

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 17

Calendar for April, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Third Quarter, 3rd, 7h. 43.2m. a. m.
New Moon, 10th, 2h. 8.2m. a. m.
First Quarter, 17th, 6h. 30.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 25th, 3h. 9.3m. p. m.

| D | Day of Week | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | High Water |
|----|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Saturday | 5 40 27 | 11 58 | 3 29 | 10 44 | 4 27 |
| 2 | Sunday | 5 38 | 11 56 | 4 44 | 11 56 | 5 16 |
| 3 | Monday | 5 36 | 11 54 | 5 59 | 1 10 | 6 05 |
| 4 | Tuesday | 5 34 | 11 52 | 7 14 | 2 24 | 6 54 |
| 5 | Wednesday | 5 32 | 11 50 | 8 29 | 3 38 | 7 43 |
| 6 | Thursday | 5 30 | 11 48 | 9 44 | 4 52 | 8 32 |
| 7 | Friday | 5 28 | 11 46 | 10 59 | 6 06 | 9 21 |
| 8 | Saturday | 5 26 | 11 44 | 12 14 | 7 20 | 10 10 |
| 9 | Sunday | 5 24 | 11 42 | 1 29 | 8 34 | 10 99 |
| 10 | Monday | 5 22 | 11 40 | 2 44 | 9 48 | 11 08 |
| 11 | Tuesday | 5 20 | 11 38 | 3 59 | 10 62 | 11 97 |
| 12 | Wednesday | 5 18 | 11 36 | 5 14 | 11 76 | 12 06 |
| 13 | Thursday | 5 16 | 11 34 | 6 29 | 12 30 | 1 05 |
| 14 | Friday | 5 14 | 11 32 | 7 44 | 1 44 | 2 04 |
| 15 | Saturday | 5 12 | 11 30 | 8 59 | 2 58 | 3 03 |
| 16 | Sunday | 5 10 | 11 28 | 10 14 | 4 12 | 4 02 |
| 17 | Monday | 5 08 | 11 26 | 11 29 | 5 26 | 5 01 |
| 18 | Tuesday | 5 06 | 11 24 | 12 44 | 6 40 | 6 00 |
| 19 | Wednesday | 5 04 | 11 22 | 1 59 | 7 54 | 6 59 |
| 20 | Thursday | 5 02 | 11 20 | 3 14 | 9 08 | 7 58 |
| 21 | Friday | 5 00 | 11 18 | 4 29 | 10 22 | 8 57 |
| 22 | Saturday | 4 58 | 11 16 | 5 44 | 11 36 | 9 56 |
| 23 | Sunday | 4 56 | 11 14 | 6 59 | 12 50 | 10 55 |
| 24 | Monday | 4 54 | 11 12 | 8 14 | 2 04 | 11 54 |
| 25 | Tuesday | 4 52 | 11 10 | 9 29 | 3 18 | 12 53 |
| 26 | Wednesday | 4 50 | 11 08 | 10 44 | 4 32 | 1 52 |
| 27 | Thursday | 4 48 | 11 06 | 11 59 | 5 46 | 2 51 |
| 28 | Friday | 4 46 | 11 04 | 1 14 | 7 00 | 3 50 |
| 29 | Saturday | 4 44 | 11 02 | 2 29 | 8 14 | 4 49 |
| 30 | Sunday | 4 42 | 11 00 | 3 44 | 9 28 | 5 48 |

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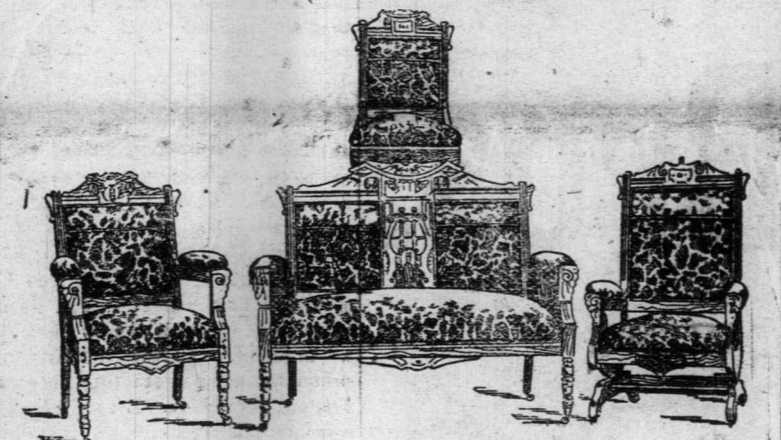
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Chicago has had many sensations, but the heresy trial which is promised will be something new. New York has had heresy trials, and the windy city will not be an exception. It is not enough glory for Chicago that she can boast of the biggest port-packing plant on the face of this earth. She yearns for a heresy trial, and Prof. George H. H. Gilbert, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, is said to have strayed far from orthodox paths. It is not easy to make out what article of the Congregational creed Dr. Gilbert has denied, but he has been saying things. The industrious reporters have interviewed all the prominent persons of the city to learn their views; and, if one can believe the newspapers, there are others beside Brother Gilbert that ought to be hauled up for heresy. There is the Rev. Dr. A. J. Haynes, for instance, who is reported to have said among other things even more strange: The church must recognize that its mission is not to save souls, but to save people. We have earned the right, by long struggle, to preach the fatherhood of God. . . . Old beliefs are passing away, and I think that every old theological dogma is doomed; as, for example, the story of the Creation, the personality of Adam and Eve, and of the devil; the story of the fall of man, and the doctrine of vicarious atonement. Religion and theology are two things, and they have long been confused. Brother Haynes didn't say this for publication. On the contrary, he told the reporter not to put it in his paper. He declared that he didn't want to get into trouble. But the reporter handed in his notes without a thought of the minister's prohibition. And now Mr. Haynes is suffering persecution for notoriety's sake. The conservative sheep of his Congregational flock are horrified, and say he is every bit as guilty as Prof. Gilbert, that he ought to be suspended from the ministry, etc. We shall follow Chicago's heresy trial with lively interest. Good will result from it. The truth is sure to come out, and it will open the eyes of many pious Protestants to see that there are men posing as ministers of the Gospel who are simply agnostics covered with the skins of dead Lutheran Hons.—Ave Maria.

TWO DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

In the article which he contributes to the latest number of Harper's on "Temperance in England," Mr. Julian Ralph, whom nobody that has read his recent papers in this publication will accuse of prejudice against Englishmen, tells us that when he complained to his banker in London that he could not keep warm, that worthy, "the soberest, most orderly of men," asked him how much whisky he drank each day. When Mr. Ralph answered that he drank none at all, the banker was astonished, and taking him at once to the nearest public house, made him swallow a glass of Scotch whisky, telling him that if he valued his health—in fact, if he wanted to live, at all—to take two snob drinks each day. Mr. Ralph seems to have accepted the banker's assertion that no one can live in London's climate without stimulants. He should read General Greene's paper in the Century of the same month his own appeared in Harper's. A sea trip from San Francisco to Manila, the Philippine climate and the life our soldiers are leading out there are certainly more trying on the constitution than London's fogs. Yet General Greene says that in order to keep his men well "I had caused every bottle of wine and liquor to be removed from all the ships the day before we sailed from San Francisco, so that the officers and men landed with their systems absolutely free from alcohol for thirty-two days." And in speaking of the good health which the troops enjoyed while they were in camp at Manila, notwithstanding that their sojourn there was attended with many adverse conditions and extraordinary hardships, the General mentions as one of the causes thereof their freedom from alcohol. There are thousands of people stand the London climate without resorting to the remedy Mr. Ralph's banker prescribed for him. The late Cardinal Manning, for example, whose life was spent so largely in the British metropolis, was a strict abstainer, refusing even in his last illness to take the liquor that was offered him.

