

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 18

Calendar for April, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Third Quarter, 8d. 7h. 43.2m. a. m.
New Moon, 10th, 2h. 5.2m. a. m.
First Quarter, 17th, 6h. 30.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 25th, 3h. 9.3m. p. m.

D	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1	Saturday	5 40	6 27	11 58	2 30
2	Sunday	5 40	6 27	11 58	2 30
3	Monday	5 39	6 26	11 54	2 27
4	Tuesday	5 38	6 25	11 50	2 24
5	Wednesday	5 37	6 24	11 46	2 21
6	Thursday	5 36	6 23	11 42	2 18
7	Friday	5 35	6 22	11 38	2 15
8	Saturday	5 34	6 21	11 34	2 12
9	Sunday	5 33	6 20	11 30	2 9
10	Monday	5 32	6 19	11 26	2 6
11	Tuesday	5 31	6 18	11 22	2 3
12	Wednesday	5 30	6 17	11 18	2 0
13	Thursday	5 29	6 16	11 14	1 57
14	Friday	5 28	6 15	11 10	1 54
15	Saturday	5 27	6 14	11 6	1 51
16	Sunday	5 26	6 13	11 2	1 48
17	Monday	5 25	6 12	11 0	1 45
18	Tuesday	5 24	6 11	10 56	1 42
19	Wednesday	5 23	6 10	10 52	1 39
20	Thursday	5 22	6 9	10 48	1 36
21	Friday	5 21	6 8	10 44	1 33
22	Saturday	5 20	6 7	10 40	1 30
23	Sunday	5 19	6 6	10 36	1 27
24	Monday	5 18	6 5	10 32	1 24
25	Tuesday	5 17	6 4	10 28	1 21
26	Wednesday	5 16	6 3	10 24	1 18
27	Thursday	5 15	6 2	10 20	1 15
28	Friday	5 14	6 1	10 16	1 12
29	Saturday	5 13	6 0	10 12	1 9
30	Sunday	5 12	5 59	10 8	1 6

HOW TO PAPER A ROOM

effectively is not so much a matter of skill as judgment—judgment in selecting the PAPER. And good selecting depends on good things to select from. The best selection that any Wall Paper dealer in the Province can give will not compare with the beautiful assortment of designs to be found in our Wall Paper department.

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Have you one of those proverbial "groaning tables, or a set of squeaky chairs? If so, you ought to refurnish with

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If your sight is bad
When walking the street,
And you meet an old chum
You look at his feet.
He thinks he is slighted,
For he knows no reason,
And he looks not at you,
For the rest of the season.

Many have come to us who could not recognize a friend six feet away, and after getting fitted by us with spectacles could tell them across Queen Square.

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The value of all Fertilizers consist in the amount of soluble Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash they contain, and the brand which shows the greatest value in these is the one to buy, on the same principle that Milk testing 4 per cent. butter fat is more valuable than 3 per cent. milk ENGLISH MANURES costing the same price, contain 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. more Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash than any other complete Fertilizer on the market.

Or in other words the Plant Food contained in a ten of other Fertilizer costing, say \$35, can be purchased from us for about \$28. All Fertilizers are sold under a guaranteed analysis enabling any who may, to verify the above, and the superior quality of these Manures is being shown by actual test year after year by the really wonderful results produced wherever sold.

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Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

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"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s
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The finest in the world. No Bristone.
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Spring Suits AND Overcoats.

It has always paid us to look after our customers interests. That is one reason why we are always busy in our tailor shop.

Our Mr. Sixtus McLellan is an Artist.

Having first become a practical tailor, he then studied the art of cutting and is now master of the art, with fifteen years experience, which with the benefit of the knowledge how the suit should be made, give him a great advantage over ordinary cutters.

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For the spring trade are exceptionally fine, showing a diversity of design and coloring not confined to one idea. We invite you to examine our stock and investigate our prices, whether you buy or not.

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Upper Queen St., Ch'town.

SPEECH

Delivered by A. C. McDonald, M. P., in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

(From Hansard)

(Continued from last week.)

However, when the Government came to sum up the whole thing, they found that the majority was in favour of prohibition. It will be worth our while to pass a moment to ask ourselves what constitutes a majority. My contention is that the majority is that portion of any body of men which rules; and we find in every public gathering from a country school-house meeting to a meeting on the floor of Parliament, that it is the majority that rules. Whether it be a Government or a small country meeting, the majority carries the day. Why, then, should this case of prohibition be made an exception of by the Government for its own purpose? Although there was a very large majority in my own county in favour of prohibition, what did the Government tell us? They said: "It is the minority that rules, the majority does not rule at all, and the majority must submit." That is about where the matter stands just now. While referring to the methods that were used to carry the election in the province of Quebec, it is only fair that I should say a word with respect to the position of that province on the temperance question. What is its position? The general impression is that the province of Quebec is not temperate. This, however, is a common fallacy and an error, because we find that the 932 rural municipalities, outside the cities and large towns in the province of Quebec, have a local option law. We find that all these municipalities have the power to prevent the issuing of licenses, and out of the 932, there are 603 in which the sale of liquor is entirely prohibited. I am indebted to my hon. friend from Westmoreland (Mr. Powell) for these figures, and I think they are well worth submitting to the House so as to place the province of Quebec in its proper light before the country on this question. In my opinion, that is one more reason why the Government should have granted prohibition, after the result of the plebiscite, knowing as they did, that the province of Quebec is largely temperate, although not strictly in favour of prohibition. But Sir, the Government said to their friends in that province and elsewhere: "If you assist to carry through prohibition you will destroy the Government. You can see what an immense motive power that was to induce people to vote against prohibition; but nevertheless in the face of such a powerful appeal, there was a large majority in its favour. The people seemed to have forgotten that the right hon. leader of the Government had said that the Government would go into Opposition rather than defeat the will of the majority, as expressed by the plebiscite, and further in my opinion, the Government is today holding office by reason of the promise of its leader that prohibition would be carried out, "even if it cost the Liberal party power forever." Were it not for the temperance vote thus obtained, these hon. gentlemen would not now be sitting on the Treasury benches. Sir, the temperance people in my province are sincere, earnest men, and their opinion may be summed up by the expression of a leading temperance man, when asked: "What do you think the Government will do, now that a majority has voted in favour of prohibition?" He said, they are honorable men and will give us prohibition. And what will you do if they do not? He replied, I will change my politics and vote against it. I believe that the expression of that gentleman was sincere and that a very large number—not all because some will swallow their principles and stick to their party—of the earnest and respectable advocates of temperance in the Liberal party will poll their votes against the Government which made such promises and failed to fulfil them. Now, in the face of all the direct promises of the Government, and of the right hon. leader of the Liberal party, in the face of the prohibition plank in the Liberal platform, on the strength of which the Government obtained the temperance vote, in the face of the pledge of the whole Liberal party that even if it cost them power forever they would give us prohibition, we find an apostle of temperance in the person of the hon. member for Colchester (Mr. McClure) having the temerity to assert that prohibition was never promised. What does this all mean? It amounts to just about this, that we are told by the right hon. leader of the Government: "Oh, I did not mean what I said; I was only playing with you;

