

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 9

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Father Bronsahan's Paper Reviewed. (Sacred Heart Review.)

Persons concerned about university education, and many others who are simply interested in a good, vigorous controversy, have been enjoying the development of an affair which had its origin in the office of our respectable contemporary, the *Atlantic Monthly*. There are several phases to this affair. It all began with a paper by President Eliot of Harvard University, which the *Atlantic Monthly* published, and which pleaded for the extension of Mr. Eliot's pet elective system to the secondary schools. In the course of the article a number of statements were made to which Professor West of Princeton University objected, and the *Atlantic Monthly* promptly printed what Professor West had to say. Apparently a controversy had now been started, for Professor West's article was highly controversial. Moreover, President Eliot had criticized the Jesuit colleges in rather an offensive way, and had coupled them with the Moslem schools in his description of their methods; and so a very accomplished and clear-thinking Jesuit, the Rev. Father Bronsahan, sent an article to the *Atlantic Monthly* with the intention of replying to this part of President Eliot's remarks.

Now just here the *Atlantic* showed a beautiful editorial shortsightedness and general obtuseness. Having published already one controversial reply to a part of President Eliot's paper, it refused to publish another reply to another part, giving the somewhat illogical reason that it could not open its pages to controversy! That is to say, the editor lost the chance of giving to his readers the pleasure of a most interesting discussion carried on by men of marked ability, and at the same time he showed an apparent inconsistency.

However, Father Bronsahan has had his reply printed in a very attractive pamphlet, and has sent it all over the country, so that for the last month or so educators have everywhere been talking of it. And well they may, for it is one of the neatest bits of controversial literature that we have seen in a long, long time. In the first place, it is a model of courtesy and urbanity; in the second place, its style is clear as crystal; in the third place, its logic is faultless; and, finally, its quotations, illustrations and turns of phrase are apt, piquant and singularly effective. It does not represent a personal controversy, nor does it concern itself particularly with the Jesuit educational methods as such; but it is, in reality, a keenly critical and thoroughly practical examination of President Eliot's theories about "electivism"—theories which have made Harvard into a curious jumble of college and university, and which President Eliot would like to see carried down into the schools, in the apparent belief that babes and sucklings have an intuitive and prophetic power of determining just what is going to be best for them in all their after-life.

Some of the touches in this little monograph are delicious, as where the author says with the most serene and deferential air that "it would, for the sake of erudition, interest many to have President Eliot cite or at least give references to the passages of the Koran" which would justify his description of the "Moslem" methods. Again, there is much neatness in the paragraphs which show that where President Eliot in a large way has spoken of a certain system as existing unchanged for four hundred years, the period in question, as a matter of fact, is just about fifteen years in length. Altogether, we have not

in a long time read anything which compacts into so small a compass so much dialectic skill, so much crisp and convincing argument, and so much of a total good sense. We hope that President Eliot has been reading this over very thoughtfully himself. He has been so long an autocrat in his own particular microcosm as apparently to make him somewhat careless when he addresses a larger public. In this case he has certainly been evolving argumentative material out of his inner consciousness, in the spirit of the person who first said *pius pro la fatis*—and it is just well that for once in a way he should have been brought up with a good round turn. As the information would probably never reach him from Harvard sources, we may gently convey to him the information that throughout the entire country professional educators and men and women of cultivation generally are immensely amused at the cleverness with which his alleged facts and his iridescent theories have been turned into a joke. But we are sorriest of all for the *Atlantic Monthly*.—The Bookman.

Economy of Time.

Think for a moment of the time wasted by the average young man. We are not speaking of those whose life's horizon is bounded by the theatre and saloon, but of the individuals who are in the main respectable members of society. Now the fault we find with them is that they fritter away the precious hours in vacuous talk or in dawdling in club rooms over cards and cigars. Recreation is, we admit, necessary after a day's toil, but when it is allowed to consume every moment of leisure, it becomes a very mixed blessing. This, to our mind, unpardonable expenditure of time is one of the causes that place so many of our people far down in the social scale. It tends to take all spirit out of them—the noble resolve to do the very best with one's life—to give them a distaste for sought intellectual, and ultimately the notion that the highest species of entertainment is a schro-party or smoking concert.

We are well aware of the fact that too many of our young men have been compelled to leave school at an early age, and have consequently entered life's race heavily handicapped. But why should they not lessen it? No matter what a man's avocation may be he can by his own efforts make it more valuable to himself. The individual who succeeds to day must be thorough. To know something about many things, that is to be versatile—which is a polite way of saying that one has a modicum of talent, combined with much laziness and shiftlessness of mind, has no market value in a world in which concentration of purpose and thorough knowledge of some particular line of business are the only guarantees of success. If our young men would devote a few hours every week to the acquisition of knowledge that would give them a surer grip of their life's work, they would stand higher in the social and commercial world. A moment now and then with a good book will uplift us from the sordid and commonplace and make us understand the possibilities and responsibility of life. The young man who learned to economize time is living to some purpose, and when the prodigals are alleging everything but the true cause of their non-progress, he will be in the ranks of the competent workers, for whom there is always room and to spare. He may not accomplish all he aimed at, but he will do something. Difficulties will contest his path, but they will not stop him; the fascinations of the world will tempt him to barter for a passing pleasure the privileges of selfhood, but he will not daily wish them, and, however dark the outlook may be, he can say:

I see my way as birds their trackless way.
I shall arrive! What time, what circuit first,
I ask not; but unless God sends His hail
Of blinding fire balls, sleet or stifling snow,
In good time—His good time—I shall arrive;
He guides me and the bird.
—Catholic Record.

Tourists and Bishops.

Writing in the Boston Herald of United States tourist parties, especially from the West, in Mexico Mr. F. R. Guernsey says:

When there happens to be a Catholic Bishop in one of these excursion parties it is something for the psychologist to study. The men, who are mainly Protestants, as are their wives and daughters, show a certain reverence for the prelate, who is calm, dignified and genial. The women, noting his purple scarf and gold chain, begin to think on this, to them, new manner of clergyman, and when better acquainted,

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ply him with questions which the good Bishop finds quaint and indicating a state of almost holy simplicity. He answers and spreads knowledge, and yet does not wish to appear in a travelling group as one who would proselyte. He is too well bred for that.

It ends in the whole party coming to talk of "our Bishop," as if they were of his faith!

The prelate is a man who has travelled; he has poise and sound sense and an immense charity for human weaknesses, and it is almost a new sensation for him to be shut up for days and weeks in a vestibled train with a questioning, kind hearted crowd of Protestants. It must be educating, in a way, to the ecclesiastic, for he gets an insight into the immense ignorance of the ordinary man and woman regarding the tenets of his faith. One may be sure that he will utilize this valuable knowledge when he returns home.

But one thing always results from the close mingling of intelligent and well bred Catholics and Protestants; they end by mutual respect and become good friends. So we see that religious prejudice is removed when propinquity comes. The religious wars of the past served a purpose; the intensity of theological passion burned itself out.

