption.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 20 minutes.

VIGOR FOR HEART AND NERVES.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Pain, Spells, Dizziness, or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

THE CYCLISTS' FRIEND.

No cyclist's kit is complete without a bottle of Harter's Yellow Oil. Can be taken internally or used externally. For Cuts, Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest, etc., it is always effective. Has no equal as an all round remedy.

IT'S so pleasant to take that children cry for it; but its death to worms of all kinds. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. Price 25c. All dealers.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

At the high Mass on Sunday last, Trinity Sunday, his Lordship Bishop McDonald occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral and preached an appropriate and earnest sermon on the gospel of the day. He pointed out that the most Holy Trinity was one of the most stupendous mysteries of our holy religion, and like other mysteries above human comprehension. In conclusion he instanced the great works that were going on all over the Catholic world to be presented as offerings to the Holy Trinity, at the commencement of the twentieth century. He hoped the good people of this city would make a supreme effort to have the new Cathedral completed at that time, so as to present it as their offering to Almighty God in return for all His benefits to us.

A good appetite is essential to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates an Appetite, tones and Strengthens the stomach, and builds up the whole system. It relieves that tired feeling, and by purifying and enriching the blood, it cures all nervousness, dizziness, vertigo, eruptions, boils, humors, pimples and sores; strengthens the nerves, and gives sweet, refreshing sleep. No other medicine has taken such hold upon the confidence of the people as Hood's Sarsaparilla and its record of great cures is unequalled by any other preparation. You may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

SHE DESPAIRED

Because Doctors Couldn't Help Her—South American Nerve Cure Her.

Mrs. Geo. Schlee, wife of a well-known contractor, of Berlin, Ont., was for several years unable to attend her household duties—as times confined to her bed—suffered great weakness and nervousness. She was treated by a doctor; doctors diagnosed her case, womb trouble. She despaired of ever being well again. She was induced to try South American Nerve Cure a few doses gave great relief. She took in eight bottles and was completely cured, and every day she sings the praises of this wonderful remedy.—Sold by G. E. Hughes.

DO YOU READ

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is the best of all medicines for scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils, and every kind of skin disease. It is a great tonic and strengthener for weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family or domestic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

TWO WARNINGS.

Loosening fish is one and a heaving cough is another. If they come together the warning is a loud and hard one. Scott's Emulsion does some of its best work in just these cases. It prevents consumption.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 20 minutes.

VIGOR FOR HEART AND NERVES.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Pain, Spells, Dizziness, or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

THE CYCLISTS' FRIEND.

No cyclist's kit is complete without a bottle of Harter's Yellow Oil. Can be taken internally or used externally. For Cuts, Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest, etc., it is always effective. Has no equal as an all round remedy.

IT'S so pleasant to take that children cry for it; but its death to worms of all kinds. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. Price 25c. All dealers.

Every Day

New Goods Coming in

At Weeks & Co's.

Pretty Spring Millinery!

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

New Spring Capes,

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

New Dress Goods

Of every description will be on our counters. At present we have two very special lines at 45c. a yard. Pretty silk and wool fancy dress goods in all shades and pretty silk stripe plaids. Should sell at 85c. We have a big stock. Out they go for 45c. a yard.

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

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

New Kid Gloves.

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

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

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

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

CAUF MEAL.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL is highly recommended by our leading Stock-raisers. It is a Splendid Substitute for Milk AND CALVES FED ON IT Thrive much better than those fed on Milk alone. Try a few pounds of it as a sample lot and you will be pleased with the results.

BEER & GOFF.

June 8, 1898—y

Removed!

We have removed to the MORRIS BLOCK, VICTORIA ROW Next door to Sanderson & Co.

FRANK J. HORNSBY Bookseller and Stationer.

June 8, 1898.

JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

THIS WAY FOR Clothing!

We have opened another lot

NEW CLOTHING.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

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

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

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

J. B. McDONALD & CO'S.

For Best Bargains in Clothing.

PAINTED FLOORS

Make housekeeping easy. A dusty Carpet keeps the whole house dirty. The Floor Paint we sell dries in eight hours.

Alabastine

The new Wall Coating never fades, will not rub off. 16 different shades and White Kalsomine, Enamel, Paint Brushes and everything in the paint line.

DODD & ROGERS.

SEEDS

Our stock of Field and Garden Seeds is now complete, and comprises everything that is required on the farm. Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Vetches, Peas, Marigold and Turnip Seed, all being purchased from reliable growers.

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Plows, Disc Harrows and Spring-tooth Harrows in steel frame, wood frame and half wood and steel, all fitted with narrow teeth, making them the lightest to haul, and the best cultivator.