Interesting Items Discussed.

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

Judge Grant of this city, who is contributing to Scribner's Magazine a series of what he calls "Search-Light Letters," has a very readable article in the last issue of that publication discussing the value or non-value which an acknowledged position in society as that term is now generally understood—confers upon a person. The Judge addresses his remarks chiefly to women, for the reason, we suppose, that they are, as a rule more ambitious of social recognition and position. He evidently believes that a recognized position in society is a benefit in many ways to those who possess it. But, still, he does not regard it as by any means an indispensable condition of happiness, good living and good work. "Let me here state," says he at the outset of his paper, "that I am entirely conscious that it is not a prerequisite to earnest living to be socially effective at all. One can pursue one's occupation, be it housekeeping, school-teaching, scientific philanthropy, or novel-writing, without taking any part in what is known as society, and still be respectable and worthy in character." It would be hard on humanity if this were not so. For the most of us out so very large figure in what the world calls society, and only a very few of us even attain the "distinction" of seeing our names mentioned in the social gossip of the Sunday papers. Judge Grant recognizes that fact by saying that "as the world is at present constituted (he means the social world), the greater mass of human beings, both male and female, are shut off from participation in society in its narrow sense." And because of that exclusion "society people," in the same narrower sense, he admits, has become more or less a term of reproach, indicative of folks who have no higher aim in life than to figure on high life. The Judge acknowledges that there is a "society" whose members are justly subjected to such accusations. He holds that it is a mistake, though, to extend those accusations to society in its better sense, which he defines as "the cultivated and intelligent many who, in all countries, constitute the best force in the community." This sort of society, he declares, must always exist, and he says that "there can be no question that those who succeed in participating in the social interests

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introduction from a common friend. He plucked at once "in medias res" and asked me who the next Pope was to be. Your correspondent answered solemnly that every one knew that the successor of Leo XIII. would be either Cardinal Martini or Cardinal Coudes. He jotted the names down as if he had found a gold mine. I added that one was 93 years old, the other 90 years of age—and waited for his smile. But he didn't smile—at least not in the way I expected. He just jotted down the ages, too, and went off beaming with triumph. Among the adhesion to papal pronouncement the latest, and one of the noblest and frankest, is the letter addressed by Father Dashon to His Holiness. It will certainly have appeared in the American press before this, and there is no need for me to say more about it than that it has been very favorably received at the Vatican.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER SOON TO BE SENT TO THE-FRENCH HIERARCHY.

Talking about letters, His Holiness is determined to show the world that he is worth a dozen dead men yet. Last Saturday, after the newspapers had spent a whole week in getting up more scores about the very precarious condition of his health, he called his faithful chamberlain Centra and said: "Centra, to-morrow you must have a great holiday. Yourself and your wife, (Centra is a layman and married) will dress up in your wedding garments, take one of my carriages and drive through the city. The people must see that Papa Leone can get along without you." And Centra and his wife did. But that is not what I wanted to speak about, which was this: The other day, when giving audience to two French ecclesiastics—one a Bishop, the other a general of religious order—His Holiness told them that shortly after Easter he would address an important letter to the French hierarchy on the subject of the extravagancies and self-acknowledged of a considerable group of the "young clergy" of France.

CHRIST AND HIS MOTHER.

Tissot gave ten years of his life to the execution of his famous paintings, ten years of incessant labor and prayer. The result of all those years the world now knows and admires. Asked one day where he got his ideas regarding the garments in which he represents Christ as clothed, the artist replied: "I found men who wear today such garments as Christ wore, but they were not in Palestine. They are a tribe of Arabs dwelling between Egypt and the desert to the north. You know the apertures bound their heads with turbans and wore colored garments like those still found in Judea. But Christ as a Man dressed entirely in white—a white robe and a white cloak. His head was never covered except by a fold of this outer garment. As a Boy Christ wore colors, like other boys; but when He became a Teacher of men, He set apart from the rest, then He put on white. Only before Pilate and in the days of His condemnation and trial He was made to wear red, as a mark of his disgrace." And the following account given by M. Tissot of the way in which he represents, in his paintings, the robes of Christ's Mother, is also interesting. "The Syrian women," said the artist in speaking of this matter, "in the vicinity of Bethlehem and in villages near Jerusalem, dress to-day practically as the Virgin dressed. Their garments are made of striped cloth, woven in widths of about one foot. The main part is blue, with a stripe of green at one edge, and a stripe of red at the other, and lines of yellow separating these from the blue body. A full width of this cloth forms the front of the gown, with a half width on either side. Then the fulness of the skirt is formed by a setting-in of yellow cloth. The sleeves are flowing, the ordinary color being yellow and blue, and over all hangs a long white veil draped over a stiff head-dress of red and green. The gown is held at the waist with a girlish of many colored threads—into which the front of the gown is tucked so as to form a spacious pocket." Mr. Moffatt—some portions of his paper would have been better written if he only shared Tissot's faith—dwells briefly upon the wonderful industry and success of the French artist during his sojourn in the Holy Land, and he pertinently asks if ever there was another artist who painted one picture of such merit as Tissot's each week, and kept up that rate of production for five hundred weeks in succession.

Plenty of Yellow Journalists on Hand.

St. Kilian More, Rome correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, under date of March 22, sends the following, among other things, to his paper: This year, or rather this month, we had an unprecedentedly large number of interesting visitors of a different kind. Among the many results of the alarm caused by the Pope's illness one was to flood Rome with special correspondents from all the great newspapers of Europe. One tumbled over them in all parts of the city. They had come to describe the last moments of Leo XIII. and make the world hum with the darkness in the triumph of the Capulets. There was something ghastly in the sight of them flustering like vultures round a dying man. And yet there was something amusing, too. As for instance, one of these gentlemen came to me one morning with a note of

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1899. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Mr. Peters' Return.

