

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

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Calendar for August, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 6h, 7h, 35m. a. m.
First Quarter, 14h, 7h, 42m. a. m.
Full Moon, 21st, 6h, 35m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 27th, 7h, 45m. p. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Tuesday	5:59	7:22	0:13	6:51	7:40	1:50
2 Wednesday	5:51	7:20	1:04	7:40	7:29	1:43
3 Thursday	5:43	7:19	1:55	8:29	7:17	1:36
4 Friday	5:35	7:18	2:46	9:17	7:06	1:29
5 Saturday	5:27	7:17	3:37	10:06	6:55	1:22
6 Sunday	5:19	7:16	4:28	10:55	6:44	1:15
7 Monday	5:11	7:15	5:19	11:44	6:33	1:08
8 Tuesday	5:03	7:14	6:10	12:33	6:22	1:01
9 Wednesday	4:55	7:13	7:01	13:22	6:11	0:54
10 Thursday	4:47	7:12	7:52	14:11	6:00	0:47
11 Friday	4:39	7:11	8:43	15:00	5:49	0:40
12 Saturday	4:31	7:10	9:34	15:49	5:38	0:33
13 Sunday	4:23	7:09	10:25	16:38	5:27	0:26
14 Monday	4:15	7:08	11:16	17:27	5:16	0:19
15 Tuesday	4:07	7:07	12:07	18:16	5:05	0:12
16 Wednesday	3:59	7:06	12:58	19:05	4:54	0:05
17 Thursday	3:51	7:05	13:49	19:54	4:43	0:00
18 Friday	3:43	7:04	14:40	20:43	4:32	0:00
19 Saturday	3:35	7:03	15:31	21:32	4:21	0:00
20 Sunday	3:27	7:02	16:22	22:21	4:10	0:00
21 Monday	3:19	7:01	17:13	23:10	4:00	0:00
22 Tuesday	3:11	7:00	18:04	23:59	3:49	0:00
23 Wednesday	3:03	6:59	18:55	24:48	3:38	0:00
24 Thursday	2:55	6:58	19:46	25:37	3:27	0:00
25 Friday	2:47	6:57	20:37	26:26	3:16	0:00
26 Saturday	2:39	6:56	21:28	27:15	3:05	0:00
27 Sunday	2:31	6:55	22:19	28:04	2:54	0:00
28 Monday	2:23	6:54	23:10	28:53	2:43	0:00
29 Tuesday	2:15	6:53	24:01	29:42	2:32	0:00
30 Wednesday	2:07	6:52	24:52	30:31	2:21	0:00
31 Thursday	2:00	6:51	25:43	31:20	2:10	0:00



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AN AMERICAN PRIEST TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MALIGNED PHILIPPINE CLERGY.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

Late last year Rev Joseph R. McQuaide, a priest of San Francisco, went to Manila, in response to an appeal of Father McKinnon, the well known chaplain of the First California Volunteers, also of San Francisco, who wrote to that city that he stood sorely in need of a priest to assist him. After a thorough study of Philippine affairs, for making which he enjoyed exceptional facilities, Father McQuaide has prepared a lengthy paper dealing with the religious conditions out there, and from his paper, which the enterprising Catholic Truth Society of San Francisco has just published, we make the following extracts. Referring to Spain's first colonization of the islands, Father McQuaide says:—

"To all air-minded and religiously interested readers of history, the most glorious feature of Spain's career in her colonies—and the memory of it will remain long after her political mistakes are forgotten—is the fact that in all her efforts of discovery and colonization she has always been actuated by a civilizing and Christianizing spirit. Hence it is that the entrance of the Spanish padre into the newly-discovered fields was in every instance coincidental with the landing of the Spanish mariner. The history of Spanish discoveries clearly established this fact beyond the slightest doubt; and there are memorials even here in Manila, as elsewhere, in Oaha and elsewhere, which attest it most graphically. For instance, the most prominent statutory group that arrests the attention of the visitor to the Philippine capital is one which represents the Spanish mariner with compass in hand, side by side with the padre having the book of Gospels open before him. Also, one of the largest and most striking paintings here decorates the main corridor of the late Governor-General's palace, and represents the Spanish padre in the midst of a group of soldiers engaged in fighting the early savages from a sort of jungle retreat. That Spain has given her language and religion to the greater part of the peoples discovered by her is a fact unexampled, I think, in the world's history of discoveries, and one too often lost sight of. At the time of their discovery by Spain, the Philippine group of islands contained a population of about three hundred thousand. Today these islands hold some nine or ten millions of people, the vast majority of them civilized and fairly educated. The Church has always exercised a great moral influence over the people; indeed, so orderly and peaceable had been the natives up to some twenty-odd years ago that a mere handful of soldiers was sufficient to represent the power of Spain in the entire Philippine group. Since then, political blunders, coupled with the enforcement of harsh measures by Spain and by Spanish subjects in the ordinary intercourse with the native Filipinos, opened the way to conspiracies, insurrection at first, and afterwards large and portentous, the indirect results of which we all know."

Here are the orders, male and female, represented in the Philippines, as Father McQuaide finds them there:—

"The religious orders of the Church represented here are the Augustinians, Recollects, Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Benedictines, Vincentians, Society of Jesus, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Dominico, and the Sisters of the Assumption of Mary. They all have their principal houses or centers in the old city of Manila. Some of them, besides engaging in mission work and establishing parishes on the islands, devote a great part of their energies to educational work. The Dominicans, for example, conduct the Royal and Pontifical University of St. Thomas at Manila, together with several minor colleges. The Jesuits direct the college of St. Ignatius, as well as the Manila Observatory. The latter institution is famous in the eastern world for the accuracy of its scientists in deciphering the approach of the dreaded typhoon. The shipping people about here and Hong-Kong are ever ready to act when during the typhoon season warnings are given from the Observatory. The Sisters of Charity, a world over, bear out their reputation of angels of the greatest virtues by their ministrations to the orphan, the sick, the poor and the insane in their several large and well-conducted establishments here, notably the Hospital de San Jose, as well as the technical schools, wherein are taught the most necessary and even the finest branches of needlework. The Sisters of the

Assumption, the favorite order of the Queen Regent of Spain, are the disciples of a very high-class education; hence, their convent on the outskirts of Manila was frequented, prior to the war, by the daughters of the comfortable and well-to-do Spaniards and other Europeans. At the present time their convent building is used as a convalescent hospital for sick American soldiers. The United States government is paying rent for the use of the house, as it will pay, if it has not paid already, a rental to the several religious orders for the occupancy of their convents and churches by the Spanish soldiers who became our charges at the evacuation of Manila."

And here is an emphatic denial of the calumnious accusations of greed and rapacity made against the Philippine priests in the matter of demanding exorbitant fees for their services.

"What," inquires Father McQuaide, "about the offerings at baptism, marriage and funeral functions? I had an experience over on the island of Negros, whether I went on an expedition with a California battalion, and the rehearsal of it, whilst answering most fully the question above, may be a bit interesting in so far as it deals with life among the Negritos. We were in the town of Jomanylan for a short stay towards the close of last March. The town was bereft of its padre, who was taken prisoner the preceding November. When it was whispered among the simple inhabitants that an American padre was in their midst, curiosity and doubt as to whether the American was really like their own padre-filled their minds, and his every action was noticed and commented upon. Finally, the president of the town called upon the American and asked if he would be willing to baptize all the children born in their community and unbaptized since the departure of the old padre. That night the town-crier with a drum, and accompanied by a fellow native with a lantern, went to the four corners of the town and announced the presence of the American padre and his desire to baptize all the children. Well, in that week there were many baptisms, one marriage and one funeral, at each of which offerings were made. And these were the offerings prevailing—for there is a fixed standard; ten cents in American coin for baptism, twenty for a funeral and fifty for a marriage, except where, in the last instance, extra ceremony or music would be desired. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that for the sake of the poor in the burial of their dead, coffins were kept in every parish house and most freely given to those in need."