REPAIRS

For all Plows, etc., sold by us, always on hand. Corn Planters, Seed Boxes, Carriages, Road-Carts, Jump Seat and Express Wagons. Also light Harness of the highest grade, selling low for cash or short payments.

FINLAYSON and MACKINNON, TEBLIZZIOR'S CORNER.

May 4, 1898.

A bit of Factory Facts.

To produce good FURNITURE economically the factory must be fully employed. At a certain point cost of production is past, and profits start—in our case—the more we sell the cheaper we can sell, and the larger our profits—since we make our profits in the factory, and our Furniture business is growing larger every day.

We Make Prices To Make Trade.

If you want FURNITURE see our stock and prices.

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

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

MYERS BROS. Proprietors.

HEAD OFFICES MONTREAL.

MYERS BROS. Proprietors.

HEAD OFFICES MONTREAL.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

How shall this be done?

Heaven's balance was all trembling when it eyed

Mary, unweaned trouble on her brow, confronting God with an imperious "How?"

For once, this once, Heaven hoped to be denied,

Nor hoped in vain. To be no earthly bride

Was always Mary's gift to Heaven and now,

Strong in the splendor of her virgin's gown,

She waves the Motherhood of God aside. O queenly spirit! O Heart immaculate!

This world contained no measure of thy worth.

All other souls with inward strife are torn;

Thou wast so heavenly, thy royal state so soared above the dross of earth.

That even thy temptations were heaven-born.

—Ave Maria.

BABY BRIGHTNESS

Soon fades when Diarrhoea seizes on the little form.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has saved many infants as well as adults lives.

Mrs. W. Walters, Richmond St., Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I cured my baby of a bad attack of Cholera by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Nothing else did any good, but the baby improved from the first dose of the Wild Strawberry."

The Moral Assassin Again.

It is quite evident now that we shall be kept on the stretch all the time our war lasts, owing to the ubiquity and irrepressibility of the swarm of liars which it has called into being.

Once again the Pope is the object of stupid malevolence, and the unscrupulous inventor of the newest calumny about His Holiness is the hawk who is employed to invent sensations as from Rome by the Daily London Chronicle.

It appears to matter little whether what is said be consistent either with common-sense, the well-known circumstances of the locale or domestic persons, or the average intelligence of the reading world.

Here is what this audacious paper gives out as coming from its Roman cave-dropper:

LONDON, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says he learns that the Vatican's declaration of neutrality was due to a notification from Washington that no manifestations of sympathy with Spain would be tolerated.

In the Vatican a State with an army and navy and accredited representatives? What is the meaning of its "declaration of neutrality?"

What means of repressing manifestations of sympathy with Spain by it, if such were made? A more outrageous piece of stupid nonsense was never flung in the face of the public than this precious telegram; and yet, no doubt, it will serve to some extent the spiteful purpose for which it was intended.

That purpose is plainly to add to the perplexities of the existing situation by imaginary ones, and to keep leading Catholics everywhere busy defending themselves from the attacks of poisonous gossips.

The only "declaration of neutrality" which the Sovereign Pontiff has made, or by the facts of his present position could make, was the intention officially conveyed by Cardinal Rampolla lately, in consequence of another lying report, that now that war has broken out, His Holiness is entirely impartial, and his only prayer, as between the belligerents, would be for the restoration of peace.

Oh, for a whip in every honest man's hand to lash the propagators of these falsehoods naked through the world. That other daring invention, the so-called pastoral of the Archbishop of Manila, has been accepted as genuine by many papers.

The New York Times swallowed it greedily, and lesser fry soon followed suit. We find the Rev. Morgan M. Shoeny, of Altoona, taking one of the credulous ones—the Morning Tribune—to talk over the matter, and the editor doing his best to retreat, provided it be shown that the Archbishop of Manila was misled.

One of the reasons the editor advances is worth noting. It is "the intense bigotry of the average Spaniard." We would say that the "average" Archbishop, of whatsoever nationality, ought certainly to be as free from bigotry as the "average" editor. It is necessary to take some steps to stop this campaign of moral assassination against the episcopacy and clergy of the Philippines. It is no patriotism to malign for the basest motives the religion of a people with whom you

are at war, and to attribute to them speech and act unworthy of a common Christianity. Statements and insinuations have been thrown out regarding the priesthood, the religious orders and the religious sisterhoods in the Philippines calculated to hold them up to universal odium.

The spirit of the Catholic religion is totally in variance with the conduct attributed to these sons and daughters of the Church.