When the Legislature opened on Monday last, Mr. Frederick Peters, of Victoria, British Columbia, was among the members who took their seats in the Legislative chamber. Mr. Peters, it will be remembered, was Premier of this Province at the time of the general election in 1897, and was elected to serve as a member of the Legislature, for the Fort Augustus district. But instead of attending to the duties devolving upon him as the representative of that district he resigned the Premiership, although still holding on to his seat, and turning his back on his constituents hid him across the continent and took up his abode on the Pacific coast, where the prospect of gaining gold is much greater than here. From that time till the present, those who elected him to the Legislature remained unrepresented. Now he comes, at the eleventh hour and coolly takes his seat. We may be very sure he does not do this for the sake of his constituents; but in order to do a service to his political friends, who saw certain defeat staring them in the face should this constituency be thrown open in consequence of Mr. Peters' remaining away any longer. Reduced to short order the case stands thus: Mr. Peters was elected to represent the Fort Augustus district; but he turns his back upon it and ceases to be a resident of the Province; now he comes back and takes his seat without even saying to those who elected him: "By your leave." Those who elected him are not taken into account at all, he simply comes to the rescue of the party utterly regardless of the rights of its constituents. Such is the nature of Mr. Peters' return to his native Province. It seems to have been, from the very start, somewhat after the fashion of Caesar's advance of the conquest of Gaul, by forced marches. Detective Backett's celebrated chase in search of Lady D'adcock, in Dickens' "Black House," pales into insignificance in comparison to the rapidity with which he was hauled from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Government of Canada places special trains at its disposal for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway, and the steamer Stanley is ordered across the Straits on Sunday morning this great man over from Pictou. You would almost imagine you heard a repetition of that everlasting "burry" of "Capt. Cheyne's mother in Kipling's "Captains Courageous," as the Lord's day was desecrated by the ordering out of steamers and railway trains for the conveyance of this wonderful man. We would like to know what Premier Farquharson, Hon. Peter Sinclair and other strict Sabbatharian members and supporters of the Government think of this Sabbath desecration! Why was this? Simply in order that Mr. Peters might connect with the opening of the Legislature on Monday. Are we to infer from all this that whenever our friends wish to consummate any scheme, all laws human and divine, that would in any way interfere, are to be set at naught?

The Stanley and Charlottetown.

During last week, the question was frequently asked why the Stanley was not coming to Charlottetown. One excuse or another was given for the delay by those favoring the Government. On Sunday she made a trip between Georgetown and Pictou and brought ex-Premier Peters to the island. On Monday forenoon the Steamer Princess of the Steam Navigation Company started from here to go to Pictou. It was a venture and no one could conjecture what success she might meet with. In the early part of the afternoon notice was posted on the bulletin in the Post office that there would be no foreign mail on that day, and that the Stanley would start from Pictou on Tuesday morning. Shortly afterwards word was received that the Princess had reached Pictou, then a second bulletin was posted to the effect that the Stanley had just started for Charlottetown. Surely for very shame, if for no other reason those charged with the movements of the Stanley felt themselves obliged to make a start when they found the Princess moored at Pictou after crossing over in a few hours. Here we had the ridiculous position of the summer steamer leading the way for the steamer specially built for winter navigation. The Stanley came into this port about seven o'clock Monday evening. It is not much wonder that those in charge of her should feel quite cheap, coming in here in the track of the Princess. Several reasons are given why the Stanley did not come here sooner, or until forced to do so in consequence of the presence of the Princess in Pictou. In the first place it is hinted that she was kept at the Georgetown and until Mr. Peters was safely landed on this side; for fear any delay might be caused by her possible detention in the straits; for then Mr. Peters would not be here in time to take his seat. Again it is said the railway department was largely instrumental in detaining her on the Georgetown-Pictou route; so as to give the railway a large freight traffic from Georgetown, and thus keep down the annual deficit. One or the other of these reasons may have caused the delay; but in any case the fact of her being kept so long away from this port shows how little Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, cares for his constituents.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Thursday last E. F. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Hal, moved the following amendment: That this House do deem it expedient to inform His Excellency that in view of the wide-spread charges of incompetency, misconduct and corruption in the administration of public affairs connected with the Yukon it is the duty of the Government to appoint, without delay, an independent judicial commission to make a thorough investigation into that subject and report thereon. The debate is still going on.

Provincial Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature opened with the usual formalities, on Monday afternoon last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor having taken his seat, opened the session with the following SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It gives me much pleasure to again meet you as representatives of the people of this Province in Parliament assembled. Notwithstanding that the harvest of the past year was not as bountiful as anticipated, yet a kind Providence has bestowed peace and abundant prosperity upon our people. During the past year as you are aware, her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Earl of Minto Governor General of Canada. It is a source of gratification that a gentleman knowing the wants and having the interests of this fair Dominion so much at heart has been sent to rule over us.

The increased interest manifested in Agriculture and Horticulture, combined with the success of our Dairymen, must be a cause of great satisfaction to all concerned and should call forth special legislation for the further encouragement of our farming population. During recess, through the courtesy of the Minister of Agriculture, this Province was favoured with a visit from Professors Robertson and Macoun, of Ottawa. These gentlemen addressed several meetings in the three Counties, and the large attendance indicates that the farmers are alive to the importance of their honorable calling. The information afforded by these addresses must contribute in a decided manner to the advantage of our people. In this connection, a measure will be submitted for your approval having for its object the appointment of a Dairy Inspector for Prince Edward Island.

In view of the proposed action of the Dominion Government to span the Hillsborough River with a Railway bridge, you will be called upon to participate in its construction in order that our people may have the double advantage of a railway and a general traffic bridge combined, thus doing away with our antiquated ferry system, its many attendant evils and expense. A bill providing for this most important undertaking will be laid before you.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, recently delivered, brings this Province within measurable distance of the realization of some of its long-agoed claims against the Federal Government. Measures are therefore being prepared which I trust will place this Province on a more substantial financial basis, and forever settle this much-voiced question which has for years been perplexing both the Federal and Local Governments. You will also be gratified to learn that this decision of the Privy Council has revealed the fact that the Provincial Legislatures are the proprietors of the for-shore, bays and rivers in the several Provinces, and that the Dominion has a legislative jurisdiction only in so far as England is concerned and is of no advantage whatever to Canada. The Minister of Customs (Mr. Peters) told us that the Government had a surplus, and whether Tory or Liberal we are all glad to hear that. But, Sir, when these hon. gentlemen have a surplus is it not time for them to think about reducing the taxes upon the people. They have preached in that line for a good many years, but I fear that when the Budget comes down, it will give evidence of another broken pledge in this direction. The hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches claim that there is great prosperity in Canada. It is perhaps worth our while to enquire as to what they have done to bring about the prosperity which they say exists. Well, it does not take very much study to discover that their policy has not tended in the direction of producing prosperity, because they have increased the taxation, and nobody will contend that that is conducive to the welfare of the people. When the Conservative Government went out of power the taxation per head was about \$3.77, but these hon. gentlemen opposing have succeeded in increasing the taxation until at present

OTHER MATTERS AS MAY APPEAR TO YOU TO BE FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

After his Honor withdrew, the routine work usual at the opening of a session was taken up. Hon. William Campbell, Mr. DesRoches and Mr. Reid, the members elected since last session, were introduced and sworn in, and the decision of the Court declaring vacant the seat of Meddie Gallant was read.