Take our every-day business men thrown into association with a great Catholic dignitary; they find a new type of man, a gentleman to his finger tips, a profound student, a capable administrator; who compels their regard by his executive achievements in building schools, asylums, hospitals and churches. He is no mere dry theologian, nor is he an ascetic. He meets them as a man meets men, on a footing of human equality, yet there is something about him that commands reverence. He speaks, in his quiet way, as one having authority. And the American man of affairs, the manufacturer or large merchant, as the case may be, soon begins to have a sincere liking for this learned, yet practical man who can share in his ideas on every-day matters. Probably the good Bishop likes a cigar, and so he seems more human, and men find pleasure in seeing him no prim ruler of the good things of life. And they note with a certain unspoken astonishment that the representative of the great and ancient Church has his set times for reading his prayers in a spirit of quiet and unostentatious devotion. Here is a new species of man who dwells in a lofty, spiritual region apart from the dust and heat of the world of trade and commerce. It opens up a new vista to the business men. It does them as much good as if they had prayed, and never after are they wholly forgetful of that other life which good men lead in this world.

There are stronger reasons than most persons are aware of for thinking that leprosy may yet become as general in the United States as the former was in Europe. Acting on the principle that a dram of prevention is worth a ton of cure, several eminent American physicians who have studied this dread disease—"the most ancient, the most human, and the most incurable of all diseases"—have lately called attention to the fact that there is really no protection in this country against leprosy, a great many cases of which are distributed throughout the States. The need of national and State legislation, therefore, to control its spread ought to be plain to everybody. Our general quarantine laws, it is pointed out, are not specific enough to affect this disease, and probably not one physician out of a thousand would recognize it except in its grosser forms. Dr. E. S. Goodhue, of Los Angeles, Cal., declares that he once saw a leper in a New York hotel, where he was a regular guest. "There are lepers in the North from Oregon to New Brunswick, and in the South from Central America to South Carolina, traveling cross-country, with no one to say them nay." It may be declared that Dr. Goodhue is an alarmist; but he has evidently studied his

subject, and he writes very temperately. The same may be said without fear of contradiction of Dr. Prince A. Morrow—Ave Maria.

Windthorst is usually regarded even by German writers as the founder of the Centre Party; but Herr Pastor declares, in his newly published biography of August Reichensperger, that the honor belongs elsewhere. The origin of the Party dates from 1848, when Cardinal Diepenbrock invited the Catholic members of the Prussian parliament to meet and concert a plan of united action; Radowitz presided over these meetings, and Reichensperger held the office of vice-president. Four years afterward, under the leadership of the brother Reichensperger, the little society was further consolidated; again, in 1859, at the instance of Von Mallinckrodt, the name of the Centre Party was chosen and its policy formulated by Von Savigny and August Reichensperger. It was only in 1870 that Windthorst began to be prominent in the Party; and it is a splendid proof of the disinterestedness of the older German leaders that they effaced themselves as far as possible, and did what lay in their power to strengthen Herr Windthorst's position. The policy of the Party was to repulse attacks on religious liberty and Christian education, and to combat practical Liberalism. It was a policy which did not necessarily limit membership to Catholics, and indeed the new Centrum for a time actually counted some Protestant members.—Ave Maria.

The following footnote to history is from the *Loretto Magazine*:

At the 6.30 o'clock Mass in the chapel of the Sisters of Loretto, St. Mary's Academy, Denver, February 26, Captain Arthur S. McKinley, first cousin of our President, received his First Communion. The Captain was baptized in the cathedral a few days previous, and requested the privilege of making his First Communion in the chapel of the Loretto Sisters. After Mass the Sisters invited the gentleman and his wife to breakfast with the chaplain; and during breakfast Sister smilingly asked if the conversion was not a returning to the faith of his forefathers. The Captain replied: "Yes; my grandfather, and of course the President's—for our fathers were brothers,—was a staunch old Catholic of Belfast, Ireland. But our fathers came to America whilst very young and married non-Catholics, then fell from the faith themselves. Later they sent for our grandparents, and they came to the old homestead in Canton, Ohio, where the President and I were raised. I was a child at the time, but I was present at my grandfather's death-bed. Though we were one hundred miles from a Catholic church, he requested my father and uncle to send for a priest. The priest did not arrive in time to assist the old gentleman; but when his wife, our Grandmother McKinley, died, she had a Catholic priest with her.—Ave Maria.

Here is a telling extract from an editorial in the *Western Watchman*: "Our Lord gave His followers certain commandments. These He made explicit and of universal application. To others He imparted truths in such fashion that hearing they might not hear; and seeing they might not understand." Some precepts were promulgated and allowed neither exemption nor mitigation. With others it was: "qui potest capere capiat." The Church has always observed the distinction between the commandments and the counsils. She encourages total abstinence from wine and the lusts of the flesh; but she prescribes only temperance. She encourages almsgiving; but she exacts only the payments of debts, she advises offering the second cheek to the unjust aggressor and the coat to him who steals the shirt; but she requires only that men shall not seek private vengeance and shall leave the redressing of their grievances to God and the law. The result is that in the Church we have the highest capacity sitting side by side with the barest observance of the commonest laws of rectitude; and saints joining in prayer and praise with the lowest sinners. The Church knows men; and she knows that the ordinances of God were made for men; and not men for the ordinances. A test of sanctity was never allowed in the Church; the greater the sinner the warmer his welcome at his threshold. Christ died for sinners. The Good Shepherd leaves his ninety-nine 'saved' in the wild, and goes to seek the one that is lost. The Church is the refuge of sinners."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Opening of the Legislature.

The presence of such immense throngs of people as assembled in and around the Legislative building yesterday afternoon plainly indicated that unusual interest was taken in the opening of the present Legislative session, and that proceedings of a somewhat unprecedented character might be looked for. Nor were these hopes disappointed, for the scenes and incidents to which the sitting gave rise were the most extraordinary and dramatic ever witnessed in our Provincial Legislature. The Legislative chamber, inside and outside of the bar, was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen when his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, entered and took his seat in the Speaker's chair. After the reading of the speech, published elsewhere, "God Save the Queen" was sung, and cheers were given for the retired Governor. His Honor then retired and the proceedings at once assumed a character very different from the usual routine of the opening day of a session. Mr. Speaker was apparently assuming an attitude to read the speech with which his Honor had just opened the session, when Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, asked that the writ of the election, with the Sheriff's returns thereto, for the Tignish, Belfast and Murray Harbor districts, be presented to the House, so that the members elect could take their seats and participate in the proceedings, pointing out that was the usual course, as the journals of the House would show. Premier Farquharson stated that, notwithstanding existing precedents, another course was intended this session. This precipitated a hot debate, participated in by Messrs. Gordon, Campbell, Shaw and others. The opposition members showed by reference to the journals that the course intimated was contrary to all precedent. The Government were worsted, and Mr. Speaker, taking advantage of a lull in the discussion, reported that he had received the resignation of Mr. Joseph W. Wise. The Leader of the Opposition politely asked the Speaker to give the date of the resignation. The Speaker answered this question by asking if there was any precedent for such a question. Immediately the fat was in the fire again, and the leading members of each side of the House were at once into each other's political work. Messrs. Gordon, Shaw and Campbell had taken the Government's fortifications to pieces and demanded that the resignation be laid on the table of the House. The Government caved in a peg and the Clerk was ordered to read the Sheriff's report of the Belfast election, whereupon Mr. A. A. McLean was introduced, amid much applause by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Shaw, and in like manner, after the necessary preliminaries, Mr. Prowse, member for Murray Harbor, was introduced by Mr. Gordon and Mr. McKinnon. The Leader of the Government, at this stage, seemed to manifest a disposition to proceed with something new, when the Opposition called his attention to the fact that he had not submitted the papers relative to the bye election in the first district of Prince County. The Premier refused to submit these papers, alleging as his excuse that Mr. Prowse, the member elect was not in attendance. All this time the Legislative chamber was packed, and the ladies and gentlemen who had been given seats inside the bar were still there. Matters had just got to the stage we have indicated when, amid much laughter and applause, Mr. W. Wise, quietly walked on to the floor of the House and looked around for a seat. Mr. Prowse relinquished his own chair to Mr. Wise and for the time being procured a seat nearby. Mr. Wise's appearance did not by any means tend to straighten out the tangle into which matters had just got themselves; on the contrary it added a new complication. As soon as Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. A. J. McDonald, that the writ of election for the 1st district of Prince County, together with the Sheriff's return thereto, be laid upon the table. This gave rise to a lengthy and an animated debate. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Campbell and Mr. A. McLean pointed out that it was the duty of the Government to bring down the papers, no matter whether the member elect was at the bar or not. They quoted authorities to prove their contention, but Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Shaw appealed from the Speaker's decision and a division being taken, thirteen Government supporters stood up against the appeal. When those in favor of the appeal were called upon fourteen stood up, Mr. Wise being the fourteenth. The Clerk refused to count Mr. Wise, and immediately the war was on again. The fourteen continued standing and the leaders of the Opposition pointed out that the position of the Government was untenable; that Mr. Wise's resignation was not legal and quoted authorities to sustain their contention. At this stage Mr. Wise essayed to speak, but he had only got as far as to say that "on the 28th of February"—when Mr. Rogers moved the standing order and all visitors—reporters as well as others—were obliged to leave the House. The debate was con-