Last year, before there was any thought of war with Spain, it was our task to defend the religious orders in the Philippines from the bitter and baseless attacks of the English Liberator, a Mr. Foreman.

Many of the same old untruths as heaped upon him were reproduced by other writers.

The interests of truth, the most sacred of all human interests, demand that these infamations of it be at once stamped under foot and branded as felonious calumnies spread abroad for the vilest of purposes.

Here is some Protestant testimony to the virtue and apostolic zeal of the people who leave Spain to labor in the fever-wet wilds of the Philippines for the winning of souls to God.

We take the extracts from the Glasgow Observer of May 7:

"So far back as 1858, Mr. Crawford, ex-Governor of Singapore, publicly stated that the Spanish had converted millions of the Philippines to Catholicity, and that an immense improvement in their social condition has been the result.

"Much credit is due the Spaniards for establishing schools throughout the colony, and for their unremitting endeavors to preserve and propagate Christianity by the best of all possible means, the diffusion of knowledge," says Sir Henry Ellis, a Scotch Presbyterian, Mr. MacMillan, who spent several years in the islands, proclaims the Church 'by far the most efficacious instrument of good government and order,' and says that the clergy taught the common people to read.

He noted that the Manila men on board ships were much oftener able to sign their names than were the British seamen.

On the subject of the Spanish clergy he goes at full speed along the road of hearty praise.

"These good men have penetrated where soldiers dare not enter; and in their case truly the sword has given place to the gown, with good effects to all concerned in the reduction of these wild tribes to the Roman Catholic faith and the arts of civilized life."

This is the testimony of a Scotch Presbyterian, and we may add that last year it was fully borne out by the special correspondent despatched to the Philippines by the New York Herald to examine into the charges of Mr. Foreman.

This correspondent spent many months in the island, in the insurgent region as well as in the cities, and left nothing undone to find out the truth.

But he did not. Mr. Foreman had never stirred out of Manila, and had written his stories, the loose gossip of the place, from the snug shelter of his hotel.

Our forces, in all probability, will soon be in occupation of the country and in need of every agency available for the restoration of order.

Ought we to help the frustration of our own interests and purposes by the unquestioning acceptance of the foulest calumnies against those who have been working for such civilization as is possible in these wild workings, we may be sure, for peace as well as the glory of God.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Monsignor Frankol, a Hungarian prelate, has been making interesting researches in the development of printing among the Magyars.

In a recent communication to the Hungarian Academy of Science, he provided that the first printing-press in Hungary was founded in 1473, in a little shop in Buda.

To Ladislav de Kara, prior of Buda, belongs the honor of its establishment.

Andrew Hess, the first Hungarian printer, printed two works. But the new industry was a failure.

The ungainly written manuscript adorned with vignettes was an unbecoming foil for the rudely printed sheets, and the public refused to look at them.

It is true, however, that the first book printed in the Magyar language was the Buda Chronicle, saw the light in 1473, 1477 years before printing was introduced into Austria, England or Spain.

The Gaudiola says of M. Gouzeau Moreau: "The painter Gustave Moreau, who has lately died, was not only a fervent and practical Catholic, but also a devout mystic.

For him the form without the sentimental and religious idealization was without comeliness or even interest.

The sumptuous magnificence of his figures illuminated by snuburns of gold and gems, reminded one of the holy icons in the Greek churches.

A pupil of his, a man already known to fame, asked his opinion of a canvas into which he, the pupil had put all the originality and vigor of his soul.

He expected to be made happy by a favourable criticism. "That is good, my friend," said Moreau, "it is extraordinarily clear and strong in conception, in composition and execution. . . it is fine." . . . Then after a pause, "You are an admirable workman. . . but I can not let you stay in my studio. You have not a ray of mysticism."

"Fabien," a correspondent of the Figaro, describing a visit to the Hotel du Palais, says that Madame Roche-Sautier told him that she had been forced to seek police protection against the sightseers.

For weeks after the Charity Bazar was burned the crowds simply passed in and out of the Hotel almost without cessation.

She had to put a wire grating over the famous window through which 150 persons escaped from the flames.

Hordes of idlers climbed in, by way of giving themselves a sensation.

In one corner of Madame Roche-Sautier's private sitting-room stands the little wooden chair by which the fugitives reached the window.

The poor little chair is infirm on its legs, and its straw seat is in tatters.

She offered it to Cardinal Richelieu, together with what remains of the iron bars which were removed from the window, and he has accepted the relics for the memorial chapel in the rue Jean Goujon.

A Parisian jeweller had offered a high price for these bars, but it was refused.

Two were given to the Baron de Mackau and three were broken and distributed among families who wished to preserve them as souvenirs.

