

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 23

Comfortable
CLOTHES



—AT—
Comfortable
COST!

That's the story of our
Homemade
READY-MADE
Clothes.

During the dull winter months we made an unusually large amount of Suits, Trousers and Overcoats at less cost than if we ordered them from a manufacturer. We sell direct from maker to wearer. Any one who bought our make of clothing knows they fit better and are better made than factory made. Why then send your money out of the country?

Try one of our all-wool
Worsted Suits at \$10.00.
D. A. BRUCE.
May 20, 1903.

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AND the low prices we are selling at ought to bring you straight to our store to-day. We can do better for you than any other store in the city. Try

TAYLOR'S
BOOKSTORE.
For Wall Paper.

NEW Clothing!

We have just opened our New Spring and Summer Clothing. We want to say right here—we can offer you greater inducements than ever, bring your money with you and you can look forward to getting the best value in Charlottetown. 500 pairs Men's Pants. These are separate from suits and will be sold cheap. Price from 90c a pair up. A good line Waterproof Coats.

100 DOZENS
Men's Hats and Caps,

English, American and Canadian.
Caps from 10 cents to \$1.25. Every quality you want in abundance.
100 dozens Men's Black and Colored Shirts. Price commence at 40 cents and up.

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

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We would like to have

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We will try to merit it. Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

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Hospitals in the Middle Ages.

The Middle Ages may be taken to describe the period from the triumph of Christianity to the Reformation but the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are generally accepted as representing in its fullest development, but the germs of the movement are as old as Christianity itself and sprang from it. In the first three centuries of persecution, Christianity could not fully realize itself in externals. A hospital foundation would have been an anomaly. Alms were distributed by the deacons, and the sick were tended by the deaconesses. As soon, however, as the Christians received official recognition under Constantine charitable foundations of every kind sprang up in all quarters, homes for the aged, orphan asylums, hostels for pilgrims and wayfarers, and hospitals proper for the sick and infirm. Thus early, too, a class was found separating itself off for the care of the sick.

St. John Chrysostom founded a great hospital at Constantinople and smaller ones elsewhere; St. Augustine founded one at Hippo, and so innumerable ones might be mentioned. In the majority of cases these early hospitals were under the care of bishops, and they frequently stood in the shadow of the cathedrals. In the year 363 we find even Julian the apostate writing to the Pontiff at Galatia, instructing him to construct hospitals in each town after the example of the Christians, and to admit all religions. With the fifth century came the descent of the barbarians upon the decaying Roman Empire. Through the darkness and destruction and reconstruction which filled the centuries from the fifth to the ninth, the workings of these institutions are hidden, but in the ninth century we find Charles the Great legislating for hospitals. The tenth century saw a falling back, but with the eleventh came a new era of activity. The movement extended over the next two centuries, the period which saw the Crusades, the rise of the Reformed Benedictines, and Canons Regular, and the Friars.

With the renewal of the religious spirit came a renewal of charity, and an immense impetus was given to the foundation of hospitals, as to that of monasteries. The character of these new foundations is much better known to us than that of the older hospitals, and this through the statutes for their regulation, most of which were drawn up by the bishops. The model for the majority was the Rule of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; a hospital order begotten by the first crusade, and having its mother house in the already existing Hospital of St. John at Jerusalem. The crusading spirits gave rise to many such orders, half military, half religious, but sometimes devoted purely to the care of the sick. In most cases each nursing staff formed an independent congregation, leading a monastic life according to St. Augustine. So strictly were the rules observed that the men and women even ate apart; and they frequently congregated in chapel for the correction of faults and other causes.

In the Jerusalem statutes the patients are in every way given the epithet of "lord" and this is an illustration of the respect with which they were regarded by their nurses. In all hospitals an injunction obtained by which patients must be given anything they asked if it were possible to obtain it. A certain legend runs that Saladin, desiring to prove for himself this reputed indulgence, disguised himself as a pilgrim, and was received among the sick in the Jerusalem hospital. He refused all food declaring that the only thing he fancied was one of the feet of the horse of the Grand Master. The latter at once ordered a noble animal to be killed, and the stranger's desire gratified, but Saladin being convinced, declared himself.

The science of medicine was very little known at this period, and a little bleeding and the administration of a few simple drugs was all the doctoring that was attempted. What the medieval hospitals provided was nursing, food, rest, and religious consolation. Children born at the time of their mother's death were kept in the house until they were from seven to ten years of age. In cases of death burial was carried out with all the rites of the Church, if these could take place without danger of infection. The hospitals were ill ventilated, and in style presented something the aspect of a church, the chapel always adjoined the dormitory, and in some cases was part of the ward. It is stated that the cubic space available for the patients was greater than in our hospitals of the present day. Foundations for the accommodation of a fixed number were numerous, but more especially for lepers. It is curious to know that the leper patients in many cases were banded together in a kind of religious order, not always with their full consent and approbation. A class of hospitals not very common in the middle ages were the hospitals for the insane, one reason for which was that insanity was much rarer than it is to-day. — Manchester Guardian.

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Persecuting the Church in France.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SLAV AND MOSLEM."

No I.