AT OTTAWA.

THE LONG DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT BEGAN AND ENDED IT WHO ARE THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS? AN ABSENT-MINDED SECRETARY—EXODUS OF THE LICENSE INSPECTOR—VICEREGAL OUTLAY. (Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 5.—Eighty-eight to forty-eight. This was the result of the vote which closed the budget debate, and which was taken on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment in favor of preferential trade with the empire. The proposition was defeated by the regular government majority. The budget speech was delivered March 23, or six weeks ago. This is an unusually long debate, and the government press has been in the habit of accusing the Opposition of obstruction. As a matter of fact the Government side is chiefly responsible for the length of the debate which closed after midnight on Friday. The opposition merely replied to each speech from the Government side, and even then were not allowed the last word. The Finance Minister spoke first, also last, although the speaker last before him was a supporter of the Government. The record of the debate is twenty-five speeches from the Opposition, and twenty-six from the Government side of the House. This simple fact seems to settle the question of obstruction.

WEST HURON AND BROCKVILLE. Now the ground is clear for something else. When the House goes into supply next week, Mr. Braden will propose an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. He will set forth the facts in respect to the West Huron and Brockville elections so far as the facts are established, and will ask that the investigation which was begun last year, and which Sir Wilfrid promised to assist, shall be resumed and completed. So far, the Government has succeeded in heading off by points of order and rules of procedure, all motions in favor of the resumption of this investigation. There will be only one way of escape from Mr. Braden's next motion, and that will be by voting it down. This will probably be done, for the evidence produced last year conclusively proved the stealing and substitution of ballots, and other serious crimes, some of which were brought close home to the machine. The machine must be protected, no matter how many seats are stolen.

FINANCIAL INQUIRIES. Mr. Bourassa, the anti-imperialist, has appeared in another interesting light. The Public Accounts committee investigating the expenditure of the last fiscal year came across an item of \$2,108.90 paid to Bourassa in a form of personal expenses, as one of the secretaries of the international committee at Quebec and Washington. It struck some of the members that a secretary whose living cost \$14 per day, was a man of some financial interest. Mr. Bourassa first sent a letter, explaining that he was appointed by the Commissioners and not by the Government, he did not consider that parliament had the right to call him to account. On further reflection, however, he concluded to be present on Thursday, though he still questioned the jurisdiction of the committee to inquire into his disposition of the hard earned money of the Canadian taxpayers. As a sort of favor, and as his friend Mr. Tupper would say, without allowing his action to be taken as a precedent, he took the oath and told his story.

A SCORNER OF ACCOUNTS. It did not throw much light on the matter. Mr. Bourassa had no accounts to produce, no vouchers to show. He could not tell how he got rid of the \$2,200. Deputy Ministers, and other high officials, handed in detailed statements of their expenses. Mr. Bourassa had nothing to say as to that, but calmly suggested that he had never supposed a man in his position would have been asked to give a detailed account. He thought that the commissioners would help his statement that he had used up the money and would ask him no impertinent questions.

HE WENT WEST. Mr. J. D. McGregor, formerly mining inspector, now liquor inspector in the Yukon, was in Ottawa six weeks ago. He is connected with a branch administration concerning whose affairs the public accounts committee has some ground for curiosity. The inspector, according to the sworn evidence of the deputy minister, had been immediately summoned to confer with the department concerning liquor permits. The committee ordered him to be summoned and the clerk took the notice to the Interior Department. Mr. McGregor was in town that day, no some weeks ago. He is explained that he did not get the summons, though if he reads the papers he must have known that he was needed. It was not until April 25, that Mr. Sifton's deputy went about trying to get him. The first telegram was sent to Brandon, from whence came word that the inspector had gone on west on the way to Dawson City. One week after Brandon was heard from, the deputy reported to the committee, saying that he did not see what more he could do. When Mr. Sifton turned Deputy Minister Burgess out of office, and brought Mr. Smart

THE WAR!

A despatch to the London News from Taba N'Chu dated Wednesday contains the following:—In yesterday's flanking movement Captain Towse and fifty of the Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers who demanded their surrender. Captain Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire. The men throughout behaved most heroically. On Thursday last Lord Roberts reported that he had begun his advance by occupying Brandfont, where he met with little opposition. The Boer army under command of Delany retiring in a northeasterly direction. The next day Friday, the mounted infantry with the Canadian picked their horses on the south bank of the Vet river, 18 miles north of Brandfont. The head of Lord Roberts' columns had thus advanced 32 miles from Kamee Siding in two days, or 53 miles north of Bloemfontein. Little powder was spent. The British work was out of reach of the British shell. As Gen. Hutton with the first mounted infantry brigade drew near Brandfont he saw a khaki clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be the British. Soon, however they opened fire upon the British, who replied heavily. They were the Irish American brigade from Lourenzo Marques, and it is reported that the Irish lost severely. The Boer flag was flying over Brandfont as the British entered the town. Several British wounded were found in the hospital. The Boer postmaster gave up the keys of the public buildings to Captain Ross. Lord Kitchener arrived at Brandfont at noon and Lord Roberts at night. The War Office published the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Vet River, Saturday, May 5th, 7:15 p. m. I marched here to day with General Pole-Carew's division. The head quarters and Wavel's Brigade of the Seventh Division were two miles in the rear. Maxwell's brigade of the same division is the same distance to our right. The enemy are in considerable strength on the opposite bank of the river. Our guns engaged theirs for some three hours without ours being able to force a passage of the river; but shortly before dark the mounted infantry under Gen. Hutton turned the enemy's right and in a very daring manner pushed across the river under a heavy shell and musketry fire. We are now bivouacking for the night within three miles of Vet River. Our casualties, I hope, are not numerous. General Hamilton was in action yesterday and succeeded in preventing the junction of the Boer forces by a well executed movement by some of the Household Cavalry, The Lord's Lancers and Kitchener's Horse, who charged a body of the enemy and inflicted serious loss. The enemy fled leaving their dead on the field and their wounded to be attended to by our doctors. General Macdonald's Highland Brigade dispersed the enemy on the right flank, under cover of the naval guns, in which operation the Black Watch distinguished themselves and were very skillfully led. General Hamilton was advancing this morning to a difficult drift over the Keinton or Little Vet River. General Hunter reports that General Barton's brigade was heavily engaged this morning two miles north of Roldam. The enemy's position was quite four miles long and strongly held. He states that our men marched magnificently and carried ridge after ridge in grand style. The casualties in this force and in Hamilton's and Hunter's division will be reported as soon as possible. Cap. Miller, who was taken prisoner near Taba N'Chu, has been sent to Gen. Rundle's camp by the enemy with a severe wound in the abdomen. General Brabant reports that one sergeant and three men were captured on May 4th while on patrol and that one of these who had been brutally ill-treated and left for dead by the Boers was found the following day. Lt. Lilly of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, reported missing, was found at Brandfont dangerously wounded, and has been carefully attended to by the British medical corps. A despatch from Vet River dated May 6th says: Yesterday the British after a long march, encountered the