I was poking fun at you; the vote was an implied agreement. With whom, pray? It was not with the hon. member for Yarmouth (Mr. Finlay) as far as we know. It was not with the Minister of Agriculture, so far as we know. It would seem that it must have been with a ghost; but if so, that ghost will arise in the person of the independent and unswayed electorate of this country in the next election and call the Government to account. Where is the hon. Minister of Agriculture now?

An hon. MEMBER. In old storage.

Mr. MACDONALD (King's P. E. I.). One gentleman suggests that he has been put in gold storage to keep until this blows over. I hardly think that. Where are the temperance supporters of the Government? We used to find them very pugnacious when a question of this kind came up in the House. We do not hear a word from their lips now, except when they make excuses for the failure of the Government to carry out their pledges with respect to prohibition. Surely they do not expect an outraged electorate to overlook such political depravity as this. At the risk of wearying the House, I must read an extract from the newspaper organ of my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies), in which is contained a report of the Dominion Alliance meeting. The following resolutions were carried:—

"Whereas the Alliance has learned with regret that the privilege of a private bonded warehouse has been granted to—
I leave out the name—
—a violator of the Canada Temperance Act;

Therefore resolved that we hereby express our strongest disapprobation of such action on the part of the Government, and urge the Government to immediately rescind its action in this matter; and that we further disapprove of the principle of allowing private bonded warehouses for the exclusive storage of intoxicants in places where the Canada Temperance Act is in force."

Now, I just wish to say with respect to this that within a few days after the plebiscite on prohibition was taken, it was rumored that the first reply of the Government to the vote of the people in my county that was so strongly in favour of temperance was to grant a bonded warehouse to this gentleman. I can remember that many years ago it was the practice of almost every business establishment in the country to sell liquor as well as other articles of trade, and during all that time it was never necessary to have a bonded warehouse to enable the people to store liquor. But now that we have the Canada Temperance Act in force, now that we are shown by the plebiscite that the people were 37 per cent against the sale of liquor to 44 per cent for it, the first act of the Government was to grant a bonded warehouse. This was adding insult to injury, to say the least of it.

"That the Prince Edward Island Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance view with profound regret the attitude of the Federal Government upon the question of prohibition, taking, as they now do, a stand diametrically opposed to the will of the people expressed in the plebiscite of September last.

I would just say here that I think that it is the plain duty of the Government to follow up the vote that was polled in favour of prohibition with a prohibitory law. Now, I quote further from the "Guardian" of 13th April, respecting this bonded warehouse:

"It is impossible that aroused public indignation can be quieted while the nuisance remains unabated. We have proceeded so far on the assumption that the Minister of Customs and the Government of which he is a member were misled by the local adviser in King's County, and were not aware of the nature of what had been done. But that excuse no longer remains valid. The public interest could not possibly be subserved by placing a bonded warehouse in a country village owned by a notorious violator of the law of the land."

We have made it clear that the transaction as it stands is a public scandal which no decent section of public opinion in this Island will defend or apologise for. It stands condemned by the press, by the general public and by the Temperance Alliance."

Well, Sir, this is the reply that the Government has given to the temperance people after the vote on the plebiscite. The Guardian further says: "The friends of temperance and social order are just now in no mood to be trifled with. They are sore over the refusal of prohibition, and will resent in the strongest way any

deal and unusual privileges granted by the central Government to notorious violators of the Temperance Act."

These are the expressions, out of a Conservative journal supporting the Government. I do not blame the gentleman for having a bonded warehouse nearly as much as I blame the Government for granting it.

Now, just a word with respect to the conference. It seems to me that the Government have allowed the Americans to tie their hands for another year. By adjourning the conference to the 1st of August they have gained time and prevented the Government from passing legislation in the interest of Canada that they might otherwise have passed. The policy of that Government up to this time, it seems to me, has been largely to pass legislation favorable to the United States. They have given them the advantage of supplying us largely with coal oil, binder twine and corn. Should they take any further steps in this direction it would be very hard to say where they can stop. One reason why this conference has been a failure is that the Government party of this country in the past has been in the habit of proclaiming themselves the friends of the Americans. They have declared that if they were placed in power they would get reciprocity without fail, that we had only to elect them and reciprocity would follow forthwith. But after reaching power by means, as I contend, largely of promises made to the temperance people of this country, they turn around at once and abandon reciprocity.

They say, Sir, that they cannot find out that it is necessary for the prosperity of this country. Well, I am not surprised at the Americans not granting them reciprocity of any kind, after getting them to make the concessions that they did with respect to some other principal articles that they put on the free list of this country; for instance binder twine and other things. After the members of this Government had proclaimed themselves so anxious to obtain access to this market of 60,000,000, saying time and again that it was a necessity to Canada, it would be absurd for the Americans, under these circumstances, to grant them reciprocity, or anything else. Now, on the question of the Alaska boundary, we find that the American commissioners said:—

"We will submit to arbitration; but so far as Dyea and Skagway are concerned, as well as the territories now occupied by the Americans, whatever be the result of the arbitration, whether it be found that they are within British territory or not, yet, nevertheless, they should be deemed to be a portion of American territory."

Is it any wonder, after the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton) admitting on the floor of this House last session:

"Our contention is that Skagway and Dyea are in the United States territory, and they have been in undisputed possession. * * * There is nothing in the record to show that objection has been made to such occupation."

He further stated:

"From time immemorial Dyea has been in the possession of the Russians. No protest has been made against their occupation. At this moment we cannot dispute it."

Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that the Americans should lay down such rules as they did with respect to the arbitration they were willing to grant under certain circumstances?

