

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 34

Calendar for Sept., 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 4th, 11h. 21m. p. m.
First Quarter, 12th, 6h. 37m. p. m.
Full Moon, 19th, 8h. 19m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 50m. a. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1	Friday	5 28 30	1 54	8 02	8 02
2	Saturday	30 28	2 25	8 51	8 51
3	Sunday	31 28	3 57	9 40	9 40
4	Monday	32 28	4 28	10 29	10 29
5	Tuesday	33 28	5 10	11 18	11 18
6	Wednesday	35 28	5 49	12 07	12 07
7	Thursday	38 28	6 28	0 55	0 55
8	Friday	37 16	7 28	1 44	1 44
9	Saturday	38 14	8 18	2 33	2 33
10	Sunday	40 12	9 07	3 22	3 22
11	Monday	41 10	9 56	4 11	4 11
12	Tuesday	42 8	10 45	5 00	5 00
13	Wednesday	43 6	11 34	5 49	5 49
14	Thursday	44 5	12 23	6 38	6 38
15	Friday	45 2	1 12	7 27	7 27
16	Saturday	47 11	2 02	8 16	8 16
17	Sunday	48 5	3 04	9 04	9 04
18	Monday	50 5	4 06	9 55	9 55
19	Tuesday	51 5	5 08	10 44	10 44
20	Wednesday	52 5	6 12	11 30	11 30
21	Thursday	54 5	7 46	12 19	12 19
22	Friday	55 4	8 54	1 08	1 08
23	Saturday	56 4	9 47	2 05	2 05
24	Sunday	58 4	10 44	3 04	3 04
25	Monday	59 4	11 44	4 04	4 04
26	Tuesday	6 0	12 45	5 04	5 04
27	Wednesday	1 39	1 44	6 04	6 04
28	Thursday	2 38	2 39	7 04	7 04
29	Friday	3 33	3 46	8 04	8 04
30	Saturday	4 34	4 47	9 04	9 04

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Music and the Work of the Priesthood

(W. Jacobkottler, in Liverpool Catholic Times.)

Medical men sometimes say that, for a person who finds himself afflicted with a serious ailment, the first steps towards recovery is a frank acknowledgment of being ill. If you say: "Oh, there is nothing the matter with me," and go on living in your usual way, you will not get better—the probability is that you will get worse. There are too many people with us who say: "There is nothing wrong with our Church Music; let there be liberty in the matter." The word "liberty" has always a seductive charm for the human ear: it was even so with our First Parents. Up to the present we have had liberty—may it may almost be called license—and it often bears strange fruit. Thanks to it, we may have the "O Salutaris," Litany, and "Tantum Ergo" set to music made by rote, without a spark of inspiration and artistic value, and utterly ridiculous as an adequate expression of the text, and it does happen at a Benediction service, when special circumstances bring people to a church from far and near, that they have to listen to a chorus and a march, which as trivial, commonplace secular musical compositions could hardly be surpassed. A march is pre-eminently secular music, and, as such, it is out of place in the church. For if a march, why not a dance? There are waltzes and polkas by Chopin and others which frequently figure in the programmes of the best concertos. The greatest exponents of the day perform them, and they are favorites with people of musical culture. If music is to be introduced into the church which makes us forget where we are, let it be a classical polonaise rather than a meretricious march. But the "libertarians in dubis" is not to be applied to a matter on which there is an abundance of ecclesiastical legislation, and on which we have such emphatic utterances from our present Holy Father and from his predecessor. Within the lines laid down by the church, there is ample room for all the moods of the composer, and there is no excuse whatever for kicking over the traces. A Palestinian found no difficulty in composing Masses by the score, never thinking of taking liberties with the precepts of the Church; nor have others after him to the present day considered them an unbearable yoke.

The article in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, of which I have adopted the title, says: "Those who take part in the controversy as to the most suitable music for Catholic Churches may simply be divided into two classes. One class advocates the rigorous banishment of the finest of the sacred composition of such men as Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, Beethoven, and Weber from our choirs. They tell us that matters will never go right until we return to the severity of strict Gregorian in our churches. Another class of writers maintain that the compositions of Mozart and the other famous artists just mentioned are eminently suited to the requirements of our churches, and that they are completely in harmony with that sense of beauty, sweetness, and majesty which pervades all things Catholic." Though I am fairly well read in the literature of this controversy, I have never come across anyone of authority clamouring for such a foolish thing as "Gregorian only." The great widespread Cecilia Society, in the first paragraph of its rules, states the object of that society to be "the promoting and furthering of Catholic Church Music in accordance with the mind of Holy Church, on the basis of the liturgical rules and precepts," and that consequently it concerns itself first with the Gregorian chant, as the Church's music by excellence; secondly, with mensural Church music of ancient and modern times. The above-quoted paragraph leaves an impression on the reader as if the contention simply reduced itself to a question of taste: truly an astounding assertion! Liturgical music is no more a matter of arbitrary choice than the color and shape of the liturgical vestments. The compositions of the above-named famous artists may be "completely in harmony with a sense of beauty, sweetness, and majesty," but the cardinal point is: "Have they the first requisite of all liturgical music—that of being in harmony with the precepts of the Church?" The question cannot possibly be answered in the affirmative; they will seldom be found to be in concord with the Decree of the Fourth Synod of Westminster (1873), which says: "We command that banished music be severe and simple; that the words be intelligible; that there be no frequent repetitions, no additions, omissions, or change in the sacred liturgy, and that the singing should be of such length as

not to necessitate an interruption in the course of the Mass, save where the Rubrics so permit." And this Decree is no more than the will of the Church often expressed by her supreme authority, from the Council of Trent to Pope Leo XIII. who ordered that "all musical compositions need in church should be impregnated with the spirit of the sacred service at which they are used, and should religiously correspond with the meaning of the ritual end of the words." It would be more correct to say that the two classes of which the article in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, speaks of those who wish to see the enactments of the Church observed, and those who through want of care, or of proper instruction, speak and act in contravention of them. We of the present day are not responsible for it that a pseudo-ecclesiastical style of music has been allowed to get a footing in our churches; nor can the usurper be dismissed with a stroke of the pen, at a moment's notice, but deliberately to ignore the precepts of the Church brings us under the censure. Music which is not in obedience to the precepts of the Church can never be said to be for the glory of God and the edification of the people.