Does Baby Thrive?

If your baby is delicate and sickly and its food does not nourish it, put fifteen or twenty drops of Scott's Emulsion in its bottle three or four times a day and you will see a marked change. We have had abundant proof that they will thrive on this emulsion when other food fails to nourish them. It is the same with larger children that are delicate. Scott's Emulsion seems to be the element lacking in their food. Do not fail to try it if your children do not thrive. It is as useful for them in summer as in winter. Ask your doctor if this is not true. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

1895-96.....106,936
1896-97.....113,148
1897-98.....117,209
1898-99.....107,889

THE SPEAKER'S. This week's debate on the budget was conducted by Messrs. Macdonald, Cowan, McHugh, Rogers, Bourassa, Stetinger, Logan, Savard and Fielding on the Government side, and on the part of the Opposition by Craig, Clancy, Bell (Picton), Ganong, McDougall (Cape Breton), McNeill, Marotte, Caron and Beaulieu.

AN ANGRY ORGAN. Mr. Tarte, Patrie and the other Government organs in Quebec are still assailing Sir Charles Tupper and the Tories generally, for their imperialism. La Patrie has article after article attacking the Conservatives for wanting to know about Mr. Bourassa's expenses as necessary. The organ represents that it is all because Mr. Bourassa is French-Canadian.

VICE REGAL EXPENSES. A return brought down this week goes to show that the Governor General and his establishment cost as much now as when Mr. Mulock and various others now in the Cabinet were in the habit of denouncing the extravagance of the Vice Regal Court. Taking out the cost of providing in a new heating equipment, which does not belong to maintenance, we find that the following sums were paid for salary and expenses of the Governor General and his officers and for the maintenance of the establishment: 1892-93.....\$109,906
1893-94.....104,825
1894-95.....111,533

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

Where to Buy Your Dress Goods

The fact that this store shows a bigger and far superior stock of Dress Goods than any other store in the city is the chief reason why you should come here to buy your Dress Goods. A few prices:

- Fancy Dress Goods 16c. up
Black and Navy Serges 25c. up
Ripley's Serges 48c. up
Black Poptans 50c. up
Black Blister Cloth, \$1.20 up

F. PERKINS & CO.

The Millinery Leaders.

Seed Time is Coming.

That Satisfied Well-Dressed Feeling

Comes, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of your drooping cloud,
While linnets wake around, valid in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.
—Thompson.

When the warm sun that brings Seed Time
And harvest has returned again
The west to visit the mill wood, where
The first flower of the plain,
—Longfellow.

To obtain reliable Seeds is the desire of everyone. Our stock of the following Seeds we can guarantee reliable and fresh. This being our first season in the Seed business, our stock was all bought fresh this spring, so you can rely on getting good fresh Seeds from us. When purchasing give us a call, we will quote you right prices for cash. We have in stock the following:

WHEAT.—White Russian and Fife.
Timothy, Clover, Corn, Vetches, Peas, Mangels, Buckwheat, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Also in stock a full line of Garden Seeds.
FLOWER SEEDS.—A choice variety for House and Garden in stock.

EGGS AND BUTTER.—We are preparing for a big Egg season. Highest market prices for Eggs and Butter in exchange for groceries. Cases furnished free to our customers.

MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.

Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co

THE WAR!

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New Spring Dress Goods

— AT —

STANLEY BROS

The place to buy your NEW DRESS is where you get the latest styles. STANLEY'S GOODS are always bright and up-to-date. We claim the best as well as the greatest variety in P. E. Island. SILKS and TRIMMINGS of all kinds to match.

STANLEY BROS.

NEW Hats and Caps, NEW CLOTHING.

Our new Hats and Caps are in. They are the best value that money can buy. We can sell you a good Soft Hat from 50c. up to \$2.00, Hard Hats from 25c. up to \$2.50. Fashionable Caps from 9c. to 75c.

After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our NEW CLOTHING.

We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us.

J. B. McDonald & Co.

The Money Saving Store.

Black Dress Goods

Colored Dress Goods

Ladies Hats

Black Dress Goods: We've an extra value 40-inch wide, in plain and brocade patterns. 22c.

Colored Dress Goods: One line 40-in. wide, heavy twill, nice colors, only 15c.

Ladies Hats: Many trimmed in Paris, London and New York. A little expensive but oh! how nice.

Black Dress Goods: Very substantial Twill and Brocade stuffs. 35c.

Colored Dress Goods: Another line of fancies a very complete show in themselves at the price 22c.

Ladies Hats: Many copies made in our own work-room. Just as pretty, just as good and much cheaper.

Black Dress Goods: Brocade Mohair, the kind that will wear. 55c.

Colored Dress Goods: A new and complete line of all-wool Plaids, in large and mixed effects dark and medium, light colorings cheap at 40c., here only 25c.

Ladies Hats: A large amount of Millinery in the latest hat shapes. Laces, Ostriches, Flowers and Ornaments for those who wish to create their own hats. And the prices are very surprising in their littleness. We ask only a living profit, some ask more.

Black Dress Goods: Extra Fine Mohair, 48 inches wide, every inch solid goods up to 25c.

Colored Dress Goods: A rare line of special wool serge, 64 in. wide, plain fancy spot, rich colors. It's worth 85c., but we got it cheap 50c.

Ladies Hats: Camels Hair Cheviots in cross bias and plaids, 48 in. wide, the popular novelty, beautifully woven and shaded, these will surprise you. Up to 1.00 to 1.55 and they are worth it!

PROWSE BROS.

"MY STORE."

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

TALK IS CHEAP.

Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown "My Store."

The numerous Clothing dealers of Charlottetown are just now telling in glowing words about their underselling, how they are almost

Giving Goods Away

And naming prices that no other store on earth can match. Now, if it were not undignified in "My Store," we would be tempted to remark that "talk is cheap." Mark our word,

Trade is influenced less by what is said than by what is done,

And that is why so many observing and thoughtful people say

"MY STORE," is the Lowest Priced House in Charlottetown.

