

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902

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BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

REST.
(This beautiful poem was a great favorite with the ever-busy, hard-working Sir John McDonald.)
My feet are weary and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed—
And I desire what I have long desired—
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer.

For rest—sweet rest.
'Tis hard to plant in Spring, and never reap;
The autumn field;
'Tis hard to till, and still to reap
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—for rest.

My way was wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine—for rest.

'Twas always so; but when a child I laid
On mother's breast
My weary little head; 'till then I prayed
As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'till soon be o'er,
For down the West
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

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Oct. 2, 1901—301

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OFFICES - Cameron Block, Charlottetown.
Aug.—120, 1899

"Question Box"
SOME OF THE QUESTIONS ANSWERED AT A RECENT MISSION BY PAULISTS.

Question. I have heard you refer very frequently to "the Catholic Church." Do you mean the Roman Catholic Church? and if so, why do you claim for it that it is the old original and first Christian Church, while the facts are that the first Christian Church was established by the Apostles at Antioch, Asia Minor, and remained there for quite a time?

Answer. We call the Catholic Church the Roman Catholic because the head of the Catholic or Universal Church is at Rome. St. Peter, the head of the Catholic Church, died as Bishop of Rome. The one who was elected Bishop of Rome to take the place of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome, took St. Peter's place as head of the Church; so that, to this day, the Bishop of Rome is, by that fact, the head of the Catholic Church. Hence the name Roman Catholic Church. The name Catholic is not the same as Christian. Christian Church as applied to those at Antioch, means a gathering of the followers of Christ. The Universal or Catholic Church means a society which was formed before there were any followers of Christ at Antioch. Christ said that He would found a Church on St. Peter: "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I shall build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Since Christ promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church, it will last forever. You say that the first Christian Church was at Antioch, and remained there for some time. Taken in your sense, this Church at Antioch only lasted for a time. Hence it could not be Christ's Church, which He promised would last forever. Taken in our sense, the church at Antioch was not the first church; it was only a part of a Universal or Catholic church, founded by Christ for all nations and for all time. The Church of Christ was formed on Pentecost Sunday, the day on which the Holy Ghost descended upon the Apostles. On that day the Church of Christ was formed by a reunion of the Holy Ghost with men, who are united together by means of a union with the head of the Church on earth, namely, the Pope, the successor of St. Peter. On that Sunday the Church that Christ promised to build on St. Peter was established and received the name Catholic or Universal, because it was for all nations and for all times. The Church of Christ was not to be the Church of any one city or of any one nation. It was to be for all nations. So the Catholic does not say that his Church was the first Christian Church. He says his Church is the old original Church established by Christ, with members during the time of the Apostles, at Jerusalem, Damascus, Antioch, Athens, Rome and many other places. All these followers of Christ and members of Christ's church, the Catholic or Universal church, were united together in one society, with St. Peter as its head. So when the members of the Universal or Catholic church at Antioch were called Christians, this did not separate them from the Universal Society of Catholic; nor did it make their church at Antioch the first and original church of Christ. The church at Antioch was simply a part of the Universal or Catholic church, founded by Christ, with St. Peter as its head. When St. Peter went from Antioch to Rome, Rome became the centre of the Universal or Catholic church, founded by Christ, of which the church at Antioch was simply a part. Because each of the great cities may have had a Bishop, and the church in that city was called the church at Antioch, the church at Jerusalem, the church of Alexandria, these different Bishops and these appellations did not destroy the Universal church, nor the bond of brotherhood between all the churches. They were all united together into one great, universal society or Catholic church by means of their union with the head, St. Peter, and his successor, the Bishop of Rome. Hence our church is not called the first Christian church, but is called the Catholic church, or the church established by Christ for all the nations. It is called Roman Catholic to emphasize its head, the Pope of Rome, the successor of St. Peter, in opposition to those who would deny that the church had any head at Rome.

Answer. The Latin language is used because it is necessary for a Universal church to have a universal language. Just as the United States, a nation made up of many States, runs more smoothly on account of having one common language; so also the church Universal, embracing all the nations of the world, with their different languages, seeks for the sake of order and uniformity, one language. The Latin language has been selected because it is a dead language. Every work has a fixed meaning. A living language constantly changes in the meaning of its words. This is why it is called a living language, like the Latin, also preserves the meaning of the doctrinal terms so necessary for a teaching church to use in the expression of her doctrines. Because of this Latin language the Catholic and the priest are everywhere at home in the wide world. There is the same Mass, the same sacraments with their same works; the same doctrine, expressed in the same words, with the same meaning, etc., etc.

You say the priest at Mass stands in the way of the worshipper and prevents him reaching to and speaking to his God. We think you are mistaken. Let us see. The priest by the power given to him by Christ, through the Bishop who ordained him, brings down Christ upon the altar by the words, "This is My body," "This is My blood, which was shed for the forgiveness of sins." The worshipper pays no attention to the priest. His whole heart is lifted up to Christ on the altar, shedding His blood for his sins, supplicating the Father to spare the sinful one from the just punishment of his sins, and pleading with the Father to make him an adopted son of God, a brother to Jesus Christ. The worshipper can then speak face to face with Christ, but as St. John and the Virgin spoke to Him at the crucifixion, He thinks of no one, hears no one but Christ and Him crucified. He worships Him, He cries for mercy to Him, he thanks His acts of ardent love to Him, he thanks Him he prays to Him. The priest is forgotten, God alone occupies and fills his heart. He speaks to God freely, in his own way, by means of a book, by vocal or mental prayer or by short ejaculations from the heart. There is none to come between heaven and earth. The soul rises up to God and God descends to the soul. If any one is bound and limited, it is not the worshipper in the Catholic church; it is the priest. The priest speaks to God by the means of the prayers of the Mass book appointed by the Church. But his eyes are free; no works of the ritual can fetter them, and his Lord and God can feel his heart throbbing with love and gratitude to his Creator, his Redeemer and his Mediator. The eyes of the priest can speak their own burning language, face to face with Christ and Him crucified, while his lips and mind use the Latin to speak to Christ, because He has been pleased apart by the Church to bring Christ upon the altar for the benefit of the people and himself, and to supplicate the Saviour for the needs of the congregation and himself. Priest and people speak face to face with Christ and Him crucified. They speak to Him with eyes of faith and hearts of love. No saint, no angel, no Blessed Mother of God, no Pope, no Bishop, no priest, nothing stands between Christ and the worshippers as they cry, "My Lord and my God, have mercy upon me a sinner. Let me love You with my whole heart and above everything else." Thus they continue during the long service of the Mass. The lights and the incense; help the mind to realize that the soul is before its God. The priest, with his Latin language, cannot distract them for they know not what he says. The choir may sing, but they too, use the Latin tongue. Their words cannot separate him from his God, while the music, with its accents of love, of praise, of adoration, of hunger for God; lifts his soul closer and closer to its God, but in his own way.

How different it is in the church of the non-Catholic. The choir sings, the sermon was preached, the minister prays; but the worshipper, who does he do? He prays, but with the minister, in the words of the minister's prayer. He listens to the sermon, but his mind is with the preacher's mind. He hears the choir singing its words of praise, and his mind is filled with the words he hears. But where is the free untrammeled intercourse between God and man, between Christ and the sinner, between the Creator and the creature that takes place at the Mass in the Catholic Church? Where is the act of worship, of adoration, when the soul exclaims my Lord and my God? Where is the cry of hunger that comes from the soul that needs its God? Where are the acts of private love, of private contrition, of private aspirations?