The wall which separated the hotel from the bazar grounds is to be partly demolished and replaced by a facade which will be more in harmony with the chapel.

The "window" will be respected and preserved in its original place.

A Word's History.

To no word is there a more suggestive meaning attached than to sincerity.

When Rome was at the height of its power, men vied with one another in enriching their habitations.

The most skillful sculptors were employed and the choicest marbles freely used.

But even in those days workmen were apt to practise tricks for the purpose of deceiving their employers.

If they accidentally chipped the edge of the marble, they would supply the missing bit by prepared wax, which was not likely to be discovered until the heat of the weather melted it.

This custom became so universal that the owners took the matter into their own hands, and inserted a clause in every contract which provided that all the material used was to be sine cera; that is, without wax.

Gradually this honesty of construction came to be applied to moral qualities, and gave us finally our English word sincere, which means to be devoid of deceit or misrepresentation.—Ave Maria.

Our Boys.

Remember, boys, that you have to work, whether you handle a pick or pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books; digging ditches or editing a paper, you must work.

If you look around you will see that the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. It is beyond your power to do that.

Men cannot work so hard as that, on the sunny side of thirty.

They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at six and don't get home until a p. m. It is the interval that kills.

Work gives an appetite for meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives the appetite appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them; it does not know even their names, it simply speaks of them as Old-so-and-so's boys.

Nobody likes them, nobody hates them, the great busy world doesn't even know that they are there.

So find out what you want to be and do, take off your coat and make a dust in the world.

The busier you get into, the sadder will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corner, in the course of a year three hundred and fifty-five precious hours which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences.

If, in addition to wasting an hour each evening, he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus wasted would pay for one or more of the leading periodicals of the country.

Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is only temporary, but positively harmful.

You can't indulge in them without seriously injuring yourself. You acquire idle and wasteful habits which will cling to you with each succeeding year.

You may in after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day.

Be warned, then, in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.—The Working Boy.

With Father Matarin, who has taken up his residence in the Canadian College, Rome, are a brother and a sister. Both are Anglicans, and the former is a clergyman.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA-LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

Old People's Troubles. Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Strengthen the Kidneys and help to make the declining years comfortable.

MISCELLANEOUS. 'Arry—Wot d'yer mean, keepin' me standin' 'bout 'ere like a bloomin' fool? 'Arrie—I can't 'elp the way yer stand, 'Arry.—Punch. Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

SORES GONE. SKIN CLEAN. Mrs. Philip Mitchell, St. Mary's, Ont., says:—"My little boy aged ten, was a complete mass of sores, caused by bad blood. We could find nothing to cure him. Finally I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before half the bottle was gone he began to improve, and by the time the bottle was finished he had not a sore on him."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it. H. L. FULTON. Pleasant Bay, C.B.

ADVICE. Tramp—Can you tell me how I can get some work, sir? The Citizen (smiling)—Yes; buy a bicycle and try to keep it clean.

Mrs. Thos. McCann, Mooresville, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

A RAILWAYMAN'S STORY. Mr. W. Franks, in charge of the Grand Trunk Engine Shop, Port Dover, Ont., says:—"Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of a very bad attack of Kidney Complaint, and Lane Back.

INSTANT RELIEF guaranteed by using MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS. No depressing after-effect. Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other. HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is prompt to relieve and sure to cure coughs, colds, sore throat, pain in the chest, hoarseness, quinsy, etc. Price 25c.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES. To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

There Is a Point. In bicycling building to go below, which means a cheap quality—a risky purchase. We find this proved by the number of CHEAP WHEELS coming in for repairs after a few days run. Buy a reliable wheel.—We have several agencies—Look them over.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

A NURSE'S STORY. Tells how she was cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles. The onerous duties that fall to the lot of a nurse, the worry, care, loss of sleep, irregularity of meals soon tell on the nervous system and undermine the health.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cure Anemia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from impoverished Blood, Rheumatism, Nerves or Weak Heart.

MISSES AND CHILD'S Chocolate Boots Beauties just received at GOFF BROTHERS.

Your Front Hall SPRING SUITS, The "Try-on" Kind.

Satisfaction lurks in every stitch of our characteristic high-grade tailoring. Every garment that leaves our establishment fits to perfection, and reflects credit on the taste of the wearer and the skill of the maker.

All-wool spring suits to order for \$13. Other Suits for \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

NEW SERIES. Calendar for June.

Calendar for June table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat.

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance (Liverpool), The Sun Fire office of Brooklyn, The Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.

SEEDS At Low Prices. Our Seeds Grow. Catalogue on application.

HASZARD & MOORE. ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Cash in Advance, 75c a year.