When in doubt I go to "My Store," none just as good as "My Store" for the money. "My Store" deals in good low priced goods, and from that up to the best, but they don't keep shoddy. Here's a piece of goods I bought at "My Store" nearly two years ago, and it's good yet.

We could go on and on, enumerating *Good Words* that have been said to the writer, during the past week, of "My Store," but the few mentioned are sufficient to plainly show why this is

Charlottetown's Busiest Store

Ah, but there is so many chances to hide defects in clothing. However, when you buy of "My Store" and your purchase does not please you, get your money back, that's our way.

Men and Boys OF P. E. ISLAND

Here's Your Chance

We said it, we mean it, and will do it! What? Increase our sales many thousands this year, even if we don't make a dollar on the increase. Our prices will be from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than anywhere else in the city this year, quality for quality.

MEN'S SUITS,
\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7.50.

YOUTHS,
\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.40, \$8.50.

CHILDREN'S,
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.95.

NOT SHODDY, but Good Clothing, well made and perfect fit. Your tailor can't make clothing like them.

WOOL

We'll give you the highest price in **CASH** for the most goods for it.

Yours sincerely,

Sentner McLeod AND Co

Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Boers along the Vet River with 6 guns, two being long range. An artillery duel ensued. In the meanwhile Gen. Hutton, after a sharp engagement crossed the river on the left just before sunset. The Boers retreated during the night. General Pole-Carew started at daybreak, retraced on a reconnaissance march. He first came in contact with Boers holding the river, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The British soon had two batteries in action and later they added two naval nine-pounders with two 4.7 and 5-inch siege guns. The Boers fired with great accuracy and the duel continued unabated until sunset, and even later there was desultory firing. It is marvelous that nobody on the British side was injured. General Hutton started early to find a drift on the west. When this was discovered, it proved to be strongly held and protected by two guns. The British speedily engaged the Boers who enabled the mounted firing line with a maxim, but General Hutton pushed forward his pom-pom and a galloping maxim and forced the Boers to leave the river bed. The encounter was terribly hot.

A later despatch adds: The whole British force crossed the river, thus ending the Boer right. The Boers must have received about the same time news of General Hamilton's occupation of Wynburg. About sunset, a detachment of about twenty-six Australians who had crept unseen toward the river bank, found themselves near a kopje occupied by the Boers. After firing they fired by ones and charged, capturing the kopje. All was done on their own initiative. Thus night fell. Early in the morning it was discovered that the whole of the Boer force had fled. General Hutton during the night got two squadrons to blow up the line near Smiddeel. The British discovered the Boer position at every hundred yards along the railway concealed small packets of high explosives. The Boers had destroyed three bridges over streams between here and Bradford. But in every case it was possible to make a detour. The Boers appear to be fighting with much less spirit. It is reported that they are commended by Gen. Lucas Meyer. The bridge over the river is completely destroyed. General Hutton captured a maxim and 12 prisoners.

Lord Roberts sends the following report of this fight to the War Office:— We crossed the Vet river this morning, and are encamped at Smiddeel Junction. The enemy in full retreat towards the Zand river and Koonstard. The turning was made by the Mounted Infantry just before daybreak yesterday. It was a very dashy affair. The Australian, New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland Mounted Infantry vied with each other in the determination to close with the enemy. Naval guns and artillery made excellent practice. We captured a maxim and 26 prisoners. Our casualties are very few: 15 wounded; one killed and three missing. A despatch from Warrenton, Cape Colony, dated May 6, says: Yesterday General Barton drove over 2,000 Boers from a hilly position at Rousam, where they awaited him. They retreated after stiff fighting leaving a number of dead. The British casualties were slight. General Barton is still pursuing the enemy. Winderton and Wynburg have been recaptured. Gen. Buller's brigade is attacking the Boer position at Warrenton.

A despatch received today from Cape Town states that an important move by Buller's army in Natal is expected within the next few days. No other war news of any importance.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
CAPE TOWN HEARD FROM.
The Mayor of Cape Town, South Africa, has opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ottawa fire.

SPANISH CRUISEES RAISED.
Three of the Spanish gunboats which were sunk at Manila Bay by American shells two years ago, have been raised and refitted, and were placed in commission on May 1st, the anniversary of that engagement. The names of the ships are the San Juan de Apatria, Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon.

HER MAJESTY'S CONTRIBUTION.
Queen Victoria has contributed 500 guineas, and the Prince of Wales 250 guineas to the Vanslow House (Tivoli) fire relief fund. Another Ottawa relief fund was opened at Glasgow to-day and about £2,000 was subscribed in a few hours.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED.
United States Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for an explanation as to the alleged abuse of the international right in the case of the American ship "Sea Witch," which, according to the statement of her commander was boarded by the British Warship Wasp within the three mile limit of the Portuguese territory in East Africa. The American Ambassador's communication to the British Premier hardly amounts to a protest and serious complications are not likely to ensue.

The following despatch of the 3rd inst., from St. John's Nfld. is regarded by the Halifax Herald as an "untruthful report sent to tickle the palates of Yankee readers." The colonial legislature will adjourn tomorrow, and the general election will take place at the instance of James Winter, former premier, will retire from active politics. Mr. Morice will assume the leadership of the opposition. The premier, Mr. Bond, will lead the government forces. Mr. Bond's policy will probably favor annexation to the United States, while Mr. Morice will probably advocate union with Canada.

The American fishing schooner Corsair, of 150 tons ran ashore at Tryon Shoals on Thursday last. The weather was very thick at the time and the Corsair surrounded by a number of other schooners was unable to get away for some time. The other schooners as soon as the Corsair struck attempted to avert a similar accident—some jibed, some put about and in the confusion several collided, snapping off jibbooms and mainbooms. For a time it looked as if five or six of the vessels would run ashore, but they managed to escape. On Saturday the crew of the Corsair had to abandon her as she had filled with water. The crew came to Charlottetown on Sunday, and left for Boston yesterday by the Halifax. The Corsair is valued at \$15,000 and is said to be as fine a vessel as built for the service. A wrecking tug left Arichat on Saturday to pump her out and tow her to Plouze.

Capt. Peter Stewart of the schooner Surprise, which arrived at Victoria Friday night from Pigeon, reports that then about eight miles off Pigeon at three o'clock on Friday, he sighted a fishing boat, lying at anchor, the only occupant of which was waving his hat as a signal. The captain immediately bore down to the rescue of the man, which was accomplished after some difficulty. The man when rescued was found to be almost totally exhausted from constant balling. He proved to be a young man of about 25 years of age, named Hilshey, of Langler, N. S., who left there early that morning who owing to a heavy catch of lobsters had been unable to make the shore as early as the other boats. His boat then sprang a leak, and had it not been for the timely appearance of the "Surprise," Hilshey no doubt would have met a watery grave. In the boat were 300 lobsters which with the boat itself, on account of the fury of the elements it was found necessary to abandon. Hilshey left Victoria on Saturday for Pigeon by the schooner Morning Light.

SHIRTS! Shirts!—Slightly damaged but nothing to hurt the goods 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, all going now for 25c. each.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.
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His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. McLarye entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen at Government House, on Wednesday evening last. Dancing was kept up until about 9 o'clock.

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Pain-Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Abegweit Football team will play a match with New Glasgow, N. S., on the 24th of May.

The American hospital ship Maine left Southampton, England, Thursday last, on return to South Africa.

The contributions in the United States for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India it is said will reach \$3,500,000.