They are not there; there is no individual service. There is but one road to God. Everything in the church comes between him and his God, so he can only reach his God through his minister who selects the service. Non-Catholics wonder why the Catholic Church is filled with men and women at the same services on Sunday morning. The non-Catholic can see only the priest at the altar, and he hears only the sound of a foreign language. He sees the priest moving up and down the platform before the altar. The congregation is silent, and he thinks the priest does all the work and the Catholic worshiper does nothing.

Paulists, have just concluded a most successful mission to non-Catholics at St. Charles Church, Chicago. Despite the fact that the district is fully seventy per cent. Catholic, there was a goodly attendance of those not of the faith. There is a Jewish section close by, and more of this race called for private talks with the missionaries than on any mission given in the century. One thousand and two hundred and fifty copies of "Plain Facts" and the "Prayer Book" were distributed. Owing to their many engagements, the fathers could only stay one week instead of the usual three, but in that brief period the tangible fruits of their work were 32 converts, 11 of whom were Lutherans. The "Question Box" netted 140 queries. The opening address of welcome to the non-Catholics was made by Bishop Muldoon.

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Regarding the personal estate of the late Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Mooney, V. G., is quoted as saying: "His estate is small. I believe he held no real estate. He inherited property from his people, who were wealthy, but what he did not give to the Church and to charity may have been conveyed to such relatives as he wished to remember. In his life he was most generous to Church and charity with his private funds. His will as Archbishop is of little importance. He held title only to such Church property as had not been conveyed to the church corporations. Each parish has a corporation in which name its real estate is held. If for any reason the property was not delivered at once to the corporation, it stood temporarily in the Archbishop's name. His will gives such property to the Bishops. It will not be filed for ten days.

One of the greatest misfortunes of the Reformation in the sixteenth century was the overturning of the Catholic altar and the destruction of the Catholic priesthood in Germany and in England. God only knows how much from these alone the non-Catholic has lost from his spiritual life. You have asked, do not the priest and the Latin tongue stand in the way of intercourse between the worshipper and his God? The crowded every house of Catholic worship in every city in our land give the denial more powerfully than any words of mice. You say that the service in the English tongue of the non-Catholic church is better than the Latin Mass of the Catholic church. The empty churches of the non-Catholic prove the contrary. You say that the Catholic worshiper is the slave of the priest. Not at all. The Catholic is as free as the birds of the air to sing his own song of praise and love and gratitude and adoration to his own dear Redeemer.

A lady who filled a distinguished place in French Royalist society, Mme. Robert, Widow of General Robert, Senator and military secretary of McMahoon at the Elysee, has taken the veil. She now belongs to a Carmelite community at Marceuil, in Alsace. Her retirement to the cloister is due to many crosses and deaths in her circle, but most of all from a wish to expiate so far as she can the act against the religious associations. Mme. Robert, now Sister Theresa de Jesus, is a Lorraine, and belongs to an old family descended from all Les Quatre Chevaux de Lorraine. The Four Horses, etc., meant in the Ducal time four

families that stood on the same plane above the rest of the aristocracy of the Duchy. Marshal and Marshal appreciated such a distinction.

From a detailed statistical return lately published we learn that there are in the church 238 Archbishops and Bishops who are members of religious orders.

Bishop Tierney has just purchased the Sisson estate in Hartford, Conn. It will be the site of a House of the Good Shepherd. The estate consists of about twenty acres. There are three houses on the premises.

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The Mayor of Choisy-le-Roy, near Paris, has solemnly published the following decree: "Considering that the presence of ministers of different religious denominations at funeral processions may lead to a disturbance of public order, interfere with the public tranquility and hamper the circulation of passengers in the streets, squares, squares and public places; considering that it is the duty of the municipal authorities to see to the maintenance of order, decreed that the ministers of the different religious denominations are forbidden to accompany funeral corteges processionaly, outside religious edifices, in the exercise of their functions, otherwise than in a closed carriage." French officials, dressed in a little brief authority, do certainly at times play such pranks before high heaven as must make the angels weep. France is supposed to be a land in which ridicule is particularly effective. It is surprising that fear of it does not prevent officials from performing such ridiculous antics.

Pains in the Back
Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS IRWIN, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures kidney and liver troubles, regulates the bowels, and builds up the whole system.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1902.
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 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor.

Peace Proclaimed.

The pleasing intelligence comes from South Africa that the Boers have surrendered and that peace has been proclaimed. This is cause for rejoicing and congratulation. All will rejoice that the cruel carnage is over, and that blessed peace again prevails. It may be some little time before all evidences of rebellion wholly disappear and the country will settle down to totally peaceful pursuits; but the fact that the leaders in the field, after consultation with the great body of the people have accepted the terms of surrender proposed by Lord Kitchener and laid down their arms, constitutes an official proclamation that hostilities between Boer and Briton in South Africa have ceased. The terms of surrender are briefly summarized elsewhere in this paper and cannot be regarded as otherwise than liberal on the part of Great Britain. The war has been a long one and in many respects a disastrous one, and both in treasure and human lives has been very expensive. In the earlier part of the struggle the British army met with some very severe reverses and lost heavily of her bravest and best soldiers. This was inseparable from the conditions upon which the conflict was waged. The Boers were on their own soil and possessed a local knowledge of the campaigning ground, while on the other hand the British soldiers after traversing many thousands of miles of ocean were at the disadvantage of marching over ground to which they were perfect strangers. This circumstance in a country so extensive and diversified as South Africa was very much in favor of the natives. Notwithstanding all this it is not very likely that anyone, with the possible exception of the Boers themselves, ever seriously anticipated any other result of the conflict than that which has come to pass—the triumph of the British arms. On the other hand, however, the duration of the war has doubtless been a surprise to most people. The tenacity with which the Boers clung to the cause; the dogged perseverance with which they fought prove them to be men of wonderful will power, and possessors of qualities that will ultimately make of them good British subjects, when once they come to understand the advantages of the laws and institutions of our world-wide Empire. The struggle began on Oct. 11th, 1899, and for eight months it was most serious warfare. The investment of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking and the disaster at Magersfontein followed in quick succession. These were dark days indeed; but the advent of Lord Roberts soon brought about a change, and one after another the besieged garrisons were liberated. The battles of Paardeberg and the surrender of Cronje changed the aspect of the campaign, and the occupation of Bloemfontein and finally of Pretoria left the Boers without a country. After the occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts on June 5th, 1900, the Boers had no permanent headquarters, and since that date the conflict has been practically a guerrilla warfare. The Boers might just as well have surrendered then instead of prolonging the strife for two years more. The experience gained in this war has, no doubt, been of the greatest benefit to the British army; but like many other experiences it has been very costly. The part played by the Colonies in the conflict has served to knit them more closely to the Mother country than anything else that ever happened, and this participation served to bring the people of the remote portions of the Empire into close touch with the proceedings on the battlefields of South Africa. The splendid service rendered by the Colonial troops in the field drew upon them the eyes, not only of the British generals, but of military leaders the world over. It is a source of satisfaction and pride to the people of this Dominion to know that the Canadian soldiers covered themselves with glory wherever they were called into action during the campaign. Our own Province had its quota at the front who did their part nobly and well, and two of them, alas, gave their lives for the Empire. It will probably be some time before the conquered South African Provinces will be ready for civil government in the fullest sense of the term; but there can be no doubt

that there is a great future in store for that country, and that in the course of time it will be among the most brilliant diadems in the Imperial Crown.

