

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 30

## Calendar for July, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3d 4h 12m ev.  
Last Quarter, 10d 11h 43m m.  
New Moon, 18d 2h 47m ev.  
First Quarter, 25d 5h 40m m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rises	Sets	sets
1	Friday	4:15:52	1:27	1:27
2	Saturday	4:16:52	2:23	2:23
3	Sunday	4:17:51	3:16	3:16
4	Monday	4:18:48	4:08	4:08
5	Tuesday	4:19:44	5:00	5:00
6	Wednesday	4:20:39	5:52	5:52
7	Thursday	4:21:33	6:44	6:44
8	Friday	4:22:26	7:36	7:36
9	Saturday	4:23:18	8:28	8:28
10	Sunday	4:24:09	9:20	9:20
11	Monday	4:25:00	10:12	10:12
12	Tuesday	4:25:90	11:04	11:04
13	Wednesday	4:25:77	11:56	11:56
14	Thursday	4:26:64	12:48	12:48
15	Friday	4:26:50	1:40	1:40
16	Saturday	4:27:35	2:32	2:32
17	Sunday	4:28:20	3:24	3:24
18	Monday	4:29:04	4:16	4:16
19	Tuesday	4:29:48	5:08	5:08
20	Wednesday	4:30:31	6:00	6:00
21	Thursday	4:31:14	6:52	6:52
22	Friday	4:31:56	7:44	7:44
23	Saturday	4:32:38	8:36	8:36
24	Sunday	4:33:20	9:28	9:28
25	Monday	4:34:01	10:20	10:20
26	Tuesday	4:34:82	11:12	11:12
27	Wednesday	4:34:63	12:04	12:04
28	Thursday	4:35:43	1:00	1:00
29	Friday	4:36:23	1:52	1:52
30	Saturday	4:37:03	2:44	2:44
31	Sunday	4:37:43	3:36	3:36

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

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

## JOHN McBACHERN, Agent.

## DR. CLIFT

Graduate of N. Y. University  
And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL.  
Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
Omeo, Victoria Row.

## A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., Q.C.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
Etc., Etc.

## BROWN & BLACK. MONEY TO LOAN.

## Watches!

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods.

## SEE OUR NEW WALTHAM WATCHES

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

## IN REPAIRS

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

## E. W. Taylor,

Victoria Jewelry Store.

## North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, \$60,032,727.

## FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
Jan. 21, 1898.—ly

## JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., LL.B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## FOR THE Spring Trade

We have made great preparations. We are bound that our values in all our lines shall not be equalled on P. E. Island. We have the goods. We bought them right. We are going to sell them right.

## OUR LINES ARE Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.

## W. D. McKAY,

Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

D. GORDON. SEXTUS McLELLAN.

## Tourists AND ALL Visitors

## To Prince Edward Island

Will save money by calling at our store to inspect our fine range of cloths in

## Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings, &c.

and carry away with them a souvenir of our artistic tailoring. All Summer Goods in

## Men's Furnishings

will be cleared out regardless of cost from this date.

## GORDON & McLELLAN, Men's Outfitters.



## T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

## Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

## Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.  
**T. A. McLEAN,**  
Oct. 6, 1897—ly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazines.

### Education and Ethics.

(From the Sacred Heart Review.)

Some very good ideas are contained in the paper which Professor C. Hanford Henderson contributes to the Popular Science Monthly upon "The Philosophy of Manual Training"; though the paper itself lacks not a little of being a complete presentation of the issues which it discusses. Professor Henderson well says that no scheme of education is entitled to any serious consideration unless it is founded upon some rational system of ethics, or, in other words, some sensible view of the proper conduct of life. For, adds he, in another paragraph, "everything is involved. When you scrutinize your educational creed, your ethical creed and your social creed as well. And until there is a harmony among these, until your religion and your ethics and your sociology have been settled upon some rational basis, it is impossible for your education to be other than a poor makeshift thing, like the work of an architect and builder showing an excess of action and a deficiency of thought. Until one makes such a thorough-going examination of one's fundamental beliefs, and reaches some degree of consistency, one cannot teach one's self, one can not direct the teaching work of others. One can go through the motions of teaching and do infinite harm." These assertions are all true enough, and they may be said to constitute so many condemnations of ideas of education that, unfortunately, obtain too widely in our day and land. If the test which Professor Henderson here mentions were applied to all the teachers who are at present plying their vocations in our public schools, how many, think you, would successfully stand it? In how many cases would be found that harmony between the teachers' religious, ethical and social creed, without which, so the Professor says, it is impossible for the education they direct to be anything but a poor makeshift. Our modern educational system, whereof we boast so much, is very careful to require from the teacher that he or she possess the amount of literary, scientific and cognate knowledge that it thinks requisite in a person who undertakes the instruction of others; but what is the ethical creed of the teacher, what his or her religious belief—we do not mean from a denominational point of view, but from a practical one—and whether there be any harmony or be complete dissonance between the candidate's educational creed and the religious and social views he or she entertains, is something about which the system neither inquires nor concerns itself. And the consequence often is that, as Professor Henderson says, infinite harm is done.

### Rationalism a Poor Basis.

Unless we misjudge Professor Henderson, the ethical basis upon which he would have education rest is a purely philosophical or rational one. His idea seems to be that manual training—and presumably all other training—should rest upon a belief in the unity of man, and find therein its ethical inspiration. Were his conception of the unity of man more correct than it appears to be, such a system might, perhaps, prove acceptable. But he defines man as consisting of body, intellect and heart; and appears to make no consideration of his soul and its immortality. The moral life according to his views, consists in realizing the utmost attainable measure of happiness, not alone for one's self, but also for one's children and fellows. That is hardly an adequate or a satisfactory description of a moral life, and it seems to lose sight altogether of the chief end of man's creation and of the main purpose to which his life should be devoted. Possibly the Professor would have that purpose and aim included; but, if so, he would have done well to be more explicit in defining the moral life than he was when he penned this paper. His description of what results from the concentration of educational efforts upon any one of the three component parts of man which he mentions, is not by any means bad. Concentrate those efforts upon the pupil's body, says he, and you have the athlete. Apply them all to the heart, and the result is the sentimentalist. Concentrate them upon the intellect, and we have that sorry creature, the pedant, who does not even know." And not infrequently are types of these three classes the sole results of our modern educational system.