The Catholic churches in the diocese of Montreal have raised over twelve thousand dollars for the Ottawa-Hull fire flood.

The steamer St. Oaf, which formerly ran between Souris and the Magdalenas, collided with the schooner Blanche Alma last week off St. Roch d'Alma, Quebec, and damaged her considerably.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., were the heaviest losers by the fire at Ottawa and Hull. Notwithstanding this they immediately forwarded \$25,000 for the relief of the homeless. This company is represented in Charlottetown by Messrs Hyndman & Co.

Capt. J. W. Thierault, of Quebec, who left as a private with the first Canadian contingent was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Paardeberg, in February. The other day a friend of his was supposed to receive a letter from him dated March 28th stating that he was in the best of health.

JOHN LOCKHART, Esq., died in this city on Saturday at the advanced age of 102 years, and four months. He was born at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1798, and emigrated to Miramichi, N. B., in the year 1820, and in the autumn of the same year he came to P. E. Island, and settled at Cavendish where he remained for 82 years. He then came to Charlottetown where he has since resided.

The Elder Demeter Line steamer "Montpelier" of Liverpool, bound for Montreal from Los Palmas, Canary Islands, while bound up the St. Lawrence, ran ashore in a dense fog at Duck Island, three miles from Cape Ray at the entrance to Cabot Strait, She will be a total wreck. All the crew were landed safely. The Montpelier was a new steel steamer of 3483 tons gross and 344 feet long.

Mr. D. A. Bruce's store was broken into Sunday night. The burglars made an entrance through the door at the rear, using a brace and bit, with which they made a hole in the door large enough to admit a man's hand, thus enabling them to push back the lock. Quite a quantity of clothing was carried off in the shape of coats, vests, sweaters, etc. The burglars in their hurry forgot the brace and bit which are now in the possession of the police.

The four-year old daughter of Mr. Alex McDonald, Summerside, while playing near the shore where some refuse was being burned on Saturday, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. She went too near the fire and her clothing caught, and the next moment she was enveloped in flames. Her screams brought assistance from the house, but not before the child had been severely burned about the body and face. Medical aid was summoned, and the little sufferer is expected to recover.

THREE men, Daniel McKinnon, Rodd, McLeod and John Murray, of Cape Traverse while engaged in setting herring nets had a narrow escape from death on Saturday. A sudden squall struck their sloop, capsizing her and throwing the occupants into the water. The men clung to the spar and rigging for some time, till rescued by Capt. Thomas Haward. The men were well nigh exhausted when rescued, but showed wonderful endurance. Daniel McKinnon having swam twenty yards and McLeod ten yards to the toy water.

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Guaranteed Clothing

Good Ready-to-Wear Clothing is not expensive, it is the poor kind that costs most in the end.

Hammered Down Cash Bargains in Ready-to-Wear Clothing

We show a tremendous line of Children's Suits. Our Banner Line is a Shorey Suit for \$10.00, others cheaper. Another Cracker Jacket at \$4.00. See our \$7.50 value in our Hard and fashionable Clay. Then see our

Men's All Wool Suits.

Tweeds at \$2.50, 2.77, 3.00. No Serge about this Suit. **Guaranteed Suit** At \$5.00. The maker's on every Suit. He is not ashamed of it. Only \$5.00.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Twill Serge Suits—Men's single or double breasted, well worth \$10, all for \$8.00. Coats and Vests sold of this line \$5.75. The above is a seller.

Shorey's Guaranteed Suits—They are world beaters. Prices \$7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 14.50, 15.00. Shorey's Pants, \$1.50, 2.00 and 2.50. Every garment guaranteed.

Men's Short Spring Overcoats—Dark Grey all wool Overcoat, short or long, \$8.00, will worth \$10.00. Woop Coat, all wool, short length in three shades at \$10 and 12.00. Another Tailor-made Coat \$13.50.

Smart Spring and Summer Suits—The correct pattern. 100 Shorey Suits bought at a big discount for cash. We offer these Suits at 25 per cent. less than can be bought for no P. E. I. Every Suit guaranteed. Double Breasted Heavy Cord Serge Suit in Men's, well worth \$8.00 for \$6.50. Men's Cut away Coat and Vest for \$8.00, \$5.00, Tweed Suits for \$2.50, 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00, all sizes.

The Best Boys' Clothing in Canada—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, Boys' Norfolk Suits, Boys' 2 Piece Suits (double or single breasted), Boys' Sailor Suits, Boys' Serge Suits, Boys' Colored Bouses, Boys' Shirt Waists, Boys' Old Short Pants.

On the Level Low Prices—Men's good strong Wool Pants \$1.00. Men's Wool Suits for \$2.50. Men's Serge Suits, guaranteed, \$4.00. Men's heavy Tweed working Suits \$5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and \$8.00. Serge and Worsted Suits \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 and 12.00, double or single breasted. **JAS. PATON & CO.**

MAMMA!

BUY ME A New Suit,

JUST LIKE BROTHER'S.

Only \$1.00 for 2 piece, 4 to 10. Same style, 11 to 14. \$1.25, Sailors \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00



J. PATON & CO

Our New HATS

AND CAPS.

We are a little later than usual in opening these Goods, owing to the confusion caused by our big fire sale. But they are now ready for your inspection, and are well worth a visit to see them, as we are safe in saying that we have now the largest and best stock of stylish and elegant Hats and Caps ever shown in this city, and if you find it hard to suit yourself with a Hat or Cap, then try the "Model Store," where "you always get the best."

Hard Hats, Soft Hats,
Any shape, any style, any shade.
The very latest American Goods.

Caps for the Million,
In every conceivable color and style.

If you like bright colors we can suit you, if you like dark colors we can suit you, and if you want something "just between" we have it for you.

Don't pass the Model Store if you want a nice Cap.

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

SPRING SALE!

NOW ON AT Weeks & Co's

You can save money by trading with us. Goods bought for cash and marked low.

Dress Goods.
Our 50c. Black Cashmere is the best value in the city. See our line in fancy black goods, great variety. Prices from 22c up. Every yard of our wool goods guaranteed. Colored goods in great variety.

Dress Linings,
In Linenettes, Cambrics, Per caline and Surah Twill.

Kid Gloves for Ladies.
We keep the noted Perrin's French Kid Gloves. All sizes and colors always in stock. Prices from 65c to \$1.50. Gents' Kid Gloves 75c to \$1.70.

Ladies' Shirt Waists,
We have in stock one of the finest lines in the city. All pretty patterns. Prices from 40c up to \$3.75. Fit guaranteed or goods returned.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid.

Weeks & Co

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Gentlemen, when you want Shirts, Braces, Collars, Hosiery, Ties, Gloves or Underwear, remember we are the leaders in this line. Our prices cannot be beat.

We have always in stock a full range of Corsets, Belts and Buckles, Hosiery, Collars and Ties, Waterproofs, Underwear, Umbrellas, White-wear.

Bad With Worms.

Some time ago my little boy was very bad with worms. I procured a bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup, and am thankful to say it cured him quickly and completely.

MRS. C. CARLTON, M. K. Bar P. O., Ont.

A THOUGHT FROM THE "FIORETTI" OF SAINT FRANCIS.

The eagle fieth high; But were its wings of lead, It could not reach the sky Or scarce uplift its head. Thus with the soul still more, That fan would spread its wings; It cannot hope to soar Weighed down by earthly things. —Ave Maria.