SPEECH

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

(From Hansard)

MR. A. C. MACDONALD (King's P. E. I.) Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the long debate we have had on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I will claim the privilege of making a few remarks before the debate closes, and in doing so, Sir, I will just refer for a moment to some of the remarks that fell from my hon. friend the Minister of Customs (Mr. Peters). In the course of his speech he referred, like many of the other hon. gentlemen who preceded him, to the great prosperity of this country under Liberal rule. He also referred to the immense increase in the foreign trade of this country. With respect to this, Sir, I would just say that I wonder where the prosperity of this country would be today, I wonder where the trade would be today, if it were not for the continuance of the National Policy inaugurated by the predecessors of the hon. gentleman opposite. With respect to the foreign trade of this country it is my opinion, at least, that the great increase in this trade is largely due to the good crops that have prevailed throughout the country and to the continuance of the National Policy that has enabled our factories to continue their operations. Now, while I agree, in the main, that there has been prosperity owing to these two causes, there are parts of this Dominion where neither one nor the other of these causes exists. What do we find? We find that in the maritime provinces we have not good crops, we have not the manufacturing, and, therefore, we have not the prosperous times that exist in other parts of this Dominion. In the province from which I come we have no manufacturing, and I regret to say that our crops have been, to a very great extent, a failure. If I am to judge the other maritime provinces by the state of the province from which I come, I think I have no cause to congratulate the Government on the prosperity of the country. The hon. Minister of Customs has told us that the factories of this country are working now as they never worked before. I would ask that hon. gentleman where would these factories be today if they had not continued the policy of their predecessors by continuing the protection that enabled these factories to start under the National Policy? On the other hand, where would the wealth and money of this country be going to if it were not for these factories that were nurtured and brought into existence by the National Policy? They would be going to the people to the south of us, very largely. We have, thanks to the National Policy, become independent of those outside of our own large extent; we can depend on our own factories for the production of our own goods, our own cottons, our own boots and shoes, our own clothing, our own hats and caps, and in fact everything that the general run of people, or the farmers require to carry them over from year to year. If it were not for the National Policy we would be sending our money out of this country to pay foreigners and to pay for what we are now able to do at home. The hon. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, referred also to the reciprocal tariff, referring, I presume, to the preferential tariff. Now, a tariff in my mind, to be reciprocal, must be beneficial to both parties. In the matter of preferential trade between us and England, Canada has to give everything to England without any advantage to the people of Canada. Therefore, I deny that there is any reciprocity in that tariff. It is one-sided, it is preferential only in so far as England is concerned and is of no advantage whatever to Canada. The Minister of Customs (Mr. Peters) told us that the Government had a surplus, and whether Tory or Liberal we are all glad to hear that. But, Sir, when these hon. gentlemen have a surplus is it not time for them to think about reducing the taxes upon the people. They have preached in that line for a good many years, but I fear that when the Budget comes down, it will give evidence of another broken pledge in this direction. The hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches claim that there is great prosperity in Canada. It is perhaps worth our while to enquire as to what they have done to bring about the prosperity which they say exists. Well, it does not take very much study to discover that their policy has not tended in the direction of producing prosperity, because they have increased the taxation, and nobody will contend that that is conducive to the welfare of the people. When the Conservative Government went out of power the taxation per head was about \$3.77, but these hon. gentlemen opposing have succeeded in increasing the taxation until at present

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

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

Proposals must be in forms supplied from this Office, and each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque for six hundred dollars (\$600), payable to the order of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, but will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. HENRY SMITH, Chairman. Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 18, 1899.

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

For furnishing materials and performing the work necessary for Building a Reservoir and Pumping Station, and for furnishing material and performing the labor in the erection of the Pumping Machinery.

For furnishing Cast Iron Manhole Frames and Covers and other Iron Work, and for the erection of the same, according to the conditions, plans and specifications to be seen at this Office, and also at the Office of the Engineer, Mr. Freeman C. Collins, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Proposals must be in forms supplied from this Office, and each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque for five hundred dollars (\$500), payable to the order of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, but will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. HENRY SMITH, Chairman. Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 18th, 1899.

sent it mounts up to \$4.22 per head. My hon. friend from East Prince (Mr. Bell), delivered a very good speech in moving this Address, and I congratulate him upon it, but I fear he was completely at sea when he said that the prosperity of the country was largely due to the economical administration of this Government. We have not yet had a member of the Government, and I fear we will wait a long time for any evidence of economy on the part of the hon. gentlemen now in power. They came into power claiming that protection was the ruin of Canada, that it was bleeding the people white, and yet when they attained power they continued this very same policy of protection. True, they have made some small pretence towards making alterations in the tariff in order that they might endeavor to hoodwink the electors into the belief that they kept some of their promises. But the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton), speaking as a member of the Government, says: That the tariff is now a dead issue and is finally settled; and it is worth while for us to inquire how they have settled it. It is not many years since my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) said, that a protective tariff was "a thing accursed of God and man," and the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright) in these days of old told us: That protection bred corruption. Let us inquire for a moment in what respect they have altered the protective tariff which they found in operation when they came into power. The total number of items in tariff as it stood under the Conservative Government was 456, and of this number the Liberals changed 144 and left 312 unchanged. Let us see what they did with these 144 items. They reduced the tariff on eighty of them, causing by such reduction a loss of revenue—calculated on the imports of 1898—of \$200,000; not much of a reduction, Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me, after all their outcry against protection and their statement that it was bleeding the people white. But the Liberal Government did not rest there with the tariff. They took 61 items and increased the tariff on these adding by this increase—exclusive of cigars and tobacco—\$705,000 to the revenue, and consequently, increasing the measure of protection to that extent. Now, Sir, 42 out of these 61 items included goods manufactured in Canada, and we have therefore the right to conclude that the present Government added additional protection, to that protection which under Liberal Conservative rule they said was "bleeding the people white." What an exhibition of inconsistency on the part of these hon. gentlemen, and how gleefully they have swallowed all their promises to the people. Among the principal items they changed in their tariff were binder twine, coal oil and corn. They removed the duty from binder twine, and their statesmanship in that has resulted in compelling the people to pay more for that article today than they did when the Conservative Government was in power. But there is more to be said in connection with this binder twine matter. The Government was running a binder twine factory, the proprietary at Kingstons, and as they had not to pay for the labor they turned out the twine at a very low rate. I am informed that last year they sold over 1000 tons of this binder twine, practically without cost. Lenders being called, because the thing was so unprofitable, that it got into the hands of one of their own friends at a rate much lower than the market price. The result was that this gentleman at once combined with the American producers, and out the price up to such an enormous pitch that the consumers are forced to pay three times the price they would have paid if they could buy it direct from the Government, and if the Government had chosen to give the farmers the benefit of the low price of protection, they would have done so. The result of the action of the Government, having through the policy of this Government, killed off the binder twine factories in the Dominion of Canada, are now adding insult to injury by offering us a free market for binder twine in their country. The result of the action of the Government is, that the farmers of this country are now obliged to buy their binder twine from the American combines and pay exorbitant prices therefor. The Government also lowered the duty on coal oil, and granted other concessions to a foreign monopoly, whose effects are felt, not only in Canada and the United States, but in Europe, with the result that this huge monopoly has been enabled to gobble up all the oil refineries in Canada, and with the further result that the price of oil has gone up two cents a gallon. They also, Sir, in tinkering with our tariff, took the duty off corn. What is the result? The result is, that a vast amount of American corn is brought into Canada, displacing like amount of coarse grains that are grown by the people of this country. Having said this much on that subject I will turn my attention for a few moments to another matter that is mentioned, the plebiscite. It appears, Sir, that that measure has cost the people of this country \$250,000—for what? To take the votes of the temperance people of Canada, in the interest of that? Not temperance, for hon. gentlemen opposite say there is no intention of following the result of the vote with prohibitory legislation. Therefore, I think I am right in saying that a large amount of the people's money has been spent in humping and deceiving advocates of temperance. It has cost this country directly \$250,000 to bring this result about. It has cost the temperance people of this country, I dare say, fully as much more, if not more, for the expenses of printing, hall hire, payment of public speakers, time given by the people of Canada to the discussions, providing and paying representatives at the polls, and loss of time of half a million voters. Now, Sir, I do not think I am drawing an unfair inference when I say that the temperance vote, on account of the promises made by the Liberal party and by the leader of that party, that prohibitory legislation would follow a majority vote on the plebiscite, even if it should cost his party power forever—

Farms for Sale. The following farms are offered by private sale on easy terms: 90 acres on Souris Line Road, Lot 45, near Harmony Station, formerly occupied by the late Landlord McDonald, will be sold at a bargain. 63 acres on Souris River, Lot 46, formerly owned by the late Patrick O'Donnell, with buildings thereon. 78 acres near Cable Head, Lot 41, also other lands on Lot 42, formerly owned by Thomas Barge. 67 acres on Grove Pine Road, Lot 56, formerly owned by Mark McDonald. 60 acres on Grove Pine Road, Lot 56, also formerly owned by Mark McDonald, and situated a short distance south of the above farm. 76 acres on the Cartigan Road, Lot 38, formerly owned by Daniel Mooney. 60 acres on Lot 54, north of the St. George's Road, formerly owned by J. J. 28 acres on the north side of the Launching Road, formerly owned by August D. Campbell. There is a cheese factory on the corner of this farm. About 30 acres near Cartigan Bridge, Peter's Road, formerly owned by Thomas Garland. 68 acres at Drummond, Lot 37, formerly owned by Owen Wisp. For further particulars apply at the office of James A. McDonald, Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown. April 12, 1899.—51

Tenders Wanted. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and on the 22nd day of April next, A. D. 1899, for the purchase of all uncollected book debts, promissory notes, judgments and accounts due or owing to the undersigned as assignee of the estate of Edwin McParlane. Each tender must be accompanied by ten per cent of the amount thereof, either in cash or certified cheque. For full particulars apply at the office of Matthew & McLean, Souris, P. E. I., March 28, '99. (pp 3)

JOHN McLEAN, Assignee. Souris, P. E. I., March 28, '99. (pp 3)

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

The Always Busy Store STANLEY BROS.

39 Cts. Per Yd.

The fame of our 39c. Dress Goods Sale has gone abroad. The variety and high grade of the goods offered has introduced it into hundreds of households in the country, as well as in the city. The people know a good thing when they see it—that accounts for the popularity of this sale.

This season's offerings include Navy Blues, Blacks, Light and Dark Fabrics, in Silk and Wool and all Wool, Clan Tartans, Fancy Mixtures, etc.

The greatest variety yet offered.

39 Cts. Per Yd. Send for Samples.

Stanley Bros.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

Stylish, Graceful, Washable, Inexpensive.

The Latest Novelty Net Curtains.

Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains.

They are beauties. Come in and see them.

F. Perkins & Co., The Money Saving Store.

that it was that vote which placed the Government on the Treasury benches. You must remember that the leader of the Government promised that if the people gave a majority for the plebiscite it meant prohibition. The vote, Sir, was a large and substantial one. The vote in my province showed 57 per cent. for prohibition, and 43 per cent. against prohibition. Now, Sir, we find that there is a disposition on the part of the Government to back out of this promise which was squarely given, as well as implied. At the Liberal convention in 1893, when this matter came up, there was one gentleman with whom, although he was a political opponent of mine, I was always on the most friendly terms in this House in former days. I refer to the Hon. Mr. Anglin. At that convention, speaking of the temperance plank in the Liberal platform, he said: "It is not that we desire to know what the opinion of the people is on this question, that we desire to ascertain their opinion in a particular way, and that we will do all in our power to give effect, to their decision as thus ascertained. Should a majority be obtained at the polls when this question is submitted, the friends of prohibition will be in a position to call upon the Liberal party to back up their resolution logically by assisting in the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law."

This was said, Sir, in the presence of the leader of the Liberal party and most of the present Cabinet, if not all. There was not one dissenting voice, so far as we know. It was believed that to pass the resolution meant, Mr. Speaker, for a moment, of the vast number of independent and sincere men, electors of this country, who polled their votes for the present Government on the strength of the promise of the leader of the party, as expressed in their conduct in 1893, and the many attestations of their leader since that date. Yet, Sir, in the face of all these promises, in the face of this plank in the Liberal platform, we find that they let the first session and the second session of this Parliament pass, and it was not until this Parliament that they brought down an Act to provide for the plebiscite. After passing that Act, what did they do? They brought on the election, but before doing so, they appointed a committee of the Privy Council—a committee of the Cabinet to fight against it. It is that committee which is to condemn the Government for, so far as the temperate vote of this country is concerned, that should be sufficient. For what reason did they send this committee of the Privy Council to carry on an agitation in the Province of Quebec against prohibition? They found that they were getting into a pretty tight place, they found that the

majority of the electorate were going in favor of prohibition, and that they would be held to their pledges to the temperate people, and they said to the committee: "Save us or we perish. I shall not refer to the means adopted in the province of Quebec, and which have been referred to by several gentlemen already, but these means were not creditable to this or any other government. I would ask permission, however, to read the opinion of the secretary of one of the temperance organizations in Montreal of the eastern townships—I refer to Major Bond. This is what he has said with reference to the conduct of the plebiscite by the Government, and, Mr. Speaker, Major Bond is not a Conservative, but a Liberal. But he is a sincere temperance man, and not afraid to give expression to his opinion: "A large majority against prohibition in the province of Quebec was gained, not only by undue influence and appeals to race and party prejudice, but by flagrantly corrupt methods."

People say Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other preparations fail to do any good, and you run no risk in giving it a fair trial.

DIED.
At Westwood, on April 18th, 1899, Mand Agusta, wife of Dr. George A. Warburton, and daughter of the late General A. K. Comber, of the Bengal Army.

In this city, on the 14th inst., after one week's illness, William Walter Burrows, aged 37 years. R. I. P.

At Sturgeon, on Sunday the 9th inst., Mrs. James Donnelly, leaving five daughters and one son, besides a large circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn their loss. Deceased was a model Christian woman and in her last illness had all the consolation of our holy religion and died fortified by the last sacraments and all the rites of holy Church. Her funeral took place on St. Mary's on the 11th and was largely attended. A high Mass of Requiem was celebrated and the funeral service was performed by the Pastor, Rev. William F. Nolan, P. P.

A GOOD REPORT.
"My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knees for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She has taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now she is almost entirely well. She cannot speak too highly of this great medicine."—Mrs. JOHN FARR, Cloverlawn, Ancaster, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, constipation.

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

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of New York has signed a bill prohibiting six day bicycle contests.

HERRING and Mackerel have struck in at Georgetown and some good catches are reported.

The London Daily Mail says it understands that the Earl of Rosebery is about to resume active political life.

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald and Rev. Dr. Morrison crossed to Pictou on the Stanley on Tuesday.

This first lobster of the season were landed at Moncton on Saturday, landing on Thursday last, by Daniel and George McCormack.

A not named Dobson, while playing base ball in the School yard at Dorchester, N. B., yesterday was struck behind the ear with the ball and killed.

It is reported that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper may resign his seat in the House of Commons and enter the British Columbia Legislature as leader of the Conservatives.

In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Ferguson has given notice that he would move for a return of the contracts entered into by the Government for carrying the mails from the I. C. R. to Cape Tormentine.

A LARGE and well equipped lobster factory, belonging to Cogwell and Eaton, Barrett Point, near Georgetown, was destroyed with its equipment by fire on Monday morning last. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

MR. FARMER PERKINS arrived at Pictou, from Victoria on Saturday evening last, and came to Georgetown by a special train of the Stanley on Sunday and thence to Charlottetown on Sunday afternoon by special train arriving here about 4 p. m.

This exchange of the copies of the peace treaty took place in Washington on Tuesday, the 12th, and Mr. Stevens' appointment as Minister to Spain was at once announced. The \$20,000,000 to be paid Spain will be sent by draft on New York.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 167 to 99, rejected the bill introduced by William O'Malley, anti-Parnellite member for the Conemaugh division of Galway, providing for compulsory reinstatement of Irish tenants evicted since 1879.

The hull of the wrecked steamer Gallatin, as she lies on the ledge, near Yarmouth, N. S., was purchased by Lantall Bros., of St. John, for \$1,450. The cargo on board was purchased by Renner of Halifax, for \$25. The steamer and cargo were valued at \$1,150,000.

W. K. REYNOLDS, the only Government candidate defeated at the recent local election in St. John, N. B., will be appointed head of the I. C. R. in the department at Moncton at \$1,200 a year and travelling expenses. It is thus that Blair and Emmeron play into each other's hands.

The steamer Princess, of the Steam Navigation Company, here for Pictou on Monday forenoon, arriving at the last named place, about 3 p. m. She returned to Charlottetown yesterday about 11 o'clock bringing mails, freight and passengers. She started for Pictou early in the afternoon. The Steamer came over from Pictou Monday evening, returned yesterday morning and came back to-day.

A Rome despatch of Monday says the public thanksgiving Mass, postponed from the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, in consequence of his Holiness' illness, was celebrated in St. Peter's on Sunday last. The Celebrant was Cardinal Merry del Val, and the Pope entered by the staircase communicating with the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. He was borne aloft in the sedia gestatoria, and preceded to the pontifical throne by a procession of prelates and cardinals. At sight of his Holiness, the vast congregation gave vent to their feelings by acclamations of joy. At the conclusion of Mass the Pope gave the solemn benediction. He is reported to have looked as well as before his illness.

Tonight
If your liver is out of order, causing biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of **Hood's Pills**
On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

CHARTOWN PRICES, APRIL 18.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Beef (quarter) per lb. | 0.04 to 0.06 |
| Beef (small) per lb. | 0.05 to 0.10 |
| Butter (fresh) | 0.18 to 0.30 |
| Butter (sub) | 0.16 to 0.17 |
| Cheese (lb) | 0.12 to 0.14 |
| Cherry, per bunch | 0.05 to 0.07 |
| Chicken | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Cabbage, per head | 0.03 to 0.05 |
| Cabbage, per doz. | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Carrots | 0.03 to 0.05 |
| Cauliflowers | 0.05 to 0.06 |
| Codfish, per pair | 0.05 to 0.10 |
| Codfish each (fresh) | 0.05 to 0.10 |
| Calf skins (trimmed) | 0.07 to 0.08 |
| Ducks | 0.40 to 0.60 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 0.12 to 0.14 |
| Flour, per out. | 2.00 to 2.00 |
| Fowls, per pair | 0.25 to 0.35 |
| Geese | 0.50 to 0.70 |
| Ham, per lb. | 0.12 to 0.14 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs. | 0.28 to 0.35 |
| Hides | 0.64 to 1.00 |
| Hake | 0.08 to 0.12 |
| Lard | 0.10 to 0.12 |
| Lamb skins | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| Oats | 0.33 to 0.35 |
| Pork carcass | 0.42 to 0.65 |
| Potatoes | 0.38 to 0.40 |
| Mackerel | 0.13 to 0.14 |
| New Hay | 0.25 to 0.30 |
| Oatmeal (black out) per out | 0.00 to 0.20 |
| Oatmeal (white out) per out | 0.00 to 0.20 |
| Sheep pelts | 0.60 to 0.60 |
| Straw (per load) | 1.80 to 2.50 |
| Turnips | 0.13 to 0.15 |
| Wild Geese | 0.65 to 0.70 |
| Apples | 0.35 to 0.50 |
| Mutton, per lb. | 0.05 to 0.06 |
| Mutton, carcass | 0.04 to 0.05 |
| Mangles | 0.10 to 0.15 |
| Lamb per quarter | 0.40 to 0.60 |

HOW THIN YOU LOOK!
Do you like to hear it? If not, take Scott's Emulsion. It will fill out your sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, and thin hands. Why not have a plump figure? Don't let disease steal a march on you.

Every child should carry a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil. It has no equal for taking out inflammation, reducing swelling or relieving pain. Price 25c.

No trouble getting the children to take Dr. L. W. Pleasant Worm Syrup. It always does its work effectually without any cathartic to be given afterwards. Price 25c.

You can save your expenses coming to town by buying your spring suits at J. B. McDonald & Co's. m 15, 4

150 pairs Men's strong Tweed and fine Worsted Pants, the best value ever shown in Charlottetown, now open at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

A Big Secret. LOOK OUT.

How to Save Money.

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

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

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

Cases and Bales of

New Spring Goods.

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

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

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods,

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

We Want Your Trade, Give Us a Try.

Weeks and Co.
The Peoples' Store, Wholesale and Retail.

LOOK OUT.

For our Great Bargain Sale of

Men's Clothing!

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

J. B. McDONALD & CO.
For Best Value in Clothing.

HAIR GOODS.

Our Famous Lily Glove.

MYSTIC

We keep a full line of Ladies' Hair Switches in all colors, which cannot be detected from your natural hair. Please send sample of hair to be matched and \$1.95, and we will send postpaid one hair switch. If not satisfactory may be returned at our expense.

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

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

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

THE NEW SPRING GOODS ARE HERE.

THEY'RE PRETTY
THEY'RE GOOD
THEY'RE CHEAP

Sentner, McLeod & Co.,
Successors to Beer Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FERTILIZER FACTS.

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

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

AULD BROS.
Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

PAINT YOUR CHEEKS.
Not with paint on the outside that is easily washed off. Put the color on from within. Scott's Emulsion fills the cheeks with rich, red blood. It is a color that stays too.

AFTER SERIOUS SICKNESS.
The heart and nerves are left weak and the blood is thin. At this time Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken. They strengthen the heart and nervous system, enrich the blood and rapidly restore the health. 50c., all dealers.

50 pairs Men's Long Boots Sydney Grain guaranteed Water proof, the best Boots for lobster men to wear, for sale at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

Just opened 17 cases new Boots, Mens' Women's and Children's for sale at low prices. J. B. McDonald & Co.

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

We are headquarters for Crockery and Glassware. Please call and see our goods, they must be sold as there are few lots to arrive at opening of spring.
Mar 8-4t W. P. COLWILL.

CALL at our Crockery Store, Sunnyside, and get some of the nice Crockery and Glassware that are being offered so cheap to make room for new supplies which will arrive as soon as navigation opens.
Mar 8-4t W. P. COLWILL.

Buy your Boots and Rubbers where the best value is always obtainable. J. B. McDonald & Co.

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and situations by applying to

MISS SNEELGROVE,
Ap 19th-3mos Kent Street.

Great Furniture Sale

Change in Business.

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

All Accounts Due Us

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

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

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

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

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

See Them

36 CASES

HATS AND CAPS.

\$5,000

Boots & Shoes.

\$5,000

Ready-to-wear Clothing

Will arrive in a few days.

Latest Styles,
Lowest Prices.

R. H. Ramsay & Co
Grafton St., New Prowse Block, Charlottetown.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

EDDY'S

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

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

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food. When thirsty? Water. Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once. For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

Scott & Bown, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWN, Chemists, Toronto.

WHEN THE SUN DANCES.

On the first Good Friday, long years ago, When Our Lord on the Cross hung dying, The playing Sun was so stricken with woe That, his light to the world denying, He wrapped him up in a thick black cloud While the crucifixion lasted; And darkness fell upon even like a shroud, As if earth were for evermore blasted.

But on Easter morn, when the Sun beheld Our Lord from the tomb uprising, His woe and his grief were at once dispelled, And his gladness knew no disguising. He flashed out all radiant, each vale and hill With unvoiced splendor adorning; And, in token of joy, you may see him Rise, dancing, each Easter morning. -Ave Maria.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

The heart hath its Easter when from sin We spring to life of grace, The glory of forgiving love Upon our tear-stained face. And in the light of that dear love Forget is snuff'd the gloom; Glad life renews old sin's victory O'er sin, the world's dark tomb. And angels join the chorus loud "A human soul has risen," God's love hath touched a captive's chains And opened sin's bleak prison. -Ave Maria.

Do Not Be Fooled

With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has a reputation—it has earned its record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all forms of blood disease when other medicines fail to do any good. It is the World's greatest Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

Love's Resurrection.

(Continued.) Another shifting of memory's pictures and now a thick, dark curtain seemed to obscure the light. Jacob and Sarah were standing on either side of a small casket, looking down with dry, strained eyes on a dead baby's face wreathed in sunny curls. The happy, loving, laughing Marnie, the most precious part of that home had been taken out of it, and the father and mother refused to be comforted. The blow had been so swift, so cruel; a few days of acute suffering that no human aid could ease, then the hazel eyes closed under the long lashes and the sunshine went out of that home and never since returned to it. From that day there was a change in Jacob Stern and his wife. Instead of sorrow bringing them closer together, it reared as a barrier between them. The little child had been the idol which each worshipped, and now that it was broken each seemed to blame the other for the loss. They grew indifferent, then cold and hard, and farther apart as each year passed. They tried to forget their grief in gaining wealth, so they clothed their possessions with a selfish, greedy grasp.

Slowly the years passed in silent review before Sarah's vision as she sat with bowed head in the quiet kitchen. She recognized them all, no incidents were forgotten. Gradually the consciousness came that there had been a mistake, that life had been hard because it had not been traveled together, because she and Jacob had not gone hand in hand through the shadows. With the conviction came the longing to bear again the tenderness of her husband's voice as he spoke to her in those early days. The longing became more intense until the woman's body quivered beneath it. Just then the lamb under the stove began to bleat and Sarah arose; the vision had vanished.

Mechanically she gave the creature a few spoonfuls of milk, stirred the fire into a blaze, drew the kettle of dish-water over the flames and gathered up the dinner dishes. Her face was pale and set, but down in the depths of her eyes there was a gleam that had not been there for twenty years. Carefully she performed her afternoon tasks, then took her sewing-basket and sat down near the stove to patch one of Jacob's faded shirts. There was no sign of emotion in her face or motions, nothing but that new gleam in her eyes. Evening came and she set the table for supper. She laid it with unusual care and apparently unthinkingly

brought out the dishes she had used in her early married life. Almost unconsciously she prepared the same things for supper as she did on the night she and Jacob took their first meal together. There was the same kind of cake, a plate of hot biscuits, and she emptied a can of jam into the same glass dish that had held the same kind of fruit on that night. Sarah Stern was a careful, methodical woman; there was little outward change in her home in all those years. When supper was ready, she went to her bedroom and drew a piece of faded blue ribbon out of the bureau drawer. She tied it round her neck, then smiled grimly at the delicate color against her low face; it was the same ribbon she had worn when a bride.

"What's the use of it all? 'Tain't likely he'll notice anything; he don't care for such things now," she half sobbed as she looked again in the mirror, and then went out to put the tea to steep. Strange how destinies shape our lives; Strange how the thoughts in one mind are those uppermost in another's! Jacob Stern saw many of the same pictures that afternoon that his wife had seen. They came to him as he tended the sheep and looked after the rest of his stock. Every time he went to the sheep-fold the figure of a little girl with golden curls seemed to walk near him, and each time he passed into the cowshed a woman's pleading eyes seemed to follow him, and a woman's voice seemed to say, "We'll go through life together, Jacob."

"It's all nonsense," the man said as he brought in the straw to bed the cows, "but I wonder if she'd notice if I tried to act a bit as we did that night?" then he laughed to himself as he thought of grief, ugly old Jacob Stern making love to his wife. They drew their chairs silently to the supper-table. Neither had spoken since Jacob came into the house, but Sarah noticed that her husband had gone to the stove to look after the lamb when he thought he was not looking. Jacob saw the faded ribbon round his wife's neck, and there was a queer clenching at his heart, but he made no remark on his observations. The meal was almost finished, though neither had eaten much. Jacob had broken one of the hot biscuits, then pushed it from him, and a moment later he choked on a mouthful of plums. Sarah made scarcely a pretence at eating. In a moment Jacob would push back his chair and go out to the barn again; she could almost hear her heart while she waited for him to go. Just then the lamb gave a feeble bleat, and the man and woman, looking up at the same instant, saw the new, strange gleam in each other's eyes.

"Sarah!" "Jacob!" It was all they said, but time rolled back twenty years in that instant, and love that had been dead all the time was alive again. As they stood with their arms about each other and their faded, wrinkled faces pressed close together, Jacob said: "We went through the shadows apart, dear, but we may still find a few sunbeams at the last."

And Sarah answered: "Yes, Jacob, we'll be all the world to one another and life will lose its hardness." Again the lamb under the stove gave a feeble cry.—Catholic World.

TRANSPLANTED.

A Tale of '61 and '69.

Gian Fantoni and his wife Lucia came from Italy to Maryland early in the year 1856. They were very happy and hopeful, and the future seemed all bright to them. Gian bought a piece of land, and he and his child wife worked together in planting it with fruit, vines, trees and bushes—they were never tired of adding to the variety, as far as the extent of their real estates would allow.

Things went well with them. Gian learned the language of the country, and to his great satisfaction, was in time made a citizen of the United States. He studied the Declaration of Independence as few native born Americans have done, and felt its spirit in his whole being. He knew well, this keen, intelligent foreigner, that there was difference of rank here; he knew that this had to be, that there was such difference in every land and nation. But here there were no impassable barriers that kept generation after generation from aspiring higher than the accident of birth placed them. The difference here he thought, was because of the varying worth of people themselves; according to their ability, their opportunity, and their range of intellect and strength.

He thought it well to be rich, because money was necessary to buy books, beautiful, refining surroundings, and leisure to enjoy and make the most of these advantages. But money could not buy happiness, content and a good mind, capable of learning and understanding the life around one, and raising one's self to a higher plane; and Gian felt that he possessed these last-named blessings and was gratefully glad. Lucia listened, with wifely admiration, to Gian's wise talk, but she sighed a little at times over mental visions of sunny scenes of her childhood. When Gian was happy and proud over his grapes or berries, Lucia recalled the songs of the grape-pickers in the vineyards of fair Italy. Gian tried to teach her English, but she shook her head over its difficulties very soon, and said there was no music in it.