Nor can it be doubted but that the cause of religion suffers through these contraventions of the Church's precepts, so common with us. St. Bernard, who complained of certain singers of his day that "they sing to please the people rather than God," said: "It is no slight loss of spiritual grace to be distracted from the profit of the sense by the levity of the chant, and to have our attention drawn to a mere vocal display when we ought to be thinking of what is sung" (From the Bishop of Newport's Pastoral Letter on Church Music: C. T. S. publications). And would it not be well to listen to "the sound of the voice that is still?" At the Nottingham Congress last year the late Dr. Luke Rivington observed that after he had become a Catholic the state of our Church Music had been a great disappointment to him; it had often given him a shock, and he gave it emphatically as his opinion that many warring on the threshold of the Church were kept back by the profane, worldly character of much of the music that is supposed to be in honour of the Real Presence. Surely this is worth thinking about!

"Cannot Conquer the Philippines."

The problem of Philippine conquest is not a military one. This country undoubtedly has the physical force to make the islands a desolation and call it peace. We can harry their coasts. We can ravage their fields. We can drive their fleeing inhabitants to mountain fastnesses, and dash their little ones against a stone. If it is a mere question of brute strength—of money and men and ships and guns—we can employ it without limit. We can kill and burn and destroy like avenging of God. No one doubts that. Mr. McKinley, in boasting of the new forces he has got together for bending the Philippines to his will, is only glorying in a full-grown man might in his ability to break every bone in the body of a stout waif. The disparity is too glaring. If we exert our giant strength to crush the Philippines, we are, undoubtedly, it. But what we assert is that it is not a question of mere force majeure. There are moral obstacles in our path more terrible than an army with banners. If we wage a war of extermination against the Philippines, they have inevitable allies, mightier than all the battalions that tread the earth, so that they that be with them are more than that they be with us, and we can never conquer them.

We cannot conquer the Philippines because we cannot march over the dead bodies of our national leaders and prophets and heroes; cannot look into the grave and troubled face of Washington bidding us remember that "the basis of our political system" is the right of a people to make its own government, and urging us to exhibit to the world the "too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence;" cannot,

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in Lincoln's presence, "asked just God's assistance" in the effort to "bestride the necks of a people because they will be better off for being ridden;" cannot, with McKinley leading us, do what he said would be an act of "criminal aggression;" cannot welcome and applaud Dewey, "without going in the teeth of his saying, 'Rather than make war of conquest of this people, I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor.'"

We cannot conquer the Philippines because we cannot use any of our historic battle cries in the fight against them; cannot allow our soldier to give one counter-sing of liberty while pursuing them; cannot arm our officers and men with the triple armour of a just cause; cannot nerve our troops with a hatred of the enemy nearly as intense as their hatred of the cruel and repellent work they are set to do; cannot look upon a victory except with shame that it is won over a foeman so unworthy of our steel; cannot ask a beaten army to surrender and trust to our good faith; lest the taunt be thrown in our face, as it was in President Schurman's by a Filipino envoy, that American good faith is not a thing to be considered seriously.

We cannot conquer the Philippines because the country and Congress will not give the president the money necessary to perse in his ruthless work; because an outraged public sentiment will demand that he quit doing what he went to war with Spain to stop her doing; because hardened taxpayers will protest against being made to pay for shot and shell to do the work which wise statesmanship should be able to do without the firing of a gun; because we are too great a nation to trample on the weak, too free a people to permit claims to be rested on another race by our agents in our name, and too jealous a Republic commonwealth to see our blood and treasure poured out in distant lands for the benefit of a favoured few.

And if, in spite of all, the work of conquest and extermination is pushed to its bloody end; if the last Filipino town goes up in smoke and flame; if the last armed native is brought to bay in swamps or pass, and falls under our volleys; if it is the pitiless hall of our bullets, may well exclaim: "Americans, you have not conquered us, you have conquered yourselves in our ruin you have pulled down the pillars of your own temple of liberty; in beating us down you have trampled upon your own history and principles; in destroying our republic you have destroyed your own."—New York Nation.

A Congressional minister, who spent nearly six months in the Philippines and had exceptional opportunities for obtaining information, has furnished one of the clearest and most impressive reviews of the situation in the islands that has yet been given. He declares that he is an impartial witness, seeking only to let the truth be known, and contending that the American people have not learned the facts of the Philippine War. The report of the much-lauded Peace Commission the Rev. Dr. MacQueen characterizes as "the veriest farce imaginable."

Countless volumes of reports of that Commission will be printed; the expense of the Commission amounts to many thousands of dollars, and it did not do ten cents' worth of good. The members of the Peace Commission established themselves in a comfortable palace in Manila and invited the Philippine to come in and talk to them. Day after day, week after week, they sat there and listened to platitudes and fairy tales as to the wishes of the natives, recited by marionettes and emissaries sent in by Aginaldo Col. Denby was too old to act on that Commission; General Otis was too busy with other matters, and also Dewey's hand. Prof. Worcester was too scientific (he was always looking for bugs and taking photographs). Prof. Schurman was the only active man, with the exception of Admiral Dewey on the commission; and I know that Dewey, was disgusted with the farce. Only one member of that commission ever saw the firing line, and he was there by accident. Prof. Schurman left the Commission for the simple reason that he could not agree with the tactics of General Otis.