Grand for Diarrhoea.

"I have been using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the past six years and consider it a grand remedy for diarrhoea, and it is especially good for children getting teething."

MRS. HENRY C. THEDE, Port Elgin, Ont.

Kimberley During the Siege.

Kimberley, South Africa, was besieged seven months by the Boers, and the scenes that marked this trying period are graphically described in the following letter which has been received by the mother general, Nazareth House, Hammer-smith, England, from the sister superior, Nazareth House, Kimberley.

The shelling still continued, and the Boers sent in three times telling Kimberley to surrender, which, of course, they would not do. Our house was taken for the wounded, and forty beds put up for them. We have our old people and children just as usual. We converted the school room into a dormitory for the children, and in that way we managed nicely Bishop Gaughan was very ill and laid up here from an attack of jaundice. His Lordship was at death's door, but, thank God, he got better. He was the first to occupy a military bed. At the time of his illness there was the greatest difficulty in getting food for a sick person. Eggs 25s. a dozen, and 15s. for twelve potatoes. We are eating horse flesh. I felt so much to see the poor Bishop eat it, but we could get nothing else. The Mayor of Beconsfield ventured outside the barrier and took six potatoes from the Boer stores, by some way or other, and brought them to us in his pocket so that the Bishop might have them.

DE BEERS DIRECTORS IN LINE WITH SOUP CAN.

At that time we were on weekly rations. We were allowed forty pints of soup each day with the horse flesh. They were very kind to us. Our cows were left to us, so that we had milk for the wounded and for our poor people. We had milk in our tea every day, which was very few had. Four hundred babies died in town for want of milk. Our doctor is surprised that we have not a sick child in the house (thank God). Mr. Rhodes sent us a few boxes of peaches every second day, which we cooked with rice for the children. Only for this we would be very badly off, having no vegetables. Even the horse flesh got very scarce, and all the doctors and the directors of De Beers had to stand and take their turn for their bit of meat at the Town Hall, and were glad to get each day with a jug for a little soup. It reminded me of the time we had the soup kitchen at home. Some of the Sisters could take it all right, but Sisters Assumption, Rita, Idephonse and Willibrod were very weak and ill. We got very little sleep at night. At about three o'clock A. M. the bombardment commenced and the children had to be got out of bed and taken to the other side of the house to escape the shells. We heard the great battle of Magersfontein. It began just at day-light, about 3 A. M., and was one continuous roar of cannon till 11 A. M. If you knew how we felt—we could only offer an aspiration and pray for success and relief. We knew when that roar grew weaker that our brave men were driven back. We heard soon after of the great loss. We were only twelve miles from the relief column, and still were isolated. We spent a very quiet Christmas Day. The Boers kept quiet that day, still the Bishop thought it unwise to have midnight Mass or anything out of the ordinary way, as fresh orders were issued that all lights were to be out at 9 o'clock P. M.

UNDERGROUND FOR A WEEK.

For the first two months of the siege the people were very cheery, but afterwards became very downcast. Towards the end nearly every one was living on brown bread and black tea, and only two ounces of horse flesh allowed to each invalid, and even that, we are told, could last only a few days longer, as they had no more horses to kill. On January 24 we were all aroused by the terrific shelling from the enemy. They had nine guns placed around the town, all firing at the same time. One shell fell into the foundations of our new (or proposed) wing, tearing up the ground all around; but, thank God, no harm was done to any one in our house. A young girl while dressing in her room was torn to pieces, and another poor woman and three children were badly hurt, and were taken to hospital—two died since. All the previous shelling was only child's play to this. The Mayor sent 300 Kaffirs to build us a bomb-proof shelter, which saved our lives, as the Boers put a 108-pound gun facing our house. One shell struck it, and fell through the roof to the community room; another piece weighing about 30 pounds fell at the kitchen door; the rest of the house was covered with fragments; still, thank God, not one living soul was hurt. We had to live mostly underground for a week, and you would have laughed to see us running to hide as the military gave the alarm when each shell was coming.

THE WELCOME RELIEF.

We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw our troops coming across the veldt. We did not know who they were, but soon learned they were General French's division. As they were approaching the town the people went out to meet and to welcome them. Amongst them were two Christian Brothers. An officer seeing them inquired if they were priests. They said "No, we are Christian Brothers." "Oh, indeed," replied the officer. "Are you the Christian Brothers? Would you kindly show me where Nazareth House is? I have a message to convey to the Sisters from the Rev. Mother at Cape Town." The Brothers pointed out the house, and he rode up to the gate. We were with the Bishop on the veranda. On seeing the soldier approach the Bishop asked who those troops in the distance were. The reply was, "They are General French's coming to the relief of Kimberley." "And who are you?" inquired one of the Sisters. "I am son of the late Duke of Norfolk," was the reply, "and am the bearer of a message from your Sisters at Cape Town." You can imagine our delight, dear Mother. There was Lord Edmund Talbot, covered with dust and quite worn out after his long, most trying march, delivering the message of love and sympathy from our Sisters. It was like an angel's visit. We offered him a drink of milk, and also gave him a horse a drink. He related how terribly all suffered on that memorable march for want of water, so that on drawing near the Modder the horses became so unmanageable on seeing the water that they plunged into the river, despite the efforts of their riders, and some of them were drowned. We were told there were 35,000 troops round Kimberley.

The Pomp of Imperialism.

"We are progressing, from an imperial point of view," says the Hartford Times. "The Pomp" is an important feature of the imperial government. It always has been and always will be. The Roman emperors were remarkably pompous persons, the Napoleons ditto, and why not Mr. McKinley and Charles Allen of Lowell? We may take their people down in Porto Rico, but that we shall give them a first class article of pomp, all wool and a yard wide, is a thing the world should understand at once.

Our esteemed contemporary is mistaken. We have not been in the imperial business long enough to manufacture a good grade of "pomp." The late P. T. Barnum could give our imperialistic rulers some points in a matter of this kind. The street parades of his circus were far more imposing than anything we can hope to offer to the "silent, sullen people" whom we are trying to impress with our God-given magnificence. Instead of being "all wool and a yard wide" our pomp, like our promises, is shoddy. The firm of Uncle Sam & Co. has been able in the past to turn out a fairly wearable article of pompous good government, but the old gentleman's ideas of pomp run to wild west shows and one ring circuses. —S. H. Review.

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During the last days of the siege the military sent a number of people to our house for shelter, as the bomb-proof was fitted to hold 200 people. The women and children were all put down in the lowest tunnels. Now they are allowed to return to their homes, and this morning (February 16) we are breathing the fresh air without danger. A few evenings ago we had a very sad scene. Mr. Labram, one of De Beers best men, while dressing for dinner with Mr. Rhodes, was killed by a shell. He could not bury him during the day as the enemy kept up a continual fire. As we were at night office we heard the "Dead March" by the military band leaving the hospital with the remains of Mr. Labram. The next sound was the cannon of the Boers. They sent two shells on the funeral procession and two as the body was lowered into the grave, and continued every five minutes till 12 midnight. Thank God, our troubles are nearly over. We are all in our usual way now. Sisters Athanasius, St. Anne, Ninian and Rita are nursing the wounded, the other Sisters are at our ordinary work—taking care of the poor. I will send more particulars next week. I am in a hurry to send this to Cape Town by a Christian Brother who is going by this morning's train. They are not able to send letters from Kimberley yet, and he will post this at Cape Town for me. We are all longing to get a glimpse of a home letter. United by each Sister in sending warmest and best love to our dearest Mother, and each of our dear ones at home, believe me, your ever loving, devoted child,

SISTER M. ST. AUSTIN.