On the subject of native clergy Father McQuaide says that although there are no Filipinos in the various religious orders in the Philippines, there are many such in the diocesan clergy, serving in parishes on the outskirts of Manila and in the interior. "Religion," he continues, "has ever been a tremendous factor in Philippine life. Its control over the people has been recognized by Aguinaldo and his advisers, hence their efforts to make the war with the Spaniards take on a religious aspect. To consolidate and hold the people they told them that their efforts were pointed to a native hierarchy as well as a Philippine nation. The time had come, declared they, when in the birth of Tagalog freedom there must be a Tagalog church. They pointed out to the people that their padres, so long held down, were able and ready to take the spiritual as they, their hoped-for leaders, would take the political reins of government. This declaration is made in very plain words in the last article of the manifesto issued not long ago by the Filipino Congress which assembled at Malolos. It says that 'no friar will hold any parish, cathedral, episcopate or diocesan preferment, and that all such preferments will be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy.' What about the native clergy? What were they doing in the meantime? Going about their work, altogether oblivious of the fact, apparently, that they were made very interested parties in the demands in the Filipino Junta. They are working on in their usual quiet way, saying nothing of their position and expressing naught of their views. Those of them whom I have met have impressed me as being agreeable and sensible men, and very devoted to their people. Their churches are kept in splendid repair, even in these troublous times, whilst in the order and punctuality observed about the societies, especially in the handling of the vestments and preparing the same for daily services, the native sacerdotians have their superiors nowhere in the world."

Father McQuaide wastes no words in defending the Philippine priests from the accusations of immorality

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brought against them by proachers of the Hykes stamp. He simply pronounces them vile falsehoods, and declares that "the morality of the Filipinos stand out as a glorious thing in the Orient, and testifies amply indeed for the padre; and the magnificent churches in every corner, veritable bal-arks of civilization that has come to the Philippines, are silent but eloquent witnesses of the work of the Catholic faith."

Of the Philippine schools and Philippine charities, Father McKinnon's assistant writes:—

"The education of children in the Philippines is as far advanced as the existing conditions of life would warrant. The preliminary schooling is on a base of public instruction. Prior to the war there was a Board of Education with a superintendent, the latter having full power to engage or dismiss teachers. The schools were designated Municipal School No. 1, 2, and so on, and were separated for the sexes. The children were taught all the branches of preparatory schooling, and it appears special stress was laid upon reading and penmanship. The Filipinos, be it known, are excellent with the pen. Further than this, the ambitious scholar was sent afterwards to some one of the numerous schools or colleges for higher education in Old Manila. The school teachers included a few Spaniards, many mestizos (half breeds), and likewise many Filipinos. Men or women taught according to the sex of the pupils. They were the graduates of the normal schools conducted by the religious orders, and were well equipped for teaching all the branches of grammar school education. The salaries allowed the teachers were, and are now, (for the schools at present conducted by the United States authorities are pretty much on the old line), twelve pesos per month for a first-class teacher, and ten and six respectively for second and third class."

"The Spaniards are regarded, at least by the Anglo-Saxons, and very much out of it, so far as human progress goes; but the Church in the Philippines, though Spanish in all her lineaments, has organized charities on the most practical and the most up-to-date methods. For instance, one of the best known institutions in Manila is what is popularly called the Archbishop's Bank. The good man does not own any of it, but is its presiding and guiding spirit. It is not exactly a bank, but a great, big pawnshop, and a mighty good one. It was designed to help the poor and all those who might find themselves temporarily in financial embarrassments. The Church, founded the institution and controls it even to this day. It is a place where one may borrow money on anything of value, whether furniture, jewelry or wearing apparel. It was intended by its founders principally to offset usury. There are no small pawnbrokers in the Philippines—there is no field for them, because at this bank money may be borrowed at the yearly rate of one per cent, interest. One may present a watch, for instance, and the value of it, as appraised at the bank, will be given him. He is given as much for it as he could possibly receive at any sale. At the end of six months or a year he may redeem or rebuy his article at the same price, paying simply for the use of the money in the meantime the extraordinary low rate of interest above quoted."

Error Wounded.

Truth may be likened to hydraulic power. The more you compress it, and squeeze it down, and bottle it up, the more surely do you provide for its assertion over your puny methods to stifle and nullify its effects.

At last we are getting some glimpses of the truth about the situation in the Philippines. The Washington Cabinet is uneasy.

"I will put a girde about the earth in twenty minutes," says "Ariel," in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." This is held by some to mean that Shakespeare anticipated the telegraph. To reverse the process which science has established to verify the prognostication seems to have been the deliberate purpose of the Cabinet, so as to keep the people—the sovereign people—of the United States in profound ignorance regarding the justification, the progress and the results of the wretched campaign into which we have been launched by the combined

forces of greed and imbecility. It seems to be a fact that there is no possible means of getting any relief from intolerable conditions in the great affairs of this nation save by means of the device known as the "round robin." It was this resort alone which prevented a disastrous collapse in the campaign in Cuba. The same makeshift has had to be embraced in order to let the American public know what is going on in the far-off Philippines, while the wings of the official censors both at Manila and Washington were lulling us into a dream of false security. All the newspaper correspondents there have signed a document availing the methods of General Otis. They complain that they have been forced to acquiesce in misrepresentation of the truth by means of the use of the blue pencil. They were made to lie, apparently, by suppression; the general-in-chief took charge of the other method by drawing rosette pictures of the situation based upon the mutilated, amputated and abortive presentation of the case as it appeared from the press despatches.

This "round robin" is a unique thing in press history. It proves, first of all, that the race of old-time war correspondents is no more. No Russell, or McGahan, or O'Donovan would have submitted to the blue pencil of an Otis or a Corbin in the presentation of the results of a campaign or the conditions of a people who were being massacred in the name of liberty. It proves likewise that there is a point at which even the conscience of witnesses of less moral calibre must yield to the strain of self-protection. Beyond this point the incapables in the field in the Philippines and the desperate gamesters at Washington cannot get them to go. Even the worm will at last turn.

We say that the protest of these pressmen at Manila is as much a condemnation of the newspapers in whose employ they are as of the whole and renegade Government to which they are addressed. The "Sun" and the "Herald" of New York have been the foremost in luring the Government on, in the interests of the capitalists who stand behind the general American press, to a career as fatal to any popular Administration as the fabled Slope of Avernus.

It is something by way of consolation to know that at the eleventh hour, when ruin stares everybody in the face, these pressmen are able to rouse themselves from the spells of official hypnotism and give a note of warning. All is not lost that is in danger.

We bow languidly, by implication, that there is no truth in the statements of General Otis, that the Filipinos can be easily subdued, we learn that they are a unit, so to speak, against American aggression; that they can do and dare like men, that they are an enemy not to be despised, and that the American army serving against them is utterly sick of the disgusting business.

The "round robin" will help to clear the situation. It will bring sharply to the front the issue which President McKinley, Mr Hanna and the persons who have brought on this trouble have sharply raised—who are masters in the American nation, the people or the men who hold the commercial money-bags?