It has been asserted times without number that the Philippine is a losing heart in the struggle, and that many of them are now willing to accept American rule. Dr. MacQueen contends that these assertions are utterly without foundation. The report that Aginaldo's force is disintegrating is misleading; on the contrary, recruits are flocking to his standard. There is not a Filipino in the island that wants the American form of government. There was a time when the conquest of the islands might have been completed with comparatively little bloodshed, and that was immediately after Dewey's victory. Since that time the poetry has been such as to encourage their resistance.

Dr. MacQueen warns the American people against an alliance with England, whose professions of friendship for us are as little to be relied upon as the reported good feeling of Germany. Both are waiting to see the end, and waiting for any opportunity that may present itself to take advantage of the situation. It will not do for the United States to place too much reliance in England's expressions of amity and good will. Germany and England are watching us closely; and there is a suspicion that they are arriving at the conclusion that we are doing in the Philippines exactly that thing we chastised Spain for doing in Cuba; and with that precedent established, they are only waiting an opportune moment to interfere. But their interference will be from jealousy of trade relations. We have quoted Dr. MacQueen at length because he is qualified to speak on the situation in the Philippines, and because his testimony confirms that of other impartial witnesses.—Ave Maria.

The land of the Czar is the land of dramatic legislation. There are members, legislators and university students have practically claimed the privilege of exemption from the law of the land, and have commonly indulged in street-fights, riots, and the other popular disturbances made painfully familiar by the students of secular institutions in this country. But Russians do not look with indulgence on the antics of exuberant youth, and a law has been passed empowering colleges and universities forcibly to draft refractory students into the Czar's army for a period of from one to three years. The idea is a good one, and might well be adopted in our country, now that we have committed ourselves to a policy which makes a large standing army an absolute necessity.—Ave Maria.

The death of Cardinal Vierge, Cardinal Penitentiary, recalls the fact that among the duties of the cardinal holding that office is to visit the three major basilicas in Rome—St. Peter's the Vatican, and St. Mary Major—during Holy week. Seated on a throne prepared for him near the high altar, he announces that he is prepared to hear the confessions of all who desire to confess publicly. Needless to say, the offer is seldom taken advantage of in these days, and the survival of this old custom is merely another remarkable instance of the tenacity of Roman tradition. The Cardinal Penitentiary in his last agony, but his chief duties have reference to dispensations and absolutions in certain extraordinary cases.—Ave Maria.

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WM. DENNIS, Managing Director.
Halifax, N.S., 13, 1899-31

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1899.

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

The Government's Movements

So far as we know, the Government of this Province has not yet appointed an Attorney-General, although the office has been so long vacant. Their puerile and spineless attitude in this matter has been so glaring that their own friends are thoroughly disgusted and never want to hear the question referred to. We notice, however, that the Government have so far overcome their lethargy as to call a convention to nominate a candidate for the Belfast district. Doubtless, they were driven to do this much for very shame. The contentions of rival claimants and the kicking of disgruntled members of the Legislature evidently forced the Government to do something, and they have decided not to run the risk of opening another constituency; but to concentrate all their forces on the Belfast district, which is the consequence of the appointment of Judge McDonald. The Government's hand has been shown in this direction, more or less late; for the talk in the Grit organ and otherwise among the fraternity, so far as anything relating to Provincial politics has been referred to, has been about the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway and the bridge across the Hillsborough. By dangling these questions before the eyes of the electors of the Belfast district, our Grit friends evidently hope to obscure their political vision and cause them the time being to lose sight of the Government's political sins. But we are very much mistaken if the sturdy yeomanry of the Belfast district will be in the least affected by such tactics. They very well know that our Grit friends since they assumed power in this Province in 1891, have succeeded in rolling up the debt of the Province to upwards of \$600,000. They know that the Government now in power, and its various reconstructions since 1891, have had a most unenviable record of debt, deficits and deception. They know that they have taxed the people of the Province in every way that it was possible to tax them, and that these taxes wrung from the hard-working farmers here, for the most part, were recklessly squandered by the Government and their friends, as there is little or nothing to show for them. In a word the electors of the Belfast district, as well as all the electors of the Province know that the recklessness and incompetence of the Government have reduced our fair Province to the verge of financial bankruptcy. In the faces of all this do the Government imagine they can, by talking about surveys for a railway and bridge, so far deceive the people of Belfast as to cause them to condone the ruinous extravagance and scandalous incompetence of the administration? We think not. The choosing of a candidate in the Government interests, no doubt, means an election in this district, at an early date. Who shall the candidate be? Shall he be the new Attorney-General? Will the Government make the candidate to be chosen on Saturday Attorney-General and send him to Belfast as a political scape goat, laden with the sins of the administration? If so heavy shall be his load and great shall be his travail. The opposition in the Belfast district have shown that the nomination of a Government candidate will not in any way find them off their guard, for they have called a convention for the same day to nominate a candidate. We have not the slightest doubt that the Government look forward with fear and trembling to the result of an election in this district. They have not forgotten the warning served upon them by the electors of New London and Tignish. Nor are the electors of Belfast forgetful of what the sturdy yeomen of these districts have done, and the Government may rest assured that the good example shown by these districts will be lost upon them. By their shuffling and vacillating conduct regarding the appointment of an Attorney-General, the Government have manifested their want of confidence in the electors, and we have not the slightest doubt that the people will reciprocate this feeling at the earliest opportunity, and show they have no confidence in the Government.

The foundation of the new church at Kinkora is now well advanced towards completion. It is a splendid piece of masonry and reflects much credit on the contractor. The church is of cruciform design and will be a large building and, judging by the plan, will present a splendid appearance. Father John and the good people of Kinkora deserve much praise for the progress they have made in this grand work.