Ignoring God.

The exclusion of all reference to religion from the opening exercises of the Paris Exposition has occasioned a great deal of comment from journals of all shades of opinion. The Independent of New York has the following pertinent allusions to the subject: "It was bad taste and worse which refused to recognize God in the public exercises at the opening of the Exposition. And yet we (meaning the people of the United States) sometimes think that we need not be too ready to cast stones. No influence has done more for literature than the Christian religion; and yet in all the decorations of the National Library at Washington we doubt if a visitor could find any painted scene which would suggest the Christian faith. He might guess that ours is the faith of Greece or of early Germans or Norsemen, but he would never suspect that we had ever heard of Christ or of the Sacred Scriptures. So let him visit any one of our soldiers' cemeteries, and he will find turgid, but patriotic, poetry scattered about on low iron plates, but not one word of Christian hope. It is enough to chill one's patriotism in visiting one of these resting-places of the soldiers of the Civil War to see such frightful forgetfulness of the blessed hope of immortality."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Mistress—Get dinner today on the gasoline stove, Bridget. Bridget—Please mum, I did try but the stove went out. Mistress—Try again, then. Bridget—Yes, mum; but it's not come back yet. It went out 'trough the roof.

PAIN KILLER is the best, safest, and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea.

As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.

It won't work," said Jones, sadly.

"What won't work?" "Hypnotism. Tried it on the butcher. Looked at him fixedly until I had his undivided attention; then I said very slowly and with emphasis: 'That—bill—is—paid.'" "And what did the butcher do?" "He said, 'You're a liar!'"

TEACHERS' TROUBLES.

How Teachers May Prevent the Breakdown of the Nervous System which often Threatens. The worry and work, the strain and anxiety of a teacher's life are such as to tell severely on the nervous system. Time and again teachers have had to give up good positions on account of run-down health.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

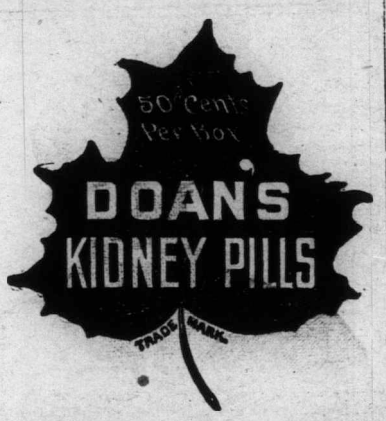
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In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Especially is this necessary when a matter of health is involved. There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particular to see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Kidney Pill, which has cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England, as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD MAN HELD HIS OWN.

A good story is told of old father "Raccoon" John Smith of Kenauky, who was noted for his sharpness at repartee, and was frequently quizzed in order to hear his replies. On one occasion three students of Georgetown College, Kentucky, saw him coming at a distance, and arranged that they would walk about twenty yards apart, and as they passed him the first one was to say, "Good-morning, Mr. Abraham," the second to call him "Mr. Isaac," and the third "Mr. Jacob." So the first called him "Mr. Abraham," and the old man only seemed a little surprised that anybody there should not know him. The second called him "Mr. Isaac," and the old gentleman evidently suspected something. His familiarity with the Bible made him anticipate what the third one was going to say, and he got ready for him. "Good-morning, Mr. Jacob," said the third student.

"Stop, young man," said the old gentleman, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob; I am Saul, the son of Kish, in search of my father's asses, and, behold! I have found three of them."

AREGWETS, TAKE NOTICE!

The coroner's jury, after viewing the remains and hearing the evidence returned the following verdict: "From the appearance of the body we were inclined to believe that the deceased had been run over by a gravel-train; but from articles and memoranda discovered on his person we find that he was a contestant in a foot-ball match."

APRIL SHOWERS

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter. In like manner Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement impure and vitiated air. It is a boon to tired mothers, housekeepers, teachers and others who spend their time indoors. It gives the blood richness and vitality, fitting it to nourish and strengthen the nerves, muscles and all the great organs of the body. It cures all spring humors and banishes that tired feeling.

It is the best medicine money can buy for all diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood. You should begin taking it today. His Wife—If you can stop reading about the Boer war for a few minutes I have something to tell you about the cook. The Surbanite.—Is she going to trek? A Harassing Cough. Dr. Low's Norway Pine Syrup cured me of a Harassing cough and Hoarseness. I know of no better remedy for healing and soothing the lungs and bronchial tubes. Price 25c.

Port Mulgrave, June 5, 1897.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. DEAR SIRS,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used.—Mrs. Josiah Hart. August 2, 1898—6m

Dr. J. C. Houston

Physician AND Surgeon. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. GRADUATE McGill University, 1898. OFFICE: Next door to Merchant's Bank.—April 4th, 1900. 2mo.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished everywhere for its purity, superior quality and digestible properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST SUPPER. Oct. 5, 1898—301. Farm for Sale! On Bear River Line Road. That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors.

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. J. Agency, Charlottetown.

HYNDMAN & CO.

Agents, Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898. Those remnants of print cotton at 8c are the biggest bargains yet. They are (quite English you know) and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c, but cheaper at 8c. PROWSE BROS. REMNANTS—You can buy remnants of print cottons, grey cottons, white cottons, remnants of flannelets, cloths, dress goods, tickings, nearly half price. Come soon before they are all gone.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

LAXA LIVER PILLS

You can't be healthy if your bowels are constipated and your system clogged with poisonous material. There should be a natural movement every day, and the best way to secure it is to take Laxa-Liver Pills. The most obstinate cases yield to their action. They neither gripe, sicken nor weaken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Dr. Wood's Heals and Norway Pine soothes the Syrup Lungs and cures Coughs and Colds of the worst kind after other remedies fail. Pleasant to take. Price 25c.

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THE LATEST Fashionable HAT! BLACK AND COLORED, Wm. Wilkinson, MAKERS. FOR SALE AT D. A. BRUCE'S.

BEER & GOFF. GROCERS. A. E. ARSENAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE. ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE Barristers, Solicitors, etc. (Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.) OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown. Ang. 30, 1899—y

Choosing a Bicycle! In choosing a bicycle you must judge by appearances. You must judge by reputation and reliability. If you stop to think you will acknowledge that for years the wheels of reliability have been the Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Welland Vale!

Canada Motor & Cycle Co., Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA. MARK WRIGHT & CO., Agents, Charlottetown. Write for Catalogue.

Bazaar Bookstore! Formerly F. J. Hornsby, MORRIS BLOCK Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper. A complete Stock of authorized School Books, Pens, Inks, Paper, Slates, Exercise Books, Scribblers, always on hand. Lowest prices, prompt attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.

Burdock Blood Bitters, The Best Spring Medicine. Removes all poisons and impurities from the system. Gives strength and vitality in place of weakness and languor. The most wonderful blood purifier, restorative and strengthener known to science. Mr. Geo. Harlot, Ballifoboro, Ont., says: "Two years ago I was very poorly in the spring, had no appetite, felt weak and nervous, not able to work much and was tired all the time. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters highly recommended, so got a bottle. I started taking it, and inside of two months I was as well as ever I was in my life. I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine."