

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 14

Calendar for April, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3rd, 9h. 20m. evg.
Last Quarter, 11th, 11h. 57m. evg.
New Moon, 18th, 6h. 37m. evg.
First Quarter, 26th, 12h. 15m. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	rise	Set	High Water	After
1	Monday	h. m.	5 38	6 28	10 04	22 10
2	Tuesday	5 38	29 10	38 22	54	
3	Wednesday	34	31 11	08 23	31	
4	Thursday	32	32 11	36 1		
5	Friday	30	33 0	06 12	04	
6	Saturday	28	33 5	04 12	02	
7	Sunday	26	33 8	1 16	12	02
8	Monday	23	37 1	54 13	14	
9	Tuesday	23	38 2	37 13	41	
10	Wednesday	21	40 3	26 14	19	
11	Thursday	19	41 4	23 15	13	
12	Friday	17	42 5	20 16	25	
13	Saturday	15	44 6	17 17	09	
14	Sunday	14	45 7	14 18	36	
15	Monday	12	46 8	11 18	28	
16	Tuesday	10	48 9	8 21	40	
17	Wednesday	8	49 10	5 22	31	
18	Thursday	7	50 10	46 23	29	
19	Friday	6	52 11	25 24	11	
20	Saturday	3	53 11	19 11	56	
21	Sunday	2	54 1	12 12	26	
22	Monday	5	0	5 13	01	
23	Tuesday	4	0	57 2	13	45
24	Wednesday	57	58 4	3 45	14	40
25	Thursday	55	59 4	49 15	53	
26	Friday	54	7	4 55	17	17
27	Saturday	52	2	57 18	43	
28	Sunday	51	4	54 20	04	
29	Monday	49	6	5 21	05	
30	Tuesday	4 48	7	6 19	21	60

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Authentic Information in Regard to the Philippine Islands.

Admiral Dewey, during the month after his victory at Manila and before the arrival of the United States Commissioners, found that he could obtain the most reliable information with regard to the Philippine Islands and the natives from the Jesuit fathers in charge of the observatory at Manila. The Commissioners asked the Jesuits to arrange all the data with reference to the Philippines and allow the United States Government to print them. This is the origin of two volumes (in Spanish) which have just been issued from the Government press in Washington, entitled "El Archipiélago Filipino, being a Collection of Historical, Geographical, Statistical and Scientific Data concerning the Philippine Archipelago, collected by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in charge of the Observatory at Manila."

Of the 1,500 sets of the work (consisting of 2 Vols. and Atlas) thus issued, 500 were reserved by the Government for its own use, and 1,000 were given to Father Algue to be sold for the benefit of the famous observatory at Manila of which he is director. Of these latter, 200 sets will be disposed of by Father Algue from Manila; the remaining 800 sets have been placed for distribution with his agent, JOHN J. WYNN, 27 and 29 West 16th street, New York City.

ETHNOLOGY.

The chapters of the work that treats on ethnology are especially interesting. They show how much the missionaries in the Philippine Islands have studied the character of the inhabitants. There is a thoroughly scientific discussion of the origin of the peoples of the islands, showing how the fundamental part of the race came from the African continent, and the admixture of elements from Japan and China, from Hindustan and Persia, India, and from the South Sea Islands. Something of what has been accomplished for the uplifting of these races can be gathered from the history of Church progress in the islands and also from what has been done for the education of the people.

THE ATLAS.

One of the best proofs of the missionary care for the training of the Filipinos, especially in such things as they are best suited to accomplish, is to be found in the atlas which forms part of the work. All of the maps were drawn and engraved by native Filipinos and the execution of them is of such excellence that they are a source of pleasure even to those who do not ordinarily imbue over such unesthetic artistic productions as maps. The data that formed the basis for the geographical accuracy of these maps were supplied by the Jesuits and certain other missionary religious orders. Their reliability can be best judged from the fact that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has adopted the atlas as the basis for its work in the Philippines. Mr. Henry S. Pritchard, Superintendent of the Coast Survey Bureau at Washington, declares that this set of maps represents the most scientific geography of the Philippine Archipelago that we possess. He says, besides, that it contains a large amount of new and very valuable material. Practically all that we know, for instance, of the interior of the large island of Mindanao, is due to the scientific enthusiasm of the Jesuit missionaries, who have in recent years penetrated into the island and gathered precious information.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The chapters on climatology also have an especial interest. Here Father Algue, S. J., the director of the observatory at Manila, was at home in the work. His own book on hurricanes in the Philippine Islands has made him an authority throughout the world on the meteorology of that part of the Far East. From a series of most careful observations made during the last few years he has succeeded in deducing a set of laws which enable meteorological observatories to tell several days beforehand the approach of one of the severe storms which are so common in the archipelago in certain seasons and always so destructive. A series of cloud appearances has also been worked out including especially the upward and downward movements of clouds, which will enable mariners to have definite warning of the approach of any severe storm long before the storm itself appears on the horizon.

SEISMOLOGY.

The study of the earthquakes of the islands forms another subject of

intense scientific interest. Earth quakes are not infrequent in the Philippines, and an interesting fact is that they are more likely to occur in neighborhoods where there are active volcanoes. The connection between volcanic action and earthquakes has long been assumed. It is well known that earthquakes are local and this is confirmed by the observations made in the Philippines. The fact that the progress of earthquakes is limited and their effect modified by mountain ranges is emphasized by the investigations carried on by the missionaries at various stations in the islands.

MINERALOGY.

Another interesting chapter in the work is devoted to mineralogy. Copper, so important in present-day commerce and industry, is found in reasonable abundance. Silver is very rare and occurs only in connection with certain lead ores which latter, however, are found in a number of localities. Gold is the typical metallic product of the Philippines and it has been found on all of the important islands in quantities that will repay working. It occurs in placers, in veins, and in quartz, and a number of nuggets of pure gold have also been found. Gold in crystals is not an unusual discovery on the island of Cebu.

There is, in a word, in these volumes, the most precious fund of authentic information with regard to things Philippine that could well be collected.

JOHN J. WYNN, 27 and 29 West 16th street, New York.

Interesting Happenings The World Over.

The British War Office having asked for Catholic chaplains for the forces in South Africa, twenty-six priests in the Diocese of Liverpool volunteered their services. Bishop Whitehead has accepted five, whose names have been forwarded to the authorities and who are awaiting instructions.

An original and interesting feature recently added to the columns of the "London Daily Chronicle," and which has attracted much attention, is a series of anniversary quotations, in honor of celebrated men, under the heading, "This is My Birthday" (Shakespeare). On Saturday last the following appropriate passages were chosen for the Holy Father's birthday:

"If his name be George, I'll call him Peter." Shakespeare.

"He doth rely on none: But carries on the stream of his dispose Without observance or respect of any. In will peculiar and in self-admission." Shakespeare.

"O, good old man; how well in thee appears The constant service of the antique world." Shakespeare.

"May he live Longer than I have time to tell his years; Ever beloved, and loving may his rule be!" Shakespeare.

And, when old Time shall lead him to his end, Goodness and he fill up one monument!" Shakespeare.

"Reigns but does not govern."—There.

The Anglican Church, says the "Weekly Register," of London, has to mourn the loss of the Rev. William Bright, D. D., canon of Christ Church and regius professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Oxford. A slight and shrunken figure, shy and nervous in manner, but with a caustic wit among friends and with a gentle piety, he was turned out of a Scotch professorship for finding fault with the Reformation, and retired to the vicarage of Holy Cross, Holywell, only just within the ancient city wall of Oxford. On the promotion of the celebrated Dean Mansel, Mr. Bright, somewhat unexpectedly, succeeded to the vacant canonry and professorship. He was one of the more extreme High Churchmen of his day, and had a unique personal history among them from his holding a university office, while he belonged also to a more liberal sort than that of the old Tractarians. His "History of the First Six Centuries" is painstaking and agreeably written and displays a curious appreciative sympathy with each of the great heresiarchs, which either his kindly temper suggested, or the traditions of Anglicanism might seem to demand.

The death the other day of Monsignor Dabert, Bishop of Perigueux, in the 90th year of his age, removes the doyen of the French Episcopacy, the only member of it who was not nominated by the Third Republic. He was born on September 17, 1811,



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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3rd 1901.

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

The Legislative Session

The Legislative session opened two weeks ago yesterday and in this fortnight very little has been done beyond passing the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech. Tomorrow the House will probably adjourn till Tuesday next. Thus three weeks of the session shall have been consumed in doing what might very well have been accomplished in three days. At the opening of the session, the Leader of the Government, esteeming the result of the general election cause for self gratulation, intimated that with such a business-like Legislature and such a practical Administration the work of legislation would be entered upon at once and vigorously prosecuted. How much sincerity there was in the Premier's declaration is shown in the snail-like pace at which the proceedings have thus far advanced. The Leader of the Government loses no opportunity to praise himself and colleagues for calling the session so early. What does he mean by that; does he consider the 19th of March an early date for calling the Legislature? Is it not a much later date than that at which the House has been accustomed to meet? It is true that the session is some six or seven weeks earlier than last year; but surely last session cannot be regarded as a precedent. Every manly feeling and instinct of a free and independent people was outraged by the time of opening and the initial proceedings of the session of last year. The Peters Government passed an act authorizing the issuing of the public accounts immediately after the close of the financial year, whether the House is in session or not; but here we are three months after the close of the year and the public accounts are not yet tabled. When the Leader of the Opposition asks the Premier about these accounts he is told they are not ready. Owing to the meeting of the month, it is found impossible to have the work done with ordinary help. Whatever little legislation the Government have brought down is so crude and imperfect that not one of their bills will bear ordinary criticism. They have to be set aside for further consideration and clause after clause has to be amended to such an extent that the original in some cases would be scarcely recognizable. In this way time is frittered away and little or nothing is accomplished. For days in succession, the House has not met before twelve o'clock. It adjourns at 1 o'clock and does not meet till after 4 o'clock and adjourns at 6. When it does meet not unfrequently it finds the Government unprepared to go on with any business, and the members simply sit round and look at one another. All this shows that the Government are unprepared to go ahead with the business of the Province; that they are unwilling to go ahead with it, or that they are incapable of going ahead with it. Still we are told the session was not called at the particular time at which members were brought together, in order to avoid the trial of certain election petitions. If not, what was the design of calling it? It does not appear, as we have shown, that it was for the purpose of going ahead with the public business. Now, in all seriousness, this is surely not the way the electors of this Province expect the Government to conduct the public business. It is a scandalous waste of time and money, thus to spend week after week in the Legislature doing little or nothing. Surely there are business men among the Government supporters in the House that cannot approve of such conduct. They do their own business according to business methods, and we must assume they would expect the business of the Province to be conducted in the same way. It is all very well to burrah for the Government and from the house tops to proclaim the greatness of the Liberal party; but coming down to hard facts and conducting the affairs of the Province according to business principles is quite another thing. Now, the point is, are those business men who are in the Legislature for the first time perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the Fairbairn Government are conducting the work of legislation? Are they perfectly satisfied with the energy and economy of time practiced by the Government?

Sessional Notes.

The House did not meet till about half-past four in the afternoon of Monday March 25th. After matters of routine, the tobacco and cigarette bill was advanced a stage, then the debate on the address was resumed. Mr. John McLean was the first speaker. He spoke a short time before six o'clock and continued during the evening sitting. Referring to the prosperity of the country of which we heard so much, he acknowledged that our farmers had received good prices for their pork and had been much benefited in consequence of the prosperous dairying business of last year. In view of this prosperity, of which the Government and their supporters were never done lauding, he hoped the Leader of the Government would be able to announce a large surplus on the transactions of last year. Mr. McLean's references to the death of Queen Victoria were pathetic in the highest degree and were excellently expressed. He was pleased to hear that the Leader of the Government and others express their appreciation of the late Cyrus Shaw. He had known Mr. Shaw from his boy-hood, and he certainly was one of the finest characters with whom he had ever come in contact. He was glad there was prospect that the war in South Africa showed signs of coming to a close, and expressed his pride and pleasure at the splendid account the Canadian contingents had given of themselves. The pleasure consequent on the conduct of our brave boys was somewhat marred by the death of the two Islanders who had fallen; but what more glorious death could they meet than to fall in defence of the Empire! In reference to the question of Agriculture he would not oppose anything that he considered would be of genuine advantage to our farmers. It was his opinion, however, that the stock farm, should be experimental. Nothing, he considered had been of so much benefit to our agriculturists as the lectures of Professor Robertson, who was master of the subject and thoroughly understood the farmers. He was astonished at the paragraph of the speech regarding the delegation to Ottawa. In 1896 and 1897 we were told that the Government would be pressed and submitted to arbitration. Was all this for the purpose of humbugging the electors? Was there no reference to arbitration in the Government's memorial? Was an increase of subsidy all they now were striving for? Was there any hope of obtaining such increase, and would it be sufficient? What is the reason the public accounts for 1900 had not been tabled? The Peters Government passed an act authorizing the presentation of these accounts immediately after the ending of the year, whether the House was in session or not. But here we were in the second week of the session, and in the latter part of March and no public accounts yet presented. This was a rank injustice on the part of the Government. The questions under review could not be intelligently discussed without them. Nothing was more unsatisfactory than the working of the road act; the road machines when properly managed worked fairly well on hills; but on the level or on low lands they were a positive injury. The manner in which the supervisors did their work was little short of outrageous. They did not keep the roads in anything like the repair they should with the amount of money expended by them. The Government speakers had thought proper to drag in the Wise episode and other matters pertaining to a former session of the Legislature. Why was this? The Opposition were justified in concluding the Government, last year, undertook to carry on the business of the Province without a majority in the Legislature. The Government brought on the elections at a most inopportune season and the Leader published a most misleading and disingenuous manifesto. With such tactics as the Leader of the Government and his associates pursued, it was wonderful that any Conservatives were elected. The debt which the Government had on hand was of very large dimensions. On this debt they had, until lately, been paying 5 per cent interest. Now it was reduced to 5 per cent. It was a false and misleading proceeding for the Government to place in receipts money obtained from the sale of debentures. By this means they tried to cover up their deficit for the year 1899, which actually amounted to \$36,918. Mr. McLean completely exposed the duplicity of the Government's shuffling.

regarding the withdrawal of the \$200,000 from Ottawa. It was well known, he pointed out, that the bill authorizing this withdrawal was passed by the Legislative Council, where the Grits had an overwhelming majority. That ought to settle this matter for all time. Mr. McLean's speech was a keen analysis of the Government's conduct and in manner and matter left little to be desired. Dr. Douglass continued the debate on behalf of the Government, and he was followed by Hon. Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers justified, to his own satisfaction, the choice the Leader made of a Commissioner of Agriculture, and contended he had done the right thing in purchasing the two bills for the Government at the prices given. Mr. Matheson followed, on the Opposition side, and his speech was a valuable contribution to the debate. It was logical, incisive and humorous and the Grit arguments went down before it like the uprights in a nine pin alley. He thought the Premier and some of his followers had exhibited not only bad taste, but a spirit of vindictiveness in dragging in dead issues and disinterring political skeletons long since buried. Perhaps, however, the Premier felt obliged to have recourse to some such course, as he must be in some sense a ticket-of-leave Premier, inasmuch as he felt his tactics had not been justified by the people. The people cannot be fooled all the time. They are often slow in their judgments; but in the end their verdict is generally correct. The Premier's election manifesto was a gigantic attempt to hoodwink the electors. This manifesto, he considered one of the most remarkable financial statements ever published by a politician. Indeed it was equal to any prospectus that ever emanated from Wall Street. In this remarkable document a new theory of finance was propounded. According to methods of computation here laid down, the deeper we run in debt, the more wealthy we become; the more money we borrow the larger the surplus. The possibility of such a financial theory are surely unlimited. It was evident that this wonderful statement of the Premier's had made an impression on the people, that the Opposition had not time or opportunity to effect. The surdite Pineau, towards the close of last session, declared that the Premier's financial manipulations had captured him when he said: "The thing that converted me is the fact that the Premier has a surplus." A surplus is a grand thing, even if it be only on paper, and it is not wonderful that the Premier's exhibit of a surplus beguiled ordinary mortals, when even such a colossus as Pineau was misled. Referring to agriculture, he said it was all very well to "disseminate valuable information." But what our farmers needed more than anything else was to see some of the numerous theories put into practical operation and to know the results. With this end in view, he should be pleased to see the Government Farm superintended by a competent man. The argument that a business man was better adapted for the head of the agricultural department than a farmer, was in the highest degree amusing. The argument advanced was that a business man in that office had no prejudices in regard to farming. Reasoning in the same way, it would be better to place at the head of a railway, a man who knows nothing about railroading, and who has no prejudices respecting the business. From this line of argument we must conclude that a business man, inasmuch as he has no prejudices regarding breeds of cattle, for instance, is better qualified to purchase cattle for the improvement of our herds. Following these lines, our Commissioner of Agriculture would have glorious possibilities, should he be induced by some enterprising farmer in Quebec or Ontario to purchase a pair of large working oxen. Mr. Matheson thanked the Leader of the Government and other members of the House for their kindly remarks regarding the late Mr. Shaw. His own tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman was particularly pathetic and appropriate. He pointed out that it might be truly said of the late Cyrus Shaw that the nearer you came to his home the higher you found the appreciation of his merits. Mr. Matheson's speech was first class. The debate was continued on behalf of the Government, by Messrs. Hughes and Wheat and was adjourned by Hon. Mr. Cumiskey. The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Cumiskey finished his speech on the address. He was followed by Hon. Mr. McLeod, and the debate was concluded by Mr. Palmer. The House then went into committee on the address, which was reported back agreed. The House then adjourned. On Wednesday the forenoon session was occupied with consideration of an address to His Majesty, the King. The Leader of the Government moved the adoption of the address which was eloquently seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. The address is as follows: To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty to express the profound sympathy felt by this House and by the loyal people of this province with Your Majesty, and all the other members of the Royal Family, at the irreparable loss sustained by you and them in the death of our late Beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria. In common with our fellow subjects in all parts of the British Empire we mourn deeply the death of our revered Queen, under whose wise and beneficent rule our Province and Dominion have reached their present prosperity; and we earnestly pray that Almighty God may abundantly comfort Your Majesty and the Royal Family in your poignant grief. With feelings different but very deep and sincere, we now hail your Majesty's accession to the Throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and Throne, and to express our fervent conviction that under Your Majesty's gracious rule the prestige of our great Empire abroad and the welfare and happiness of Your Majesty's subjects at home will be fully sustained and advanced. To His Honor the Honourable Peter Adolphus McIntyre, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in Parliament convened, having agreed to an address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained in the death of our late Beloved Queen, and congratulating His Majesty upon his accession to the Throne, humbly request that Your Honor will be pleased to forward the same to His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to His Majesty. The afternoon session of Wednesday was occupied with the consideration of a bill to be entitled an act respecting the use of tobacco by minors. The bill evoked much discussion and many amendments to different clauses were introduced. Beyond matters of routine, the first reading of one or two private bills and some consideration to a Government bill to amend an act to impose certain taxes on certain companies and associations and brewers, very little business was done in the House on Thursday. After routine proceedings on Friday, some questions were asked by different members regarding public works and other matters. The Leader of the Government then moved the House into committee of the whole on a bill respecting certain public departments. The bill refers particularly to searches and transfers of crown lands in the office of the Registry of Deeds. After considerable discussion the committee reported progress, in order to afford time to look into the bill and improve it. The House then adjourned till Monday afternoon. The time for receiving estimates in E. W. Taylor's P. E. I. census competition is extended to April 15th or until further notice. Send him your dollar, get your dollar's worth and in addition make an estimate of what you think the population will be. The nearest estimators will receive a prize, the first being a gold watch valued at \$100. Ap 3-2i Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Close of Debate. Even Bourassa has to condemn the Government's Inconsistency. Nothing for the Farmer. MONK TO THE FRONT. OTTAWA, March 30. The debate which closed yesterday morning brought out in a striking manner the weather-cock character of the government and the blotched and mottled condition of the Liberal party. Nobody knows what it means, and it is very doubtful if the Cabinet does. Here was Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring for a revenue tariff, forgetting what the tariff is, forgetting what the Finance Minister himself says, so that the voice of the voice of Jacob and the hands of the hands of Esau. NOTHING WASTED FOR THE FARMER. If there was one thing promised before the election of 1896 by these Liberal statesmen, foremost above all was that they would do something special for the farmer, but on Monday night of this week, one of the supporters of the government from the west got up and said he was dissatisfied with the tariff because it was far too high, and Mr. Richardson said that the farmers of the west had been led to expect that the duty would be taken off agricultural implements and coal oil, but that they had been disappointed. The members of the government vary amongst themselves. But the Liberal party, their utterances clatter and clash and differ, and so it is impossible to say whether the ministerial party is a free trade party or whether it is a free trade-revenue-tariff-protectorial party. By taking the duty off corn, a breeder like the Minister of Agriculture gets some advantage, but the market of the Ontario farmer and the Northwest farmer for their coarse grains is injured. COAL OIL. Can there be any excuse for their keeping up the duty on coal oil, when it has ceased to be a Canadian industry, in consequence of the action of these men now in power. POLITICAL DEGRADATION. Sir Richard Cartwright's revelation of himself has shed a horrible light on the morality of the government. So horrible that the Montreal Witness, an independent Liberal paper, gibbets him for his falsehood and tergiversation, and the Huntington Clearer, a Liberal paper, after describing his speech says: "The infamy of deceiving not Liberals alone but the country at large, rests upon a special force on the head of this old man who has exchanged the high honor awarded to those who are true to their word for general contempt." But there are other kinds of degradation. On Monday night, Mr. Walter Scott, member for Western Assiniboia, by the grace of Sifton and violence and corruption, took part in the Budget debate, when even the Liberal benches were deserted. How did any constituency elect such a man? How could a constituency have put such a man in Mr. Davin's place? The Ottawa Citizen the next day headed its reportorial column: "Mr. Davin's successor makes a speech, and such a speech." How this man got to parliament was however revealed in the despatches the day before, which told how in one place Mr. Davin's supporters were arrested and fined, and kept in duration during the day of election, and how Mr. Scott got a majority of seventy-six, where there were never more than thirty-four votes before. The Chief Justice of the Territories (Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson), has quashed the conviction, and now it is in order to prosecute the man? How could a constituency have put such a man in Mr. Davin's place? THE LEADER AND SOCIETY. Society is a power in all countries, and a politician or leader cannot afford to ignore it, though he need not do so as a dancing-master. It is a very important thing that the wife of a political leader should be an able woman, fit to take a leading social place, and have no nonsense about her; not put on too many frills and flounces. Mrs. McKee was one of the most successful political women we have had in Ottawa, because she was sincere and sensible. Mrs. Borden, the wife of the leader of the opposition had an "at home" this week, and it is quite clear she is a gifted and charming woman, dignified and sensible—who will be representative of the best womanhood in Canada. THE COOK CHARGES. H. H. Cook charged that the Government was ready to make him Senator, but wanted \$10,000 for it. All parties concerned had to be very cautious, because to traffic in offices was the game between. Cook swears that M. C. Cameron offered him the Senatorship for \$10,000, and showed him a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright saying, "Surely Cook would do something." He also swears that Preston—that saint of crookedness—offered him the Senatorship for \$10,000. Cook's evidence was unshaken—the Honorable Mr. Bright confirmed it. Sir Richard Cartwright's evidence showed there had been negotiations. He wanted Cook to get the Senatorship. Sutherland was against it. That speaks volumes. Sutherland represents the Machine. Why was he against it? Sir Richard knew. Preston's evidence was something awful. He said he had not offered the Senatorship to Cook, but Cook wanted to buy it, and he begged Cook to do nothing so naughty. It would spoil everything with a proper government if he were to offer money. "Billy Paterson," Sir Wilfrid Laurier's skirts are clean in this matter, and he dare not, by duty to his Majesty and the country and public life and himself, is to have the names of Cartwright and Paterson etched from the list of Privy Counsellors. BORDEN AND MONK. The leader of the opposition for Que-

bec is a man of fine presence; tall, dark hair, florid complexion, blue eyes, a refined musical voice. He is not merely a gentleman in manner, but a man with a high sense of honor, and he and his leader, Mr. Borden, make a strong team. Mr. Paterson the Minister of Customs was constrained to acknowledge what Mr. Borden had done in the short time he has been leading the House—it is something Laurier was not able to do in the whole of five sessions, namely, give dignity to debate. It is a strange thing, and yet not strange, for to be weak is miserable, doing or suffering or leading the House of Commons, and Laurier is weak. I was going to say it was strange that the advent of Laurier—a man of refinement—to power was the signal for the degradation of debate. He either contemplated or was too feeble to repress such disgraceful conduct on the part of his friends in the sessions of 1897-8, as never before disgraced parliament. By '99 some members of the opposition had taken them in hand and tamed down the boorish wildness and calculated misconduct. But now since Borden has led in opposition, a tone has been given to the Commons which the leader of the house was never able to impart. MONK'S SPEECH. Was really an able effort. He set out by a glance at the discordant cries of conflicting utterance from the ministerial benches, increase of expenditure over \$7,000,000; increase in expenditures by over \$4,000,000. On the articles imported under the preference Canada losing \$2,000,000 annually. The consumer got no benefit, the mass of the English people got no benefit. It went to the surplus of \$5,000,000 nobody took stock in. The day after the budget the boys selling the Montreal Herald, which has received \$30,000 for printing, were shouting that a picture of Fielding, the Finance Minister would be "given away" with the Herald. Who pays for this? Spent during 1900.....\$3,844,510 Receipts ".....51,000,000 Deficit.....\$ 2,844,510 But by taking \$9,742,187 of the expenditure and saying we will not call it "expenditure," we will charge it to Capital account, by juggling bookkeeping a deficit of \$2,848,510 is changed into a surplus of \$8,000,000! Mr. Monk dealt with Yukon mismanagement and the fearful blundering of the Immigration Department in crowding in such immigrants as Doukobors and Gallicians. He scored the Government that with their opportunities, with a vast revenue they had not done anything to solve the transportation problem. LEASING FURNACE. Referring to the comparison made by the Minister of Customs of the rate of duty in 1896 and 1900 Dr. Spronle in the course of an able speech recalled how when a man said: "Figures can't lie," his opponent retorted: "No; but I can say figures." Mr. Paterson said the duty on imports was 23 per cent. higher in 1896 than in 1900. What is the good of this unless the prices are lowered to the consumer? But the fair comparison was between the last four years his party was in power with the last four years of the Liberal administration. per cent. of customs taxation 1896-8.....17.445 1897-1900.....17.1253501,000 a difference of 32-100ths of 1 per cent. A REVENUE TARIFF. One of the best points in Mr. Spronle's speech was his defining what a revenue tariff is. This was necessary because of the unflattering declaration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that we have a revenue tariff. Perry the great free trader said: "While revenue taxes select by preference things wholly imported, protectorial taxes are placed on such foreign goods as are also and especially made at home," and he goes on properly to say that under a revenue tariff tea and coffee are the best things to tax. Mr. Spronle then went over the items in the tariff today and in 1896, and showed that the duties have remained practically the same—thus exposing the hypocrisy of Laurier and Cartwright and their boundless faith in the gullibility of the people whom it is their profession to humbug. He made a strong appeal for helping best-root sugar manufacture. SPEECHES GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT. Continued the debate on Thursday, Mr. Kendry telling how the preference was closing up the Woolen factories, and even Bourassa finding himself constrained to denounce the Government for its inconsistency and its faithlessness to its pledges to give a revenue tariff and reduce taxation. The division took place at 4.20 a. m., on Friday morning. Mr. Calvin, the member for Frontenac, voted against Mr. Borden's amendment, so that the figures stood: For.....64 Against.....118 Majority.....54 On the main motion of the Government, on which Mr. Calvin voted with the opposition: For.....117 Against.....65 This is the normal majority. 52 But as their majority in Quebec is 68, it follows that there is throughout the country, outside of Quebec, a majority against them in this house of six. High Pressure Days. Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands on the intellect, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the pressure is effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of the brain, and in extreme nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days. Minard's Liniment relieves Distemper.

There Is No Mill In The Land

Whose product is worthy and famous, that is not represented in our colossal suit stock for men and boys this spring. We buy from every fabric maker whose goods we know give satisfaction to the consumer—but we worship no idol of clay.

We do not pay homage and a big price simply for a name. Therefore when we offer

Standard Makes of Clothing

SUCH AS Royal Brand



Fit-Reform

You Can Depend on it

That the price as well as the excellence of these suits will be attractive to you.

If you want a nice Spring Suit you must see our enormous collection for men and boys—Suits in Chevoits, Scotch and Irish Serges and Tweeds, English Worsteds, too, at popular prices.

Royal Brand Suits

With price sewn in pockets, \$8, \$10, \$12.

Fit-Reform Suits

With price sewn in pocket, \$10, \$12, \$15.

All our suits are ready in a minute, and they have the best custom made exclusiveness and finish at half the custom price. Tall men, short men, big men, little men, fitted at our big rooms. Rightly made ready made is as good as best tailormade. Don't go anywhere else, there's none better, how could there be?

PROWSE BROS., Wholesale and Retail.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

WATCHES. WALTHAM

WATCHES ARE UNEXCELLED FOR TIME-KEEPING. RINGS WEDDING—Carved band and a fine variety of gem set.

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

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

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

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled. E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

The greatest pain cure. Used externally cures rheumatism, swellings, pains, bruises, stiffness, pain and soreness of every description.

OUR LADY'S TEARS.

By ELIZA ALLEN STARR. Three beads, In pity for those tears Our Lady shed Upon her dear Son, dead!

Treasure Island

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. PART VI. CAPTAIN SILVER

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The next morning we fell early to work, for the transportation of this mass of gold near a mile by land to the beach, and thence three miles by boat to the "Hispaniola," was a considerable task for so small a number of workmen.

Therefore the work was pushed on briskly. Gray and Ben Gunn came and went with the boat, while the rest during their absence piled treasure on the beach.

It was a strange collection, like Billy Bones's hoard, but of a diversity of objects, but so much larger and so much more varied that I think I never had more pleasure than in sorting them.

By day after day this work went on; by every evening a fortune had been stowed aboard, but there was another fortune waiting for the morrow; and all this time we heard nothing of the three surviving mutineers.

At last—I think it was on the third night—the doctor and I were strolling on the shoulder of the hill where it overlooks the lowlands of the isle, when, from out of the thick darkness below, the wind brought us a noise between shrieking and singing.

"Heaven forgive them," said the doctor; "tis the mutineers!" "All drunk, sir," struck in the voice of Silver from behind us.

Silver, I should say, was allowed his entire liberty, and, in spite of daily rebuffs, seemed to regard himself once more as quite a privileged and friendly dependant.

be very wrong," quoth Silver. "You would lose your precious life, and you may lay to that. I'm on your side now, hand and glove; and I shouldn't wish for to see the party weakened, let alone yourself, seeing as I know what I owe you."

Well, that was about the last news we had of the three pirates. Only once we heard a gunshot a great way off, and supposed them to be hunting. A council was held, and it was decided that we must desert them on the island—to the huge glee, I must say, of Ben Gunn, and with the strong approval of Gray.

That was about our last doing on the island. Before that we had got the last treasure stowed, and had shipped enough water and the remainder of the goat meat, in case of any distress; and at last, one fine morning, we weighed anchor, which was about all that we could manage, and stood-out of North Inlet, the same colors flying that the captain had flown and fought under at the palisade.

The three fellows must have been watching us closer, than we thought for, as we soon had proved. For, coming through the narrows, we had to lie very near the southern point, and there we saw all three of them kneeling together on a spit of sand, with their arms raised in supplication. It went to all our hearts, I think, to leave them in that wretched state; but we could not risk another mutiny; and to take them home for the gibbet would have been a cruel sort of kindness.

At last, seeing the ship still bore on her course, and was now swiftly drawing out of ear-shot, one of them—I know not which it was—leaped to his feet with a hoarse cry, whipped his musket to his shoulder, and sent a shot whistling over Silver's head and through the mainsail.

After that, we kept under cover of the bulwarks, and when next I looked out they had disappeared from the spit, and the spit itself had almost melted out of the growing distance.

It was just at sundown when we cast anchor in a most beautiful landlocked gulf, and were immediately surrounded by shore-boats full of negroes, and Mexican Indians and half-bloods, selling fruits and vegetables, and offering to dive for bits of money.

Here they met the captain of an English man-of-war, fell in talk with him, went on board his ship, and, in short, had no agreeable time, that day was breaking when we came alongside the "Hispaniola."

Bon Gunn was on deck alone, and, as soon as we came on board, he began, with wonderful contortions, to make us a confession.

As soon as we came on board, he began, with wonderful contortions, to make us a confession. The maroon had convived at his escape in a shore-boat some hours ago, and he now assured us he had only done so to preserve our lives, which would certainly have been forfeited if "that man" with the one flag had stayed aboard.

The colored rain that fell a few days in various parts of Germany, the same phenomenon having been observed several days earlier in Italy, is of course, described by scientific men as the presence of dust in the air, whose particles, commingling with the rain drops, destroyed their limpidity.

This dust may have been carried for great distances. It is thought, for example, that the colored rain in southern Italy may be due to dust blown across the Mediterranean from the Sahara; and some of the scientific men of Hamburg believe that the phenomenon in various parts of Germany may be due to a volcanic eruption in Iceland.

The bar silver and the arms still lie, for all that I know, where Flint buried them; and certainly they shall lie there for me. Oxen and wain-ropes would not bring me back again to that accursed island; and the worst dreams that ever I have are when I hear the surf booming about its coasts, or start upright in bed, with the sharp voice of Captain Flint still ringing in my ears: "Pieces of eight! pieces of eight!"

Extract from an Article on Temperance Legislation in England. (By Justin McCarthy.) * * * I could name several men who are members of the House of Lords at present, and who have acquired that dignified position merely because they or their fathers were successful manufacturers of intoxicating liquors and, having acquired vast fortunes by that industry, made lavish public expenditure of money in the patronage of popular charities, and thus advertised themselves as public benefactors.

The liquor trade is an organization of immense importance in all Parliamentary contests, for the public-house keeper is, in the vast majority of cases, a mere dependent on the brewer or the distiller, and has to bestow his vote according to the direction given to him by his master.

Now the powerful brewers and distillers are generally on the Tory side of politics, and the present government has therefore a good deal to thank them for. The late Liberal government owed its overthrow mainly to the trade hostility which was created by the earnest efforts of Sir William Harcourt, to introduce a scheme of legislation which would have interfered with the profits of the liquor trade.

Lord Peel, who, as I have said, was president of the Commission to inquire into the whole subject, drew up with his own hand a minority report, as it was called—a report embodying the views and recommendations of those members of the Commission who thought with him. There was nothing extravagant or even immoderate, there was nothing impracticable or fanciful in the recommendations of Lord Peel. He is not a fanatical teetotal; he is, in fact, not a teetotaler at all, and is not the man to indulge in any hope of making everybody sober by act of Parliament; but he is a man of earnest purpose, of great intellect, and of comprehensive practical knowledge, and he has long been convinced that our legislative way of dealing with drink traffic is doing all that legislation can do to make us a drunken people by act of Parliament.

His object is to bring about a system of legislation which shall discourage and not encourage drunkenness, which shall put difficulties in the way of the drunkard and of those who tempt him to spend his money in drink, which shall prevent the sale of drink to children, and shall declare it a perfunctory responsibility for a public-housekeeper to make his place of business a source

to the neighborhood. Of late the campaign in South Africa and the troubles in China have absorbed public attention, and it would not have been easy to get a hearing for any mere project of domestic reform, for any project which had only to do with the health, the happiness and the lives of the population here at home.

Now, however, the great conference of Manchester has decided that energetic action is to be taken at once, and we may, therefore, expect that the present session of Parliament will see a resolute effort made by the reforming party to force the whole subject on the attention of the Government. Perhaps I need hardly tell my American readers that Lord Peel is the son of the great Sir Robert Peel one of the foremost statesmen and Parliamentary orators who made illustrious the reign of Queen Victoria—Justin McCarthy, in the Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In cases of Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Faint and Dizzy spells, Tobacco Heart, Whiskey Nerves, General Debility, etc., use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

While Lord Roberts is 67 years old Alexander the Great died at 33. Hannibal was most successful at 31. Caesar won Pharsala at 48. Napoleon at the height of his power was 40. Wellington won Waterloo at 46. Washington was commander in chief at 43. Grant was 43 when Lee surrendered, and Lee was 58. Sheridan was famous at 34.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. A STUMPER FOR THE M. D. Maid (to absentminded invalid)—The doctor is here, sir. Absentminded Invalid—Just you tell him I am not able to see any one today.

Dear Sirs.—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years. I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured. It gives me great pleasure to recommend it, and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine. ROBERT ROSS. Sherbrooke.

RETORT CYNICAL. "Morning paper, sir" sang out the newsboy, "One penny, sir."

"Here's threepence, boy," replied the facetious customer. "Keep the twopence. Buy a cake of soap with it and give your face a washing."

The newsboy handed back the money with great dignity. "Keep the change yourself, sir," he said, "and use it to buy a book on etiquette, sir."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians. CONSIDERED AS REAL ESTATE. "How do I know," demanded the woman whom he had asked for charity, "that you're not a thievish vagabond instead of a poor man out of work?"

"How do I know you've got a clear title even to those old dirty clothes you have on?" "Ma'am," mournfully asked Tufford Knutt, "don't these clothes look as if I'd had 21 years' undisputed possession of 'em?"

FORCE OF HABIT. Mrs. Nags—If I should hear a burglar getting in the house, I don't know what I should do.

Nags (confidently)—Oh, you would probably scream out, "Don't forget to wipe your feet!" my dear, and scare him off.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. More than one Woman

Who has been cured of headache and kidney trouble by the use of Doan's Pills has written us as follows: Mrs. Wm. Bishop, Palmyra, Ont., writes: I have used Doan's Pills for lame back and know they are an excellent pill, as two boxes completely cured me.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS ARE A SURE CURE FOR

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Energy, Brain Fog, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Melancholia, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Anemia, General Debility, and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price, 50c. per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at drug-gists, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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LAXA LIVER PILLS

Those who have used Laxa-Liver Pills say they have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Bloating, Dyspepsia, Colic, Tenesmus, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash or any disease or disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Mrs. George Williams, Fairfield Plains, Ont., writes as follows: "As there are so many other medicines offered for sale in substitution for Laxa-Liver Pills I am particular to get the genuine, as they far surpass anything else for regulating the bowels and correcting stomach disorders."

Laxa-Liver Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripes, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

When James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye travelled together, giving a joint entertainment, the humorist had great fun with the poet. Once in introducing Riley and himself to an audience, Nye remarked: "I will appear first, and speak until I get tired; then Mr. Riley will succeed me and read from his own words until you get tired."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. HOW FINE W'ED BE. "Oh, was some power the giftie gie us To see oursel's as itheers see us!" Or, better still, make itheers swells To see us as we see oursel's.

Work While You Sleep. If you take a Laxa-Liver Pill tonight, before retiring, it will work while you sleep without a grip or pain, curing Bloating, Constipation, Dyspepsia and sick Headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

"I tell you," said the village wit during a serious discussion of life to the circle of worthies in the grocery store. "I tell you, a man is just what he eats. Now, you take a man who!"

"Say, Bill," interrupted Mr. Medgergrass, "where do you buy all your chestnuts?"

Spring Medicine. As a spring medicine Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal. It tones up the system and removes all impurities from the blood, and takes away that tired, weary feeling so prevalent in the spring.

Doan's Kidney Pills act on the kidney, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak backs, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, Bright's disease and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

THE PRIEST TURNED THE JOKE. They tell a story of one Father O'Shea, a country priest noted for his quick wit. One of his Presbyterian friends was fond of having a joke with him. They met one day at the post office, where there was quite a crowd waiting for the distribution of the mail which had just arrived.

"Nice day, Father O'Shea," said the man. "It is a nice day, indeed, sir," replied the priest. "I suppose you read the news of the queer doings down in Texas?" said the joker interrogatively.

"I did not," replied Father O'Shea. "What is going on down there?" "They're hanging all the priests and jackasses in the state," replied the joker. "Well, Well," commented the priest, "it's lucky for us, isn't it, that you and I are not down there?"

HI! HI! Take a Trip To China-Town OR IN PLAIN LANGUAGE TO COLWILL'S CROCKERY STORE

Where you can get everything in Chinaware or Crockery at the greatest saving price to yourself. Our aim is always to satisfy, so when you want Crockery don't forget.

W. P. Colwill's, Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

48 Cents

Is all we ask for the

Hercules' Unlaundried White Shirt

Best value on the market. When buying a White Shirt see that it has a reinforced bosom and continuous facings on back and sleeves. Ours have. There is no better made Shirt offered for 75 cents. Our price 48 cts.

D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Charlottetown.

GARRIAGES! FOR THE BABY

Our first shipment of twenty carriages are here.

SEE THEM!

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Just a Word!

Spring will soon be here, and you may be making a change in your cooking stove. If so, and you want the best cooking and baking stove in existence buy

The Highland Range. (MADE IN BOSTON.)

Fennell & Chandler FREE

Lenten Season

Boneless Fish in 30 lb boxes, Boneless Codfish (pure) in 30 lb boxes. Shredded Codfish in small packages. Dry Table Codfish, Extra choice. Canned Salmon B.C. Canned Salmon P. E. I. Canned Pinnan Haddies. Canned Scallops. Canned clams. Canned Mackerel. Canned Shrimps. Canned Lobster at

BEER -AND- GOFF'S

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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