The meeting addressed by Mr. Foster, in Toronto was according to all accounts one of the largest and most enthusiastic Conservative gatherings held in Ontario for some time. Mr. Foster's speech as might have been expected was a masterpiece, and his demolition of the specious arguments of Sir Richard Cartwright was complete. By the time Mr. Foster had finished analyzing the address of Sir Richard it certainly was a sorry looking exhibition of "shreds and patches," and "ragged remnants."

THE MASTER IS HOME.

NOW THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROCEED TO GOVERN.—A GROWING TIME WITH MR. TARTE.—ROYAL OPPOSITION.—THE TWO SIR RICHARDS.—MORE SURPLUS AND MORE DEBT.—MR. BLAIR WOULD NOT BE CORRECT, BUT WAS PERSUADED.—ANOTHER NEW YUKON OFFICE.—THE AMBASSADOR FROM ROME.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The government may now proceed to business. Mr. Tarte has returned from France. The minister of public works has often been described as the master of the administration. If any one doubted whether the title properly belonged to him, the state of things in Mr. Tarte's absence would set his mind at rest. Decision on all matters of importance has been postponed. No writs have been issued for vacant constituencies. No appointments have been made to the seats long since vacated in the senate. Everything that could be postponed has waited for the return of the Master. We shall probably see political history made with speed during the next few weeks. Mr. Tarte's opponents, as well as his friends, are pleased to see him looking so well after his experience with the surgeons. As he is no longer an invalid, and is here to defend himself. Mr. Bergeron recently in addressing a public meeting, took occasion to refer to Mr. Tarte's financial profligacy. Just before he became a minister he could not, according to his own story, raise the money for a \$1,000 election deposit. He has since, so Mr. Bergeron says, provided his sons with a newspaper and plant valued at \$100,000, and has paid \$9,000 in ready cash for a house. Mr. Bergeron connects these evidences of prosperity with the fact that Mr. Tarte gives out dredging contracts to brokers, lawyers, druggists and other men, who have no dredges and know nothing about the work. These private bargainers are paid prices that enable them to farm the job out to genuine contractors at large profits. In one case the dredging cost nearly double the value of the work in the open market. The contractor in this instance was a real estate broker in Montreal, whose daughter had the good fortune to marry Mr. Tarte's son.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER RETURNS.

The leader of the opposition also arrived this week after a business visit to London, where he attended a meeting of the gold mining company of which he is president. While in England he was interviewed by the leading papers, and on all occasions strongly supported the Canadian contention on the Alaska question. Both in England and in this country Sir Charles has done all that was possible to strengthen the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his controversy with the United States. In this respect his conduct is in sharp contrast with that of the present ministers, who, when the late government was engaged in such discussions spared no opportunity to weaken the Canadian cause. A striking example was furnished when Sir Wilfrid, then leader of the opposition, protested in a great public meeting that the Canadian government had harassed the United States fishermen by placing harsh constructions on the fisheries treaties. These attacks from the rear made it much more difficult for the ministers of that day to perform their duty, and encouraged the United States people to believe that in refusing to stand by the treaties they had the moral support of half the Canadian people. It must be a great comfort to the premier to know that the opposition leader of this day is too loyal a Canadian to pay him back in his own coin. Sir Charles takes up his political duties at once. He has engagements to hold several meetings in Nova Scotia and in other provinces within a few weeks.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

In the meantime Mr. Foster's splendid speech at Toronto, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, seems to have made a strong impression. The audience of six thousand people crowded the Massey Hall. These people were got together without special effort of any kind. The ex-finance minister made short work of the apology which the minister of trade and commerce had offered for the extravagance of his colleagues. Those who have heard Sir Richard at this capital city in other days are able to appreciate Mr. Foster's comparison of the old knight with the new one. The old Sir Richard leaped into the arena to denounce an expenditure of thirty-five millions, to protest against the National Policy, to condemn the increase in the national debt, and to demand the punishment of bootleggers and bribers. The new Sir Richard, the "onlooker," is deprived of any share in the direction of affairs, but taking his orders from superiors whom he despises, is forced to offer public apology for an expenditure ten millions greater, for the National Policy, for larger borrowing, and for bootlegging and bribing, such as was never known in Canada before.

STILL A GROWING TIME.

The accounts for the fiscal year, which ended the last day of June, are reported to be a 1 in. They ought to be. The amount of expenditure admitted is \$50,894,000. A month ago

in these Ottawa letters it was conjectured on the basis of the incomplete returns that the current expenditure for the year would be \$42,026,000, and the capital expenditure \$8,819,000, making the total \$50,845,000. The current expenditure proves to have been \$41,760,000 and the capital expenditure \$9,134,000, so that the total is a little larger than was estimated. It is difficult to keep figures in mind, or to realize the meaning of these enormous outlays. But the taxpayer ought to study these things, as he is the man who pays it all. Mr. Tarte says: "We spend more money because we make more." But this only means that the government spends more because it collects more taxes. Let us then once more compare the expenditure of the last year under the late government with that of the year which has just closed: Current expenditure for 1895-6, \$36,949,000. Current expenditure last year, \$41,760,000. Capital expenditure for 1895-6, \$3,781,000. Capital expenditure last year, \$9,134,000. Total expenditure, 1895-6, \$40,730,000. Total expenditure last year, \$50,894,000.

It is true, as the government organs tell us, that Mr. Fielding has a surplus of five millions. That is to say he raised enough taxes to provide for the current expenditure, including the sinking fund, and had this much left over. But Mr. Fielding admits that the debt increased \$1,700,000 during the year. Which means that his capital expenditure took away all his alleged surplus, and made it necessary for him to borrow money. If this happened when prices are so high and the imports so large that the customs revenue piles in faster than the minister expected, what will happen when the prices fall off and the over-importation ceases, and the revenue comes down to the normal figure? A finance minister, who in the present circumstances keeps going farther and farther in debt will be in a bad way when business resumes its former level.

INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R.

The dispute between the minister of railways and the Canadian Pacific railways has come to an end—at least for the present. The determination of Mr. Blair to give to the Grand Trunk all the Intercolonial railway's west bound business, leaving to the C. P. R. no return westward freight from its St. John terminus, seemed to have destroyed the prospect of the winter export trade from St. John all of which depends upon Canadiana Pacific freight. President Shaughnessy did not see his way clear to promise freights under those conditions to the steamship lines from St. John to which subsidies have been voted. The steamship companies, in the absence of such assurance, declined to perform the service. Strong representations were made to Mr. Blair that it would never do to drive the winter trade from Canadian ports altogether, but the minister declared that he had decided upon his policy and would not be coerced into changing it. So the matter stood until Mr. Blair and Mr. Shaughnessy met in a conference, which continued for two days. In the end it was announced that both parties had made concessions. But it is one part of the agreement that the traffic arrangement, whereby the Canadian Pacific company gets a share of the Intercolonial freight, will continue as it has been. This is so far an abandonment of the government policy as to remove the difficulty which stood in the way of the winter export business. Other features of the arrangement are held with the public.

NOTES.

Mr. McInnis, M. P., is able to justify to his leader the advice he gave to the people of Nanaimo, to trust no more to Mr. Laurier or his laws, but to take action against the Chinese and drive them out without regard to statutes. He can remind the premier of the time when Sir Wilfrid declared that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would have shouldered his musket and taken sides with Riel against the Canadian forces. Mr. McInnis does not ask the people of Nanaimo to go so far as that.

Monsieur Falconio, the permanent ambassador and delegate of the Pope has sailed for Canada. He will at once come to Ottawa and take up his official residence. The representative of His Holiness was appointed in response to a request sent to the vatican by the premier, backed by a petition signed by some forty of his colleagues and supporters in parliament. It is a new departure in Canadian politics.

Two weeks ago it was announced that the salary of Yukon Commissioner Ogilvie had been increased to \$6,000, and that two of his subordinates had their salaries raised to \$5,000. At a cabinet meeting this week it was decided to create a new office, that of assistant Yukon commissioner, with a salary of \$4,000. All these officers are provided with residences, and their living expenses are paid by the government.

FOR Internal or external use HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL cannot be excelled as a pain relieving and soothing remedy for all pain.

GRAND Provincial Bazaar!

—IN AID OF THE—

New St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

To be opened in the Cathedral Basement Hall, Charlottetown,

On Monday Evening, October 16th,

—At 8 o'clock, and to be continued on—

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

Oct. 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th.

A cordial invitation tendered to every man, woman and child in the Province. Ample room for every person who attends. Excellent meals provided for all visitors. Select musical entertainments every evening by the League of the Cross Band (new \$600 set of silver instruments) and other sources of amusement. Come One! Come All!

Table listing ticket prices for various routes: Tignish and Piusville, incl. \$1.25; Rollo Bay and Midgell \$.75; Bloomfield and Portage 1.15; Marie and Douglass .60; Conway and Richmond .95; St. Andrew's and Tracadie .45; Wellington and St. Eleanor's .85; Bedford and Suffolk .35; Summerside and Freeport .75; York .25; Emerald and Fredericton .60; Union .20; Clyde and North Wiltshire .45; Georgetown and Perth .75; Colville and Loyalist .35; 48 Road and Peake's .60; Cape Traverser and Kinkora .75; Pisquid .45; Souris and Bear River .85.

Cheap Excursion Tickets to the city will be issued at all stations on Tuesday, October 17th, good to return on same and following day, and again on Thursday, October 19th, good to return on same and following day, at the following reduced rates, from all stations between

Passengers holding railway tickets will require to have them stamped by the Bazaar Committee before they will be honored for return on the trains.

By order of Committee, THOMAS DRISCOLL, Secretary.

Sept. 27, 1899—31

NEW Dress Goods

- New Ladies' Felt Hats. New Ribbons. New Sacques. New Capes. New American Hats and Caps. New Underclothing. New Top Shirts. New Goods In every Dep't.

PROWSE BROS The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Now is the Time To Buy Furniture

Every mail we are in receipt of letters from Ontario Furniture Manufacturers, calling attention to an advance in the cost of their goods. The advance to date will average 15 per cent. Our prices have not been advanced—buy now before the change.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. HOME MAKERS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

News from all parts of the World.

YELLOW JACK IN FLORIDA. Thirty new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported on Sunday at Key West, Fla.

A FATAL EARTHQUAKE.

The district of Aiden, in Asia Minor, was visited by an earthquake on Sept. 20, when, according to the latest advices, over 200 persons perished.

TERRIBLE TIMES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, India, advices say that earthquakes, floods and terrible landslides occurred at and near Darjeeling on Monday night. Sixty lives have been lost and a thousand acres of tea destroyed.

STEAMER LOST.

Advices received yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the Atlas Line steamer Ordeia, which left Kingston for Baltimore, had foundered on the south coast of Jamaica. Five lives were lost.

NEW MOUNTAINS DISCOVERED.

A St. Petersburg despatch of the 21st says that the Russian-Abyssinian expedition has discovered a new range of mountains between 30 north latitude and 38 30 longitude. By permission of the czar the mountains have been named Nicholas II. range.

MONTHLY CONDEMNED.

A Madrid despatch of the 22nd says:—Rear Admiral Montoliu, who commanded the Spanish naval forces at the battle of Manila Bay, and who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, has been condemned to retirement without the right of promotion.

ANOTHER RAILWAY FATALITY.

Six persons were killed and five injured one perhaps fatally, in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande railway at Reno siding, near Florence, Col., on Saturday. The train in collision were the Phillips-Judson excursion from the east and the east-bound freight.

FATAL BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank of Palatin, Ill., twenty miles from Chicago, was entered by a burglar on Wednesday afternoon last. F. J. Filbert, the cashier, resisted and was shot in the head. He will die. After firing at Filbert, the robber rushed from the bank. He was met by H. Plagge, a citizen, who attempted to capture the robber single handed. The latter was captured later on.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED.

An Atlanta, Georgia, despatch of the 26th says: John L. Hanna, Chief of Police, of Dalton, Ga., was shot and killed today by three moonshiners whom he was trying to arrest. A posse of 125 men was organized and have started in pursuit of the moonshiners. A party of detectives accompanied by bloodhounds has left Chattanooga by train for Dalton to aid in the capture of the murderers.

A LITTLE BIT FRESH.

The American gunboat Pampango has chased the British steamer Yuensang from Manila to Hong Kong. The gunboat sighted the steamer during the night of September 13, about 90 miles off the north coast of the island of Luzon, and suspected that she was a filibuster. The Pampango fired three shots, which the Yuensang disregarded until the third shell exploded near her. She then stopped, and the commander of the gunboat boarded the Yuensang, found he had made a mistake, and apologized.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

The trial of Gjura Knezevic, the Bosnian, who attempted to assassinate former King Milan of Serbia, last July, and some of the influential radical leaders charged with being accomplices in the attack, developed in a sensational incident on Wednesday. Standing before the judge and the jury, Knezevic formally withdrew all accusations of complicity. He said: "I charged the prisoners with complicity in order to save myself. I swear now that these men are absolutely innocent. I fired on Milan out of personal revenge, because I thought he was the cause of my falling to find employment. I have now found my soul. It is for you judges to decide."

FIGHTING AT SUBIG BAY.

Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department received a cable from Rear Admiral Watson on Sunday giving a brief account of an engagement at Subig Bay. It is dated the 26th, at Manila, and says: "Mandora discovered heavy guns mounted opposite Kalkalalan Point, Subig Bay. Exchanged shots with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord and Zafiro with detachments of marines and sailors from the Baltimore to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position, 23rd. After bombardment; landing party carried reinforcements, dispossessed enemy and destroyed sixteen centimeter Krupp guns. Casualties: Wm. Shagpper, apprentice second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Hafke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration. Insurgent fire heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed."

"FIGHTING BOB" GETS A JOB.

Secretary Boyl, Acting Secretary Allen of the navy and officers of the treasury department held a conference at the White House recently for the purpose of considering an order to be promulgated by the president, keeping New York harbor clear on the occasion of the Columbian Shamrock race. The order will be issued by the president, and all the three departments will see to its enforcement. Capt. Robley D. Evans will have general direction of the arrangements for policing to exclude any vessel from the lines. He will be assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Fremont supervisor of the harbor. It is understood that the boats to be employed in this police duty will be reinforced by as many of the torpedo boats as can be made ready.

A new lot of willow china just opened at W. P. Colwill's.

We have placed on our counters a wonderfully cheap lot of glassware which is selling at 15 to 25c. per piece. Call and see them. W. P. Colwill 37.

WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used. 25c. All dealers.

STANLEY BROS.

DRESS GOODS.

The New, Only the New.

When we ask you to visit our Dress Goods department, we do it with the greatest confidence in our ability to please you. The assortment is complete, both in black and colored goods; and it takes very little money these days for your dresses, if you buy of us.

If you can't come yourself SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Stanley Bros

IT PAYS TO BUY AT

PERKINS'

THE

Millinery Leaders!

The Popular Sunnyside Dry Goods Store, Where Goods in demand are always on hand, seasonable in style and reasonable in price.

Bazar Glove-fitting Patterns

Which stand without a peer in the world, we sell for 15 cents each. (50c) five hundred of the latest Fashion Sheets absolutely given away every month. Ask for one—we are bound to keep our customers posted in regard to the latest styles.

HIGH CLASS Dress Goods

Here is a line in which we shine. We aim at keeping the most up-to-date stuff in the city. Fall Dress Fabrics of all kinds are accumulating here with great rapidity. The great variety grows richer and more varied daily. In most of the newest lines we have only one costume length. It is nice to know when you buy a good dress that it will not be duplicated on every street corner. We have the richest effects fresh from the looms of the best mills. In domestic goods one of our specialties is the celebrated

Moncton Tweeds.

We are agents for this make of Tweeds, and can guarantee that it will wear longer and give better satisfaction than any other make. We also keep a large range of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, English, Worsted and English Serges.

MILLINERY

Is another of our specialties in which we lead. Our Milliner is a born artist, and her large department is fought hard for first place, and are proud to say that in this as well as in all other lines we have attained and are bound to hold our position as leaders. So if you want the best, the most stylish and up-to-date Goods for the least money you must come to

F. Perkins & Co. SUNNYSIDE.

THE MAN IS THE BOY.

He was selfish and cold, and never would bring To the school or the field, a laugh that would ring; He was always unkind, no word would he say, Of comfort or cheer at the close of the day. He was sullen and dark, his brow it would lower, The lad that was timid before him would cower; He was bold and aggressive, and always would speak In tones that were harsh to the boy that was meek. His union it was haughty, and gruff was his way, He thought he was made of a far finer clay Than the rest of the boys who stood by his side, With boasts that were awed by his rage and his pride. A frown was the greeting that always he gave The lad that was generous, and noble and brave; The envy and pride of his heart would arise At deeds that were done by the best of the boys. In the spring when the birds would sing in their glee, And the wind from the south would come o'er the sea; When nature was robed in her brightest of green And the sky had a blue that seldom was seen, Alone he would stand in the shade of the wood, Unmoved by the beauty that reigned where he stood; And there in his envy and pride he would shun The boys who had played till the day it was done. The boys are no longer in school or at play, They gather in places less joyful to-day; But the lad that was loved was free as the fawn With his feet on the hills at break of the dawn. Unconscious of self he would stand by the well, A bound in the pulse and a glow on the cheek; With heart and with hands he forever assailed The envy, the pride and the caste that prevailed. The boy that was sullen and selfish and cold, The same is the man that is wrinkled and old; The boy that was generous, noble and free, The same is the man that is grey that you see. Wherever in school or on campus we are, No change in the light of the ray of our star; O'er all the long years of our sorrow and joy The soul is the same in the man as the boy. The man is the boy of the far-away time, The same as the morning of life in the prime; The man that is nearing the end of the road Is the boy that was leaving his father's abode. —James Byrne in the Ottawa Free Press.

Chicago Festival.

The governors of six states, each attended by his military staff, will be in the escort of President Diaz of Mexico by the time he reaches Chicago to attend the fall festival. Within the long special train carrying the distinguished guest and his attendants reaches Joliet, Mayor Harrison will be accompanied by a delegation from the city council and other city officials, and when the train with the chief executive of the southern republic arrives at the Folk street depot in Chicago, a large reception committee including the federal officials in Chicago, will be there to receive him as the guest of the city. This committee will be accompanied by a squadron of cavalry and the troops and the carriage and the bands will form a procession to the hotel. The reception plans for President Diaz are the most elaborate that ever have been made for a visitor to Chicago. When President Diaz is ready to leave the city of Mexico he will find a special train of gorgeously equipped coaches of the Santa Fe at his disposal. A committee consisting of Paul Morton, Geo. D. Cook and W. E. Roberts will be there to meet the escort as far as the frontier. There Governor Sayers of Texas and his military staff will receive the president and join the party for Chicago. At every state line President Diaz crosses after that, he will be similarly received and another governor and staff added to the train. Governor Tanner will go to Fort Madison, Iowa, to meet the train and welcome the Mexican visitor as soon as he has crossed the Mississippi river.

CH'TOWN PRICES, SEPT. 26th.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Hay, Hides, Lamb, Lard, Mutton, Oats, Potatoes, and Straw.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning. An Ottawa despatch says that Capt. Finlayson of the Stanley has been transferred to the Dravid. This poem, "The Man is the Boy," published in this issue, is by our genial fellow-townsmen, James Byrne, Esq. Nine persons were badly burned one probably fatally, at a fire at a lodging house in the south end of Boston Monday night. A michammas picnic will be held at Indian River, on Saturday next, the 30th. inst. An excellent programme of games and amusements will be provided and a most enjoyable day may be anticipated. The new Catholic Chapel at China Point, erected by Rev. Dr. Doyle for the convenience of the people of that section of Verano River parish will be solemnly dedicated on Sunday next. The service will begin at 10 o'clock. The Halifax Herald in its remarks about the coming exhibition says:—In the front department more than 1000 entries are in hand, and the display will be larger than all previous ones. The Prince Edward Island fruit growers' association will have a large exhibit, but will not enter for competition. A PAINFUL accident occurred in the electric light laundry Truro N. S. last Thursday evening. May Cream, an employee, got her right hand caught in the clothes mangle. It ripped the skin and flesh off the back of the hand and fingers, taking one finger nail with it. No bones were broken. The screams of the girl sounded a block away. WHILE Dunoon McMaster, a man employed on a farm at Riverton N.S. was returning home on Sunday, in an intoxicated condition from Stellarton, he lay down on the I. C. R. track, a short distance above Stellarton Station and fell asleep. A special train in charge of Conductor Kelly, left Stellarton shortly after midnight, running over the unfortunate man while lying on the track, killing him instantly. THE FIRST fatal accident on the Halifax street railway happened last Wednesday on a car driven by Motorman McAllister killed Winifred Duggan, a three-year-old girl, in the north end. The child had been put to bed but the mother went out to make a purchase. Unknown to her the little one got up and followed her. Stumbling on the track, she was struck by a swiftly passing car and killed instantly. A MOVEMENT is on foot in Toronto to offer the services of the twenty York regiments three companies of which belong to the city to the imperial government for service in the Transvaal. Colonel Lloyd, commandant the regiment, has offered the services of his corps and a number of men who are willing to go. The feeling in military circles there is in favor of the formation of a composite battalion, representing all regiments, should Canadian troops be called for. In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Grand Provincial Bazaar, in aid of the new Cathedral. The Bazaar opens in the basement hall of the Cathedral on Monday the 10th of October, and will continue each of the following days till Friday inclusive. The P. E. Island Bazaar offers very large prizes for all who wish to attend. It will be a most attractive affair, and this combined with the worthy object should ensure a large attendance.

NOTICE.

All amounts in Book accounts, notes of hand or judgments due the Estate of the late John P. Sullivan of St. Peter's Bay, must be handed in and paid forthwith, to Lawrence J. MacDonald who will give receipts therefor. All accounts not closed and arranged for once and for all placed in October court for collection. HELEN SULLIVAN, Administratrix. St. Peter's Bay, Sept. 27th. 1899—2m.

PIC-NIC!

The parishioners of St. Margaret's will hold a grand Pic-Nic soon, in their new hall beside the church, on Monday, October 2nd. A well-furnished saloon will supply refreshments, &c., usual at such gatherings. Good music, dancing and other athletic sports will contribute to the amusement of those who will patronize the gathering. By order of Committee. ARCHIBALD R. MCPHEE. St. Margaret's, Sept. 26, 1899.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the Twenty-eighth day of September next, A. D. 1899, at the hour 12 o'clock, in front of the Law Courts building, at Charlottetown, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being one of Township Number Forty-four, in the parish of East, in King's County, bounded as follows: By a line commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the Bear River Road, in the southwest angle of farm lot number 11, leased to James Morrison, and running thence by the magnetic meridian of the year 1764 east eighty-four chains, or to the west side of a reserved road 3 chains along the same south one degree east six chains; thence west to the road aforesaid, and thence along the same westerly to the place of commencement being known and distinguished as farm lot number ten, and in more particularly described and described on the plan thereof in the margin of a lease from Sir Samuel Cascard to Lemuel Chaisson, dated the 10th day of November, 1858. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1878, and made between Lemuel D. Chaisson, of Bonaville Bay, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Ann Chaisson, his wife, and Alexander Chaisson, of the same place, merchant, of the one part, and Peter McIslyre, Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown, of the other part, which said Indenture of Mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned by an Indenture of assignment duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in Charlottetown. Dated the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1899. SIMON CHAISSON, Assignee of Mortgage. Aug. 28—Rt

DIED.