Now we come to the question of redistribution. What do the Government want redistribution for? Are they afraid of the people who elected them? It looks very much like it, Mr. Speaker. I think myself that they have good reasons to be afraid of them; so far as broken pledges go, they have every reason to be afraid of the people. Do they want to rearrange the constituencies that they may be in a position to take the electors by the throat and say: Stand and deliver? It seems to me, that the only object they can have in rearranging the constituencies that have given them power, is to make their positions more secure, because they are afraid that they will not be able to retain the votes that they secured at the last election. My hon. friend from East Prince, P. E. I. (Mr. Bell), in the course of his speech, said "there were thousands who hugged the delusion that Canada is dependent on the United States for prosperity." Who are they? The only ones I know are the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. These gentlemen have stated that the moment the Liberals attained power, they would obtain reciprocity. The Liberals have also said all along: "The United States is our natural market; we cannot live without it." These were the only gentlemen who pretended that reciprocity was a necessity. Of course, on proper terms,

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every one would favour a reciprocal arrangement between ourselves and the people to the south of us. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said: "Hon. gentlemen may say what they like, they may do what they like; the welfare of Canada above all things depends on the market of the people to the south of us."

Wrong again, Mr. Speaker. It seems they have found out now that it was all a mistake and a delusion. They find out now that, owing to the policy of the late Government in building up trade with Great Britain and in catering to that market, we are becoming so independent of our American neighbors that it does not matter very much to the people of this country whether we go into their market or not. We are told in the Speech from the Throne:

"Much information has been obtained relative to the deposits of gold, &c., in the Yukon."

No doubt, this is very interesting; but, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, it would be much more interesting to know all the particulars respecting the doing of the inner circle in Dawson, and respecting the unlawful exactions of the appointees of the Government. In fact, if rumor is true, there have been a great many immoral practices on the part of the people appointed by the Minister of the Interior and the minor officials out there. It seems that the Government has been trying to exact the last cent out of those poor miners who have gone there to toil late and early in order, perhaps, to obtain the means to procure subsistence for their needy families that they have left behind them. I think I have understood from the Government that a very large sum has been collected from the people who have gone out there. Now, I would venture to offer a little advice to the Government, and that is, that they could not better spend a portion of that money which they have received from the miners in the Yukon, than in establishing an independent tribunal, or a commission, by which there could be a thorough investigation made into the doings of the Government officials in that country. If half the reports we hear are true, it is a duty they owe, not only to themselves, but to the country at large, which has hitherto borne a good character in respect to administration. Now I will quote a short extract from a letter of Miss Shaw to the London Times with respect to the doings out there. I will not inflict the whole of it upon you, because you have heard it before; however, it is necessary for my purpose that I should read a portion of it. She said:

(Continued on fourth page.)

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANT, LEICESTERSHIRE, Whitby, Ont.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills—(Liver Ills) the non-drowsy and only cathartic—take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

railway, with all the privileges and running powers belonging to it. The price to be paid is one million six hundred thousand dollars, which is the amount of the option announced by the minister of railways last year.

Friday was Government day in the Commons, and as the ministers had nothing ready the House adjourned, after a session of fifteen minutes. In the 8 o'clock afternoon, Senator Ferguson, speaking for the Government, proposed that the Government should buy the P. E. Island Railway from George Town, on Sunday, for the purpose of conveying Mr. Peters, of Victoria, to P. E. Island, and if a special train on the P. E. Island Railway from George Town, was run on the same day and for the same purpose. If, by whose order were these special services rendered and at whose expense? Sir. Mr. Scott said the Minister of Marine authorized the Stanley, to convey Mr. Peters across either on Saturday evening or Sunday, he being a member of the P. E. Island Legislature. Mr. Peters was absent from the last session of the Legislature and would have lost his seat had he not been there in time. He had no knowledge of any special train. Mr. Peters paid his fare. Senator Frowas pointed out that Mr. Peters had been a resident of Prince Edward Island, and had gone to British Columbia to live. He had left his constituents unrepresented last session and now wanted to get to the island to save his seat. He did not think the Government had any right to put its hands into the treasury to pay for special trips of the Stanley and special trains. It was indelible extravagance.

If you have had the grip take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, purify your blood, and overcome all bad effects of the disease.

Advices from Washington state that the Attorney General of the United States has given the opinion that under the present law the government has no authority to prohibit the importation of Canadian lumber. It will be necessary to obtain legislation in order to bring about this prohibition.

The train which has hitherto left Charlottetown at 8 o'clock in the morning since Monday last leaves at 7.30—half an hour earlier—and is due in Summerside at 9.45. The morning train from Summerside leaves at 7.25 instead of 8 and is due in Charlottetown at 10.45 instead of 11.20. The train which left Summerside at 1 o'clock and was due in Charlottetown at 3.30 leaves at 11.45 and arrives here at 2.50. The train leaves Cape Traverse at 7.40 instead of 8 o'clock. Local time is given above.

DIED.

At his residence, Easton Street, in this city, on Wednesday, 19th April, 1899, Edward Roche, Esq., aged 84 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Salem, Mass., on the 10th inst., Elizabeth, aged 56 years, wife of John Johnson, formerly of Bayfield Street, Charlottetown.

In Boston on the 20th inst., Margaret Burke, daughter of the late Captain Michael Burke, of Georgetown, and widow of the late Charles Burke, of Boston. Her funeral took place from the Immaculate Conception Church, Boston, on Friday last.

NINETY PER CENT.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectually expels the humor. Scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

For Kid Gloves there is no place like Sentner, McLeod & Co's.

Athletes, bicyclists and others should always keep Hazard's Yellow Oil on hand. Nothing like it for stiffness and soreness of the muscles, sprains, bruises, etc. A clean preparation, will not stain clothing. Price 25c.

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We keep a full line of Ladies' Hair Switches in all colors, which cannot be detected from your natural hair. Please send sample of hair you want matched and \$1.50, and we will send postpaid one hair switch. If not satisfied, factory may be returned at our expense.

Send for samples of our New Spring Dress Goods, state what color you prefer, and we will be pleased to mail you samples.

THE NEW SPRING GOODS ARE HERE.

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THEY'RE GOOD
THEY'RE CHEAP

Sentner, McLeod & Co.,
Successors to Beer Bros.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Queen Street Emporium

W. Grant & Co, Importers and dealers, keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of the best groceries which they sell at lowest prices.

Flour, Tea, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Fish, etc. etc.