The Ontario Elections.

The general Provincial election held in Ontario on Thursday last was probably the most hotly contested ever held in that Province. One Conservative, was elected by acclamation on nomination day; in every other constituency there was a contest. Besides the regular party nominees there were in several ridings independent candidates; but returns show that not one of these was elected, some of them losing their deposits. The Grit Government had on its side all its own influence and prestige, and all the power and prestige of the Federal Government, all the office-holders and all the power and influence that attaches to distribution of public patronage, and yet it barely escaped defeat, if it escaped at all. With such tremendous odds against them, the Conservative Opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Whitney, put up a splendid fight and went so near capturing the government that the result is still somewhat in doubt. The returns give 51 Liberals and 47 Conservatives as the result of the polling; but many of the majorities are very small and recounts may possibly make some changes. The polls being all in charge of officials favorable to the Government, it may be depended upon that they gave their friends the benefit of every doubt. Consequently it would not be surprising if a judicial recount would result in returning some Conservatives where Liberals were at first declared. The principal cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London, not only returned all Conservatives, but for the most part elected them with large majorities. Some of the rural districts disappointed the Conservatives by electing Liberals where the return of Opposition members seemed all but certain. The Conservatives won twelve seats formerly held by Grits; but the Government captured about an equal number formerly represented by Conservatives. The Conservatives received a very considerable majority of the popular vote of the Province, their individual majorities being generally quite large, while the majorities of Government candidates were in many cases very small. In the city of Ottawa, right under the nose of the Federal Government, two Conservative members were elected one with a majority of 600 and the other with a majority of 450. In former elections West Elgin and some other constituencies were carried by Grits through the influence of the "machine." This time they were well watched and no "machine" work was allowed; the consequence is that Conservatives have been elected in these places with handsome majorities. It is possible, however, that the machine was operated in other ridings where its presence had not been suspected. If the Conservatives have not secured the Government they have shown that the Ross administration does not possess the confidence of a majority of the electorate.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA MAY 31st, 1902.
BRITISH FAVOR CANADA'S RIGHTS.
 Canada is now looking for a mutual preference in British markets and a fast Atlantic service. The Laurier Government have for several years laughed at the former proposal as "arrant humbug," and have entirely neglected to further the movement for better transportation facilities. Fortunately for Canada, British opinion is strongly favorable to both projects, and the press of the mother country is at a loss to understand the indifference of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his conferees. There is every reason to believe that the use of good judgment and tact by Canadian representatives at the coronation conference will open up to us the greatest market of the world, and at the same time provide us with unequal facilities for the forwarding of our produce. The time has almost arrived when the full effect of Sir Wilfrid's nonsensical refusal of 1897 (to accept any return for concessions to the mother country) will be fully understood. Every class of Canadian producers would be benefited by mutual preference and improved transportation methods. The elector will watch the result of the conference with increased interest, now that the British have pronounced with such distinct favor on both great questions.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.
 In 1896 the balance of trade against Canada in favor of the United States was \$14,125,614; in 1901 it had increased to \$28,102,778. In the past five years our exports to Great Britain amount

ed to \$494,383,499 and our imports from Great Britain amounted to \$186,711,122. The balance of trade in our favor against Great Britain was \$207,602,377. In the same period, 1897 to 1901, our exports to the United States amounted to \$281,213,582, and our imports from the United States to \$453,691,183. The balance of trade in favor of the United States against this country in five years was \$172,477,601. In the last five years we sold \$213,169,917 worth less to the United States than to Great Britain, and we bought \$266,910,061 worth more from Great Britain. That is to say, the present trade conditions in Canada have discriminated against the Motherland, as in favor of the United States, to the extent of \$480,080,978 under five years of Liberal rule. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier says there is nothing in the tariff that needs reforming; and the Finance Minister states that the tariff has been taken out of politics.

ENGLAND ACTS—CANADA NEGLECTS.

Hon. Sydney Fisher smiled when he was asked to take steps to put a stop to a practice which is making Canada a dumping ground for diseased immigrants, to whom admission to the United States is refused. Free England, the haven of the oppressed of all nations, where no man is refused domicile, has been confronted by conditions similar to those experienced in Canada. Disease and crime have been introduced into London by continental races, and the London Times publishes this significant announcement:—"The London Gazette states that the King has been pleased to issue a commission to Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (chairman), Lord Rothchild, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, K. C., Sir Kenelm Digby (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), Major Williams Evans-Gordon, M. P., Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., and Mr. William Vallance (clerk to the guardians of Whitechapel), to enquire and report upon (1) the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the metropolis; (2) the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in British colonies."

MR. BLAIR'S STRUGGLE.

Hon. A. G. Blair would place his extravagance and mismanagement of the Intercolonial, where Hon. W. S. Fielding desires to see the tariff—out of politics. Failing to do that, he and his associates are busily engaged in barking-enquiry by the public accounts committee. Only a short time ago Mr. Blair and his servile majority refused to allow witnesses to appear before the committee, unless it was first established that they would come to Ottawa to "exonerate somebody." Their Minister of Railways declined to allow the opposition to investigate his locomotive purchases since 1896 or to ask questions as to the condition of the Drummond county line. Of course the fact that Hon. Wm. Hartly and his associates received \$68,000 from Mr. Blair sixty days after a contract signed several days previous to the election of 1900 had been closed, does not influence the Minister. Neither is he alarmed by his helplessness to run Mr. Hartly's heavy engines over the Drummond County line, which, by the way, has helped to swell the Intercolonial deficit. We know that Mr. Blair is undaunted by these facts, because "he himself, has said it." Some unthinking person may have his doubts about the matter, but then Mr. Blair hasn't.

CABINET INCONSISTENCIES.

The free-trade-protection sympathies of the Liberal party are highly amusing. If a gentleman supporting the Government has a manufactory in his constituency, he is an ever ready champion of the National Policy, but if Free Trade doctrines are best adapted to the cultivation of supporting voters, another gentleman, without giving a thought to the inconsistencies with which he is saddling his party, will declare, that his fellow Liberal is propounding a most dangerous policy. Such scenes are becoming so frequent in the commons that they are giving some members of the cabinet no little concern. Everything possible is being done to foster unanimity of opinion in government ranks, but the example of some of the cabinet ministers has proved stronger than the precepts now being doled out with freedom.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, addressing the Liberal convention in Manitoba a short time ago, said: "Some woolen factories are closing up. They say the reason is that they have not sufficient protection. I say it is not. If they cannot live on a 23 per cent. tariff, the sooner they shut up the better."

This is cold comfort for the manufacturers and solace for the Free Trader. But unfortunately for Mr. Sifton, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, whose judgement in matters of State is well weighed, addressed a gathering of manufacturers in Montreal last November, and another shortly before the opening of the recent session of parliament, in which the Free Trader received the cold shoulder, and the manufacturer was assured ample protection.

Here are some of Mr. Tarte's utterances as reported on those two occasions:

"Why should not our Canadian Customs laws be just as self-protecting as those of the United States. I cannot see for the life of me. A man's first duty is to defend himself." He was brought up a protectionist and had not renounced his faith.

"Our American friends" declared the Minister, are making tremendous efforts to crush this country. We, who are in office, know that they are leaving no stone unturned to crush this Dominion both industrially and commercially. * * * There is a crisis at hand. Our American friends are endeavoring to make a slaughter market of this country. In consequence of this attempt, let us have a tariff that will protect our national trade."

Can the ordinary, every-day Liberal be censured for interpreting such diametrically opposed opinions in the light of "go thou and do in like manner"? When may Canadians expect some harmonious energetic policy in support of which a solid government following will be found?

From P. E. Island Direct to Manchester.

OTTAWA, May 30.—While Canada is making special efforts this year to secure emigrants from the United Kingdom, she is making equally strenuous efforts for the extension of markets for her products.

Professor James W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, has just finished a tour of the old country. As the latest result of government efforts for the extension of Canadian commercial relations, the Dominion government has made arrangements with the five large Canadian lines—Allan, Elder-Dempster, Thomson, Donaldson and Manchester—for the installation of an entirely new system of cold storage on their steamers. A new steamship service is being opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. That the food commodities produced by Prince Edward Island there is nothing better of the kind in the markets of the world. It is a distributing centre for the Dominion's agricultural products, and wages and purchasing all their consumable. Manchester, with her modern shipping facilities, offers a magnificent market for Canadian food products.

At the present time W. A. McKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the department of agriculture, in Manchester, and there he will remain through the summer to find out what is best suited for that market, and how Canadian agriculturalists can best present it to the trade in Manchester.

Nine inspectors are charged with the enforcement of the new fruit markets act, and it is the intention of the government to insure that the high standard of Canadian products is maintained in British markets.

DIED

At St. Andrew's on May the 9th, Angus McEachern in the 74th year of his age. Deceased was a nephew of the late Rev. Angus and Eugene McEachern and a grand nephew of the Rev. Dr. James McEachern, first Bishop of this diocese. May his soul rest in peace.

Died in Boston, Mass., May 6th, after an illness of six days, of typhoid pneumonia, Annie Fraser, wife of Henry A. Fraser, formerly of Monticello, beloved daughter of James Gunnip, Newton Cross, Lot 57. A loving husband and five children are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. Her remains were laid to rest in the family plot in Holy Cross cemetery, Malden, Mass., where her little boy, Leonard, was laid to rest just one year ago. May her soul rest in peace.

Died at Hermonville, on Sunday May 25th, James Wilson, in the 17th year of his age. The funeral took place at St. Margaret's Church in Hermonville, there was a large and respectable gathering of neighbors and friends, considering the busy time of the year. The funeral obsequies were performed by the pastor, Rev. Father Curran, both in the church and at the grave. Deceased was a remarkably bright and cheerful boy, and will be greatly missed. His death was an edifying one. During his prolonged illness he bore it with true patience and resignation to the last. May his soul rest in peace.

At Marivale Cottage, Mount Edward Road, Charlottetown, Hedley V. Palmer aged 45 years.

At Brighton, on May 30th, Mary Catherine McQuillan, beloved wife of Albert Leigh, aged 30 years. R. I. P.

Minard's Lintiment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

'Rah! The War is over!

There's life in the old land yet.

Oom Paul, awful gall, downfall.

That's all!

The gallant 4th contingent. Call around some other time.

And no one arrested Monday evening for disturbing the "Passes."

Hope we won't have to fight the beef trusts next.

It wasn't such a cold day for the Conservatives up in Ontario after all. It was only a little bit frosty.

Mount Pelee and Mount Sorrieres seem to be feeling a little better. Their violent fits of vomiting have apparently subsided.

HEARD FROM AT LAST.

VERMONGING, June 1st.—I have finished the war as I promised to do. Will write particulars soon.—HEN HAWKE.

Holding rummage sales is the latestfad amongst women. When we realize that we are living in a rum-sage we know it is an old fad with liquor sellers.

The "Guardian" employees held an enjoyable picnic at the clubhouse the other day. Wonder did they take any printer's "pl" with them?

It is to be hoped now that those people in the United States who have worked themselves into such a frenzy over the imaginary cruelties and outrages of the British in South Africa will allow themselves to cool off. They will now have a chance to confine their attentions to that little mass in the Philippines, study up the water cure and the slowest methods of burning negroes.

To Mr. P. KROGER, Somewhere-in-Holland.

Dear Mister Kruger— I shot I would drop you these fine lines to see how you are getting along. I have not heard anything from you for a long time; you have been keeping very quiet. No doubt you have been wondering why I did not write before, the truth is that I did not know your address and nobody else seemed to no it. You have probably heard that peace has been proclaimed. If you had been heard Monday night the fact would have been impressed upon you very much. It was a joy to find that we owe it to you, and tender our thanks for the same.

—JIMMY JONES

The Prices.

Butter (fresh).....	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (sub).....	0.21 to 0.22
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.06 to 0.12
Beef (quarter) per lb.....	0.07 to 0.13
Calf (small).....	0.06 to 0.08
Ducks.....	0.20 to 0.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.11 to 0.12
Geese.....	0.30 to 1.00
Hides.....	0.05 to 0.24
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.07
Oats.....	0.44 to 0.45
Ordnance (per cwt).....	3.00 to 3.25
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.40 to 0.41
Pork (small).....	0.10 to 0.12
Pork (carcase).....	0.14 to 0.15
Shemp pelts.....	0.50 to 0.65
Therapies.....	0.10 to 0.14

All we ask is that you have a look at our stock of hats and caps, it follows that you get satisfaction in prices and quality by buying at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

Keep the Balance Up.

It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sickness, weakness or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength and endurance.

Lace curtains, a full line, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.00 a pair, 2½ to 3½ yards long. J. B. McDonald & Co.

Another shipment of Comfort Brand Shirts already this season. We have sold a large quantity. Our Shirts give great satisfaction in both comfort and price. Special line of Soft Bosom Shirts opened.—J. B. McDonald & Co.—m19 4i

You can save many dollars by buying your clothing from us. We are bound to have the lowest prices. Come and see.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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A. L. FRASER, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law. MONEY TO LOAN.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The order of tea parties, thus far announced is as follows: July 1st, Head St. Peter's Bay; July 8th, Morel; July 16th, Souris; July 21st, Fort Augustus.

Rev. P. C. Gauthier of St. Dunstan's College has been appointed to the pastorate of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Palmer Road, in succession to Rev. Dr. Chaboussier transferred to Resheon. Congratulations.

All the Canadian School teachers have arrived in South Africa safe and sound. Those from the Maritime Provinces arrived on Monday morning, just in time to hear the good news that peace had been proclaimed.

Rev. T. CAMPBELL, St. Dunstan's College, was visited upon Saturday by the members of the High Shakespeare Class and presented with a complete set of Hudson's Life Work and Character of Shakespeare. Mr. J. J. Gillis read the address on behalf of the class, and Father Campbell made a suitable reply.

Rev. D. F. MORRISON of Oakland, California and Rev. William Daley of Salem, Oregon, are at present spending a brief vacation in this their native Province. Rev. Dr. Morrison, who is a brother of Dr. Morrison of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, preached an eloquent sermon at the High Mass in the Cathedral on Trinity Sunday. They are both visiting their native parishes, St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Souris. We are glad to see them looking so well.

On Thursday last, the Feast of Corpus Christi, the children who had been under instruction were admitted to First Communion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. In the afternoon those who had approached the Holy Table for the first time in the morning, together with several others were confirmed by his Lordship Bishop McDonald. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Campbell, a procession of the children followed and the services were concluded by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Rev. P. McQUEEN, of this City, who had been ordained at Halifax for that diocese on Trinity Eve, celebrated Solemn High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last Sunday. He was assisted by Rev. Father Johnston, as deacon, and Rev. Dr. Simeon, as sub-deacon, while Rev. Dr. Morrison directed the ceremonies. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Morrison. This being the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi the Blessed Sacrament was exposed during Mass and afterwards borne in solemn procession around the church, his Lordship carrying the monstrance. After returning to the high altar solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

The service of the Month's Mind for the late Rev. D. F. McDonald, was held in St. Mary's Church, Souris, on Tuesday of last week. His Lordship and a large number of priests were in attendance. Solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Gillis of St. Peter's, assisted by Rev. A. P. McAllister, St. Andrew's, as deacon, Rev. P. Curran of St. Margaret's as sub-deacon and Rev. A. J. McIntyre, as Master of Ceremonies. The Sermon at Circumstances was preached by Rev. D. J. O. McDonald of St. George's.

The other priests accompanying were in the Sanctuary included the pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. R. B. McDonald, Rev. Dr. Walker, Rolle Bay, and Rev. Dr. F. Morrison, San Francisco. After Mass the Litany was sung and then the abetting of the Lordship by his Lordship the Bishop.

A meeting of the City Council was held Monday to arrange a program for Coronation Day. His Worship the Mayor announced that he had written to Admiral Bedford asking him to send warships to this port to help celebrate the event. It was pointed out that some of the business men were opposed to a holiday on the 26th, and one on July 1st. In order to meet this difficulty it was decided to ask that all places of business be closed after one o'clock on the 26th. Conn. Wheeler was asked as to the portion of the expense the Government was willing to bear. In reply Conn. Wheeler said the matter was brought before the Executive Council and they decided that it was local. However, the matter was finally left to Mr. Peters and himself. He of course could not say how much would be given until the program was submitted. Conn. Lyons thought it hardly fair that the City should bear all the expense because the whole island is interested. He was sorry the Government had not set aside an amount. The mayor pointed out that in the event of the arrival of the warships that more money would be necessary. Conn. Paton thought the Council ought to know at once how much would be available from the Government and to ask the program accordingly. The program was then taken up and it was decided to ask all fraternal and national societies to appoint a delegate to meet with the Council to arrange for the celebration. It was also decided to invite Col. Moore to be present at the coronation. It was decided to purchase \$100 worth of fireworks and a committee to take the matter in hand. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Thursday night.

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NEW Dress Goods

Discussing any point becomes an easy matter when your arguments are backed up by indisputable facts. In this instance our argument is made doubly easy in being backed up by facts and figures. First, it is an established fact that a woman prefers to buy Dress Goods where they keep the largest stock. Second, where they keep the newest and most up-to-date materials. Third, where you are sure the prices are lowest. These are the reasons why we sell a lot of Dress Goods here. Half this page would hold half our story, so you must be satisfied with hints now and get the variety, economy and fashion features at the store.

F. PERKINS & CO.

The Millinery Leaders. Sunnyside. Phone 223.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Dress Goods Talk

This is a store where Dress Goods are given special attention. You find the latest fabrics in Black and Colors in generous assortment. Every yard is full quality and style.

Two Specials

CELTIC CLOTHS
 This is a medium weight Tweed now very much worn in New York. It is 56 inches wide and comes in several shades.

98c. and \$1.25 pr. yd.

BROAD CLOTHS
 In Black and the newest shades, 56 inches wide, good weight and special finish.

Stanley Bros.

If You are Thinking of Buying a Watch

Give us a call, we have as good timekeeping Watches as are made. They are also durable, and we think we can suit you in style and price.

A large assortment of best makes of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains.

Wedding Rings, Engagement Rings.

We are makers of Rings and sundry Jewelry made with greater weight of gold and silver than is often found in the imported goods. Anything you require in our line made or procured to order in short notice.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

Johnston's Clothes WEAR BEST, ARE BEST.

For twenty-five years we have bought and sold W. R. Johnston's Clothing, and we know—positively know—them to be the best

Ready-to-Wear Goods IN CANADA

WEVE SOME SPLENDID

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS

—OF THE—

Newest Patterns and finely Tailored

At \$10, \$12 and \$14 a Suit.

Spring Top Coats

Made by the same firm and just right in style, cloth and wear, costs one-third less than Tailor-made and are every bit as good, \$8, \$10 and \$12 each. Perhaps you think these clothes don't fit well, just let us try to fit you, then you'll find out just how much Ready-to-Wear Clothing has advanced in the past ten years. If they do not fit you as well as our tailor can do it, if not we wont ask you to buy.

PROWSE BROS

The Champion Clothiers.

See for Yourself

It is seldom safe to take entirely for granted what anyone may say about the quality of Seeds they sell. Perhaps every firm think they have good reason for believing theirs are the best; but this should not satisfy you, you must depend on your own judgment. We have a large supply on hand, and it will pay you to see our Seeds and judge for yourself.

JOHN McKENNA.

HIGH GRADE English Manure

Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Kainit, etc.

Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guaranteed analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold unmixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent. (the manufacturer's profit) cheaper than any mixed and so-called "Complete Fertilizers" on the market. The Only Fertilizer farmers can afford to use, and those who know most about artificial manures will use no other.

AULD BROS.

April 2 1902.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

SEVERAL cases of diphtheria are reported at Millview.

J. W. MUNRO, Liberal, elected Thursday in North West, died at Pembroke on Saturday morning of blood poisoning.

CHAS. D. SHAW, Secretary of Tourists Association died suddenly at St. John, N. B., on Monday, after an operation upon him for appendicitis.

SENATOR CROWLEY died at Ottawa last Wednesday morning in his 81st year. He was called to the Senate in 1885. In politics he was a Conservative.

MAJOR W. A. Weeks, Clerk of the Court and Registrar of the Province for the Crown has resigned his position and will take up the practice of law with Hon. J. F. Whear.

LORD MINTO received a message from Mr. Chamberlain announcing that the Boers had accepted the terms of peace. His Excellency at once called congratulations to Lord Kitchener.

THE S. S. Cestrian with the 3rd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles on board arrived at Cape Town on Saturday. One death occurred and 52 horses were lost.

MESSES Hyndman & Co., have been appointed agents for the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, the largest accident Insurance Company in the world.

SENATOR MASSON has been absent from his seat two years under the British North America Act for this. He was formerly governor of Quebec, and a member of the Conservative Government at Ottawa.

Mr. J. Gamble, the groom of the horse, Rampart Jr. owned by Mr. A. J. McLeod, of Stanley Bridge was kicked by that horse at Mr. Jabez Lea's, Victoria, on Wednesday evening last and had his arm broken and head and face badly bruised.

AN OTTAWA despatch says that it is not unlikely that the infantry annu camp will be dispensed with this year. The Minister of Militia has intimated this, but stated that the Cavalry and Artillery training will be held as usual.

WILLIE BELL, the seventeen year old son of Mr. Samuel Bell of Georgetown had his right leg amputated above the knee at the P. E. I. hospital on Friday morning. The lad had been afflicted with a distressing lameness for years and a disease had lately set in.

ANY of our merchants requiring space at the Exhibition building during the exhibition to be held from 23rd to 26th Sept. next, should make application to the Secretary, C. B. Smallwood, at once as space will be allotted in the order in which applications come in.

THE steamer Aradisa of the Hamburg-American line arrived at Halifax on Thursday from Hamburg with 1323 immigrants, consisting of Roumanians, Germans and Prussians, most of them were representing in the Canadian Northwest and the American West.

CHARLES GIBSON, aged 17, of Toronto, Ont., while playing with a toy cannon of his own invention, blew the top of his head off and died within a few minutes. He had just loaded the cannon and was in the act of examining it when it exploded.

H. M. S. Crescent, will Admiral and Lady Bedford on board arrived in Halifax on Friday from Bermuda. H. M. S. Ariadne the new tugship which will relieve the Crescent will leave Portsmouth for Halifax on June 10th. She will be the finest ship ever placed on the North American station.

THE Eureka fishing Club is the happy name of an organization recently formed at Montserrat. Mr. A. Ellis, representing Henderson & Patis of Halifax is President and J. D. Bell is Vice President. The Club meets regularly to swap fish stories and tell other yarns. They have leased McLaughlin's mill stream at Murray River for a number of years and are erecting a new Summer house and boat house.

THE death took place at Mount Herbert, Lot 48, on Wednesday last of Mr. Donald McLean, as the result of some injuries he received some ten days previously, when he fell off a roller. Before he could extricate himself from the reins the horse had backed the roller over him, causing the injuries mentioned. He was in his 64th year and unmarried. One brother and four sisters are left to mourn.

ADVICE from Halifax state that so far the catch of mackerel along the Cape Breton coast exceeds the catch for any year during the past 15 years. From Green Island to Porehole fishermen report that they take as many as they can conveniently handle. Although the season has practically only commenced the catch thus far equals the total catch of the past three years.

CAPT. Alex. Cameron of the S. S. Northumberland has been appointed by the Dominion Government, examiner for granting of Master's and Mate's Certificates for P. E. Island. This is a good appointment and does away with having to send our young men to Halifax or St. John to take their examination for a Master or Mate's Certificate. We tender our hearty congratulations to the gallant captain on his appointment. No better appointment could be made.

THE news of the proclamation of peace was received with as much satisfaction in Charlottetown as anywhere. The news was made known to the citizens by a repetition of the acts which were performed here during 1900, when Lord "Boer" made his triumphant march to Pretoria. The firebell was the first to start ringing and soon nearly all the other bells in town chimed in. Then the factory, railway and steamboat whistles took up the chorus, flags were let loose to the breeze from all quarters, the school children were released from school and the prisoners at the Police Court were made happy by having their liberty restored. The gun from Fort Edward belched forth in tons of thunder and the small boys once more took him to his bunch of firecrackers, and kept the racket up all day, and well into the night, knowing that it might be a long time before he would have another chance to celebrate the close of a war. In the evening there was a grand parade of the military and firemen and a fireworks display. The streets were thronged with people. Cheers were given for Kitchener, Roberts and the King. On the whole the celebration was very good considering the short time for preparation.

PEACE!

Boer leaders accept the terms.

KITCHENER'S TELEGRAM.

PRETORIA, May 31, 11.15 p.m.—The negotiations with the Boer delegates have been concluded. Documents containing the terms of surrender were signed this evening at 10.30 by all the Boer delegates as well as by Lord Milner and myself.

LONDON, June 2.—Peace at last! honorable peace! News came to hand of the signing of the terms of the Boers' surrender early on Sunday afternoon.

The authorities wisely decided not to wait for Mr. Buller's promised announcement in the House of Commons on Monday. Therefore they gave the welcome tidings to the people after a short delay. A correspondent is enabled to say that in addition to the terms which the Boers have accepted are on the whole less onerous than those of their allies from the Cape Colony who in their character of rebels are liable to grievous penalties. Thus has the Boer nation perished in a last act of chivalry. It is a further surprise that the Boers have preserved unanimity even in their final submission. All the recognized leaders have joined in the surrender. Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State, is the only prominent representative who has not signed the capitulation, and his signature is absent simply because he is prostrate with paralysis and unable to hold a pen. As for the rank and file the chief commanders have assured Gen. Kitchener that while there are some individual irreconcilables, the vast majority will submit. Those who still refuse to bend the knee to Great Britain will probably join the Cape Colony rebels. The secession in that Colony is said to be greater now than at any earlier period of the war.

The Pretoria correspondent of the London Times in a despatch dated June 1, 10.45 a.m., says that the Boers have submitted and peace reigns. The agreement was signed at midnight on Saturday. The British authorities have issued a proclamation terminating a number of civil proclamations of the Boer government issued in October 1899, at the commencement of the war. These deal with the currency and anti-claims for interest on mortgages held to June 1, 1902. It directs that no action at law be entered for claims thereunto until Dec. 1, 1902.

HOW KRUGER HEARD THE NEWS. A despatch from Utrecht states that Mr. Kruger was asleep when the news was taken to him. He was awakened and informed that peace had been concluded. He exclaimed: "My God, it is impossible."

THE KING'S MESSAGE. The following message from the King has been issued:— "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction and trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions and that the feeling necessarily engendered by the war will give place to earnest co-operation by all his Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

THE PEACE TERMS. The peace terms are briefly as follows:— The Boers lay down their arms; prisoners will be returned to South Africa; the Dutch language will be taught in the schools and used in courts if necessary; rifles will be allowed for probation military occupation will be withdrawn, and self government submitted. There will be no tax on the Boers to pay the cost of the war. Some three millions will be provided for restoring the Boer farms. The rebels liable to trial, rank and file, will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

ROME, June 2.—On hearing that peace had been proclaimed, the Pope said: "I hope to close my eyes in a world-wide peace."

While London went temporarily mad in a saturnalia of rejoicing over the news from South Africa, the telegraphic nerve system of the Empire throbbled responsively. From Canada and Jamaica in the west and from India and Australia in the east came messages of congratulation and reports of local rejoicings. Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, Bombay and Melbourne each in turn received the enthusiasm with which the news of peace was received.

From the continent also came the announcement of the satisfaction springing not so much from joy at Great Britain's triumph as from the feeling of relief from the long tension over, and belief that an era of peace portended a trade revival and a return to normal conditions.

The King has been the recipient of a very great number of congratulatory telegrams from European sovereigns and princes.

A message from Emperor William II is understood to have been of a particularly gratifying character. It is said in London that Mr. Chamberlain has been offered an earldom, but that he refused the offer, preferring to remain an elected legislator.

The King has offered advancement in the peerage to both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. It is agreed by all parties that Lord Kitchener should be advanced to an earldom.

Trunks, suit cases and telescopes. We have just received another lot. If you require a nice trunk or suit case we can supply you at a little

A Letter to the Public

The best place to buy your Groceries is where you can get the best value for your money.

Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

Leslie S. McNutt & Co. Newson's Block.

Try us for Flour

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CASH

Is What We Want

We need it always, so we can buy whenever goods are offered, and parties want the CASH. We'll give you the benefit of our watchfulness and cash buying.

Compare the quality and price of our Groceries with those credit prices you've been getting.

When you have a basket of EGGS or BUTTER it will be to your advantage to sell them at our store.

Kindly place your order with us and see what we can do for you.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

Jan. 22, 1902.

We Want Your Wool

WEEKS & CO. will take in exchange and allow the highest market price for your wool. Bring it along.

Don't forget the place **WEEKS' CHEAP STORE** Don't forget the place

Men's Felt Hats

Here's where the Hats are being sold. We sold more this year than any year yet. The reason is we give

Big Variety, Stylish Shapes, Low Prices.

FREE.—Our Handy Hat Cleaner free with every Hat. Be sure and ask for one. It's a good thing and costs you nothing.

Men's Underwear

All sizes and quality in stock

Fine Ribbed at 38c. a suit
Better qualities at 75c. a suit
Best Balbriggan at \$1 a suit

Bargains for All.

Black Brocade Dress Goods worth 42 cents for 28 cents
Unbleached Table Linen worth 28c for 19c
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Ladies' Hose at 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c
Ladies' Undervests at two for 25c
Ladies' Undervests at two for 35c

Everything exactly as advertised. No misrepresentation. Our motto is "Honest Goods at Honest Prices."

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Fashionable Millinery Leaders.

OUR SHOW OF Clothing

Is very choice, our prices are very low. Don't you want a suit? we can give you quality, fit and finish. Never have we sold Clothing so well finished at such low prices. The reason—we buy our Clothing from the manufacturers at rock bottom prices. Our range of prices, commencing at \$3.50, \$5, \$6, \$7 and up to \$13.75.

Separate Pants

Hundreds of pairs to choose from. Prices from 90 cents to \$4.50.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.,

Leaders of Low Prices.

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For the Buying Public!

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And our Tailoring Department has increased its output with each year, which is the best evidence that we stand the recognized leaders as makers of Gentlemen's Clothing of the highest character for the hard to please man or young man.

Honest Prices to One and All.

We don't claim to sell goods at cost, and then charge from 25 per cent. to 55 per cent. more than they are worth; but we do claim to give the best value on P. E. Island, quality considered.

Don't be Fooled,

But come to the reliable for SUITS, OVERCOATS TROUSERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Manufacturers.

Sing and Be Merry

Delaney's Irish Song Book

Containing a fine collection of 160 sparkling Irish National, Sentimental and Comic Songs. This Book also contains the Celebrated Speech of Robert Emmet. The following is a partial list of the contents:

Avenging and Bright Barney, Come Home Beautiful Girl of Kildare The Castlebar Boy Charles Stewart Parnell Crookneck Lane The Cripple Boy Daddy Pat The Dear Irish Boy Dear Little Colleen Emmet's Great Speech Erin's Green Shore	The Exile's Lament Father O'Flynn Father Tom O'Neil The Fenian's Escape Garryowen God, Save Ireland The Green Linnet Handy Andy The Harp that Once The Hat Me Father Ware The Irish Colleen An Irish Fair Day	John Mitchell Kate Kearney Kathleen Mavourneen Lanigan's Ball The Maid of Erin The Manchester Martyrs No Irish Need Apply Norah, the Pride of Kildare Oh, Blame Not the Bard O'Donnell, the Avenger My Emmet's No More No Irish Wanted Here
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We will give you one of the above beautiful presents free to any boy or girl who will sell for us ten (10) Song Books at ten cents each. We do not ask you to send a cent for them in advance, just send your name and address. We will send the Books Post Paid, and when you sell them return us the one dollar and any present you want will be sent you. List of other presents and full particulars by mail.

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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

(CHAPTER IX.—Continued.) Topcliffe immediately retired, while Walsingham, turning to us, said in his excuse that the fellow had his good points, and was a useful servant of Her Majesty in the prosecution of the Jesuits and secular priests sent by the Pope into our country, and who were the cause of a severity which the Queen, who was the most merciful of rulers, had of late years exercised towards Catholics.

As he finished speaking, the clock had struck half-past ten. He rose and bade us farewell, shaking hands with us in the most cordial manner. As we were leaving the room, he added playfully: "Upon second thoughts, Mr. Babington, I think my suggestion that you should go to Court was rather ill-advised. It might occasion jealousies and intrigues, or even bloody duels, if a new star arose to outshine Sir Walter Raleigh, who won her Majesty's favor at the cost of his cloak, not half so grand a one, by the bye, as that which you are wearing. So you had better beware how you launch your gallant bark on to such stormy seas. An revoir, dear sirs, and think of old Walsingham, who is not as bad as he is painted, as one of your best friends. What was I going to say? Oh, the two little Billams had better be sent to you, Mr. Windsor; you will be so good as to see that they reach Woxindon in safety. I believe you live in this neighborhood?"

"Close by—next door to the Anchor on the Strand." "That is all right. Pooley can take the children to you, or perhaps my nephew St. Barbe had better go. Once more good day to you!" So saying, with a polite bow, which we returned, he went back into his cabinet.

CHAPTER X.

In the entrance hall we found Robt. Pooley waiting for us. Babington, who was almost beside himself for joy, literally fell upon his neck, exclaiming: "Hurrah for the Lord Secretary of State! Never amongst non-Catholics have I found a man of such good sense and good feeling, never did I think that I should find one." In fact he was so boisterous in his rejoicing, that some of the clerks came out of the office to see what the noise was about. I put my arm through his, and tried to get him away, but he would not be checked, and invited all present to join us at the Anchor, and drink Walsingham's health in a bottle of canary.

There was a little whispering between Pooley and the clerks, then he and two others, Thomas Phillips and Arthur Gregory by name, said they would be happy to accompany us. We were to know enough and too much of those two young men later on; I took an aversion to them from the very first, especially to Phillips, a red-haired fellow with sharp, feral eyes, and a countenance strongly marked by the small-pox. All three were quite young, scarcely older than ourselves, and knew how to keep up a pleasant conversation, so that before many glasses of canary had been drunk, we had become better friends than considerations of prudence would have allowed. In the exuberance of the high spirits Babington appeared inclined to disclose his projects to his guests, who evidently tried to draw him. I was obliged to admonish him by treading on his foot under the table, not to say what an hour later he would have wished to recall.

Finding that Babington's lips ran over with their master's praise, our three guests took their cue, and said all they could in his favour, and how it certainly was not his fault that Catholics were so hardly dealt with. They declared Lord Burghley was to blame for that; as for Walsingham, he had for some time past been striving to form a party in Parliament, to bring about a repeal of the more stringent laws against Catholics. It was all through him that the Queen had pardoned so many priests, and the execution of the two seminary priests, two days since, had been entirely Lord Burghley's doing. It was obvious that so astute a politician as Walsingham would be desirous to stand well with the Catholic aristocracy, because each year made it less probable that Elizabeth

would marry, and give a Protestant heir to the English throne. On the other hand, there was almost a certainty that the captive Queen of Scots would ascend the throne after all, and this was reason enough why Walsingham should incline more and more to the side of the Catholics. In fact, they thought he would not be sorely displeased, if Mary Stuart were to escape from captivity, if only to spite Lord Burghley.

Of course we drank in all this information eagerly, as it afforded us a clue to Walsingham's unexpected friendliness. Then it was that Babington was on the eve of revealing all our schemes. I was only just in time to prevent this, by administering to him, as I have said, a vigorous kick, I then remarked that every lover of justice must rejoice to see the Queen of Scots set at liberty; but I could not believe that the Protestant party would tolerate a Catholic sovereign upon the throne. In that case it would be seen how patiently the Catholics had borne the heavy yoke, in contradistinction to the Puritans, who would soon rise in arms against a "papist" Queen.

Our guests laughed, and said, possibly some fanatic might draw the sword in his zeal for the Lord, but the majority of the people would take their heads again and go quietly to Mass.

"In this respect," observed Pooley, "we are far more politic than you Romanists. Just as Lord Burghley, then Sir William Cecil, used to serve Mass piously in the days of Queen Mary the Catholic, so now-a-days, he and Walsingham and thousands more would go to mass again at the Queen's command. If you were a little more time-serving, you would fare much better, and do your religion better service, than by bearing fines and imprisonment; not to speak of worse penalties, that are always hanging over your heads."

Such was the gist of our conversation, as we sat over our sack in the private parlor into which our "host of the Anchor" had shown us. We shook hands on parting, Robert Pooley being especially friendly. Babington made an appointment with him to go for a row on the Thames that afternoon.

When at length we reached home, Tichbourne was waiting impatiently to hear how we had fared. When we told him of Walsingham's great cordiality, he was by no means much gratified as we had been. He thought it was all assumed in order to deceive and entrap us. This made Babington very angry, and I had hard work to prevent a quarrel between the two. Tichbourne held to his opinion, and said: "Believe me, Walsingham is an old fox, and an enemy more to be dreaded than Burghley, who in some respects is a more honorable man, though it would not be easy to find his equal in guile and perfidy."

"You are a bird of ill omen," answered Babington, "shutting your eyes to the light of day. What could be more honorable than the whole of Walsingham's behaviour towards us? If he had suspected us of being conspirators, would he have talked in so candid and frank a manner? If he had had any misgivings in regard to our schemes, would he have offered Windsor the post of body-physician to the Queen of Scots, thus admitting us to free intercourse with the prisoner, and smoothing the way most delightfully for her rescue?"

"Or rather laying a hidden snare for us," continued Tichbourne. "The fisherman sets the weir-basket wide open, the trout swims in and finds himself caught."

"You always were and always will be the most terrible sceptic. I ever knew," rejoined Babington impatiently. "And you Windsor, are far too slow and cautious. With such ways as yours no bold enterprise could ever be carried out. You should have accepted Walsingham's offer at once, and expressed yourselves as deeply indebted to him!"

"I believe," answered Tichbourne, "that Windsor's hesitation was the wisest thing either of you did this morning. Walsingham very probably only made this extraordinary proposal as a test, and to have closed with it eagerly would only have been to confirm his suspicions."

"His suspicions!" Babington retorted. "I tell you he has no suspicions. If he had, would he have destined one of us to fill so important a post?"

"To offer any one a post and to destine him for it are different things," Tichbourne answered. "Walsingham has his own ways and means of rendering the acceptance of it impracticable. He may attach impossible conditions to it; he must submit it to the Privy Council, perchance to the Queen, for approval, and that may be withheld; or he may—"

Here Babington interrupted him again, saying he would hear no more. "What if Windsor accepts the day after to-morrow?" he asked.

"Then we must bear the conditions, and make sure that we are not being entrapped into anything," Tichbourne replied; and I added, in that case I should believe that Walsingham had political reasons for desiring Mary Stuart to be set at liberty, and he was making a tool of us. At this juncture our housekeeper, old Barbara came hurriedly into the



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A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

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room, announcing that two young gentlemen with a young lady and a little boy were below, asking for us. "They have come," Babington exclaimed, and he and I ran down stairs.

Right enough, the little Bellams were there, crying and laughing for joy when they saw Babington and me again. The boy threw himself into Babington's arms, and Mistress Anne behaved very graciously towards him, whom she looked upon as an old friend. Robert Pooley had come with them, and another young man, very quiet and demure looking, whom I felt as one I would much sooner trust than Pooley, who was almost cringing in his civility. This young man was introduced to us as Mr. St. Barbe, Walsingham's nephew, now known to us as our worthy Brother Anselm, whom I saw for the first time on that 22nd of April in the year of grace 1586, under very pleasant circumstances, since by his uncle's orders he was bringing the children to us, safe and sound out of prison.

I invited the whole party to come up stairs to my room, and as soon as the first greetings and congratulations were over, I hastened to dispatch Barbara to the "Anchor" Inn, to procure the best luncheon that was to be had, and to fetch from a French pastry cook's in Fleetstreet, some toothsome cakes for desert, such as ladies and children love. I was accustomed to find Barbara rather contrary, when there was a question of entertaining any of my comrades, but on this occasion, against her wont, she ran off quiet willingly, on hearing that the two children had been shut up all night in Newgate for conscience sake, for she was a staunch Catholic, and a kind old soul at heart.

(To be continued.)

Keep the Balance Up. It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. No-body can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sickness, weakness or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength and endurance.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer. There are plenty of men who are victims of misplaced confidence—in themselves.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a purely vegetable combination, that in a safe and natural manner acts directly upon the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Blood, cleansing the entire system of all impurities, foul humors and obstructions that poison the blood and create disease.

It is not the sunshine of one day but of many that brought out the flowers.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.



HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unstrung, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. As a specific for all heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood purifier and nerve restorer, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc. Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood. For Sale by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS. Good Health is Impossible Without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Laxer Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion. Price 25 cents. All druggists.

There are always two sides to a question—your own side and the wrong side. There is no form of kidney trouble, from a backache down to Bright's disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure. If you are troubled with any kind of kidney complaint, use Doan's Kidney Pills.

What a pity for man that his friends never find out what a good fellow he is while he is living. To make money it is necessary to have a clear, bright brain, a cool head free from pain, and strong, vigorous nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills invigorate and brighten the brain, strengthen the nerves, and remove all heart, nerve and brain troubles.

Money would be a great deal more enjoyable if it took a man as long to spend it as it does to make it.

MESSES. C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years I could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, 97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood. Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT, St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.

That tired feeling which afflicts so many people is nothing more than a well developed case of laziness. For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 60 years.

Some conversationalists would be in a bad plight if it should become unpopular to talk about the weather. British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, and Stings of all Insects, etc. A large bottle 25 cents. Get one at your Druggist's.

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FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS. IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM. RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS. Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effective.

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It is far superior to the Kalsomines and other preparations in use, as it contains no glue, but make a hard cement like surface. A beautiful line of colors.

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Who is Going to Tailor you this spring

We would like to. Our tailors are Practical Workmen, And do good, honest work.

Our Cutter and his men are expert mechanics, and the work they turn out is the handwork of skilled workmen. They know that a fit means a fit that will always satisfy the customer.

There is no better tailoring done in the city. Our Spring Fabrics are just handsome. We have almost everything that's new and good. Suits to order from \$14.00 to \$25.00.

If we fail to fit or please you the clothes are ours. We certainly WOULD like to get your order this spring.

D. A. BRUCE, Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Morris Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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We have a large stock of California Stewing Prunes on hand, and in order to reduce we offer this week

3 lbs. 14c Prunes for 35c 3 lbs. 12c Prunes for 30c 3 lbs. 10c Prunes for 25c 3 lbs. 8c Prunes for 20c

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Doctors and people agree that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the best thing to take for "don't feel well and don't know why," especially babies—they like it—men and women don't mind it, but babies actually enjoy it.