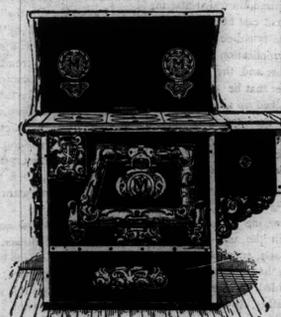
At her home, Mt. Edward Road, on the 20th inst. Mary Shaw, aged 72 years. At Brae, Lot 8, on the 13th inst. Thomas Rogers, leaving four sons and three daughters to mourn his loss. At Glen William, on the 7th inst. Mary, aged 24 years, daughter of Neil and Flora Macinnis. At New Perth, on the 16th inst. Miss Robert Shaw, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Shaw. On the 19th inst. Elizabeth, widow of the late John Griffith, in the 81st year of her age. R. I. F. At Kingston, Lot 51, on Friday the 22nd inst. Oliver Murray, youngest son of the late John Murray, aged 30 years. At Georgetown, on the 20th inst. Isabel Macmillan, wife of Wm. Macinnis, of Lowell, Mass., and daughter of Alex. Macmillan of Georgetown, leaving a husband and two children. R. I. F. At Cambridgeport, Mass., on the 15th ult. Edmund Hynes, aged 29 years and nine months, son of Margaret L. and the late Thomas M. Hynes, of Prince Edward Island. At Souris, on Aug. 12, William Ambrose Moynagh, aged 22 years; also on September 17th, Alice May Moynagh, aged 20 years. The deceased were son and daughter of James and Margaret Moynagh, May their souls rest in peace. At St. John's, on the 21st inst. of consumption, Annie McNeill, aged 47 years, daughter of the late Douglas Macneil. The deceased was a most estimable young woman, and was much liked by all who knew her, and her early death is greatly regretted. The funeral took place at 8 a. m. Saturday, at St. Paul's church and cemetery. R. I. F. At Fairfield, on the 14th inst., after a short illness, borne with Christian patience, Angus A. Campbell in the 65th year of his age. A few weeks ago the deceased contracted a severe cold, but no one—no, even his nearest friends, had any fear for the result, thinking that when it had run its course he would again be all right. But the mighty God, in His great wisdom, and on Thursday morning he painfully breathed his last. During his illness he was comforted and strengthened by the rites of the Catholic church, of which he was a most worthy member. On Friday his remains, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, were conveyed to the church of St. Columba, where a Mass of Requiem was sung by the pastor, Rev. A. J. McIslyre, thence to the quiet cemetery adjoining the church, and gently laid away. To his bereaved wife and family we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement. R. I. F.

Weeks & Co New Arrivals. JULY SALE.

All our Blouses, Muslins, Straw Hats and Trimmed Millinery Marked down to clear ROOM WANTED FOR New Fall Goods

Now on order, and the above must go. Special prices in other departments. Harvest Gloves Just Received.

Wool taken in exchange or cash. Highest price paid at WEEKS & CO'S, The Peoples' Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



STEEL STOVES! STEEL RANGES. \$30 UP.

GUARANTEE—These Stoves are guaranteed perfect in workmanship and construction, substantial and durable. The oven works quick. Saves one third to one-half the fuel used by other stoves. All parts are guaranteed against warping. DODD & ROGERS.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES

The Most DURABLE on the Market. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Every day we are opening up lots of NEW GOODS in

Ladies' Dress Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings.

The balance of Stock of Ladies' Shirt Waists at half price and less. 25 cts. will buy Shirt Waists that were 68 cts.; 50 cents for \$1.00 quality.

J. B. McDONALD & CO. Leaders in Low Prices.

You Want A Place

WHERE YOU GET Full Value for Your Money

That is only natural. Everybody wants to make the dollars go as far as possible—they are hard to get and easy to spend.

Now We Wish to Say This:

We are not going to begin to tell you that we are giving goods away; but one thing you can always rely on,

You can get a Better Value at the Model Store than anywhere else.

GO TO THE Model Store



If you want Ready-made Clothing, If you want Tweeds, If you want Boots and Shoes, If you want Flannels or Blanketings, If you want Gents' Furnishings, If you want Hats or Caps, If you want Trunks or Valises, If you want Umbrellas.

The best goods obtainable At lowest price possible.

R. H. RAMSAY & CO.

Buy Where You CAN BUY The Cheapest.

We Can Well be Proud of Our Dress Goods

For it has no superior in Ch'town For years we have had the reputation of carrying far the largest and finest stock in the city. Under the present management it is vastly better than it has ever been before within the history of the house. The wonderful array of stylish, carefully selected reasonably marked fabrics, is securing the undivided attention of the best dressers on Prince Edward Island. My Store for Dress Goods.

We Can Well be Proud of Our Jackets

Over 500 to select from. From \$1.25 UP TO \$32.50 The finest array of hand, some jackets ever shown in our large mantle room. My Store For Mantles.

We can well be Proud of our Furs

THE LARGEST FUR Department IN THE PROVINCE. We invite every lady and gentleman to drop in and see the finest display of Furs ever shown in Charlottetown at My Store Prices.

Look Out for Our Men's Clothing AD. NEXT WEEK.

"MY STORE" IS A BUSY STORE. SENTNER, McLEOD & CO. Wholesale and Retail. Successors to Beer Bros.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure. MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 20 minutes.