"I can never learn, dear Gian," she said, in her sweet, sad voice. "And truly I have no will to speak other than my own dear tongue."

"How shall you make friends if you learn not the language of the country?" he persisted. "There are few of our countrymen here, and you must learn to talk to people you meet!"

"I will talk with the eyes, with the hands of the kind people—and I have you. I want no one else! I can make all the friends, and I will talk to you, and tell you the thoughts in my heart."

So Gian ceased to urge her, but he told her often what a glorious land it was for earnest, industrious people. She learned to say quite plainly, "The glorious land of the free."

In the meantime trouble between North and South gathered rapidly and darkly. Gian was opposed to slavery. It seemed to him the one dark spot in the Republic. In his thoughtful way he studied both sides of the question, and determined that if war did break out he would fight for the Union.

"Every man should fight for his country," he said to Lucia, "and this is now our country—we have been transplanted, and thrive in the new soil."

She nodded gravely, and kissed his hand. Her heart was filled with forbodings, but she kept a brave, smiling face, and never uttered a word contrary to his will. The dreaded day came. War was declared. Lucia was to go to Washington with Gian and remain there until the war should end, or Gian return. They heard that Maryland was likely to be cut off from communication with the capital, and Lucia would hear news of her husband more readily if he were in Washington. Besides, there was an Italian family there, that Lucia would be welcomed among cordially.

So the pretty little house and trunk garden were disposed of, the money given to Lucia, and early in April they arrived in Washington. A short time afterward Lucia watched the troops march off, with flags flying, drums beating, and cheers that prevented many a sob from being heard. Every beat of Lucia's loving heart sent a wave of pain through her, but Gian's eyes were full of martial courage and high hope, and she gave him smile for smile, though her lips were white.

"You surely come better, some ways; either die good, or something good to you." Anxiously she scanned every face in search of Gian's. Three times she heard of him, for his bravery and kind thoughtfulness for his companions, and her heart swelled proudly.

She was so bravely cheerful, even when a long, weary time came that she heard nothing of her husband, that the sick soldiers grew to watch for her coming. Many a poor fellow had cause to bless her for her tender care and patience. Lucia's money went quickly, for she spent freely, and since the coming back of the wounded she had ceased to sell delicacies among the soldiers.

Finally a morning came when she had just enough money to fill her basket with fruit for the sick men she was going to visit. That morning a large number had been returned, weak, silent and sad, to the city they had left in such high spirits.

With a sigh of relief that she did not recognize him, she placed some grapes on the table near him, and was passing on. "You do not know me then?" He spoke so suddenly that she was startled.

"There are so many," she said, apologetically, after looking at him a few seconds. "I do not know all, when they come back."

"I remember you," he returned, "and I delivered your message to your husband."

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed Lucia, and poured eager questions upon him, half in Italian, half in English. He watched her face wistfully. "You love him very much, don't you?" he said at last, as if her love was something to wonder at.

"Yes, yes, yes!" And Lucia clasped her hands vehemently to emphasize her words. "He was wounded," he then said, "only a slight wound, but the fever caught him, and the company had to leave him near Carrack's Ford. A family there offered to care for him, and promised to send him on here when he would be able to come."

MRS. GEO. SMALL, MT. FOREST, ONT., Considers Laxa-Liver Pills the best remedy for Biliousness.

One after another is coming forward and speaking a word in favor of the new family medicine—Laxa-Liver Pills. Mrs. Geo. Small, 1810 Road, Mount Forest, after giving these pills a thorough trial, thus expresses herself:—"Laxa-Liver Pills are the best remedy I ever took for biliousness; and as a general family cathartic, they are far superior to anything in the market for that purpose."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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

MR. ARTHUR BYRONS ROCK HILLS, ONT., writes as follows: "I was laid up with stiff joints and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me." Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

REGULAR ACTION of the bowels is necessary to health. LAXA-LIVER PILLS are the best occasion for cathartic for family or general use. Price 25c, any druggist.

THAT aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS. 1 powder 5c, 3 for 10c, 10 for 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is recognized by Mothers as the best remedy they can give their children. It is simple, safe and effectual. Price 25c.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Take B.B.B. This Spring.

Very few people escape the enervating influence of spring weather. There is a dulness, drowsiness and languor for work on account of the whole system being clogged up with impurities accumulated during the winter months.

7 Big Mr. Wm. J. Hepburn writes from Central, Ont.: "I can sincerely say that Burdock Blood Bitters is the best spring medicine on the market. Last spring my blood got out of order, and I had seven or eight good sized boils come out on my body, and the one on my leg was much larger than an egg. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and inside of six days, when only half the bottle was taken, there was a boil to be seen. I have recommended B.B.B. to different people in my village, and all derived benefit from it. I wish B.B.B. every success, as it is indeed a great medicine for the blood."

B.B.B. is a highly concentrated vegetable compound—teaspoonful doses—add water yourself.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY. Shattered Nerves and Weak Heart--A St. John Lady Tells About It.

Mrs. John Quigley, who resides at 50 Sheriff St., St. John, N.B., states: "Some time ago I was attacked by a severe cold, which ended up in a bad attack of La Grippe. Since that time I have never regained my health, being weak, nervous and run down."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Rheumatism.—Have you tried all the remedies you ever read or heard of hoping for a cure? If you're afflicted still, take Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They never fail, guaranteed to cure or your money back. Price 50c.

Tobacco Heart.

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

SEVERE DIARRHŒA.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cured my child of a severe attack of Diarrhœa, and I highly recommend it to mothers as the best medicine for bowel complaints of children. Price 25c.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co., Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored. Glamis, Ont. R. W. Harrison.

Impure Blood Always cleaned, purified and enriched by Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller P. O., Ont., says: "I had used B.B.B. for impure blood, pimples on my face and sick headache. Four bottles made my skin clear and free from corruption and cured me completely."

Mrs. Joe Doty, Fort Gibraltar, N.S., says: "My little girl would grind her teeth so I concluded she had worms. I gave her three doses of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup which acted with good effect. Price 25c.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. The above is the name and trade mark of the original Kidney Pills. The only reliable Kidney Pills. They were placed on the market by Mr. James Doan, Kingsville, Ont., February, 1888—long before other Kidney Pills were thought of.

Our Seeds THE BEST THAT GROW. The above line is a strong one, but we stick by our motto. The Best that Grow, Our Seeds, The Best that Grow, Our Specialties.

Choice Flower and Garden Vegetable Seeds. See our 1899 Catalogue for new varieties. Sweet Pea Seeds.

HASZARD & MOORE, Seedsmen, Booksellers and Printers, Sunnyside. BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

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

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST SUPPER. Oct. 5, 1898—301.

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North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

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

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES. To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you. We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

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

Fennell & Chandler.

Tailor-Made -VS- Factory-Made.

Take up the printed announcements of makers and importers of Kerdy-made Clothing, and when they strive to give emphasis to the alleged merits of their clothing they invariably tell how nearly they approach to tailor-made. Here are some quotations: "Elegantly tailored," "Cut and finished equal to ordered work," "Equal in quality, fit and finish to suits made to order," or similar statements.

D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Victoria Row. All Wool Oxford Tweed Suits \$9.25. All Wool Serge Suits \$9.50. All Wool Worsted Suits \$9.50.