SEED! SEEDS! SEEDS! A splendid selection of all kinds of clovers, timothy, peas, vetches, imported seed wheat, garden seeds, wholesale and retail.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LE PAGES 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.

Farms for Sale.

The following farms are offered by private sale upon easy terms: 50 acres on Souris Line Road, Lot 45, near Harmony Station, formerly occupied by the late Lanchin McDonald, will be sold at a bargain. 65 acres on Souris River, Lot 45, formerly owned by the late Patrick O'Donnell, with buildings thereon. 75 acres near Cable Head, Lot 41, also other lands on Lot 42 formerly owned by Thomas Burke. 67 acres on Grove Pine Road, Lot 56, formerly owned by Mark McDonald, also formerly owned by Mark McDonald and situate a short distance south of the above farm. 75 acres on the Cardigan Road, Lot 38, formerly owned by Daniel Mooney. 80 acres on Lot 84, north of the St. George's Road, formerly owned by J. Campbell. 1378 acres on Lot 54, on the north side of the Launching Road, formerly owned by Angus D. Campbell. There is a cheese factory on the corner of this farm. About 30 acres near Cardigan Bridge, lying between the Grand River and St. Peter's Roads, formerly owned by Thomas Garland. 55 acres at Dromore, Lot 37, formerly owned by Owen Wise.

For further particulars apply at the office of Ernest A. McDonald, Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown.
April 12, 1899.—51

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Our Famous Lily Glove.

Send 95 cents in stamps or P. O. order, and we will send you postpaid a pair of our Lily Laced Glove in black and tan.

Send 85 cents and we will send you postpaid a pair of our Lily Kid Glove in 4 buttons, every pair fully guaranteed, will wear as well as any glove at any price. Please send size required.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper left Vancouver on return to Ottawa the first of the week.

The Best White Rice of the Northwest is for sale Wholesale and Retail at Carters Seed Store.

The Public School report has been received. We shall make some references to it next week.

The ice is reported to be moving out of Point De Chesne; but the ice block at Summerside still remains unbroken.

Over a hundred cases of typhoid fever are reported among the United States troops at Puerto Principe. Twenty deaths have occurred.

The Halifax leaves Boston for Charlottetown on May 9th; the City of Ghent leaves Halifax on May 23rd and the Campana left Montreal for here on Monday last.

The Sultan of Turkey is considering the proposal of getting two American agricultural experts to advise as to the agricultural development of his country.

CAPTAIN GORDON wife and child, rescued from the wrecked Caspian, elsewhere alluded to, arrived in this City, on their way home, on Monday evening last.

A FREIGHT train on the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway tumbled down an embankment at Canoe Lake a few days ago owing to a wash out, and J. McLaren, fireman, was killed, and the engineer badly hurt.

The schooner Eliza, with fourteen men on board, outward bound, struck a shoal and went to pieces near Nantucket Mass. The captain and ten men being drowned. Five were Nova Scotians.

The resolution relative to the Hillsborough bridge was under discussion in the Legislature during Monday and Tuesday. The Government received a severe scoring from Messrs. Shaw and Campbell.

JAS. RUSSELL and wife, formerly of Douglas, Miramichi, N. B. now of Vancouver B. C. received word that they are heirs to a million pounds left by a distant relative in London. Russell is a machanic, working in a humble way.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of the "Queen Street Emporium." All desirous of choice groceries, seeds or farming implements should give W. Grant and company a call. They have a large and varied stock and their prices will be found right.

Mr. Frederick Peters, who reached here from Victoria B. C. by forced marches ten days ago, so as to take his seat in the Legislature ere he should forfeit it by lapse of time, left on return to Victoria on Friday last. Thus his qualifications are again unrepresented what do they think of it?

The Stanley did not arrive until after 1 o'clock Monday evening. A good deal of ice was encountered and this delayed her considerably. The Northumberland left here for Plots at a quarter to ten o'clock yesterday and the Princess of Wales for Charlottetown at about the same time. There was too much ice in the bay for the Jacques Cartier to go to Orwell, as was the intention yesterday morning.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER had a narrow escape from what might have proved a serious accident, in Ottawa, on Thursday last. Sir Charles was driving down Elgin Street from the House of Commons when the horse struck the west pavement on Sparks Street, it slipped and fell directly in front of an approaching electric car. Sir Charles at once jumped out of the rig and walked to the sidewalk while the car was stopped within a few feet of the horse which was lying all its length on the pavement.

By reference to our obituary column it will be seen that an old land mark has gone from our midst, by the death of Mr. Edward Roche, of this city, which took place on Wednesday last. Deceased was a native of Queen's County Ireland and came to this Island about fifty years ago. Mr. Roche was best known as an educationalist, and many of our teachers, clergymen and other professional men, received a portion of their training under him. For many years he taught in the old Normal School in this city. His great forte was the mathematics in which he was very proficient. After giving up teaching Mr. Roche was for some years Provincial Librarian. He was twice married and of a family of seven, four sons and two daughters survive him. James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot is one of the sons. His funeral took place on Saturday morning last, and was largely attended. A solemn high mass of Requiem was sung in St. Dunstan's Cathedral by Rev. Peter Curran, assisted by Rev. A. F. McLaughlin and J. Johnson, as deacon and sub-deacon, his Lordship the Bishop occupying his throne. After the Libera, the procession reformed and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. To Mrs. Roche and other members of the family we tender our sympathy in their bereavement.

A VERY successful social was held, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, in their rooms and the adjoining rooms of the A. O. H., on Thursday evening last. The entertainment was attended by nearly one hundred and fifty members of the Club, their lady friends and guests. The evening's proceedings consisted with a musical and literary entertainment, in one of the rooms of the A. O. H., when the following programme was carried out: Opening Address—President McLean; Reading—Miss Edith McLean; Song—Miss Collins; Pipe Music—Peter Ferguson; Address—Rev. T. F. Fullerton; Song—Miss Collins and Webster; Duet—Miss Collins and Webster; Song—Chas. Horman; Reading—James Paton; Duet—Miss Collins and Mr. McLean; Address—Chief Small; Closing Address—J. A. McDonald. The rendition of each number elicited hearty applause. The programme concluded, all repaired to the Club Room, where a sumptuous luncheon provided in Chasman Major Stewart's best style, was partaken of. During lunch the strains of the pibroch were heard from Piper Ferguson. At the conclusion of the lunch all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," when the party returned to the Concert Room where the strains of "World's Orchestra," dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours. The members of the A. O. H. are deserving of much praise for having so generously placed their rooms at the disposal of the Club for the evening. Mrs. Senator McDonald and Mrs. T. A. McLean were the chaperones.

Headache
Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take
Hood's Pills
While they rouse the liver, restore full regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Best Seeds!

Northwest White Fife Wheat
Ontario White Russian Wheat

Colorado Bearded Wheat
Clover Seed
Timothy Seed
Field Peas
Vetches
Fodder Corn

American Banner Oats
Black Tartarian Oats
Two Rowed Barley
Six Rowed Barley

For Sale Wholesale & Retail.
Geo. Carter & Co.
SPEDSMEN
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

NOTICE.

The report that Mr. Matheson is about quitting his practice at Montague is not true. That he is about taking a post graduate course at McGill University is true and that he will resume his practice at Montague about June 25th next, is also true.
—Ap 26, 91

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and situations by applying to
MISS SNEELGROVE,
Ap 19th—3mos Kent Street.

A Big Secret. LOOK

How to Save Money.

If there is one store in Charlottetown where you can always depend on getting the very best value for your money, without doubt that store is

WEEKS & CO.,

The Peoples' Store—Wholesale and Retail,
Successors to W. A. Weeks & Co.

Since buying out the business of the old firm of W. A. Week & Co., we have been ordering and receiving large quantities of

New Spring Goods.

New Spring Prints, Ladies' New Blouses, Table Napkins and Linens, Sheetting and Pillow Cottons, And other Staple Goods.

One of our partners, Mr. Chas. Leigh, is now in the English markets making large spring purchases of

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods,

And other Novelties which we will show in the course of a few weeks. Remember we want all of the old firm's customers and many new ones. Buying large and paying cash will put us in a position to sell goods as cheap if not cheaper than our predecessors, who always were looked upon as the cheapest store in Charlottetown.

Weeks and Co.

The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Great Furniture Sale
Change in Business.

Pending a change in our business, we offer our immense stock of FINE FURNITURE at reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We intend to work up all our Lumber, Coverings, Hardware, etc., as rapidly as possible and turn all into CASH. IF YOU WANT FURNITURE this is your opportunity.

All Accounts Due Us

Must be settled at once, bills are now being rendered.

If You Want Furniture, You'll Find We Mean Business.

If Your Account is Past Due, You'll Find We Mean Business.

Bicycles included. To work off our contracts for some 200 Bicycles, for spot cash, we will cut down very close to cost. If you pay any more than \$50.00 for chain wheels you pay too much. The money is better in your pocket than in the dealer's.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

OUT.

For our Great Bargain Sale of

Men's Clothing!

The goods will arrive in a few days, being our purchase of clothing at about half the cost of manufacturing, and bought by us at the great Auction Sale of DOULL and GIBSON'S STOCK, the largest Auction Sale of Clothing ever held in Canada. Due notice will be given on arrival of goods.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

For Best Value in Clothing.

See Them

36 CASES HATS AND CAPS' \$5,000

Boots & Shoes. \$5,000

Ready-to-wear Clothing Will arrive in a few days.

Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

R. H. Ramsay & Co

Grafton St., New Prowse Block, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

SEALED SEPARATE TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at this Office until noon, on Saturday, May 6, 1899.

1st. For furnishing materials and performing work necessary for Building a Reservoir and Pumping Station.

2nd. For furnishing material and performing the labor in the erection of the Pumping Machinery.

3rd. For furnishing Cast Iron Manhole Frames and Covers and other Iron Work.

The above work to be done according to conditions, plans and specifications to be seen at this Office, and also at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Proposals must be on forms supplied from this Office; and each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque for five (5) per cent of the amount of the tender and payable to the order of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, but will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 18, 1899.

Charlottetown SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office until noon, on Saturday, May 6, 1899.

For furnishing certain materials and performing the work necessary for the construction of certain portions of the Charlottetown Sewerage System, according to conditions, specifications and plans to be seen at this Office, and also at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. Freeman C. Coffin, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Proposals must be on forms supplied from this Office; and each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque for five (5) per cent of the amount of the tender and payable to the order of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, but will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 18th, 1899.

7 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing just opened at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better get deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

TRANSPLANTED.

A Tale of '61 and '68.

(Continued.)

He explained to her how to go about having this done, and she understood readily.

It was a bill for fifty dollars. That would be more than sufficient for her needs.

The wounded man was greatly interested in her, and pleased to see her joy at the prospect of soon being with her husband.

"I am Lucia," she said simply when the door was opened by her gentle tap, and the good woman who opened the door stepped back, and looked at her in wonder.

"It do beat all!" she exclaimed. "Come right in, Miss Anton. Your man said you was a comin', but we didn't set no dependence on that. Set right down. You must be right smart tired."

"Lucia was worn and travel-stained, but she smiled on, in her bright way, that together with her weariness, her youth and frail little figure, clothed her with a pathos that even strangers felt at sight of her.

Gian was raging with fever when she went to him. She laid her cool, firm hand on his forehead, and he grew calm and then fell into a light, refreshing sleep.

Under her unremitting care he recovered, and Lucia was the happiest wife in the United States when he was able to begin with her the life struggle for position and fortune once more.

The sun poured down scorching rays on the Monument lot, but the mothers and wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts of the Washington "boys" heeded neither dust nor heat.

The First District Volunteers were to leave that bright May day for Tampa. Little groups stood about, almost in picnic fashion, and it was difficult to believe that there was almost tragic sorrow in the vast gathering.

When the order came to "fall in" all this was changed. Among those who followed the volunteers on their long, dusty tramp to the station at New York avenue were an old gentleman and a plump little lady, who kept her dark eyes on a tall, handsome soldier boy as long as possible.

The handsome soldier came straight to the elderly couple, and they each took hold of him affectionately.

"Ah, you brave little mother," he said fondly, in Italian, "I have not seen one tear fall yet."

"I learned, I learned, long ago, in '61, when your father marched out of Washington. It does not seem so long ago, does it Gian?"

"No," answered her husband, until I look at him, putting his hand on his son's shoulder.

A little longer, and the final moments. The tall soldier bent and took his little mother in his arms. Then he left them, and hand in hand the old couple watched the long train move out of the station.—Rosary Magazine.

Do Not Be Fooled

With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is a mistake. One has a reputation—his name is earned by record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used.

7 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing, just opened at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

(Continued from first page.)

"It is impossible to talk for five minutes in business with any one on the streets or in the streets without some allusion occurring to the subject, and it is a painful experience for English men, proud of the parity of the British system of government, to be compelled to listen to the plain-spoken comments of Americans and foreigners.

Apart from the graver charges, there is much dissatisfaction with the imperfections of organization, which are ascribed to ineptitude and inattention to business on the part of the responsible officers. * * * That mining districts cannot be surveyed, that claims in many instances cannot be recorded, that necessary information with regard to districts already staked is not open to the public, are facts which have come to be regarded by the public as so many purposely designed channels for individual bribery.

When there is given to us such an article as that, written by the correspondent of the London Times, which I think it should be sufficient to warrant the Government in having a thorough investigation in order that they may show to the world that the Government of Canada were not a party to any such work as that which has been going on there.

"Admittance to the door marked 'private' could be obtained for \$5, while that containing the sign 'No Admission' could be entered by pay \$10 to \$25. The latter was very largely patronized, to the personal benefit of the Government officials and the detriment of honest miners whose claims were ignored in the absence of tips.

"Mr. Fawcett," said Mr. Semple, "was the most incompetent man ever placed in charge of an executive position. While we do not charge him with personal dishonesty it is a well known fact that his employees were too crooked to lay in bed. Of the seventeen clerks under him there were several over whom he had no control whatever."

"Now, Sir, we find also that there is a gentleman who visited Dawson City who was connected with a paper that was published not very far from Ottawa, the Pembroke Observer, a strong Liberal paper, and therefore, this gentleman was a strong Liberal. But strong Liberal as he was, when he visited Dawson he could not swallow what he saw, and he reported as follows on the situation there. He said that he had to listen to:

"violent railings at the Government and at the officials at Dawson, who were both charged with the most vile and deliberate corruption." He further says:

"I have seen enough to convince myself that it is worse even than the mind of an honest man can conceive." Under these circumstances I must press upon the Government the necessity, in the interests of this country, of having all these matters brought before an independent tribunal and thoroughly thrashed out so that wrong-doing, if any, shall be put on the proper shoulders, and, if there is none, the Government will stand better in the eyes of the country that it does under the present circumstances.

Now, a word or two in respect to cold storage. We who were in the previous parliament know that the then Government and my hon. friend from Haldimand (Mr. Montague) took up the matter of cold storage.

We had it at that time before the Committee on Agriculture. It was talked over and approved, and an amount was placed in the estimates of the then Government to facilitate cold storage, but through the opposition of the Liberal party that estimate was prevented from going through Parliament.

We know that when they got into power they went around and told the people that, "We are the boys; we brought in cold storage; we are going to give the farmers a chance to take their choice; their butter, their bacon, their mutton, their beef and all that sort of thing to market in cold storage, and that they inaugurated cold storage. Why, Sir, they are becoming so used to wearing the garments of the Opposition that they hardly know themselves. However, there is no gainsaying the fact, that we have to thank the late Minister of Agriculture, the hon. member for Haldimand, (Mr. Montague), and the late Government for inaugurating that policy. And, Sir, in this connection, I may say that the cold storage that the present Government have given us is only partial cold storage, and that if the present Government had only carried out what the late Government inaugurated and concluded a contract for a fast mail service across the Atlantic we would, by this time, have a proper cold storage system and a fast mail service, instead of which we find that three years have been

frittered away and nothing accomplished. Not only that, Sir, but they started out with the intention of saving a little money, as they thought, by getting a cheaper service, but we find that the price of steel and iron products of all kinds has gone up and the chances are that what they could have got possibly for \$750,000 or \$800,000 two or three years ago will now, in all probability, cost them \$1,000,000.

I think, Sir, I have gone over the different items that are referred to in the Speech from the Throne, and that it is not necessary that I should weary the House by continuing my remarks at any greater length. But, Sir, we find that the present Government are accused, and I think very properly accused, of having forgotten their pledges to the people of this country. They came into power pledged against protection, and they have continued protection. Mr. Speaker, do you suppose, for one moment, that they would have obtained power if they had come out as they now do in favour of protection? They came out in the election in favour of reciprocity with the United States and obtained the votes of the electors who were in favour of that measure. Do you suppose that they would have reached power if they had come out flat-footed as they do now against reciprocity? They came out, Sir, as I have heard year in and year out within the walls of this Parliament, denouncing the Conservative party for interfering with the independence of Parliament by granting offices to their supporters.

We have heard the hon. Postmaster General (Mr. Mulock), the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMillen), in fact all of the supporters of the Liberal party, while on this side of the House, denouncing the Conservative party for appointing their friends from Parliament to office, but no sooner do they get into office themselves than they adopt these very tactics. We find that they have already appointed, from this Parliament, as many as six of a dozen of their supporters to offices of emolument, and, among them, that the hon. member for St. James, Montreal (Mr. Desmarais), who spoke so robustly last night, is to get a judgeship.

Is that the price of his eloquence; is that to say, time will tell. We also found that the Liberals rather denounced the fast Atlantic service when it was proposed by the Conservative Government, but as soon as they got into power they commenced tinkering and tampering with it, the result being that we have no fast Atlantic service contracted for yet, and the chances are that before they procure such a service as the Conservative Government contemplated they will have to pay a good deal more money than was offered in the first place. More than that, we will have to do without the service for several years to come. These gentlemen came into power condemning corruption and scandals. I do hope that in the interests of this country they will take the earliest opportunity to appoint an independent tribunal before which the Yukon scandals may be thoroughly thrashed out, and the proof of the charges proved, or the officials and the Government vindicated. I would further say to the Government that they owe a duty to themselves and they owe a duty to the temperance people of Canada to carry out their promises and their pledges by bringing in a Plebiscite Bill. I shall not detain the House longer. I thought it in the interests of my constituents to put these matters before the Parliament of Canada in the best way I possibly could, and I do trust, that I have done so in a manner which will commend itself to my electors and to the hon. members of this House.

