

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 26

Calendar for June, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 8th, 2h. 8m. a. m.
First Quarter, 16th, 2h. 34m. a. m.
Full Moon, 23rd, 10h. 8m. a. m.
Third Quarter, 30th, 0h. 33m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water
1 Thursday	4 10	4 21	5 15	5 15	5 15
2 Friday	4 10	4 46	6 04	6 04	6 04
3 Saturday	4 10	5 11	6 53	6 53	6 53
4 Sunday	4 10	5 38	7 41	7 41	7 41
5 Monday	4 10	6 06	8 29	8 29	8 29
6 Tuesday	4 10	6 34	9 16	9 16	9 16
7 Wednesday	4 10	7 02	10 03	10 03	10 03
8 Thursday	4 10	7 30	10 50	10 50	10 50
9 Friday	4 10	7 58	11 37	11 37	11 37
10 Saturday	4 10	8 26	12 24	12 24	12 24
11 Sunday	4 10	8 54	1 11	1 11	1 11
12 Monday	4 10	9 22	1 58	1 58	1 58
13 Tuesday	4 10	9 50	2 45	2 45	2 45
14 Wednesday	4 10	10 18	3 32	3 32	3 32
15 Thursday	4 10	10 46	4 19	4 19	4 19
16 Friday	4 10	11 14	5 06	5 06	5 06
17 Saturday	4 10	11 42	5 53	5 53	5 53
18 Sunday	4 10	12 10	6 40	6 40	6 40
19 Monday	4 10	12 38	7 27	7 27	7 27
20 Tuesday	4 10	1 06	8 14	8 14	8 14
21 Wednesday	4 10	1 34	9 01	9 01	9 01
22 Thursday	4 10	2 02	9 88	9 88	9 88
23 Friday	4 10	2 30	9 85	9 85	9 85
24 Saturday	4 10	2 58	10 72	10 72	10 72
25 Sunday	4 10	3 26	10 59	10 59	10 59
26 Monday	4 10	3 54	11 46	11 46	11 46
27 Tuesday	4 10	4 22	12 33	12 33	12 33
28 Wednesday	4 10	4 50	1 20	1 20	1 20
29 Thursday	4 10	5 18	2 7	2 7	2 7
30 Friday	4 10	5 46	2 54	2 54	2 54

Croquet SETS!

50 FIFTY SETS Just Received.

4 Balls, 6 Balls, 8 Balls.

BIG VALUE

Croquet Set FOR ONLY 90 CENTS.

Geo. Carter & Co. IMPORTERS.

Our Big Discount Sale

Still continues. Every day shrewd buyers come in, look over our stock, ask prices, make their purchases, and go away fully satisfied that their money is well spent.

Bargains In All Lines.

It is a Parlour Suite, Bedroom Suite, or Dining or Kitchen Furniture you require, you will find our regular prices very low, and remember we will give

Big Discounts for Cash.

John Newson

CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly. August 3, 1898-6m



Our Watches FOR LADIES

Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES

Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

Watches from \$6.00 to \$100

Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE

suitable for presents.

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

E. W. Taylor,

Cameron Block, City.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, The Sun Fire office of London, The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

\$4 TROUSERS

Black Cashmere Stripes.

Worsted Trousering, Tweed Trousering.

Everybody should see these SNAPS.

\$4 TROUSERS.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

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Where your money accomplishes more than elsewhere. We've built up a large business by winning and retaining public confidence. We secured this confidence by giving the public indisputable values. No trouble for us to meet any clearance prices quoted. Our stock is going out with a rush, evidencing the values we offer.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

EDDY'S

"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200s
do do do 100s
"VICTORIA" do do 65s
"LITTLE COMET" do do
The finest in the world. No Brimstone.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
Hull, P. Q.

R U Interested

Good Clothing AT Reasonable Prices!

We have strong claims to your attention, when you contemplate to purchase A SUIT OR OVERCOAT. With a large, choice selection of Suitings, Trousers and Overcoatings, with Mr. Sixtus McLellan as Cutter, and the best staff of workmen on P. E. Island, for good solid tailoring we can't be beat.

Our Furnishing Department.

See our new Shirts, also Cuffs, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves and Handkerchiefs. See our new Shirts for workmen, Sweaters, Hose and Underclothing.

GORDON & McLELLAN, MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

Universal Jubilee of the Holy Year.

Bull of Promulgation.

LEO, BISHOP, SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD.

To all the Faithful of Christ who shall read these Letters Health and Apostolic Benediction.

As the present century, almost the full length of which has been by God's goodness covered by Our own life, is now hastening to its close, we have gladly determined, in accordance with the custom of Our predecessors, to pass a decree which may be a source of salvation to Christian people, and may, as it were, mark the last step of the solicitude with which We have exercised the supreme Pontificate. We refer to the Great Jubilee, long ago made a part of Christian custom and sanctioned by the forethought of our predecessors. Handed down to us from our fathers it has come to be called the Holy Year, on account of the extraordinary sacred ceremonies with which it is accustomed to be celebrated, but especially because it affords more abundant help for the correction of morals, and for that renewal of mind and heart which leads to holiness. We ourselves were witness in Our Youth how helpful to salvation was the last Jubilee decreed in solemn form during the Pontificate of Leo XII. at a time when Rome was the greatest and safest theatre for a public act of religion. We remember, and we even yet seem to see in Our mind's eye the crowds of pilgrims, the multitude who, in processional order, went from church to church—the holiest in Christendom, the apostolic men who preached in the public streets, the most sacred places in the city resounding with the praises of God, and the Pontiff with his college of Cardinals setting an example of piety and charity before the eyes of all. From the memory of those times the mind is recalled with some bitterness to the sad reality of the present day. For demonstrations of which We speak, and which, when carried out without hindrance, in the full light of the day, are accustomed wonderfully to foster and arouse the piety of the people, there is now, in the changed state of Rome, either no opportunity of organizing, or the permission depends on a will other than Our own.

THE NEED FOR PRAYER.

Nevertheless, We trust that God, Who helps all good designs, will vouchsafe a prosperous and inconspicuous course to this Our design, which We have undertaken for His honor and glory. For whether by Our efforts put as many men as may be in possession of the glory everlasting, and that we may to this end apply to the diseases that afflict the souls of men those remedies which Jesus Christ has wished should be in Our hands to dispense. Not only does Our Apostolic charge call for this action from us, but the very circumstances of Our time seem also to demand it. Not that our age is sterile in good works and Christian glory; on the contrary, by God's help, splendid examples abound, nor is there any kind of virtue, however high or arduous it may be, in which we do not see many souls excelling; for the Christian religion has a certain divinely implanted force, inexhaustible and ever active, which arouses and fosters goodness. But, looking around, a man turns to the other side, and oh! the darkness, the error and the mighty multitude of those rushing to endless ruin! We are especially troubled with sadness as often as We think of the great number of Christian people who, captivated by a false license in thought and judgment, and eagerly draining the poison of false doctrine, daily squander the great gift of divine faith. It is from this that comes the distaste for the Christian life and the widespread lapse of morality; hence, too, that eager and insatiable appetite for the things which strike the senses, and all the thoughts and pre-occupations which, turned from God, are fixed on the things of earth alone. It can scarcely be estimated what ruin has already issued from this dark source and invaded the principles upon which states are founded. For the spirit of revolt so widely spread, the stormy outbreaks of popular discontent, the perils that no one can foresee, and the crimes of tragic horror are discerned, by those who look to their consciences, to be nothing else than a sort of lawless and unbridled endeavor to gain and enjoy the things of this world. It is therefore a matter of private and public benefit to admonish men of their duty, to rouse their hearts, sunk in lethargy, and to recall to the thought of their salvation all those who, lost by honor, rashly run the risk of perishing and of losing, through

carelessness of pride, the heavenly and unchangeable happiness for which alone we were born. This is the great object of the devotion of the Holy Year. During its months our Holy Mother, the Church, mindful alone of mercy and forgiveness, strives with all her zeal and strength to turn the minds of men to better things, and that penitence, the great source of amendment of life, may wash out the faults which each one has committed. With this object in view, multiplying her prayers and increasing her devotion, she endeavors to appease the outraged divinity of God, and to call down from heaven an abundance of divine blessings. Throwing wide open the treasures of grace the dispensing of which has been entrusted to her, she calls all Christian people to the hope of pardon, in order that she may vanquish the most unwilling by her abounding and indulgent love. And so, please God, from all this what rich and timely blessings may we not expect!

THE SOLEMN HOMAGE.

The opportuneness of the matter is increased by certain extraordinary ceremonies, news of which has already, we think, spread abroad, for the consecration in some sort of the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. We refer to the solemn homage which is to be paid all the world over on the confines of two centuries to Jesus Christ Our Saviour. Willingly have We praised and approved of their designs formed in this regard by the piety of private persons, for what could be more holy or more salutary? All that the human race can desire, love, hope for, and seek, all is in the only-begotten Son of God, for He is our Salvation, our Life, and our Resurrection. To wish to leave Him is to will our utter perishing forever. Wherefore though the voice of adoration, praise, honor and thanksgiving which are due to Our Lord Jesus Christ is never silent, but is ever heard in every place—nevertheless no thanks, no honour can be so great that more and greater are not due to Him. Besides, are the men of unmindful and thankless hearts who are accustomed to repay their Saviour's love with injuries, few in number at the present time? At any rate the evidence of a wicked and ungrateful disposition. And what are we to say of our age having seen the renewal more than once of the awful heresy of Arius concerning the divinity of Jesus? Well, therefore, have you done who by this new and splendid design have given to the piety of the people an incentive which ought to be carried out in such a way that nothing may befall to hinder the course of the Jubilee and its appointed solemnities. This forthcoming manifestation of the part of Catholics of their faith and piety will also have the further object of expressing their detestation of the impieties which have been uttered or perpetrated during our time, and of making reparation for the insults offered to the sacred divinity of Jesus Christ, especially those committed in public. And now, if we are really in earnest, the form of satisfaction most to be desired, and at the same time the most real and manifest and the most plainly marked as genuine is true repentance for sin, and then, having implored peace and pardon of God, to fulfil with greater zeal the duties necessary to virtue, or to resume those that have been neglected. And since the Holy Year offers such favorable opportunities for this object as we pointed out at the outset, it is equally clear that it is desirable and even necessary that all Christian people should gird themselves for the task full of hope and courage. Wherefore, with eyes raised to heaven and with heartfelt prayers to God, Who is rich in mercy that He would graciously vouchsafe to hear Our petitions and favour Our enterprise, to enlighten men's minds by His power and to move their hearts in accordance with His goodness; following in the footsteps of the Roman Pontiff, Our Predecessors, and with the assent of Our Venerable Brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, by this letter, in virtue of the authority of Almighty God, of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and our own, We order and promulgate, and will that it should be regarded as ordered and promulgated, a great and Universal Jubilee in this Holy City, beginning from the first Vespers on Christmas Day in the year 1899, and ending with the first Vespers of Christmas Day in the year 1900, in the hope that it may happily work for the glory of God, the salvation of souls, and the increase of the Church.

THE CONDITIONS FOR GAINING THE JUBILEE.

During this year of Jubilee we grant and concede mercifully in the

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum.

ago in behalf of peace. In that appeal it was asserted that Christ had declared all war unjustifiable, and that the earliest Christian writers were a unit in declaring the same thing. Father Ryder denies both these assertions. He says that there is but one passage in the gospels—the one wherein Christ said to the apostles, "if any one smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other"—which can be quoted in support of the Quaker assertion. He contends furthermore that this passage should not be interpreted as a command laid upon all mankind, but rather as a counsel given to the apostles to regulate their bearing as missionaries. To this passage, moreover, Doctor Ryder opposes the thirty-sixth verse of the eighteenth chapter of St. John, wherein Christ said to Pilate: "If My kingdom were of this world, verily would My servants have fought so that I should not be delivered into the hands of the Jews" which passage he says contains a virtual recognition of the lawfulness of fighting under certain conditions. To the assertion that the early Christian writers oppose war, the Oratorian answers that Tertullian and Origen are the only ones who can reasonably be appealed to on the subject; and he says that their opposition to military service was principally instigated by their knowledge that such service exposed those who engaged in it to the danger of being compelled to participate in idolatrous worship. Having laid down the principle that there are circumstances in which war becomes lawful, if not a duty, Doctor Ryder discusses the question, what wars are justifiable. Defensive wars are generally, he says, regarded as such, and offensive ones looked at in the contrary light. But some offensive wars may be simply anticipatory defensive ones, and such may be used in defensive wars, or features may attach to them, which would invest them with an unobjectionable and lawful character. War that is undertaken purely for material gain and conquest, can not be defended upon any grounds. Wars of liberation or redemption—such as were the crusades, the religious wars of Catholic ages, and such as we are fond of talking ourselves was our late encounter with Spain—may be made excusable and even justifiable and praiseworthy when they are undertaken on purely philanthropic grounds. But there is always a danger in such wars of losing sight of their original motives. These are Americans who complain that this country has already lost sight of the purposes with which it went to war with Spain in 1898; and the Filipinos declare that there is no humanity in the warfare which we are waging in their country. Toward the close of his interesting and instructive dissertation, Doctor Ryder advances the opinion that the harsh conditions which victors in war often impose upon the vanquished contribute more than war itself to engendering and perpetuating international hatreds. It may be remembered that Spain complained more about the terms which our commissioners dictated to her representatives in Paris than she did about the defeat of her armies in Cuba or the loss of Admiral Cervera's ships. The Oratorian thinks that if the Christian churches, whose influence should always be cast on the side of peace and good will among the nations of earth, exerted themselves to prevent the imposition by victorious upon vanquished powers of unduly harsh terms, they might accomplish more good perhaps than they uniformly do by beseeching bellicose nations to abstain from war when they are bent upon fighting.—Sacred Heart Review.

ROME'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

Wherefore, beloved children, however many and wherever you may be, if you are able to visit her, Rome invites you most lovingly to her arms. In this Holy time it is becoming that a Catholic, if he would be consistent with himself, should make his stay in Rome with Christian faith as his companion. He ought, therefore, especially to renounce all idle or profane sight-seeing as unsuited to the time, rather keeping his mind bent on the things that may assist his faith and piety. It will be especially helpful if he seriously ponder the peculiar spirit of this City, and the character which has been divinely impressed upon it, a character which no thought or violence of man can change or destroy. Alone from amongst all others, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, chose the City of Rome for a most high destiny above all human thought, and hallowed it to Himself. Here, not without much long and mysterious preparation, He placed the seat of His empire; here He commanded that the throne of His Vicar should stand for all time; here He has willed that the light of heavenly doctrine should be plenary and inviolably kept, and hence, as from a most sacred centre, should be shed abroad over every land; so that the man who shall separate himself from the Rome shall separate himself from Christ Himself. The City's sanctity is increased by its ancient religious monuments, the singular majesty of its churches, the shrines of the Princes of the Apostles, and the tombs of the bravest martyrs. He who rightly understands how to listen to the voices of all these will assuredly feel that he is here not so much a traveller in a strange city as a citizen in his own, and by God's help will leave it better than he entered. In order that this present Letter may come more easily to the knowledge of all the faithful, We desire that printed copies of it, signed by the hand of a notary public and attested by the seal of some duly constituted ecclesiastical personage, may meet with the same credence as this Letter itself if it were shown and presented. No one, therefore, may change the terms of this Our declaration, promulgation, consecration and will, or rashly oppose it. But if any one shall have presumed to attempt it, let him be aware that he will thus incur the anger of God and of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth.

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

What Wars are Justifiable?

People who are not sanguine enough to believe that as a result of the Peace Conference which is at present sitting at The Hague, wars and rumors of war will be heard no more in the world, may be interested in the paper which the English Oratorian, Father Ryder, has in one of the transatlantic magazines this month. This paper was principally written in reply to two statements embodied in an appeal which the English Quakers sent out six months

Hood's Sarsaparilla

NEVER DISAPPEARS

It was in poor health, troubled with indigestion, liver and bowels, and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I had Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up. I feel much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up. I have been troubled with indigestion, liver and bowels, and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I had Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up. I feel much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up.

Why is it that nearly all aged persons are thin? And yet, when you think of it, what could you expect? Three score years of wear and tear are enough to make the digestion weak. Yet the body must be fed.

In Scott's Emulsion, the work is all done; that is, the oil in it is digested, all ready to be taken into the blood. The body rests, while the oil feeds and nourishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves steady and strong.

"COR JESU."

BY CHARLOTTE CALLAHAN.

(Secret Heart Review.)

Beneath His mantle white it throbs, Serenely soft and low— The heart of Christ, our Blessed Rest, Upon that kindly, loving breast.

Beneath His mantle white it throbs, Serenely soft and low— The heart of Christ, our Blessed Rest, Upon that kindly, loving breast.

You Can't Get Rested

Because that Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure.

AN UNDRY LEGACY.

ESTHER A. WAGGAMAN, in Secret Heart Review.

(Continued.)

The train steamed into W— Dick looked at his watch with some trepidation, for it was very dark outside, and it suddenly occurred to him that it was too late for him to present himself at Mrs. Dunlop's door.

No—Connection Avenue was a large red brick house with brown-stone trimmings; shabby lamps shone through the heavy lace curtains, and as Dick stood on the steps fumbling for a card he began to regret that he was not dressed more suitably for an evening call.

The door was opened by a rigid butler. "Harrison was home," he said. Mrs. Dunlop was at home, and Dick was ushered into a long drawing-room.

He had just seated himself when a handsome gray-haired woman in a trailing black gown came across the hall to greet him. I must apologize for calling in this unceremonious way," said Dick, looking down at his overcoat which he had worn into the parlor, and wishing that he had the effrontery of a book-agent, for he was sure that she took him for one.

"Then you are going to take Prue away from us?" said Mrs. Dunlop, sinking down upon a softly cushioned divan and motioning Dick to a chair by her side. "I have heard her speak of her guardian, but I believe she has never seen him. Is he very angry with Prue?"

"I hope not," said Dick, cheerfully. "Why should he be?" "Well, she ran away from school, there is no denying that; but when one considers her training it is not surprising that she should rebel at the rule. I was glad to have her stay with us, but of course her guardian has sent for her I suppose she ought to go."

"Yes," said Dick respectfully, not knowing what else to say, "he told me to bring her at once." "Did you intend to return to-night?" said his hostess, surprised at his peremptory tone. Is there any special reason for her going so soon?"

"I suppose I could put off going until tomorrow. Uncle Gustav doesn't like to wait for people, but I suppose Prue will have to have her trunk packed, and all that," he added vaguely. Has she gone out to spend the evening?"

"She has gone to spend the night with my aunt, who is an invalid; she is quite an old lady and she is devoted to Prue."

"But she will be home early tomorrow? I would like to get back as soon as possible." "Could you have her trunk packed tonight?"

"Why not?" said Dick. "She won't know the difference." Mrs. Dunlop laughed. "You don't know Prue," she said. "She would think that I was indeed speeding the parting guest. I am afraid"—she hesitated, "that Prue does not want to meet her guardian."

"Oh, I'll make that all right," said Dick hopefully. "We are sure to get along. I'll manage Uncle Gustav if you will persuade her to start."

Mrs. Dunlop looked troubled. "We will be very sorry to part with her. Don't you think the Colonel could be persuaded to leave her here with us for the winter?"

"Maybe he will let her return," said Dick, who always grew more determined in the face of opposition. "I am sure you are very kind to invite her, but I think since the Colonel has sent for her it would be wisest for her to go and see what he wants. I'll come by an hour before train time tomorrow morning, and if you would give Prue these"—

he began to empty his pockets—"I bought them on the way, I thought she might like them. Tell her I'll get her all she wants if she will go with me."

Mrs. Dunlop stared, in speechless amazement, first at the packages heaped upon one end of the sofa and then at her big boyish visitor. "Give Prue these?" she gasped. "Hope they won't make her sick," she said blandly. "Thought they might stop her from crying. She's bound to cry, but I trust she won't come any further annoyed. I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you tomorrow. Good night," and grasping her hand he shook it warmly at parting, and then feeling that his duty had been well performed he picked up his hat and hurried away to spend the rest of the evening enjoying himself at a vaudeville show.

Early the next morning he presented himself at the Dunlop's door; the butler eyed him more tolerantly and admitted him at once. Dick walked into the drawing-room and stood before the open fire to warm himself, with his back turned towards the door.

"Mr. Richard Curtis," said a half-mocking voice behind him. "So you are going to take me away whether or not?"

Dick wheeled around in some astonishment, and behind a graceful girl of eighteen framed in the curtained doorway; her pretty face was full of mischief. She held out her hand to him.

"I'm Prue Allison," she said. "Jewel" ejaculated Dick, grasping her hand as if for support. "Why didn't you tell me before?"

"Before?" she repeated. "How could I tell you before? I'm much obliged for the candy you sent. It was so sticky I'm sure it stepped me crying, and I don't think it will make me sick. I gave the chewing-gum to the kitten."

"Oh Lord! what an awful fool I've been," he groaned, leaning his elbows on the mantelpiece and burying his face in his hands. "What an awful fool."

"The doll was especially entertaining," went on Prue, joying in his discomfort. "I haven't had one for so long, you know. It was really a very pretty doll. It was so kind of you to think of me."

"How was I to know how old you were?" he said, turning suddenly upon her. "Why didn't Uncle Gustav tell me you were grown?"

"I don't know anything about your Uncle Gustav. I received a telegram from him this morning telling me that you would call. Why does he want me to come to him?"

"The Lord knows," he said helplessly. Prue laughed. "You're flattering," she said.

"Oh!" sighed Dick, whose mind was not so quick as her acquiescence. "He wants you because you were left in his charge, I guess. He telegraphed me to meet you here and then bring you home—that's all I know about it."

"I suppose the Sisters wrote to him and told him I had run away from school. Strictly speaking I didn't run. I rode in the street cars; there's a difference."

"Yes," he assented politely. "Riding is more modern."

"I have changed my mind about my guardian," she went on, poking up her brow. "I refused to accept him at first, but now I would like to talk to him on a matter of business. How long would it take us to reach his house?"

"We will get there tonight," she said. "Then I will go," she said. "I suppose my father would wish me to go, I'll hurry and get ready"—and the next moment she had disappeared as suddenly as she had come.

Dick heard her skirts swish against the banisters as she ascended the carpeted steps, and then he began to pace restlessly up and down the long drawing-room trying to adjust his mind to the new situation.

Dick devoutly wished that he was back at the University pegging away at his books; he dreaded the tiresome journey with this strange girl, who seemed to regard him with such laughing indifference; he pictured his Uncle's consternation when she was introduced into his bachelor abode; he wondered whether Prue would be frightened by the Colonel's frown. Certainly she was not a person to be awed easily.

Dick had to confess to himself that he rather liked her spirit—and she was pretty—undoubtedly pretty—if any of the fellows from the University saw him they would envy him.

At this point in his meditation he walked to the mirror, which hung above the mantel, and began to rearrange his necktie. Prue on her return found him thus occupied.

"Are you trying to find out what I think of you?" she saucily inquired. "You are rather good looking on the whole, and I am sure you are amiable, for you said 'We are bound to get along.' Now I suppose it is time to start. Mrs. Dunlop has a headache this morning; she begged me to tell you that she regretted not seeing you again. I have said good-bye to her and I telephoned to an expressman to come for my trunk, so I am ready to go if you are."

"Then come on," he said, and he followed her heroically down the stone steps and helped her into the carriage that stood in waiting.

"You see I'm never sick," he said, and then the carriage stopped and he jumped out with great alacrity, for her question had cast a gloom about them both.

She leaned heavily on his arm as he assisted her in alighting. "I hope he won't be unkind to me tonight," she said, "for I'm tired—very tired."

"I hope you are not breaking down," said Dick, dumfounded by her change of mood. "Oh, no," she made a pitiful effort to smile, "but sometimes since father's death I feel so alone—"

and then the door of Colonel Stanhope's home was flung wide open, and their eyes were dazzled by the sudden flood of yellow light.

The imperturbable Jenkins was so surprised by this unexpected apparition of a young lady on his master's threshold that he stood staring like a man bereft of his senses until Dick recalled him to his duty by telling him in peremptory tones to go and announce Miss Allison's arrival.

(To be continued.)

This brick residence at Mount Allison University N. B. was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The fire was well under way when discovered and in a short time had destroyed the fine building erected only a few years. The property was valued at fifty thousand dollars and was insured for forty thousand. A very severe loss is the loss of Professor Tweedies library.

The Newfoundland Government will decline to recognize the French claim for indemnity for the burned lobster factory on the ground that no direct evidence is forthcoming as to how, when, or by whom the factory was destroyed. Although Ingram Taylor, now under arrest at Bonaventure, on the charge of burning the factory house that by him, there is really no evidence whatever, apart from this statement, to connect him with the case.

The Truro Times-Herald tells the following: Twenty-seven years ago, when stamping in the woods in Lower Truro, Mr. Benjamin McNeil lost a silver open-faced watch, and eight months ago Mr. John Hennessy, while travelling through the same place found it, and singular to say the watch was in a good state of preservation. Mr. W. N. Mills repaired the watch for Mr. Hennessy, charging him one dollar, showing how little the watch was damaged by the exposure of twenty-seven years of wind and weather.

On April 12th, 1888, a party of nine Halifax men, led by Louis Dixon, left Halifax bound for the Klondike gold fields. They were last heard from in November last. Friday last word was telegraphed from Yukon that one of the party had reached there by steamer bringing the sad tidings that nine of the party had perished on Hay Mountain, B. C. The names of the lost are John Brown, S. S. Dixon, W. H. Danforth, Thomas Gibbons, Arthur Longard, Dixon was a prominent man in military circles, being a captain of the 63rd Rifles.

Summer Coughs are hardest to shake off. A bottle or two of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, though, cures the severest coughs, colds, hoarseness or sore throat.

How a rheumatic sufferer knows when a storm is brewing. After he takes Milburn's Rheumatic Pills his weather forecasting is spoiled. This remedy removes every trace of Rheumatism.

Laxa-Liver Pills have become the ladies' favorite cathartic. They act without any gripping, purging or sickening, and if persisted in for a time cure habitual Constipation.

Minards Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Hard-working Farmers. Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor. Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said: "I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells. I felt tired and worn after a day's work. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no more of any of these troubles. They have removed the neuralgia pain from my back. I feel at least ten years younger and can do any kind of work, and in addition am the best tonic I ever took."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LEFAGES OLD STAND, we are now prepared to supply all kinds of Farming Implements. We are also agents for the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Co., and the Deering Harvesting Co. We have always on hand a full line of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, etc. Repairs of all kinds. Washing machines, wringers, and wringer repairs. All these goods are offered at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. Grant & Co. Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. April 26, 1899.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office.



Mrs. James Constable, Sarnford, Ont., writes: "Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going upstairs I had to stop to rest and regain my breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain my composure. My limbs were unmanageably cold. I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me. I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go upstairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It comes to me that the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA. MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is the safest and most effective remedy to give children for worms of all kinds. No need of Ostor Oil afterwards as it contains its own Cathartic.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. Sprains, strains, contracted cords or painful swellings are always promptly relieved by Haysard's Yellow Oil. It is clean to use. Price 25c. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Worms of all kinds are promptly expelled by Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. Nice to take. Price 25c. PIMPLES ON THE FACE Can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters. Mr. E. P. Barnaby, Merchant Tailor, Shelburne, N. S., says: "After paying out money to doctors and not getting cured, I tried B.B.B. After using it for a time the pimples all vanished and never troubled me since."

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