### A Noble Charity.

Janet Ross has an appreciative article in the English Illustrated Magazine on "The Brotherhood of Pity," that noble charitable organization of which, the city wherein it exists and works, is justly proud. When the members of this brotherhood pass through the streets in the execution of their mission, all heads, she tells us, are uncovered, and even the carter, who seldom yields their places, make way for them. Some of these brethren are in charge of the chapel that has been given to their organization, for the sound of the bell which announces that their services are needed at some point of the city; and their chief work consists in carrying to the hospitals persons who fall sick of infectious diseases or who meet with accidents in the town. It is generally easy, says our writer, for people to contribute money to charitable enterprises, but the members of this Brotherhood of Pity give more than that. They give personal labor; they expend their vital energies, and they run risks of catching disease in their ministrations upon the sick. If any accident befalls a person in the streets of Florence, as at once sent to the Misericordia, as the chapel of the brotherhood is called; and a bell rings there to notify the brethren that their aid is required. The members of this association, when they are called into any house to remove a sick person to the hospital, are forbidden by their rules to accept any money, any food, or any gift whatsoever. The only thing they may accept is a glass of water. According to one account, this brotherhood was founded in 1240 for the purpose of distributing in charity, or applying to charitable work, a considerable fund which had amassed from fines which the Florentine porters had voluntarily assessed upon themselves as penalties for swearing. Archbishop Antonino of Florence, however, says that the organization is somewhat younger than the aforesaid account would make it, and he believes it to be an offshoot of another similar organization, and to have come into being about 1326. Long before such a thing was thought of elsewhere, this brotherhood deposed the keeping of vital statistical records, and in other ways, so this article adds, it showed itself ahead of its age in the ideas of municipal government which it entertained. Its affairs are regulated by seventy-two captains, of whom thirty are priests, and no person who has been condemned in court of crime or who is a notorious bad-liver can belong to it. The king and the archbishop of Florence, by virtue of their offices, hold important positions in the society, to which the municipality, long years ago, accorded a public building as a place of meeting. Attached to this place of gathering is the chapel known as the Misericordia, which possesses some very valuable paintings and frescoes, particularly of the Mother of Pity and of St. Sebastian, who is the patron of the confraternity.

### An Anglican Affair.

The Anglican Bishop Barry, who evidently might, in an ecclesiastical sense, use the words which a poet makes the British workman sing: "We're low, we're low, we're very, very low," has a paper on "Breaches of Church Law" in the Nineteenth Century. The infractions of the law to which Doctor Barry refers are those committed by the Ritualists when they pay Catholic ceremonies and practices in their services; and of them he says: "There are certainly churches in which not only is the Prayer-Book service overloaded with unauthorized ritual developments, but services absolutely unauthorized are introduced, or interpolated with unauthorized matter." Especially is this said to be the case with the Anglican churches, and while Doctor Barry claims that the churches wherein these unauthorized features obtain are the exceptional ones, he also admits that their number is rapidly increasing. In that increase he foresees trouble ahead for the Anglican church, and he wishes there were an Anglican ecclesiastical court of appeal to settle the question what services can and should be allowed in Anglican churches. In default of such a court, he pleads for ampler recognition by the Anglicans of the authority of their bishops; but that plea will hardly be heeded to any great extent. Even if it were, what good could result from it, when there are Anglican bishops who are Ritualists, and who would not, consequently, decide against the services which Doctor Barry plainly wishes forbidden? The Doctor takes note of the Kesist affair, that public protest against Ritual-

ism which caused so unseemly a scandal lately in one of the London churches. He finds comfort for his own "low" soul in the fact that the archbishop of Canterbury, according to a report of the Kesist trial in the London Times, censured the men, that is to say the Ritualists, against whom Mr. Kesist protested, and declared his intention of bringing before the Anglican bishops, when they next meet, the issues involved in this Kesist affair for adjudication. But if Doctor Barry imagines that the Anglican bishops are going to condemn Ritualism he is sharply crediting them with greater courage than they own.

### Missionary Sisters in the United States.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth whose Mother House is at Nazareth Academy, Concordia, Kansas, supply American, Irish, German, French and Italian nuns for teachers in parochial schools. These religious are thoroughly educated and labor with eminent success in the Archdiocese of Chicago and in the Diocese of Cleveland, Concordia, Kansas City, La Crosse, Marquette, Omaha, Peoria and Wichita. Besides their apostolic work in parish schools, the Sisters of St. Joseph conduct boarding and day academies for the practical education of young ladies; preparatory schools and kindergartens for little girls and boys; orphan asylums and industrial schools; homes for working girls; hospitals and sanitariums and schools for deaf and dumb. Young ladies who may be called by God to serve him in the religious state and who desire to enter this order may apply by letter to the Mother Superior at Concordia and full particulars regarding admission will be given. Girls whose instruction has been neglected will be given an education, providing they evince talent. This Society was founded in France in the year 1650 and owes its existence to the Jesuit Fathers. It was established in Kansas in 1854 and is accomplishing untold good.

Rev. Father Angelo Candeo, pastor at Meistrino, visited Rome the other day for the purpose of presenting His Holiness a machine invented for the purpose of serving in the disinfection of hospitals and other public places. Dr. Lasponi, the Pope's physician, who was present on the occasion, was quite enthusiastic as to the value of the discovery, which was awarded a prize at the recent medical congress at Naples. With the proceeds of former inventions Father Candeo last year was able to erect a beautiful church in the city of Meistrino. The Holy Father was pleased to offer his hearty congratulations on one more to the pious priest, who while possessed with an abundant zeal for the interests of religion is at the same time endowed with mechanical and scientific gifts of a rare character.

The petit seminaire of Serviers, Diocese of Tulle, has just celebrated the sacerdotal diamond jubilee of its venerated honorary superior, the Abbe Verriolles. A celebration of this kind is somewhat rare. Of silver and golden jubilees we often hear, but seldom of diamond jubilees.

The annual Pontifical medal struck at the approach of the feast of St. Peter and Paul, this year has been made to represent the restoration of the Borgias apartment by Leo XIII. The first specimens, three in silver and three in bronze, have been submitted to his Holiness by Cardinal Mogenzi, who was accompanied by the clever artist, Cavaliere Francesco Bianchi, who engraved the stamp of the medal, which was on one side a life-like and most expressive image of Leo XIII, surrounded by the inscription, "Leo XIII, Pont., Max., An. XXI," and on the other a neat reproduction in miniature of a painting of Pietruccio in the principal room of the Borgias apartments, the riser Saviour triumphing over death surrounded by heavenly spirits, with the then reigning Pontiff, Alexander VI, prostrate in adoration. The commemorative inscription, "Borgianis, D. D. S. In Calan Pristinum Restituit," is by the Pope, who expressed himself quite satisfied and complimented the artist.

The Municipal Council of Lourdes has been officially made aware of the deed relative to the completion of the new church, in which an engagement has been entered into between M. Henri Lasserre, the historian of Our Lady of Lourdes, the Bishop of Tarbes, the building committee of Lourdes, M. B. Argoulet, the contractor, and the town of Lourdes. M. Bourgeois to whom



there has been an indebtedness of 617,312 francs, gives a clear receipt for what is due to him for 300,000 francs, namely, 100,000 francs from the Bishop of Tarbes, payable in quarterly instalments from September 1, and 100,000 francs by the town of Lourdes, payable in ten years. The building committee gave 200,000 francs to defray the expenses entailed by the competition of the church.

The May part of the Analecta Ordinis Minorum Capucinorum states that the Capuchins have 530 convents, 167 charitable institutions, 53 novitiates, 3,876 priests, 1,938 clerics and novices, 2,971 professed lay brothers and novices, more than 36 seraphic colleges with 843 students and 53 provinces. The Roman province has the largest number of convents and religious; that of Russia the least. The Third Order secular has 673,083 members belonging to 2,665 congregations.

Mgr. Langevin, O. M. I., Archbishop of St. Boniface, has had a long audience with the Pope, who was consoled to learn that his encyclical "Affari vae" was so well received by Canadian Catholics and continues to produce salutary results in allaying the excitement occasioned by the Manitoba school question. Mgr. Langevin has been appointed by the Holy See to determine the boundary of the prefecture apostolic of Alaska. The Jesuits have charge of the Alaskan missions and the Oblates are entrusted with the vast North-western region in Canadian territory. The vicar apostolic of the Oblates, Mgr. Grouard, claims that his vicariate extends to the American line, and hence embraces the gold fields where Jesuits have erected a church and hospital. The dispute will soon be settled by Archbishop Langevin.

Count Arco-Valley, the victim of a recent murderous attack at the German Embassy in London, is progressing favorably. He is a good practical Catholic. His Excellency Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, is also a Catholic.

Rev. Mother Mary Paula, superioress of the Sisters of Mercy in Ottawa and vicinity, died there on the evening of June 1, after a few months' illness. She was born November 21, 1836, in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland.

The Catholics of Wales will be most pleased to learn that a brief has been received by Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, the Vicar Apostolic, raising the Welsh vicariate to the position of a diocese, under the name of Minevia.

The Holy Father recently consecrated Cardinal Prisco Archbishop of Naples in the Sixtine Chapel. The assistant bishops were Mgr. Piffari, his secretary, and Mgr. Constantini, his almoner. The honor was a special one, as during his pontificate Leo XIII, has only consecrated two other bishops.

## Perfectly Cured

Weak and Low Spirited—Nervous Prostration—Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest.  
"I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BRILLANT, 221 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario.  
Remember Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. See WEAK HEART.

For years I suffered from weak action of the heart, that was with a watery condition of the blood. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have made my heart strong and cheerful. My blood is now as firm as iron from the troubles that formerly distressed me." D. A. ROSS, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

THIS LABEL IS ON EVERY PACKAGE

1 lb. 25c.

## Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed.

HEAVY CROPPER. SPLENDID KEEPER.

Imported direct from the growers and put up by GEO. CARTER & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

OUR stock of IMPORTED HASZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively by us by the largest seed growing establishment in England, from true, pure seed supplied by us for the purpose. This stock of seed costs us fully fifty per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

Avoid so-called "Haszard's" sold at low prices. The genuine article is the result of great care in selection and can never be sold low. Avoid so-called "Haszard's" Seed peddled through the country. It is far more likely to be something else than the genuine article, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" seed articles, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" seed articles, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" seed articles, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting.

CARTER'S HASZARD'S IMPROVED Turnip Seed is sold in sealed card board boxes, labelled as above, in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. sizes. For sale at our Seed Store and by over one hundred merchants in the leading trade centres of Prince Edward Island. Price per lb. 25c. Ask for Carter's Haszard's Improved.

**GEO. CARTER & CO. SEEDSMEN**



THE HERALD

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

Progress of the War.

No fighting has taken place since our last issue between the United States and Spain. On the contrary, peaceful counsels seem now to prevail, and it is not impossible that the war is nearly closed.

The final summons did not find him unprepared. He bore his long and severe illness with the most exemplary patience, and died fortified by all the rites of holy Church. He was perfectly resigned to the will of his Divine Master and in the trying ordeal of his last illness no murmur ever escaped his lips.

To this end he summoned to his aid all the helps and all the consolations of our holy religion. Those who visited him during his last sickness could not but be edified at the earnestness with which he prepared to meet his God.

With the most scrupulous exactitude he performed every religious exercise of which he was capable, and with the most abiding confidence awaited the dread summons. Indeed, he may be said to have died the death of a saint.

At the same time all the regimental bands played the Star Spangled Banner, after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment. The 15th and 9th regiments of infantry remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

A Washington despatch of the 18th has the following:—Terms of the surrender sanctioned by Madrid are as follows: First, declares that the agreements shall cease pending the settlement to the official capitulation.

Second, that the capitulation included all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits. Third, the transportation of troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth, that Spanish officers shall retain their side arms, and enlisted men their personal property. Fifth, that after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth, that all the Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly prepared.

Seventh, that the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him. Eighth, that all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly prepared.

Ninth, that the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war depositing their arms, which will be disposed of by the United States in future. Washington advises further that the next movement of troops will be against Porto Rico, and finally against Havana, if necessary.

It is possible, however, that terms of peace may, in the meantime, be agreed upon. Let us hope so.

The contract for the New Prince of Wales College and Normal School has been let to J. K. McDonald's New Glasgow, N. S., as Mr. Schurman of Summerside. The contract price was understood to be \$18,000. Mr. Le May of Quebec is the architect. The building is to be of brick and stone. It will be remembered that an act of the Legislature was passed last year authorizing to raise \$18,000 by debentures, and to use that amount and no more in the erection of a College. When tenders were called for, it appears the lowest tender was \$36,000. This, of course, was too great an amount with which to face the people, and a special contract was entered into with the above named contractors for \$28,000. This is \$10,000 more than the Legislature ordered the Government to spend for this work; but what does the Government care for a vote of the Legislature? And all this while the Government is practically headless. Our Grit friends are wonderful legislators in the matter of spending the people's money.

The Late Father McMillan.

As announced in our last issue, the parishioners of St. Teresa mourn the loss of their pious, zealous and beloved pastor, Rev. M. J. McMillan. He had been a long sufferer from cancer of the liver, and for several weeks before his demise death might have been expected at any moment.

The end came about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 12th. The final summons did not find him unprepared. He bore his long and severe illness with the most exemplary patience, and died fortified by all the rites of holy Church.

He was perfectly resigned to the will of his Divine Master and in the trying ordeal of his last illness no murmur ever escaped his lips. Several weeks before his death he arranged all his temporal affairs and thenceforward devoted every moment to preparing himself for death.

To this end he summoned to his aid all the helps and all the consolations of our holy religion. Those who visited him during his last sickness could not but be edified at the earnestness with which he prepared to meet his God.

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as deacons of honor; Reda A. J. McDonald and Peter Curran as deacon and sub-deacon of office, and Rev. Ignatius McDonald as master of ceremonies. The solemn liturgical music was rendered by a choir of priests. Rev. Dr. McMillan presided at the organ, and Rev. Dr. Doyle, Dr. Chaisson, Dr. Morrison, F. X. Gallant, J. C. McLean, A. P. McLellan, S. T. Phelan, E. J. Gillis, A. J. McDougall, P. C. Gauthier and others conducted the singing. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien occupied a throne on the Epistle side of the sanctuary, assisted by Revs. John A. McDonald and A. E. Burke. At the conclusion of the Mass Rev. Father Elliott the famous Paulist preacher ascended the pulpit and pronounced a most admirable and affecting funeral oration. His text was from the 25th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel, according to St. John, read at the Mass: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me although he be dead shall live."

The Rev. preacher pointed out that these words contained a summary of our Blessed Redeemer's consolation regarding the death of the just. He made use of these words to console Martha and Mary on the death of their brother Lazarus. He told them what death was; He told them he would put living blood again into the veins of their dead brother. The Rev. preacher then said that in imitation of our dear Redeemer, the Bishop and clergy had come to assist at this funeral, and through his voice (the preacher's) our Lord said: "He that believeth in me shall not die forever."

The good priest who had labored in this parish and for the sanctification of those people had laid down his pastoral life, and it was the duty of his people to pray for him; so that he might speedily enter the kingdom of Heaven, and thus be more powerful for good than when here. Here the preacher referred to the great work done by the deceased in the parish. He (the preacher) knew this good edifying priest only by repute. At another time, some one who knew him well would speak to them of him. Priests, said the preacher, die younger than lay men, as a rule. When a priest dies, however, the people regard it as a terrible calamity. Priests die like other people. But was the priest not the exemplification of the text: he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die. It was God's will that no one should die; but our first parents rebelled from this order by their disobedience. The death of a parish priest was not different from that of a dear member of a family. The parish was a great family, and in the death of the priest the parishioners received a message from God. In a parish priest like this one was concentrated all that is essential in the holy religion of Jesus Christ. The priest represented the communion of Saints and prayers for the dead. He asks the suffrages of the saints and angels. "What would life be to you and me," said the preacher, "without the privilege of a good confession?" The priest and the Mass are inseparably associated together. "Thanks be to God," said the preacher "for the Catholic priest." The priest, said the preacher, was a veritable living Jacob's ladder. In every way we consider the priesthood, this was patent to us. Who is more courageous or more ready to carry his life in his hand than the priest? If you fall who comes to you and asks you to think of your Father's house, but the priest? The priest goes his way in the custody of Him who picked him out.

The sermon was about half an hour in length, and was so affecting that most of the immense congregation were in tears. Finally the preacher himself completely broke down and sobbed. After the Libera was sung the last rite was performed by archbishop O'Brien. To the solemn strains of the Benedictus the casket was borne to the cemetery by six brother priests, where the final absolution was given by the Archbishop. Thus were consigned to their kindred dust the mortal remains of the pious and beloved pastor of St. Teresa's, beside the cross in the cemetery, in the midst of his deceased parishioners; the spot he himself had picked out. There he sleeps till the resurrection morn, within easy reach of those for whom he labored during life, and who will doubtless frequently come to offer at his grave the incense of prayer for the eternal repose of his soul. Eternal rest give unto him O Lord and may perpetual light shine upon him."

PREMIER HARDY has called a special meeting of the Ontario Legislature for the 3rd of August. Whatever ostensible reason he may give for this, it is quite plain that it is for the purpose of passing special legislation to enable him to retain power. It will be remembered that when the general elections were held about five months ago, the Government of Premier Hardy had a very close call; so close indeed that it is not yet sure just where it stands. Two ministers were defeated and seats have not since been obtained for them. Petitions have been filed against the return of more than half the supporters of the Government and a large number of these cases have been set down for hearing during September and October. In addition to the usual charges of corruption, it is set forth that several of the hardy candidates were elected by officials who are

by the law of the Province disqualified from voting. It appears they have a system of balloting by means of which votes may be traced after the ballots are cast. Doubtless these election officers voted for Hardy's supporters, and he knows that when the courts trace these ballots and strike them off, several of his supporters will be in a minority and consequently the Government will be in a minority. Now the astute Mr Hardy wishes to anticipate the action of the courts and save himself by special legislation. He intends to amend the act relating to the election officers, so that they will be qualified to vote, and he means to do this by means of the votes of those members who would be disqualified if the courts were permitted to give their decision. He means, moreover, to

make the law retroactive, so that it will embrace all election officials who voted at the last general Provincial election. This is a sample of the tricks by means of which Grits, wherever they have the power, purify the political atmosphere and keep themselves in office.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an able article from the Montreal Gazette regarding the expulsion of Senator Bosc from Canada. The conduct of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this matter seems to be such as should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every true Canadian. As a matter of fact it is such as is well calculated to bring disgrace upon our country. Du Bosc and his companion were not proved guilty of any offence before the law. Certain charges are made against them by the Premier of

Canada; but they are not brought to trial or afforded an opportunity to prove their innocence. Under the constitution the meaneast oulprit in the realm is innocent before the law until proved guilty. These Spaniards stood on the same footing as citizens of the country, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier ignores this fact and summarily demands their expulsion without the least chance to establish their innocence. They indignantly deny and repudiate the charges the Premier makes against them, but Sir Wilfrid pays no attention to this. Our Dominion affords, or should afford, a refuge to the citizens of any country, with which we are at peace, no matter whether or not it be a great and victorious country, such as the United States is at present, or a weak and defeated one such as Spain happens to be just now. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is just the stamp of man to ignore justice and fair play and to cringe the strong when there is question of oppressing the weak. Sir Wilfrid would go to any lengths to please the United States, just now acting the bully in its conduct towards Spain. This is the conduct of the paltrone, the traitor and the coward, and it is not the first evidence of it we have had in Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the annual Scottish Gathering, which will be held this year at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, on August 17th. An excellent programme of games and a big prize list have been prepared. These will be distributed in a few days, and then the people will have an opportunity of forming an opinion as to what is in store for them on the 17th of August. Further particulars will be given later. In the meantime read this advertisement and don't forget the date.

At Rollo Bay on the 6th inst., Sylvester McNeill, in the 43rd year of his age. The deceased was unmarried, esteemed in the community as was evidenced by the large concourse of friends who attended the funeral to St. Felix's church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Walker, R. I. P.

At his residence, Richmond street west, Charlottetown, on the 15th July, after a lingering illness, Charles Higgins, aged 74 years, R. I. P.

On the 18th inst., at her late residence, corner of King and Pownall Streets, Mrs. Elizabeth Madson, widow of the late Mr. Charles Madson in the 61st year of her age, R. I. P.

In Charlottetown, on Monday, July 18, of dropsy of the heart, Jane, beloved wife of Matthew Murphy, in the 1st year of her age, R. I. P.

A STRONG NATION. Consists of strong man and healthy woman, and best and strongest depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which thus millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation of health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR. He will tell you that Sootie's Emulsion cures poverty of the blood and builds up the nerves. He will say that it is the best remedy in the world for delicate children.

A Bye-Law for the Regulation of "The Victoria Park Roadway" known as "Victoria Terrace."

Whereas the land in front of the Government House property has by Statute Fifty-nine Victoria, Cap. 8, become vested in the City of Charlottetown for the purpose of a Roadway, and it is necessary for the welfare of the citizens to enact laws for the management and regulation of the same.

Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:

1. That part of the said Roadway having a width of about fourteen feet adjoining the water, being the lower Terrace, shall be a promenade for the use of persons on foot only.

2. That part of the said Roadway being the middle Terrace and having a width of about forty feet shall be for a carriage way or drive and for bicycle riding.

3. The upper Terrace of said Roadway shall also be used as a Promenade for persons on foot, and Bicycle Riding also.

4. No person shall ride or drive any horse either with or without a vehicle on any part of said Roadway or Terrace except that set apart as a carriage way or drive, being the middle Terrace of the said Roadway. Nor shall any person ride a Bicycle upon the Lower Terrace of said Roadway.

5. No person shall ride or drive any horse either with or without a vehicle on said Roadway or drive, nor shall any person ride a bicycle at an immoderate rate of speed or so as to impede or interfere with or endanger other persons frequenting the same, and all persons driving or riding thereon shall ride or drive in a moderate and careful manner.

6. No person shall break in or train any horse, mare or gelding on said Roadway or drive.

7. No person shall place any table or any other obstruction on either of said Terraces or expose for sale on any part of said Roadway refreshments of any kind or wares of any description without having first obtained permission therefor from the Mayor and Council of the City of Charlottetown.

8. No owner or keeper of any horse, mares, geldings, sheep or swine, or small cattle, or any other animal, shall graze or allow to graze on any part of said Roadway or Terrace, and any animal found on said Roadway or Terrace shall be impounded on said City property, and the owner thereof shall pay the cost of keeping the same.

9. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this Bye-law shall upon conviction before the Mayor or Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or to imprisonment thereof it shall and may be lawful for the said Magistrate to commit the offender to the Common Jail of the said City of Charlottetown for any period not exceeding thirty days unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor. H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, July 14th, 1898—July 20, 1898.

BRITAIN PROTECTS THEM ALL. AND ALL GO TO JAMES PATON & CO. For Carpets and Clothing.

If there's any doubt in your mind as to which store really enjoys the confidence and esteem of the great shopping public drop into Paton's some time to-morrow. It will send the blood tingling through your veins and make your heart palpitate with gladness to mingle with a crowd that plainly has in view an object—the exchange of dollars that are theirs for the worthy wares upon our shelves. It will do you good to spend a half an hour in a house where neglect finds no resting place and dull moments are unknown. Honesty and integrity are the lessons which our values teach; they're principles of which the people never tire, if they but be consistently preached. By their deeds should individuals be judged, and by the same process of reasoning do we court the most careful investigation. Our business methods have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and the liberality of one's patronage is proof that they have not been found wanting. Seeing is believing. There's proof enough here if you want it.

We do the largest Carpet business, we do the largest Clothing business, we do the largest Dress Goods business, we do the largest Millinery business, we do the largest Dry Goods business.

See our 35c Lace Curtains, see our 25c all wool Hose, see our 25c Men's Hose, see our Men's Shirts at 20c, see our Ladies' Vests at 10c, see our Men's Under Clothing at 50c, see our unlaundered Shirts at 40c—it's worth any half dozen of any trash at 25c each, see our Linen Collars at 10c, see our Caps, Tweeds and Serges at 10c and 15c, see our Men's Navy Blue Caps with leather peaks at 35c, see our Scotch Tweed at 90c, see our Canadian Organza at 35c, see our English Serge at 32c, see our American Organza at 30c, 1,000 Men's Caps at 15c and 25c, 2,000 Men's Flannel Shirts all prices, Hundreds of Trimmed Hats from \$1.00 up, imported Tweeds in great variety.

Bring us in your Wool. JAS. PATON & CO.

SEE OUR Carpets, SEE OUR Clothing, SEE OUR Gents' Furnishings. Everything the Best for the money. PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

2 SPECIAL VALUES

In Ladies' Shirt Waists

—AT— STANLEY BROS.

AT 35c. each.

About 75 at this price, light and dark colors, latest styles and good materials, sizes 32 to 38 inches, and the price only 35 cents each.

AT 55c. each,

A lot fancy stripes and figured Collars and Cuffs attached, the very latest styles, sizes 32 to 40 inch, only 55 cents each.

STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

A GREAT SECOND HAND SALE

We have a number of good useful second hand Sewing Machines, That we want to get clear of to make room on our floors for new stock. We have put the prices at from \$4.00 UP TO \$20.00

Miller Bros

The P. E. Island Music House, Sole Agents for P. E. May 18, 1898.

Give us a Look.

It's a modest way of asking you to buy your cool goods here, for we know if you look you'll buy. The question of keeping cool and dressed up at the same time is easily solved. We can help you do it.

CRASH SUITING,

36 inches wide, only 30 cents per yard 28 inches wide, only 22 cents per yard 36 inches wide, only 15 cents per yard

DUCK SUITING,

In a variety of colors, 28 inches wide, only 18 cents per yard.

GRENADE, SUMMER CORSETS,

Strong net, bones covered with French Satteen, cool and shapely for hot weather wear, at a very cool price.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Hot days are collar writers, but never mind, we've got a variety of styles in these all linen collars to sell at 2 for 25c. Fancy Silk String Ties, Fancy Silk Bows, Fancy Silk Ties with lace ends, and Fancy Lawn Bows.

We are Millinery Leaders.

F. PERKINS & CO.

Sunnyside - - - Dealers in Wool.

COMM... SA... We have ju... Messrs. I... entire

Dry Tremem... This is one of... Dry Goods o... Island, and... entire

ON THE AT A HALF

You have offered Dry Goods but the stock and that quick included in the Doors Open Tuesday Goods only sale. This stock in future as M you to make

Sentner, SUCCESSOR L. J. SENTNER. D. July 13, 1898.



# COMMENCEMENT SALE!

We have just purchased from Messrs. Beer Bros. their entire stock of

## Dry Goods

### Tremendous Bargain.

This is one of the finest stocks of Dry Goods on Prince Edward Island, and we place the entire stock

## ON THE MARKET

### AT ALMOST HALF PRICE.

You have never before been offered Dry Goods at such prices, but the stock must be reduced and that quickly. Everything is included in this sale.

### Doors Opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday Morning Last.

Goods only sold for cash during sale. This store will be known in future as MY STORE, we want you to make it YOUR store.

## Sentner, McLeod & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO BEER BROS.

L. J. SENTNER. DANIEL MCLEOD. R. C. MCLEOD.

July 13, 1898.

#### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

This is election day in the first district of Prince County.

Sir CHARLES TOPPER sails from England for Canada on the 23rd inst.

Rev. FATHER ELLIOTT left here on Monday morning, crossing to the mainland by the Northumberland.

The militia establishment list just issued at Ottawa shows the total strength of permanent force to be 865, active militia 45,408.

A DEPARTURE from Porto Rico to Madrid says that 120 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing fourteen persons and wounding many others.

It is reported that John Charlton, M. P., has been dropped from the list of Canadian commissioners at the Quebec conference. If the report be true, the country will feel easier concerning the result of the meeting.

A MISSION will be held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral in September next. It will be under the direction of Rev. Walter Elliott who last week preached the clerical retreat. He will be assisted by several other Pastoral Fathers.

WORD comes from Boston that Joseph Revill, 45 years of age, of Cambridge, Mass., was killed last week by a falling piece of timber, at the upper section of the scaffold for the new Southern Union Station. He leaves a wife and family on this Island.

FATHER CLARK, of Boston, who is visiting here for the benefit of his health, preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last. His text was from the Gospel of the day: "The wages of sin is death."

ACCORDING to a despatch sent to Quebec by Mr. Gray, from the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, some thirty or forty families of Indians belonging to Moisie, Seven Islands and Musigan, died in the woods last winter for the want of provisions.

BISHOP LAFLEUR, of the diocese of Three Rivers, P. Q., died somewhat suddenly on Thursday last. He was on his pastoral visit at the time of his death. He was 80 years old, and was one of the most eminent of the Canadian Hierarchy.

SOME of the North Shore, Margaret's Bay, fishermen, from whom the Government recently extorted money for the privilege of fishing are now in very straightened circumstances and three or four families are actually in need of government assistance.—Hx, Herald.

In one of his despatches to Washington from Santiago, General Shafter says: Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost five thousand lives to have taken it.

AUTHORITY has been given to form a bearer company at Halifax, the first of the kind in Canada. The total strength will be 64. It will be officered by the surgeon-major in command and two surgeon lieutenants. There will also be one sergeant-major, one staff sergeant, five sergeants, six corporals, one bugler and 47 privates.

THE Beaver line R. M. S. Gellis, Capt. Stewart has made a splendid run home. She left Rimouski with the mails at 8.30 A. M. on July 7th and discharged them at Monville at midnight on July 14th, reaching Liverpool the following afternoon at 4 o'clock. The passage from Rimouski to Monville was made in the good time of seven days, ten hours.—Montreal Gazette.

MADAME BONES, wife of Judge Bones, and her daughter, were driving from Kamouraska to River du Loup on the 15th inst. On the top of the old post office hill a piece of the harness gave way. The horses ran down the hill, where the carriage struck a telephone pole, and the driver, Mrs. Bones was picked up unconscious, and taken into Mr. Lapointe's house, where she died half an hour later, after recovering consciousness for a few minutes.

We hear with regret that the six year old son of Mr. James Hughes, of the Royal Electric Light Company, was accidentally drowned in the dock between Peake's and Lord's wharves Monday morning. When observed, the little fellow was floating near a raft from which it is believed he had fallen into the water. Mr. A. Down picked the lad up, and he was taken to his home on Water St. where Dr. Conroy and Kelly did all in their power to save his life. But the child had been too long in the water and their efforts proved fruitless. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have the sympathy of all in the loss they have sustained.—Ex.

Says the Halifax Chronicle: Another drowning accident is reported to have occurred in the basin late yesterday afternoon, and the unfortunate young fellow is William Johnson. During the day he and several others hired a yacht at the north end and went out for a sail. They went as far as Steven's Islands, and it was while returning home that the accident happened. In some unexplained manner Johnson was struck by some of the boat's gear, and knocked into the water. Before his comrades could rescue him he sank out of sight, and that was the last seen of him. He was about 22 years of age, resided on Creighton street and was employed in the Mayflower Tobacco factory. The first news of the sad event was brought to the city by one of the young men who were in his company. Up to 9 o'clock last night the body had not been recovered.

At a pilgrimage to St. Anne last week many cures were effected. The most touching, perhaps, was the cure of A. J. O'Donnell, of Brashear. He was stricken with paralysis, and practically recovered so as to be able to move about on crutches. He was miraculously cured at St. Anne's and returned home once more able to walk erect without assistance of any kind. He left his crutches at the shrine. Another remarkable cure was that of a Sister of Mercy of Watertown, who was taken from Montreal, after it was there decided that no medical skill could save her. She was carried to St. Anne's supported in a chair, and after the religious ceremonies were over that same Sister walked unaided down the aisle and out into God's sunlight.

On the return to the boat it was quite affecting to see her and Mr. O'Donnell approach each other, and shake hands. A little boy aged about four years, who was a cripple, and who had never walked, was so benefited as to be able to stand and take a few steps before Montreal was reached on the homeward trip. A five-year-old daughter of Clayton Giroux, of Ellensberg, was also very much improved in her walk and also in the use of her right arm.—Canadian Freeman, Kingston, Ontario.

### No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which bear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. They are not and may be opened, in case of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### A CARRIAGE MAKER

Suffered ten years from weak heart action and nervousness. Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

No trade or profession is exempt from disease or derangement of the heart and nerves. The pressure of work and the mental worry are bound to produce serious consequences sooner or later.



Mr. Donald Campbell, the well-known carriage maker of Harrison, Ont., said: "I have been troubled off and on for ten years with weak action of my heart and nervousness. Frequently my heart would palpitate and flutter with great violence, planning me exceedingly. Often I had sharp pains in my head and could not sleep well at night. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and from them derived almost immediate benefit. They restored vigor to my nervous system and strengthened my entire system, removing every symptom of nerve or heart trouble, and enabling me to get restful, healthy sleep."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, female troubles, after effects of grippe, etc. Price 60c a box or 3 for \$1.75, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.



### GRAND Scottish Gathering

The Annual Gathering of the Clan, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, will be held at

Head St. Peter's Bay, On the beautiful field of John P. Sullivan, Esq., near Railway Station.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th.

Train leaves Charlottetown at 8.20 local; Souris 10.30 local; Georgetown regular train at 7.05 local, stopping at all intermediate stations.

For further train arrangements, price list and full particulars see programmes and advertisements in newspapers later.

D. McNEILL, JAMES McISAAC, Rec. Sec'y, President.

### Queen Street Grocery

AND Tea Store.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of choice

### Family Groceries.

Flour, Tea, Coffee, Fruit, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Confectionery, And everything pertaining to a first-class Grocery Store in abundance, at the lowest possible prices.

Catering for Tea Parties and Picnics a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

We invite inspection of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

### Peter Kelly & Co.

Queen St., Charlottetown. July 13, 1898.

## Every Day

### New Goods Coming in At Weeks & Co's.

### Pretty Spring Millinery!

It is beautiful. Everything to be desired in the way of pretty hats, pretty flowers, ribbons, laces, gossamer, ospreys and jetted goods. Just what is wanted with the help of our artistic milliner, MISS MURPHY, who has given unbounded satisfaction to her many customers for the past six years.

### New Spring Capes,

Nobby, pretty, stylish and cheap, in pretty lawns, browns, other colors and black.

### New Dress Goods

Of every description will be in our counters. At present we have two very special lines at 45c a yard. Pretty silk and wool fancy dress goods in all shades and pretty silk stripe plaids. Should sell at 65c. We have a big stock. Out they go for 45c a yard.

New Silks, Black and Colored, just received, New Blouses, new Kid Gloves, new Corsets, new Belt Buckles, new Ribbons. Everything the very latest, and dozens of cases of New Goods arriving and opening every day. We invite all ladies to visit our store and examine our New Goods.

A large purchase of one thousand pairs of Corsets, Bought them cheap. We are selling them cheap. Come and see for yourself. 30 and 35c Corsets 25c, 45c Corsets for 42c, 65c Corsets for 50c, 85c Corsets for 75c, \$1.15 Corsets for \$1.00, \$1.35 Corsets for \$1.15. They are grand value and perfect fitting.

## New Kid Gloves.

Every lady wants a pair of new Kid Gloves in the spring, and we have some rare values. We are selling a genuine 90c Kid Glove for 69c, 120 undressed Kid, black and colored, with 4 pretty pearl buttons to match, 89 cents. Also all the newest shades in red, ox blood, velvet and green, in 2 button Glove for \$1.10.

### W. A. WEEKS & CO., WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Our Spring Stock for jobbers is now about complete. Come or send in your orders for your spring wants. Millinery, Flowers, Dress Goods, Gingham, Prints, Cottons, etc.

### W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail.

## Final Notice.

### BEER BROS. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

That all Accounts must positively be paid or satisfactorily arranged

### Before the August Court.

We have sold our business to Sentner, McLeod & Co., and circumstances lead us to require an immediate settlement in all cases, otherwise proceedings in court will immediately follow.

### BEER BROS.

July 20, 1898—21

### THE TEA OF '98

AT SOURIS, In Aid of St Mary's Church,

Will be held on the beautiful grounds near the Convent, on Thursday, the 21st day of July

The usual amusements and sports will be provided by the Committee. Free Band will be in attendance to enliven the occasion. Special Train will carry passengers at the following rates:

Charlottetown to York, included	\$ 85
Souris to St. Andrews	75
Douglas to Marie	60
Midgill to Ashton	45
Salking to Bear River	35
New Zealand	25
Harmory	15
Franklin to St. Thomas	10
48 Road to Georgetown	85
Summerside, Winslow and Intermediate Stations to Souris, single first class fare.	
Time for Special Train to Souris.	
Standard.	
Leave Charlottetown	7 15
" " " " " "	7 30
" " " " " "	7 45
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" " " " " "	8 30
" " " " " "	8 45
" " " " " "	9 00
" " " " " "	9 15
" " " " " "	9 30
Arrive at Souris	10 15
Admission to the grounds and Tea	25 cents.
MICHAEL McORMACK, Secretary.	
Souris, July 6, 1898—21	

## THIS WAY FOR Clothing!

We have opened another lot NEW CLOTHING.

### READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

From one of the best manufacturers in Canada. Our prices will be found the lowest yet reached for Good Clothing We start

Men's Suits at \$3.25, Boys' Suits from 75 cents, Men's Good Tweed Pants for 75c., Boys' Pants for 50c.

No one can afford to pass our store when comfort and economy is sought for. Will you come?

### J. B. McDONALD & CO'S.

For Best Bargains in Clothing.

## PAINTED FLOORS

Make housekeeping easy. A dusty Carpet keeps the whole house dusty. The Floor Paint we sell dries in eight hours.

## Alabastine

The new Wall Coating never fades, will not rub off. 16 different shades and White Kalsomine, Enamel, Paint Brushes and everything in the paint line.

### DODD & ROGERS.

## A Car Load A Fine Lot.

### Mattresses

We have just received a car load of OUBAN WIRE MATTRESSES. By buying this large quantity, and because of a saving in the freight, we are able to cut the price on this lot. The price is now only \$4.00 each—this is the highest grade mattress on the market.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. THE HOME MAKERS.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the death of the Senior partner of the firm of Finlayson & McKinnon it becomes necessary to give notice that all overdue accounts must be paid without delay.

The business will be continued

## At the Old Stand

as usual, where the largest stock ever carried in all lines can be seen.

### FINLAYSON and MACKINNON,

TERLIZZIOR'S CORNER.

July 6, 1898.



Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural. If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

NOT WORTHY.

BY FRANK EARLE HEWING. I sit here 'neath the maple's shade and sigh. That it was my happy lot to be With Christ beside the Sea of Galilee, And give my breast where His dear head might lie.

They did not love the Christ that loitered by To hang upon his words; and strain'd to see His curls, they were not worthy such as He. They did not love the Christ as much as I.

Yet here I rest while others heed the call And bear His message through the gloomy night, And hant the by-ways where sad sinners lie.

To soothe and to rescue those who fall. I am not worthy, Lord, to grace Thy feet. This deep in my heart lest I forget.

Ave Maria.

There is one little maxim That now I will name, Which may bring what is better Than riches of fame. All those who will heed it, Good appetite find, Strong energy, rosy cheeks, And vigor of mind, It will banish dyspepsia, Rheumatism and gout, That Tired Feeling conquer, Drive neuralgia out, And here is the maxim— It's wisdom is sure— Take Hood's Sarsaparil, And keep your blood pure.

The Trains Ran on Time.

BY WILLIAM RYAN DUKE.

(Ave Maria.)

(Continued from last week.) Boats, in purple robes, sat at an island ebony secretary:

Pay to the Order of L. Blackmail One thousand dollars.

N. S. E. & W. R. R. (Per Bonds) Pay to the Order of George Ferret One hundred dollars.

(See freight commission.) N. S. E. & W. R. R. (Per Bonds) That ought to be enough for that Blackmail to quiet those other fellows with."

Downstairs, Jerry informed Ferret that the answer would be ready in a few minutes.

"It is a cold night, sir. Might I offer you a little brandy?" As Jerry said this he touched a spring in a large, square coat-rack. A panel rolled away and revealed a recess garnished with a tiny decanter and tiny glasses.

"If you please." Jerry placed a glass apart, and beside it the decanter. Ferret rose. The performance over, another mysterious touch to the invisible spring brought the panel silently to its place.

"I will go for the answer, sir." Boats was again in bed. He handed Jerry the two envelopes. Half a minute later Jerry gave them to Ferret.

"Will you light a cigar, sir?" Back went another panel, and there were the black cigars in a crystal box.

"Take another with you, sir, if you have far to go." "Good morning!" "Good morning!"

Ferret retraced the route he had taken upon leaving the cab. "Back to where we started. Drive fast." And away they went over the granite.

The driver received his fare and a pour-boire, and in a few minutes Ferret stood at the desk of the chief. Blackmail received his letter without a word of comment. Ferret retired to a desk at the end of the room, there to take a glance at the contents of his own envelope and to await further orders. He had already discerned the import of his disclosure when Jerry handed it to him at No. 4 Plate Place; but he had restrained his curiosity during the cold ride through the city. Blackmail, anticipating the successful issue of Ferret's embassy, had, within in the hour, prepared identical letters for Shilling and Lyebell. In the letters he had written:

"Most reliable information has been obtained. The accident was occasioned by the sudden fall in the temperature—a thing that can not be guarded against. Owing to the molecular modification induced by contraction, a rail broke under the enormous weight of the engine. The incomparable vestibule system introduced by the energetic President Bonds saved all the passengers from accident. The N. S. E. & W. will provide, with its usual prompt-

ness and generosity, for the families. The trains will run on time." Ferret had hardly seen what was in his envelope when he was summoned by Blackmail.

"Take these to Shilling and Lyebell. See them personally and at once.—Shilling first. Give them the same as do other details. I shall not wait you until four o'clock in the afternoon."

The letters were delivered. Presses were going at half-past two. The "correct" account of the terrible accident appeared very early that morning in the Lyre and the Prevaricator, and its correctness was vouched for by the Evening Holo-cast. The evening Truth, zealous for the "real" truth tried hard with black headlines to arouse a sentiment of indignation. But nobody minded the piping of the poor little Truth.

The checks were cashed. Blackmail and Ferret were busy on other cases. In twenty-four hours the wreck on the N. S. E. & W. was forgotten: the public wanted something new. The train ran on time.

Appalling Marine Disaster.

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

(Held over from last week.)

On Wednesday morning of last week, the Alton line steamer Grecian, towed into Halifax the British iron sailing ship Cromartyshire in a disabled condition, the result of a collision with the French steamer La Bourgoyne in a fog on the Banks, about sixty miles south of Sable Island. The disaster occurred about five o'clock on Monday morning the 4th. Sable Island is nearly a hundred miles off the port of Halifax. La Bourgoyne was a French liner and had about 725 tons on board, and of these only 165 were saved; so that over 500 passengers and crew met their death in consequence of the collision. The Bourgoyne had left New York, bound for Havre, on the previous Saturday, while the Cromartyshire was on her way over from Glasgow, with a crew of 21 men. Although the trans-Atlantic steamers all have a definite course, the Bourgoyne was to all accounts forty miles or more to the north of the steamer lane. She for, as is usual at this time of the year, was very dense, and the big iron ship was sailing along with reduced canvas and blowing her fog-horn. Suddenly out of the fog rushed a great steamer, and in a moment there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunging into the port side of the steamer just under the bridge. The shock was a terrific one and tore a tremendous hole in the steamer, while the entire bow of the ship was demolished. The steamer plunged on into the fog again, her whistle crying for help and her rockets signaling her dire distress. The Cromartyshire was rounded to, and her master, Captain Henderson, was directed in finding that she was in no danger of sinking. Off to the eastward could be heard the hoarse call of the steamer, and as the fog began to lift, all the boats on the ship were launched. Half an hour after the collision occurred, the misty curtain went up, giving a clear view for miles, and then it was that those on the Cromartyshire saw the fearful struggle for life. On board the Bourgoyne, the collision had come so suddenly and at such a time in the morning that few besides her crew were on deck, but the shock roused nearly every one, and within a few minutes the decks were crowded with struggling, terrified passengers. At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline. A few of the boats were swung off and some of the passengers allowed to get into them. But as the steamer began to list and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew, and what was probably a panic ensued. Passengers and crew fought for the boats and life rafts, and a fight to death in itself, while death in the waters stared everyone in the face. The stronger battered down the weak, the women and children being pushed far away from any hope of rescue. Flots, oars and even knives were used by some of the demons to keep their places. The officers seemed to have been powerless before their own men and only four were saved. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down. As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the waters smothered everyone. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down. As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the waters smothered everyone.

The Siege of Santiago.

(Held over from last week.)

The loss of the Americans before Santiago is said to be larger proportionally to the forces engaged than that of the Germans or French in any battle of the Franco-German war; and if Richard Harding Davis is to be believed, the situation here is far more appalling. Writing from the front he says: "The troops should never have been sent without the entire force of artillery at Tampa, and until it arrives they can neither advance nor retreat. They can only lie on their faces or be shot at if they rise. They have been in the utmost cruel heat and with frequent showers for three days. They are unable to move about. They are under a ceaseless fire. Even the strongest and the bravest cannot stand up to a strain of iron can stand such a state of affairs much longer. It is not a question of weeks, but hours. This may sound hysterical, yet it is written with the most serious and earnest intention.

CHARGES AGAINST SHIPPERS.

We are in the face of possible disaster. Nothing has been done by these expeditions beyond proving the heroic courage of the men and the bravery of the soldiers. The expedition was prepared in ignorance and conducted in a series of blunders. Its commanding general has not, even yet, been within two miles of the scene of operations. Overhead the fire was incessant. Ten men at a time were under interrupted fire from sharpshooters. That officer rode to a hill two miles from San Juan the day before the battle. He was overcome by heat and was lying on his back the greater part of the day. General Wheeler, who refused to remain in his bed from fever, is here beside me asleep on a couch with bullets passing over his head. There are General Sumner, Kent, Lawton, and Chadwick, and Colonel Wood. Never before have so many commanding officers lived so constantly on the firing line, yet the man who is supposed to direct the entire expedition, is in a tent at the rear. If he is ill he should be relieved; if the presence of some man with absolute authority is necessary at the front, I am quoting what brigade commanders demand. The commanding general's orders are disobeyed without a moment's hesitation. I have heard them countermanded in my presence by colonels. This is written with the sole purpose that the entire press of the country will force instant action at Washington to relieve the straitened situation. Here is what is needed: "First—Artillery, but as that cannot arrive soon the navy must be urged until it acts. General Pando, with six thousand men is at Santiago. Admiral Sampson could do much by landing stores, guns and quick firing guns and blue jacks, and coming to the relief of the men along the hills. He can bombard the city or lose a few torpedo boats and come a moment's distance. I have asked that the army should come here. Well, it is here, holding its own on the hills which it captured with such loss. The army needs artillery. It needs someone in command who is well strong and able to stand the hardships of a campaign. It needs reinforcements, and it needs mules for transportation, and it needs all these now."

(Signed) "RICHARD HARDING DAVIS."

steamship to find herself one of many frantic and half-dressed people who congregated about the boats. She was the captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch the boats. There was little response to the order of the officers. They seemed too paralyzed to act. Matters were quiet and there was no panic at first. Golden moments were slipping away, and the decks were becoming more and more packed with frightened people, emerging from the cabins and companionways. The steamer was listing and settling and people lost their reason and really went mad. Mrs. Lacasse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly that she slid down the declivity of the deck and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction, to put on a bath before leaving her stateroom, and shortly after being thrown into the sea was grasped by the arm and drawn upon a life raft. Her savior was her husband. A moment later the ill-lasted steamer disappeared, and whirlpool sucked the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the edge of the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed round and round faster and faster and the unfortunate disappeared in twos and threes, with despairing cries. Mrs. Lacasse was on the edge of the main-deck, but something striking her threw her outside the dangerous whirlpool, and the next she knew she was on the Alton line steamer Grecian, towed into Halifax the British iron sailing ship Cromartyshire in a disabled condition, the result of a collision with the French steamer La Bourgoyne in a fog on the Banks, about sixty miles south of Sable Island. The disaster occurred about five o'clock on Monday morning the 4th. Sable Island is nearly a hundred miles off the port of Halifax. La Bourgoyne was a French liner and had about 725 tons on board, and of these only 165 were saved; so that over 500 passengers and crew met their death in consequence of the collision. The Bourgoyne had left New York, bound for Havre, on the previous Saturday, while the Cromartyshire was on her way over from Glasgow, with a crew of 21 men. Although the trans-Atlantic steamers all have a definite course, the Bourgoyne was to all accounts forty miles or more to the north of the steamer lane. She for, as is usual at this time of the year, was very dense, and the big iron ship was sailing along with reduced canvas and blowing her fog-horn. Suddenly out of the fog rushed a great steamer, and in a moment there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunging into the port side of the steamer just under the bridge. The shock was a terrific one and tore a tremendous hole in the steamer, while the entire bow of the ship was demolished. The steamer plunged on into the fog again, her whistle crying for help and her rockets signaling her dire distress. The Cromartyshire was rounded to, and her master, Captain Henderson, was directed in finding that she was in no danger of sinking. Off to the eastward could be heard the hoarse call of the steamer, and as the fog began to lift, all the boats on the ship were launched. Half an hour after the collision occurred, the misty curtain went up, giving a clear view for miles, and then it was that those on the Cromartyshire saw the fearful struggle for life. On board the Bourgoyne, the collision had come so suddenly and at such a time in the morning that few besides her crew were on deck, but the shock roused nearly every one, and within a few minutes the decks were crowded with struggling, terrified passengers. At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline. A few of the boats were swung off and some of the passengers allowed to get into them. But as the steamer began to list and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew, and what was probably a panic ensued. Passengers and crew fought for the boats and life rafts, and a fight to death in itself, while death in the waters stared everyone in the face. The stronger battered down the weak, the women and children being pushed far away from any hope of rescue. Flots, oars and even knives were used by some of the demons to keep their places. The officers seemed to have been powerless before their own men and only four were saved. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down. As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the waters smothered everyone.

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