M. George Ohnet, a French novel that most admired in this country has delivered an interesting opinion on the subject of secular education which prevails in France as in America. "Merely secular education," he writes, "has a fearful share in bringing about decadence of morals. The abandonment of conscience, the recrudescence of crime, the precocity of criminals, are the outcome of the mercileless secularism of the schools. 'Breathought' can no more be a method of instruction than a hailstorm a process of tillage. Were it not that the good sense and the strong piety of the women of France set right the consciences that were warped in the schools, the evil would be a hundred-fold greater." It is too much to hope that M. Ohnet's facts will be as palatable to all readers as his fiction; but as he has never hitherto given evidence of "clerical" sympathies, and as his words were published with full approbation in the Paris Figaro (which is not a Sunday school), we may hope that his judgment may be received with respect in quarters where Catholic opinion would have less weight.—Ave Maria.

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which we are delivered from the darkness of error, into the brilliant light of the gospel, and that we are rescued from the binds of corruption to enjoy the glorious liberty of children of God. We should rejoice that we are heirs prospective of the kingdom of heaven.

ALACRITY OF SOUL. "Another feature of this alacrity of soul is that it is not reserved for a few or for a particular class of persons, but you will participate in it no matter what may be your condition of life. If we rejoice in all the blessings we have received, we ought certainly to rejoice in everything that contributes to obtain or enhance them. We should therefore, take delight in labors and sufferings, in trials and in tribulations, in calamities and reproaches, in humiliations and contradictions which are endured for the sake of Christ, or fall in the line of our Christian duty. No one surely knows so well as our Savior what is the ground of solid happiness. For He who made our heart, is alone capable of filling it with true delight. "If we study the life of St. Paul, we will find that the dominant note in his character was joy of spirit amid suffering. Notwithstanding all the hardships and sufferings of his ministry, the heart of Paul was habitually joyous, because he knew that every trial would be put to his account on the Lord's day.

"And let me offer you a few practical suggestions: First of all, endeavor to establish the reign of joy and sunshine in your own hearts. To accomplish this, three conditions are necessary; first, you must have a pure and upright conscience; secondly, you must maintain a habitual spirit of benevolence toward your fellow men; thirdly, keep yourselves free from inordinate attachment to anything earthly.—From a sermon by Cardinal Gibbons.

M. George Ohnet, a French novel that most admired in this country has delivered an interesting opinion on the subject of secular education which prevails in France as in America. "Merely secular education," he writes, "has a fearful share in bringing about decadence of morals. The abandonment of conscience, the recrudescence of crime, the precocity of criminals, are the outcome of the mercileless secularism of the schools. 'Breathought' can no more be a method of instruction than a hailstorm a process of tillage. Were it not that the good sense and the strong piety of the women of France set right the consciences that were warped in the schools, the evil would be a hundred-fold greater." It is too much to hope that M. Ohnet's facts will be as palatable to all readers as his fiction; but as he has never hitherto given evidence of "clerical" sympathies, and as his words were published with full approbation in the Paris Figaro (which is not a Sunday school), we may hope that his judgment may be received with respect in quarters where Catholic opinion would have less weight.—Ave Maria.

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We know that when they got into power they went around and told the people that, "We are the boys; we brought in cold storage; we are going to give the farmers a chance to take their choice; their butter, their bacon, their mutton, their beef and all that sort of thing to market in cold storage, and that they inaugurated cold storage. Why, Sir, they are becoming so used to wearing the garments of the Opposition that they hardly know themselves. However, there is no gainsaying the fact, that we have to thank the late Minister of Agriculture, the hon. member for Haldimand, (Mr. Montague), and the late Government for inaugurating that policy. And, Sir, in this connection, I may say that the cold storage that the present Government have given us is only partial cold storage, and that if the present Government had only carried out what the late Government inaugurated and concluded a contract for a fast mail service across the Atlantic we would, by this time, have a proper cold storage system and a fast mail service, instead of which we find that three years have been

fritted away and nothing accomplished. Not only that, Sir, but they started out with the intention of saving a little money, as they thought, by getting a cheaper service, but we find that the price of steel and iron products of all kinds has gone up and the chances are that what they could have got possibly for \$750,000 or \$800,000 two or three years ago will now, in all probability, cost them \$1,000,000.

I think, Sir, I have gone over the different items that are referred to in the Speech from the Throne, and that it is not necessary that I should weary the House by continuing my remarks at any greater length. But, Sir, we find that the present Government are accused, and I think very properly accused, of having forgotten their pledges to the people of this country. They came into power pledged against protection, and they have continued protection. Mr. Speaker, do you suppose, for one moment, that they would have obtained power if they had come out as they now do in favour of protection? They came out in the election in favour of reciprocity with the United States and obtained the votes of the electors who were in favour of that measure. Do you suppose that they would have reached power if they had come out flat-footed as they do now against reciprocity? They came out, Sir, as I have heard year in and year out within the walls of this Parliament, denouncing the Conservative party for interfering with the independence of Parliament by granting offices to their supporters.

We have heard the hon. Postmaster General (Mr. Mulock), the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMillen), in fact all of the supporters of the Liberal party, while on this side of the House, denouncing the Conservative party for appointing their friends from Parliament to office, but no sooner do they get into office themselves than they adopt these very tactics. We find that they have already appointed, from this Parliament, as many as six of a dozen of their supporters to offices of emolument, and, among them, that the hon. member for St. James, Montreal (Mr. Desmarais), who spoke so robustly last night, is to get a judgeship.

Is that the price of his eloquence; is that to say, time will tell. We also found that the Liberals rather denounced the fast Atlantic service when it was proposed by the Conservative Government, but as soon as they got into power they commenced tinkering and tampering with it, the result being that we have no fast Atlantic service contracted for yet, and the chances are that before they procure such a service as the Conservative Government contemplated they will have to pay a good deal more money than was offered in the first place. More than that, we will have to do without the service for several years to come. These gentlemen came into power condemning corruption and scandals. I do hope that in the interests of this country they will take the earliest opportunity to appoint an independent tribunal before which the Yukon scandals may be thoroughly thrashed out, and the proof of the charges proved, or the officials and the Government vindicated. I would further say to the Government that they owe a duty to themselves and they owe a duty to the temperance people of Canada to carry out their promises and their pledges by bringing in a Plebiscite Bill. I shall not detain the House longer. I thought it in the interests of my constituents to put these matters before the Parliament of Canada in the best way I possibly could, and I do trust, that I have done so in a manner which will commend itself to my electors and to the hon. members of this House.

Under these circumstances I must press upon the Government the necessity, in the interests of this country, of having all these matters brought before an independent tribunal and thoroughly thrashed out so that wrong-doing, if any, shall be put on the proper shoulders, and, if there is none, the Government will stand better in the eyes of the country that it does under the present circumstances.

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Women Need Not Suffer

From these terrible headaches, back aches, rheumatisms and other ills which make life full of misery. Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the kidneys are not acting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor. Here is an instance: Mrs. Mary Fleming, St. Mary's, N.B., says: "The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the loins, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist. I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORCIBLE SUBSTITUTE. Kilmartin—Did yez sell Maroney the dog he wor either wantin'?

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL cures all pain in man or beast; for sprains, cuts, bruises, callous lumps, swellings, inflammation, rheumatism and neuralgia, it is a specific.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Anxious mothers find DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP the best medicine to expel worms. Children like it—worms don't.

REGULAR ACTION OF the bowels is necessary to health. LAXA LIVER PILLS are the best occasion-cathartic for family or general use. Price 25c, any druggist. THAT aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS. 1 powder 5c, 3 for 10c, 10 for 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is recognized by Mothers as the best remedy they can give their children. It is simple, safe and effectual. Price 25c. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Permanent Cure of Salt Rheum.

The permanent cure after permanent cure that is being published week by week placed Burdock Blood Bitters far above all other remedies in the estimation of the sick and suffering. Even the severest and most chronic diseases that other remedies fail to relieve yield to the blood purifying, blood enriching properties of B.B.B.

Salt Rheum or Eczema—that most stubborn of skin diseases, which causes such torture and is so difficult to cure with ordinary remedies—cannot withstand B.B.B.'s healing, soothing power. The case of Mrs. Jas. Sanderson, Emerson, Man., shows how effective B.B.B. is in curing Salt Rheum at its worst, and curing it to stay cured.

This is what she wrote: "Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a bad attack of Salt Rheum three years ago. It was so severe that my finger nails came off. I can truly say that I know of no more valuable medicine in the world than B.B.B. It cured me completely and permanently, as I have never had a touch of Salt Rheum since."

Our Seeds THE BEST THAT GROW. The above line is a strong one, but we stick by our motto. The Best that Grow. Our Seeds, The Best that Grow. Our Specialties. Choice Flower and Garden Vegetable Seeds. See our 1899 Catalogue for new varieties. Sweet Pea Seeds. HASZARD & MOORE, Seedsmen, Booksellers and Printers, Sunnyside.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A positive cure for all Throat, Lung and Bronchial diseases. Healing and soothing in its action. Pleasant to take, prompt and effectual in its results.

Mr. Chas. Johnson, Bear River, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with hoarseness and sore throat, which the doctor pronounced Bronchitis and recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I did so, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tearful—Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale? Scholar—Whatebone. Teacher—Right! Now, what little boy or girl knows what we get from the seal? Scholar—Sealing wax.

SEVERE DIARRHŒA. "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cured my child of a severe attack of Diarrhœa, and I highly recommend it to mothers as the best medicine for bowel complaints of children."—Mrs. O'Flynn, North Valley, Ont.

Rheumatism.—Have you tried all the remedies you ever read or heard of hoping for a cure? If you're afflicted still, take Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They never fail, guaranteed to cure or your money back. Price 50c. I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, O.B. C.I. LAURE. I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth. CHAS. PLUMMER. I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burnt, N.B.I. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

Tobacco Heart. Mr. W. J. Judson, Curtis St., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I had trouble with my heart for two years, caused by excessive use of Tobacco. I used the box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and have not suffered from palpitation since."

Impure Blood. Always cleansed, purified and enriched by Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller P. O., Ont., says: "I have used B.B.B. for heart and nerve pills and have not suffered from palpitation since. Four bottles made my skin clear and free from corruption and cured me completely."

Mrs. Joe Doty, Port Gilbert, N.S., says: "My little girl would grind her teeth so I concluded she had worms. I gave her three doses of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup which acted with good effect. Price 25c. TOO WEAK TO SEW... An Ottawa Lady Relates Her Experience for Benefit of others.

Mrs. William A. Holmes, 530 Concession St., Ottawa, Ont., testifies as follows: "For some years past I was greatly troubled with weakness both of the nerves and heart. My heart would beat very irregularly, sometimes throbbing, and at other times seeming to go up into my throat, thus causing a terrible smothering sensation. Finally I grew so weak that I could not sew. Although I tried many remedies I could obtain no relief, and was almost in despair of a cure."

"One day, however, I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and began to use them, and am now better than I have been for years. I work right along now, and the pains and palpitation have left me, much to my relief. My blood seems to be enriched and full of vitality, and my entire system is in a healthy and vigorous state."

For breakfast we have; Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, Necker's Breakfast Hominy, Self-rising Buckwheat, Tillson's pan dried Rolled Oats, Fresh Ground Oatmeal, Gold Dust Corn Meal, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Farina, Wheatlets, BEER & GOFF. GROCERS.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA Oct. 5, 1898-301 A. A. McLEAN, LL B., Q. C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc. BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS. The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses. P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

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. Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you. We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying. Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898-y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

NEWS.

It is news to some people that we sell Heating Stoves. We sell Stoves for wood, soft coal or hard coal, and carry the finest assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves on P. E. I. Our large stove room, 35 x 65, is devoted entirely to stoves. Quick Sales, Small Profits. Fennell & Chandler.

Tailor-Made -VS- Factory-Made.

Take up the printed announcements of makers and importers of Rerdy-made Clothing, and when they strive to give emphasis to the alleged merits of their clothing they invariably tell how nearly they approach to tailor-made. Here are some quotations: "Elegantly tailored," "Cut and finished equal to ordered work," "Equal in quality, fit and finish to suits made to order," or similar statements. Then tailor-made clothes are different from imported factory-made, otherwise there would be no need to make comparisons. If tailor made were not the better clothes they would not be held up as the ideal to which the ready-made strive to reach. The fact is there is a great deal of difference between a factory-made imported suit and a tailor-made, in style and durability. The man that is indifferent as to the appearance of his clothes when he buys them and when worn a month, may be satisfied with a factory-made, but if he has regard to looks and economy, he will buy tailor-made garments. For those who are not disposed to give the prices usually paid for clothes made to special order and are not satisfied with the imported ready-made clothing, we have made, and are daily adding, Suits and Overcoats of superior workmanship that we are selling as low in price as imported makes of inferior quality. All Wool Oxford Tweed Suits - \$9.25 All Wool Serge Suits - \$9.50 All Wool Worsted Suits - \$9.50 D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Victoria Row.