Truth has been for a long time "crushed to earth," as Bryant moralizes, but now we are to behold what shifts "error wounded" has at her disposal. "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," was the Biblical motto which the builders of the Court of Honor in this city wrote above the cornice, when the end of the war left the Spanish colonies at our disposal. We knew what was meant by the calumny concealed under a Scriptural visor. Now we know what in the official mind is understood by the word "truth." In this sense the letting in of the light may help to preserve American freedom and bring liberty to the struggling peoples menaced by the new spirit of American despotism.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899

OTTAWA advises inform us that the so-called Senate reform resolutions, introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are to be abandoned for the present session. It is quite possible that Sir Wilfrid has discovered that the conduct of the Senate in rejecting the obnoxious Government measures set forth has proved itself to be in much closer touch with the public opinion of the country than the majority in the House of Commons. Even a numerically strong Grit Government can learn useful lessons by experience.

WHAT is the reason a judge has not been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Queen's County Court bench? Is it because the local Government are afraid to allow the Attorney-General to be appointed for fear of losing his seat in the Legislature in the event of an election? It looks like that. We observe that when Mr. Martin called attention to the matter in the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Wilfrid said he had no knowledge of the matter, but would consult Sir Louis Davies. How extremely innocent did none of the numerous letters of the different applicants reach the Premier? Whatever the cause of the delay, it is too bad that litigants have to suffer on account of the political exigencies of our Provincial Government.

Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, died at his home in Toronto on Monday last. He had been ill for a few weeks and went home a fortnight ago and underwent an operation, from the effects of which his physicians thought he was in a fair way of recovery; but his strength failed him and he sank rapidly. He was 58 years of age, was a lawyer by profession and also a literary man and a poet. He was first elected to Parliament in 1875, but subsequently defeated at the following general election. Since 1884 he had continuously held a seat in the House of Commons. This is the first time in the history of the Dominion that a Speaker died during the session, or during his term of office. He is the sixteenth member of Parliament that has died since the general election in 1896.

DURING the present session of the Dominion Parliament the Conservative representatives in the House of Commons from this Province Mr. Martin of East Queens, and Mr. McDonald of Kings, have done excellent service and have lost no opportunity to advocate the rights of their constituents and of the Province in general. On the question of voting several thousand dollars to straighten the curves of the P. E. Island Railway, both these gentlemen pointed out the injustice done the travelling public on our Island Road, in being obliged to pay such high fares. They brought to the notice of the minister of Railways the fact that in consequence of the curves in our railroad, fully a third was added to the mileage more than there would be if the line were straight. Taking this into account, and bearing in mind at the same time that our Island road cost so much less per mile for construction than the Intercolonial, the rates paid passengers were exorbitantly high. They urged upon the minister the importance of reducing the rates. The minister confessed that their arguments had much weight and should receive his careful consideration. On the gerrymander bill, also, our Conservative Representatives fought valiantly for the rights of the electors and pointed out the infamous character of the measure. Owing to the crowded condition of our columns of late, we have not yet been able to publish the debates on these matters.

On July 26th, while the House of Commons, in committee of supply, was considering the expenditure for immigration, the following colloquy took place between Mr. McDougall, member for Cape Breton County, and the Minister of the Interior:

MR. MCDUGALL. Is Mr. Benjamin Davies, the agent at St. Paul, a brother of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. He is.

MR. MCDUGALL. I suppose the fact that he is a brother of Sir Louis Davies accounts for his increased expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. It, no doubt, accounts for the smallness of his expenses, as compared with the others.

MR. MCDUGALL. His expenses, including salary, amounts to \$5,891.63, and he is the highest of the twenty agents in the United States. Mr. McInnis comes next with \$5,500, and all the rest run from \$1,000 to \$3,000. I see the hon. member for Russell (Mr. Edwards) in his seat, and I understand that it is hoped that it will be promoted to a knighthood position. Before he receives the honor of knighthood, he would do well to inform the House whether or not he has any brothers or sisters that he will have to appoint to positions at the expense of the country after he is knighted. From this it will readily be seen that it is a fine thing to be a near relative of a cabinet minister, particularly a Sir Knight. It matters nothing whether or not Mr. Davies performs any services as immigration agent in the city of St. Paul; he is a brother of Sir Louis, and that is sufficient to entitle him to a \$1 salary and large fees.

The Government Tottering.

As already announced the contest in the first district of Prince County, on the 25th. ult., resulted in the election of Mr. Pineau, the opposition candidate, by a majority of 31 votes. The returns from the different polling places at last week's election, as well as at the election of 1898 are as follows:

Table with columns for Polling Place, 1899, 1898, and Votes. Rows include Nail Pond, Palmer Road, Tignish, Greenmount, Dock Road, Bloomfield, Alberton, Mininighash, and Fortune Cove.

Total 904 935 1063 823 Majority for Pineau 31. Majority for Gallant last year, 240.

From these figures our readers will see that the Government's majority of a year ago is wiped out and an adverse majority of thirty one is recorded against them. The defeat of the Grit candidate in this case is a cold crack to the Government and an evident foreboding of future disaster at the polls. The Government recently lost the force of this reverse, which has evidently wholly demoralized their plans. No matter how much the Government organs may attempt to explain away the seriousness of this defeat it must stand as an emphatic disapproval of the Government policy. The vote polled did not differ very much from that polled last year when Gallant was elected with a large majority. The Government candidate had every advantage. He had on his side the influence and prestige of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. He had the active co-operation of the Premier and most of the members of the Provincial Executive, and other members of the Legislature, as well as the Senator for Prince County and the member of the House of Commons from the Riding, both of whom asserted their posts of duty at Ottawa and came down to assist in the campaign. In addition to all this, we are told, that recourse was had to the most glaringly unjust tactics by the election officers for the purpose of depriving Conservatives of their votes. But in the face of all this the opposition candidate was triumphantly elected. Yeoman service was done in behalf of the opposition by Mr. Hackett and Mr. Birch, the sitting member for the district. These gentlemen met the Government speakers on the public platform and on the subject of the tables turned. They exposed the sophistry of the Government supporters and turned the search light of inquiry upon the pernicious tricks and corrupt practices of the Grit party. The complete exposure by the opposition speakers of the Government tactics was not lost upon the electors, and on election day they went to the polls and turned down the Grit Candidate. Under all the circumstances, it is a most reasonable assumption that the election under review is a declaration of public opinion against the Parquharson Government. Nor is this election the only reminder the Government has received of an adverse public opinion. The first district of Queen's County, a year ago, was triumphantly won from the Government by William Campbell, Esq., and in the Bedouque district in February last, Mr. Reid the Government candidate won his election by only 90 of a majority, as against Mr. Bell's 245 at the general election in 1897. That is to say, Mr. McQuarrie reduced the Government majority in Bedouque district by 155 votes. It is pretty evident from these facts that the Government see the handwriting on the wall and are afraid of their lives to open another constituency. Premier Parquharson intimated in the House during last session, that three or four by-elections were to be held during this year, and boasted that the Government would carry them. Well, the first of them has been held, and it proved the Premier to be a false prophet. Let him now bring on the others and he will find they are likely to follow the good example given by the English district. A couple more victories such as that of the first district of Prince and the Government would be wiped out of existence. It is not at all surprising that public opinion has turned against the Government. The suspicion is that it had not long since turned against them. A Government with a record of debt, deficits and deception; a Government so reckless, so extravagant and so corrupt should long since have been driven from power. However, it is a satisfaction to find that the electors are awakening to a proper appreciation of the situation and that the day is not far distant when they will rise in their might and rid the Province of the present reckless, corrupt and inept administration.

A VANCOUVER B. C. despatch of the 29th ult. says: Fifteen Canadian fishermen captured by the American revenue cutter Blake last week with all the longshore had all their gear confiscated. Another serious feature of the situation is a fatal shooting at Point Roberts, Washington. Some American fishermen were drifting their nets inside the line of salmon trap pens when they were warned off by the slaughter pen guards. All went outside but one man named Crockett, who disputed the exclusive fishing right of the trap men and attempted to drift his net. He was fired on by the guards and killed.

The End Approaching.

FIVE MONTHS' SESSION DRAWING TO A CLOSE.—ANOTHER BIG HAUL OF SUBSIDIES.—WESTERN SCANDALS HOW THE GOVERNMENT HUGS THE MACHINE. (Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, July 29th.—It is expected that in one more week the session of 1899 will come to a close. The House is now sitting morning-afternoon and evening, and for the greater part of the time in Committee of Supply. The main estimates for the fiscal year which began this month have been voted. They amount to the enormous sum of \$46,286,550. The supplementary estimates yet to be voted before the session closes come to \$5,497,346. Added to this we have an enormous budget of railway and bridge subsidies. These were brought down by Mr. Blair on Thursday evening, hardly ten days before the time fixed for the close of a five months' session.

THE GREAT SUBSIDIZED.

The new railway subsidies number no less than thirty-two, and there are in addition 8 bridge subsidies. Besides the subsidies that have been voted a number of subsidies that have lapsed. A subsidy of \$6,400 per mile is given to one of 17.5 miles, while for 27.8 miles the vote is \$3,200 to 6,400 according to the cost of the roads. Re- votes are asked for 49 miles at \$200 per mile. For bridges, Parliament is asked to vote \$1,235,000 of which \$1,000,000 is a subsidy to a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, \$201,425 for other bridges in Quebec province and \$33,750 for a bridge in Nova Scotia. The total amount of the railway and bridge subsidies is no less than \$6,540,295.

SOME EXAMPLES.

The largest items on the list are those for the Rainy River and Port Francis Railway which is to receive \$6,400 per mile for 140 miles and \$3,200 to \$6,400 for 70 miles, or the 120,000 in all. Then comes the Quebec Bridge which is to have a million. In reference to this bridge vote it is recalled that Sir Charles Tupper recommended the Government to obtain an entrance for the Intercolonial to Montreal by crossing the River at Quebec and securing from the Quebec Pacific line returning rights to Montreal. The Government have provided a close connection with both cities and the whole North Shore of the St. Lawrence. To this it was objected that the Quebec Bridge would be an expensive affair and that the purchase of the Drummond Railway was cheaper. The result is that the Drummond deal has cost the country the equivalent of a direct payment of seven millions. And now the country has to pay for the Quebec bridge after all.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

Adding to railway subsidies the other amounts asked by government this session and including the two sets of supplementary estimates, we have a total of over sixty millions, or more than \$1,000,000 a week. Look at this long list of subsidies and half as many more restored to life and then ponder on the platform of the Liberal party. Here is the declaration: "The policy of borrowing railways by cash and land grants from the Dominion government has become a fruitful source of jobbery, speculation and corruption. Under its operation the facilities of a government have been enriched. . . . Vast sums have been voted without regard to public interest. . . . The policy of granting these subsidies has repeatedly been condemned in parliament by the Liberal party."

THE HURON ELECTION FRAUDS.

The West Huron enquiry is not progressing rapidly. Ministers and supporters of the government appear to be ingeniously struggling by the use of all the methods known to lawyers to delay and intercept the enquiry. It has been shown by the testimony of the deputy returning officer that in one poll sixteen ballots all marked for the government candidate were not only different from the other ballots in size, color and quality of paper, but were not of the same paper as the stubs from which they were supposed to have been torn. It is clear that they were not genuine ballots. To make the matter still more certain forty one men have been called in who voted for the Conservative candidate in a poll where only thirty votes were counted for him. It has been shown that in another poll the fragments of a ballot initially marked for the returning officer and properly marked for McLean, were found on the floor. The returning officer at this poll has been sent for, but the messenger who found the stubs found that this government officer had fled to the United States. It was shown that in still another poll forged ballots were used.

THE MACHINE AND ITS METHODS.

The operations of the gang of Election Manipulators in Huron is thus in part disclosed. Evidently the same gang method which was employed in Elgin has been. In this connection it is particularly convenient to refer to a discussion which took place on Wednesday evening on the Elgin machine and its engineer. It has not been forgotten that the United Nish whose election in Elgin was declared void, on his own objection, testified that Mr. W. T. B. Preston was engaged in this contest. The following extracts are taken from the admission of the Liberal Candidate in his own words as signed before a witness.

"A large number of persons were specially sent into the constituency, by me working on behalf of the Liberal party. And we believe that fraudulent and corrupt means were used by such persons to procure his (MacNish's) election. . . . That several of such persons illegally and without authority acted as deputy returning officers, and in at least three cases, acted in the names of reputable local men, having under assumed names been introduced to the returning officer by local agents of Mr. MacNish."

"That large numbers of persons were brought into the riding for the express purpose of personating legitimate voters, and did personate qualified voters."

The End Approaching.

That the declared number of votes for Mr. MacNish largely exceeded the number of bona fide votes cast for him. . . . That a large number of votes cast for Mr. MacNish (the Ontario servative candidate) were in some nefarious and corrupt manner man- ipulated and rendered doubtful."

THE REWARD OF THE MACHINIST.

This record of personation of officers and voters of ballot-box stuffing and ballot stealing is interesting from the fact that the same persons sent into the constituency were also sent into other constituencies where by-elections have been held. Collectively the gang is known as "the machine," and some of the Conservative members who have had to fight this machine in the past have stated in the House that Mr. W. T. B. Preston was its organizer and chief operator. They have declared that he came and went with the desperadoes whose operations are above described. The points of Wednesday's discussion were that Mr. Preston had been appointed to a \$3,000 office by the Dominion Government and has been sent across the Atlantic as inspector of immigration agencies. This appointment was made the day after the West Elgin election. The night before his appointment parliament was asked to subsidize the machine by the following telegram to the candidate who has since made the ghastly confession quoted above: "Toronto, Jan. 12, '99. . . . Donald McNish, St. Thomas, an arroy to the bottom of my heart that I cannot be with you to-night. To be supported by such a noble array of workers should make you the proudest man in Ontario. Shake hands with the boys for me, and hug the members of the much-abused threshing machine for 'aid lang syne.' Preston."

MR. PRESTON REMAINS.

When the House was asked to vote the salaries of the immigration staff a protest was made against the employment of this man. Mr. Bennett moved that the vote be reduced by the amount of his salary, and that in the opinion of the House he ought to be recalled. It was stated by Hon. Clarke Wallace that Preston was appointed because the Government wanted to get him out of the country during the election enquiry. The motion was voted down by a straight government majority, and Mr. Preston continues to draw his pay and his expenses as a reward for the service he has rendered to the party of purity. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding could not see that he had done anything wrong and declared that he would not be disturbed until he had been proved guilty by somebody. While they are themselves paying out of the public purse for commissioners to enquire whether the Government had made some such statement as this before the plebiscite vote was taken they would have saved the people much trouble. Every one knew Quebec was opposed to prohibition and if it had been understood that the opposition of Quebec would prevail over the majority of the other provinces, no one would have troubled his head about the affair. In the long debate the chief attack on the Government was based not so much on the refusal of prohibition as the deception and hypocrisy of the whole affair. When the debate was adjourned in the small hours of the morning it was not known whether the subject would come up again and be pressed to a vote. The Government has control of all the time at this stage of the session.

NOTES.

The Minister of Agriculture has come in for grange courage for cutting down the cold storage vote. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Oeler and other opposition members are strongly of the opinion that this service should be extended rather than reduced. The vote is one of those that are of direct benefit to farmers.

In the course of the preferential debate last week Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Government was in duty bound to secure a preference in the British markets at the earliest possible moment. Mr. McNeill took the premier's exact words and put them in the form of a resolution of the house. Though it was not a week since Sir Wilfrid had made this statement he refused to accept the motion. It was only intended for purposes of debate. The Government has decided with a view for this year the Senate Reform Resolution, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave notice a week or two ago. The Senators did not worry over the threatened session and their disregard appears to be justified.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

Senator Yeo and Mr. McEellan, M. P., have been busy. They were engaged in the interest of the Liberal party in a local bye-election in their province of Prince Edward Island, and have succeeded in giving to the Conservatives the seat of West Prince, which the Liberals were expected to carry a few months ago by 240 majority.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. D. McLaren, Cable Head was destroyed by fire on Monday forenoon last with all its contents. Insurance \$700. The yacht Shamrock left the Clyde for New York yesterday, Captain Archie Har- gath in command. Her crew consists of fifty men. ALL GOING.—See our ad. and read what bargains we are giving in special lines.—Must be cleared—see them before buying.—WEEKS & CO., The People's Store. It is reported that Baron de Rothchild will distribute 500,000 francs among the poor of Paris as an offering in memory of his wife, who died week before last. HARVEST GLOVES.—We have just received a case of Harvest Gloves. Just the thing for haying and harvesting. Prices right at WEEKS & CO., The People's Store. ALFRED KLECZKAWSKI, Esq., Consul-General of France in Canada, with residence at Montreal, who had been spending a few days in this city, left for home via Sydney, C. B. on Monday morning last. He was a guest at the Hotel E.-planade. OFFICIAL reports show that the condition of winter wheat is very good in nine departments of France, good in 67, fair in 8, and bad in one department. Spring wheat is very good in four departments, good in 30, and fair in 13. The work of clearing the site for the Whitney smelting works has commenced about the International pier North Sydney. The contractors are quarrying stones for the manufacture of concrete for the foundation. So extensive will the work be that it will take nearly two years before the manufacture of steel begins. EXPERIMENTS in the ether wave system of transmitting electricity were conducted at Newbury, England, on the 29th ult. A small powder magazine, located 400 yards from the sending point, was electrically exploded without the use of wires. The experiments demonstrated the feasibility of using the system for destroying mines, etc. in war. A TERRIBLE ball storm, lasting ten minutes occurred in and around Tignish on Thursday. The ball stones were as large as robin eggs. Half of the windows in houses and stores in the village were broken. Trees and barns were blown down and the crops where the stems struck were almost totally destroyed. Happily the extent of territory affected was small. QUITE a serious collision occurred at Amherst, N. S., last Thursday afternoon. Conductor Gordon's special of 29 cars coming from Springhill, was on the main line at the station taking water when it ran into by conductor Crockett's special, also from Springhill, with nine cars. The engine of Crockett's train was quite badly damaged, also four or five cars on Gordon's train. It is said the semaphore was not up. ARTHUR DOUGLASS, a young man employed in a wholesale grocery store, at Portland, Maine, received word the other day that he is about to come into possession of a fortune. This information came through a relative in Montreal. Douglass is a great grandson of Count de Gras, of France, who died leaving no will, and his estate has been a long time in litigation. Douglass has a brother in Halifax, who with the Montreal relative will share his good fortune. In this issue of the HERALD will be found the revised programme of the games for the Scottish Gathering, which takes place on Thursday the 10th inst. All lovers of athletics will admit that the programme is an excellent one and that a grand day's sport may be expected. British Scots will be present from all sections of the country standing shoulder to shoulder to witness the feats of agility and skill executed by the trained athletes drawn thither from far and near. On a day many a friendly hand will be spoken, and many a kindly word will be exchanged, and memories of "aid lang syne" will be renewed. With hammer throwing and bar- bell races, with running and vaulting; with "piobrach" and dancing, it will be a blithe and bonnie day indeed. Read the programme and the low railway fares and you surely will attend.

The sensation caused in Paris by the removal of General de Negrier from the chief of war increases as the importance of the step is more fully recognized. His distinguished career and great courage, combined with military skill, which was evidenced in the German, Algerian and Tonquin wars, signalled him for the highest positions in the army. He was the most likely successor of General Jamont as generalissimo of the forces. The general's decision now deprives him of the prospective command in war and reduces him to the position of an ordinary retired general. It is a tremendous blow to the army, but it was struck for the purpose of warning the military to shun politics, and was based on the view that his conduct amounted to organizing a military conspiracy against the Republic. Some of the English correspondents in Paris represent the situation created by the general's degradation as graver than any any moment since the Dreyfus agitation began. Level-headed people, who do not attempt to deny that the step was unwise, doubt its wisdom. They think it will be a supreme test.

CAMPERS

Should take with them a supply of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry. Those who intend going camping this summer should take with them Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry. Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure, creating foot-diseases, an attack of Colic, Cramps and Diarrhoea. Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry Ext. checks the diarrhoea and prevents serious consequences. Don't take any chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry in your pocket. But see that it's the genuine as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

FREE TRIP TO CHARLOTTETOWN!

Any person holding a Return Railway Ticket from 9th till 11th August, by purchasing \$10.00 worth of Goods from Jas. Paton & Co's will have price of their Railway Ticket Returned.

Take advantage of this offer, and at the same time attend the GREAT SCOTCH GATHERING.

JAS. PATON & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN.

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 Hot Weather GOODS.

Straw & Crash Hats

Natural Wool Underclothing. Men's Balbr. Underclothing, size 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 inches. Men's Summer Coats, in cloth, cord, lustre and flannels. Men's Light Coats and Pants made up in the very latest style. Men's Light Summer Vests in all the leading styles. Men's Cashmere and Cotton Hose in all the different qualities and sizes. Men's Outing Shirts from 25 cents up to \$2. Bathing Suits in all sizes and prices.

Six hundred Suits Balbr. Underclothing for 45 cents a Suit, worth 75 cents. This is the best snap of the season.

TRUNKS. We bought a large stock of Trunks at a great bargain. Do you want a trunk cheap.

PROWSE BROS The Wonderful Cheap Men.

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

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

TEN EVKE won the championship single scull at the National Regatta at Boston on Saturday.

A LANDSLIDE, resulting from a cloud-burst caused an accident on the Erie Railroad a few miles east of Hochswagon, N. Y. Twenty-six persons were more or less injured and two killed. They were Stephen Outwater, of Port Jervis, engineer, and Fred Sells, Port Jervis, fireman.

On Monday, July 24, 1899, Ernest Allison, infant son of A. Ernest and Clara Inger, aged two months and twenty days.

At East Royalty on the 28th inst., Mary Agnes, dearly beloved of James O'Neill, aged 24 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and an infant child to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace.—(Boston and Providence, R. I. papers please copy.)

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FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE.

ONE YEAR IN BUSINESS JULY, 1899

10,000 Dollars Worth TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH.

We told you when we started business we were going to sell cheap, and we thank our customers for the liberal patronage extended to us the past year. We intend to wind up our year's business with the biggest bargain sale ever given by us.

HALF PRICE.

All Jackets, all Capes, all Mantle Cloth, odd lines of Corsets, 1,000 yards Dress Goods, odd lines of Hats, Ladies' Ties, Dress Trimmings $\frac{1}{2}$ off, 1,000 yards Dress Goods, 600 yards lace, Chenille Curtains, 50 Sunshades, 50 Umbrellas, Lace Curtains, odd lines Flannellette.

We can save you \$ \$ on Table Linen and Napkins, When "MY STORE" say they give bargains they give snaps.

Velvets and Velvetines at a less price by 25 per cent. than you've been paying.

Corsets at less than factory prices. We have 1,000 pairs more Corsets than we want to keep in stock. Many lines to be sold at half price. Every Corset reduced. A good wearing corset for 19c. Corsets must be sold. "No reserve." Umbrellas and Parasols all bought at $\frac{1}{2}$ off, sold at almost half price. The biggest snap in Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves you've ever seen in a Dry Goods Store in the City of Charlottetown.

Dress Goods, double width, 10c yard; Plain Goods, double width, 14c yard; Fancy German Goods worth 85c for 55c yard; Fancy German Goods worth 55c for 35c yard; Black, Brown, Green, Navy Gray, Purple Fawn all wool Serge. This line is worth 25c for 19c. Every piece of Dress Goods in the Store greatly reduced. Thousands of yards of Trimmings at give-away prices.

Silks—The greatest bargains in Silks ever seen on P. E. I. Our Silk stock must be reduced. Thousands of yards of Print Cotton sold here at 7c, sale price now 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. All of our 9c Print goes at 7c, all of our 15c Print goes at 11c. All Muslins greatly reduced. No reserve.

Grey Cotton 36 inches wide, Grey Cotton was 6c yard, now 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Grey Cotton was 7c yard, now 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Grey Cotton was 8c yard, now 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
White Cotton 28 inches for White Cotton 36 inches for 5c
All White Cottons very cheap. Gingham was 6c now 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Gingham was 9c now 6c
Gingham was 11c now 7c

Pillow Cotton, Sheet and Ticking greatly reduced. Towels too cheap to mention here 2c up. Towels awfully cheap.

This big Discount Sale closes the 31st day of July.

Sale Begins Thursday, 6th July.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 A.M.

Wool taken—Highest price paid.

SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

Successors to Beer Bros.

Children's Carriages.

We have been entirely out of Carriages for the past three weeks, but have just received a new supply. As the season is nearly over, we will close this lot out at

Bargain Prices.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

HOME MAKERS.

THOS. DRISCOLL

F. J. HORNSBY

PATRONIZE THE

New Grocery Store!

Prices Right, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Highest cash price paid for Eggs, or taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place, opposite R. B. Norton's Hardware Store.

Driscoll & Hornsby

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A TEA PARTY, in aid of the new church at Grosbeak, will be held on Tuesday the 22nd August. Advertisement will appear later.

A DOG on the track was killed by the train near Selkirk Station on Monday last, another cow was killed in the same manner on Saturday.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M. P. P. for New Westminster, B. C., has been appointed Attorney General of that Province in succession to Joe Martin. He is a Liberal.

A BILL authorizing the Government to construct a branch line of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor was introduced and read a first time in the House of Commons on Monday last.

THOMAS BAIN, M. P. for Westworth, Ont., was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on Tuesday, in succession to the late Sir James Edgair. He is a retired farmer, 65 years of age, a native of Scotland and has been in Parliament since 1872.

It was understood at Washington last Thursday that a motion (voted) had practically been reached on the basis of a concession to Canada of a port on the Lynn Canal and Canada, agreeing to move the boundary line south.

CAPT. FARRELL, of the Red Cross line, which was recently lost off Big Fish Shoal, to the westward of Halifax, has been suspended for six months. He is allowed a mate's certificate in consideration of his conduct in saving the lives of those on board.

THE schooner "Our Hope," owned by Mr. William D. Cook of St. Peter's Harbor on Monday night. She was coming from Amherst, N. S. with a cargo of shingles for her owner. The shingles were jettisoned in the hope of floating the vessel; but it was a vain attempt. No lives were lost. There was no insurance on vessel or cargo.

BERTRAM, the Canadian marksman, won the Dominion of Canada challenge trophy in the National Rifle Association meeting which closed on Saturday. He also won the Gold Cross 220 sterling for the highest grand aggregate in the seven competitions. Bertram also won the challenge trophy for the best volunteer aggregate. Blair, of the Canadian team, won the Wingrove Cup for the best long range aggregate score.

GEN. RELIEUX, Military Governor of Paris, and General de Negrier, a member of the Supreme Council of War, have been disciplined, and that severely, by General de Gallifet, the new French Minister of War. In several ways the Waldack-Rousseau cabinet is showing itself to be equal to the occasion that called it forth. The staff will be stronger when its work is done, and the army will be better, for it will be back in its proper place as the servant of the state.

A CURIOUS accident took place at Victoria, B. C. on Saturday. A block of buildings, 80 by 90 ft, being the cleaning and washing department of the Scottish Canadian cannery sank below the banks of the Fraser River. The building was built on piles now believed to have found a foundation in quicksand. No one was hurt, luckily, and no machinery of importance lost. A gang is hard at work building again, though, of course the old material is swallowed up.

THE hay crop all through the New England States is going to be short. The most reliable authorities agree that it will be little better than half the average yield. The hay crop throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will it is generally conceded, be fully up to the average. The prospect a few weeks ago was rather discouraging, but the wet weather has wrought a great change. There is no doubt the farmers will have a large amount of hay this fall for export.

News comes from Port de France, Island of Martinique that General Delysse Hureauux, President of the Dominican Republic, was assassinated at Moon on Wednesday last. The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape but an energetic pursuit was at once begun and it is probable that he will soon be captured. President General Venecias Figueroa, immediately upon the announcement of the President's death assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

ABOUT a week ago the Vill' Marie Bank Montreal suspended in consequence of defaulting in respect about sixty or seventy thousand dollars by the bank and other officials. In consequence of the uneasiness caused by this the depositors made a run of the Jacques Cartier Bank. This bank has several branches in the suburbs of Montreal, and the depositors invaded every branch demanding their money. So persistent was the run that one hundred thousand dollars were withdrawn from two suburban branches on Monday. The directors say this course if persevered in would cause disaster, and concluded to suspend payments. Consequently on Tuesday the bank closed its door temporarily at least. The directors say every dollar due deposited will be paid in a little time.

FRED MITCHELL, who fell from the Velly Railway Bridge at Turo, a few days ago, a distance of 90 feet has been getting worse and at the time of writing the physicians in attendance had not given any opinion as to his recovery. The men with whom the unfortunate young man was working were unaware that any accident had happened until they heard a thud on the shore below where they were working. The last work Mitchell was seen employed at was securing up a nut on a bolt. He was using both hands and it is thought that the heavy wrench slipped causing him to lose his balance. Mitchell as yet gives no explanation of the accident. When he struck the ground he got up and walked about ten or twelve feet from where he landed but was compelled to lie down. Mitchell was considered somewhat reckless in dangerous places. This was the third fall and narrow escape from instant death. On a previous occasion he fell from a bridge on which he was working in New Brunswick a distance of 90 feet. He at another time received a serious blow from a horse but this latter more serious than all and the worst is leaked for.

At West River, July 16th, 1899, Helen Pearl, aged 14 months, infant daughter of Wallace and Jennie Arbing.

A TRAINERS accident occurred on the Midland railway at Moberlyville. Bloom from Windsor, N. S., on Thursday afternoon last. Two men were killed outright and their bodies mangled, and a number injured, none dangerously. The disaster was caused by four cars of a gravel train having got back on a track that rolled down a forty foot embankment. One of the men was pinned beneath a car near the bottom of the declivity and thus breathed his last.

Scottish Gathering



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

AT CHARLOTTETOWN

ON THE Grounds of the Amateur Athletic Association,

ON Thursday, August 10th, 1899

The Gathering will be held Under the distinguished patronage of his Honor Lieutenant Governor McIntyre and his Worship Mayor Warburton.

THE STORES WILL CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Competition Prize List. Games will commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

PRIZES.

- 1. Throwing Light Hammer \$5 \$3 \$2
- 2. Running High Leap..... 3 2 1
- 3. Hop, Step and Jump..... 3 2 1
- 4. Putting Stone (4 lbs.)..... 3 2 1
- 5. 100 Yards Dash..... 3 2 1
- 6. * One Mile Bicycle Race, 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.
- 7. Running Broad Jump..... 3 2 1
- 8. Dancing Highland Fling 3 2 1
- 9. Flat Race, 220 Yards..... 3 2 1
- 10. Tossing with Pole..... 3 2 1
- 11. * Quarter Mile Race, 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.
- 12. * Three Mile Bicycle Race, 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.
- 13. Boys' Race (under 16) 3 2 1
- 14. Hurdle Race, 120 yards 3 2 1
- 15. Military Tug of War between teams from the different arms of the service..... 10
- 16. * Half Mile Race, 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.
- 17. Sack Race..... 3 2 1
- 18. Dancing Ghille Callum 3 2 1
- 19. Pipe Music—All Pipes playing on the grounds receive a prize.

* All events marked thus are open only to amateurs, viz. those who have hitherto taken any cash prize therein.

Special Fares and Train Arrangements.

ALL TRAINS RUN ON STANDARD TIME.

Stations.	Fares.	Train depts.
Tignish	\$1.25	5.00 a.m.
Deblois	1.25	5.14 "
St. Louis	1.25	5.21 "
Alma	1.25	5.28 "
Albion	1.25	5.40 "
Elmville	1.25	5.50 "
Finlayville	1.25	6.00 "
Bloomfield	1.15	6.09 "
Fredericton	1.15	6.12 "
Howan	1.15	6.7 "
O'Leary	1.15	6.21 "
St. John's	1.15	6.31 "
West Devon	1.15	6.37 "
Conway	1.15	6.47 "
Ellerslie	.95	6.57 "
Port Hill	.95	7.14 "
Norham	.85	7.21 "
Richmond	.85	7.30 "
Wellington	.85	7.45 "
Misconche	.85	8.04 "
St. George's	.85	8.14 "
Summerville	.75	8.35 "
Traveller's Rest	.75	8.45 "
New Annan	.75	8.50 "
Barbara West	.75	8.58 "
Kensington	.75	9.06 "
St. John's	.75	9.25 "
Emerald	.60	9.39 "
Strathalbane	.60	9.47 "
Elliot's	.60	9.54 "
Fredericton	.60	10.02 "
Clyde	.45	10.08 "
Hunter River	.45	10.17 "
North Whitehead	.45	10.30 "
Colville	.35	10.43 "
Loyalist	.35	10.54 "
Milton	.35	11.07 "
Windsor	.20	11.10 "
Royalty Junction	.15	11.15 "
Consementary	.10	11.20 "
St. Dunstan's	.05	11.27 "
Charlottetown	Ar. 11.35	10.00 "
Albany	.75	5.18 "
Cape Traverse	.75	5.40 "
Bonnieville	.85	5.10 "
Harmony	.85	5.29 "
N-w Eastland	.85	5.34 "
St. John's	.85	5.41 "
Rollo Bay	.75	5.47 "
Selkirk	.75	5.55 "
Ashton	.75	6.04 "
Five Houses	.75	6.09 "
St. Peter's	.75	6.16 "
Nidgall	.75	6.23 "
Marie	.60	6.32 "
Morell	.60	6.37 "
Lot 42	.60	6.42 "
Dundee	.60	6.47 "
Douglas	.60	6.54 "
St. Andrew's	.45	7.01 "
Mount Stewart	.45	7.10 "
Tracadie	.45	7.25 "
Bedford	.45	7.30 "
Suffolk	.35	7.39 "
York	.25	7.45 "
Union	.30	7.50 "
Royalty Junction	Ar. 8.15	
Georgetown	.75	5.55 "
Brunswick	.75	6.01 "
Cardigan	.75	6.10 "
Parth	.75	6.23 "
St. Eodard	.60	6.27 "
St. Theresa's	.60	6.35 "
Peaks	.60	6.40 "
Fredericton	.45	6.53 "

Returning, train for the West leaves Charlottetown at five p. m. Train for the East leaves Charlottetown at 6 p. m. Trains going and returning will stop at the grounds.

Return Tickets for Charlottetown at all stations on August 9th, good for return on the 11th.

The steamer "Jacques Cartier" will leave for (Green) at Four o'clock p.m. on the day of the gathering.

D. B. McLEOD, Recording Secy. JAMES McISAAC, President. July 19, 1899—31

Anxious mothers find DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP the best medicine to expel worms. Children like—worms don't.

That aching head can be instantly relieved by taking one of MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS. 1 powder 6c., 3 for 10c., 10 for 25c.

SCIATICA Is one of the most painful and torturing diseases. No one need endure torments any longer. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills have cured some of the worst cases, and never fail to give prompt relief from the pain. 50c. a box, all druggists.

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

EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and situations by applying to MISS SNELGROVE, Ap 19th—3mos Kent Street.

It Pays to Buy at Perkins'.

WOOL. WOOL.

- Moncton Tweeds
- Canadian Tweeds
- Scotch Tweeds
- English Tweeds
- English Worsteds
- English Serges
- English Pantings
- Ready-Made Pants
- Flannels
- Blankets
- Blanketing
- Druggets
- Yarns

F. Perkins & Co.

Weeks & Co.

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.

Midsummer Clearing Sale AT

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

Commencing July 18th and will continue for 30 days.

\$7,000 worth Boots and Shoes, 25 to 50 per cent discount. Women's Oxford Shoes, fine quality 50c pair. Women's slippers 10c a pair. \$5000 worth Men's and Boy's Clothing, 25 to 50 per cent discount. Men's Underclothing, white and colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, 25 p. c. discount. A lot of men's 4 ply Linen Collars, slightly soiled, new shapes, for 7 cents each. Fifty pieces print Cottons, Grey Cotton, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Linings, Dress goods, 25 p. c. discount.

Nothing reserved—all must be cleared. Come and get goods at your own price—at

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

Leaders in Low Prices.

Did you Bring in that Wool yet?

If not it will pay you to read this. When you bring Wool to the Model Store we allow you the highest price, cash or trade. If you take trade we sell you the goods at lowest cash prices. Now if you haven't brought it in yet do so at once. You can get anything you want at the MODEL STORE.

Our Tweeds, Our Tweeds.

We have them all patterns, all colors, all weights, all prices. If you don't want Tweeds we have a grand line of Serges and Worsteds.

Our Boots, Our Boots.

One of the strong points of the Model Store is that you are not limited to one or two lines to select from. So it is in our Boot department. We can sell you anything you need from a Strong Brogan or Plow Boot to the finest Calf or Dongola Shoe.

Ready - Made Clothing.

You may as well dress well and comfortably as not. It does not cost any more when your clothier understands his business, and what we do not know about clothing is not worth knowing.

We keep the famous

TIGER BRAND CLOTHING,

It has no equal for Stylish Finish or Wear. Costs no more than the ordinary kinds. See that your clothing is labelled

TIGER BRAND.

R. H. Ramsay & Co The Outfitters MODEL STORE



TO MARY MAGDALEN.

[AVE MARIA]

Dear Saint, dost thou remember still Of love that swept thy soul...

A Victim to the Seal of Confession.

A True Story, by Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J.

Published with the permission of Mr. A. Werder, publisher and book-seller, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER I.

Winter had given place to spring; the soft breezes from the Mediterranean had already melted the light covering of snow which for a few weeks had rested on the hills and plains of sunny Provence...

It was the first day of Lent in the year 1888. The genial weather had tempted many of the inhabitants of Aix-les-Bains to forsake the streets of the old town, founded by the Romans some hundreds of years before the Christian era...

On the principle points of attraction was the heights of Ste. Victoire, a rocky eminence some seven or eight miles distant from Aix, whence a splendid view could be obtained over the wide plains and the lower ridges of hills far away to the deep blue sea beyond...

On their return home from High Mass, as soon as the midday meal was finished an elderly lady and two children set out for Aix on their way to this village. The woman was well past 60; her hair beneath the white cap she wore, seemed scarcely less white than the cap itself...

But I did just the same when I was your age, and I fancy my poor old bones will act a long before yours do.

"Are you tired already, Grandmother?" asked the boy, tossing his curly brown hair off his temples.

"Then you will have to be much more industrious at your lessons, and bring home a better report of your Latin than you did last week."

"What I don't mean to be naughty," said Julia. "And do not look so cross at me, Charles, come and help me to gather a nosegay for Uncle Francis, while Grandmother rests a little longer."

"Yes, it is!" exclaimed the boy, quite delighted to see the man, with whom he had struck up a friendship on the strength of the cakes, one or two of which were generally given him when he went to the shop to pay the monthly bill.

"Why, that must be my young friend Charles, if my ears do not deceive me," answered the baker, bringing his stout brown coat to a standstill, and putting up the eye glass which was attached to a cord round his neck.

"No doubt of that, my good man," said the old lady. "My feet have not to carry your weight. But for the matter of that, I am really much more fatigued than I thought I should be."

"I am going to Ste. Victoire. I wanted to see my son again after the winter, so I thought I would take advantage of the fine weather to visit him with my grandchildren."

"Don't say a word about trouble, ma'am," the baker rejoined, touching his horse with the whip. "I feel it a pleasure to drive a lady like you, I have more respect for hands that bear the marks of honest work, than for those whose fingers are covered with diamond rings."

most bare of trees, but deck'd with verdure, up to the blue vault of heaven. The whole formed a pleasing landscape, illumined as it was by the soft warm light of a southern sun.

"Hurray, Ste. Victoire, Ste. Victoire," shouted Charles, who had been smugging himself with his sister's help, by trying up in bundles the violets, cowslips and marjoram which they had gathered.

"Come now, I don't believe even your young eyes could see your Uncle all this way off," said Lenoir, turning round and addressing the child.

"In one respect my son is not thrifty," Mrs. Montmoulin replied with a faint smile; "he lives as plainly and simply as possible, it cannot be denied; his great extravagance is in regard to the poor."

"Oh, my dear sir, the alms these officials dole out to the needy are often made bitter to them by unkind words, and more harm is done than good. How different what is given in a kindly spirit, sparing their feelings as much as possible; it is like balm to the sorrowing heart."

"The well-to-do baker glanced at his companion, whose dress, though scrupulously neat and clean, betokened a very slender purse."

"How fortunate! I can take you all three as far as the inn, and it is no distance from there up to Ste. Victoire. Come, let me help you up to once, and you Charles, help your sister to get up behind."

"Of course he has room enough and to spare, if he inhabits the old monastery. There must be a splendid view from the upstairs rooms, and capital air too, very different to the narrow streets of our old town."

A turn in the road had, in fact, brought our travellers in sight of the old monastery of Ste. Victoire which had till then been hidden by a spur of the mountain.

"I have had myself to work hard from my youth up, and if God had prospered my exertions more than those of some men, I have no reason to boast of it."

"I managed it with the help of God and some kind friends. The sum I was obliged to borrow is almost entirely paid off now, and my son has recompensed me amply for any little sacrifice it cost me by his affection, if in no other way."

"I have got quite unused to driving," she said. "This is almost the first time I have been out in any conveyance of the kind since my husband's death."

"These places have foreign names; they are not in France, if I mistake not," the baker observed.

"Men's and boys' Clothing—Tian's ordinary values that we wish you to call and see when we ask you to look at our clothing Ordinary values you can get anywhere, but its a saving of at least 35 per cent on your purchase."

W. Grant & Co., Importers and dealers, keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of the best groceries which they sell at lowest prices.

Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LEFAGES OLD STAND, we are now prepared to supply all kinds of Farming Implements.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Scrofula. Another permanent cure by B.B.B. after two doctors failed.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that, next to cancer, scrofula is one of the hardest diseases to cure.

MISCELLANEOUS. Two little boys of mine were troubled with worms. They would wake in the night and vomit and sometimes were quite feverish.

WORMS.—These pests of childhood are readily expelled by the use of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It is simple, safe, effectual, and contains its own cathartic.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL cures sprains, bruises, cuts, frost-bites, chilblains, stings of insects, burns, scalds, contusions, etc.

Cramps and Colic Always relieved promptly by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doled up with Colic, you want relief now, and sure relief will give it quickly.

Tea Party Supplies The season for tea parties will soon be here, and as usual we are prepared to meet it with a well assorted stock of the very best Groceries.

W. Grant & Co. Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. April 26, 1899.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WOE PEOPLE.

AND THOSE TROUBLED WITH Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart, Dizziness, Shortness of Breath, Distress after Eating, Headaches, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is a safe, sure and reliable worm expeller.

PERMANENT CURES. The great number of cures published lately showing how Burdock Blood Bitters cure permanently such serious diseases as Gout, Sciatica, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Running Sores, etc., has abundantly proved that when B. B. B. cures, you're cured to stay.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. DEAR SIRS,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

20 YEARS TORTURE. A Belleville Lady, Whom Doctors Failed to Help, Cured at Last by Doan's Kidney Pills.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP was the first and original "pine" preparation for coughs and colds.

HAMMOCKS! Hammocks! Hammocks! Prices Right. HAZARD MOORE. Sunnyside.

W. Grant & Co. Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. April 26, 1899.

Wool! Wool!

We buy Wool and pay the Highest Price in Cash Or Exchange for any Goods in our Store.

READY-MADE CLOTHING Of our own make is the best in fit, workmanship and style.

Oxford Woolen Mills Depot D. A. BRUCE, AGENT.

Thirteen Tons OF Paris Green IMPORTED THIS SEASON BERGERS IN TINS AND PAPERS. Fennell & Chandler. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer. Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you.

Cairns & McFadyen. June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown. EPPS'S COCOA North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.