The true character and scope of the Associations Bill can no longer be disguised. It should have been labeled "An Act for the Suppression of Religious Congregations Preparatory to the Suppression of Catholicism in France." Nor is this all. It is evident today that this Trouillot Bill, with its numerous articles and conditions was merely a vulgar trap set by the Government to extract from the doomed Congregations accurate information regarding their property and their members, in order to seize the former and see to it that the latter forever departed from teaching or preaching. I say "seize," for every one understands what "liquidation" means; it is merely an euphemism.

I have in previous articles dwelt on the bad faith of the Combes ministry in closing by degree some 3,000 free schools in spite of the solemn assurance given by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, speaking for the Government, that these schools were in no wise affected by the Associations Bill. At the last Session of the Chambers a still more monstrous illegality was committed. "Both the latter and the spirit of the Law of 1801 were violated." These are the words of M. Doerain, an ex-minister of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, pronounced at Bordeaux recently; and he was elected senator by a great majority on the strength of this assertion and his assurance that he had not voted with the ministry for the wholesale execution of the Congregations of men.

The law required that the demand for authorization for each religious Order be submitted to the appreciation of the Chambers, but M. Combes justly banished them into three categories—preaching, teaching, and contemplative—and they were all sent to execution by cartload like the victims of 1793.

In vain the Right protested against the illegality of this proceeding. "What do we care for legality? We have the majority," were among the utterances of the Left, who banged their desks, stamped their feet and vociferated to drown the voice of the speaker of the Right. Worse of all, M. Combes produced and used with much effect a false document purporting to be signed by some Superiors of Congregations, urging all to sell out government securities. In vain the Right demanded that the authenticity of this document be established before taking the final vote.

This act of M. Combes speaks for itself—we all know what evil that would be applied to it in private life. This wholesale suppression of religious preaching and teaching has been perpetrated in spite of the fact that the Concordat provides that "the Catholic religion shall be freely exercised in France." The allegation that it did not expressly mention religious Congregations is a mere quibble. "No Church," says Guizot, "is free that may not develop according to its genius and history"—and every one knows that teaching and preaching Congregations have always formed an integral part of the Catholic Church. Moreover, these teaching Orders are suppressed in spite of the Loi Falloux which entitles all persons, duly qualified, to teach and open schools.

The Charter of 1830 (under Louis Philippe of Orléans) is called ineffective until 1850 when Louis Falloux finally abolished the state monopoly of education which Napoleon I. had established in the hands of the University of Paris long before 1850 Guizot had proclaimed that liberty in teaching was the only wise solution. "The State," he said, "must accept free competition with its rival, both lay and religious, individuals and corporations." M. Girardin, republican, and of the Educational Commission of 1847, expressed himself as follows: "Even before the Charter of 1830, experience and the interests of learning required and obtained liberty in teaching. Here certainly we must say 'that liberty was ancient and despotism new.' I need not defend the principle of this liberty, for it is in the Charter. I only wish to show that it has always existed in some form or other. Emulation is desirable in studies. Formerly the competition was between the University of Paris and the Congregations, and the studies were benefited. In 1763 Voltaire himself regretted the dispersion of the Jesuits, because of the beautiful rivalry that existed between them and the University. . . . A monopoly of education given to priests would be an anachronism. But to exclude them would be an anachronism not less regrettable," thus spoke a representative liberal of the Second Republic.—S. H. Review.

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A Singular Revelation.

Here is another strange story told by Bishop Kelley of Rev. Kenelm Vaughan: "While Father Vaughan was crossing South America braving incredible perils, much of the way was necessarily made on foot and among hostile Indian tribes. He eventually reached a city with railroad facilities and took passage on the train. While travelling he was suddenly smitten with fever and besought the conductor to put him off at the nearest station where there was a monastery. This was done and the father, after some delay, reached the religious haven. He was cordially welcomed by the monks and nursed back to health. One day, when convalescent, he was reading in the library which contained thousands of volumes. His attention, in some peculiar way, was riveted upon a book on one of the upper shelves. He had not the remotest idea what the book was but it seemed to invite his inspection. So he took it down and it proved to be "The Jesuit Relations." Opened at random, the chapter gave a detailed account of how a Spanish Father of the society had, on the Pacific coast, been put to death for the faith by savages. It went on to recite how this martyr's body was carried to the very monastery in which Father Vaughan then had shelter. Impressed with this discovery, the English priest inquired of the monks if they were aware of the presence of the saintly relic. None of them had any knowledge of it, and yet the fact was stated in the book. At last one old monk stated that if there had been any such occurrence an extremely aged man in the neighboring village, a man over a hundred years old, might recollect it. The man was sent for, but at first could not recall any such incident. A little later he said that when he was a little altar boy, the priest he served used to say admonitory that there was a dead person in the chapel wall, indicating the exact spot. Father Vaughan asked and obtained permission to make an excavation. The stonemason employed, after many sturdy blows with his hammer, disclosed a vaultlike orifice. He presently discovered by candle light a long box, which with much labor and effort was taken and opened. The skeleton within was proven by documentary evidence alongside to be that of the slain confessor of the Faith. In the sarcophagus also were Indian arrows that had caused his death.

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Epps's Cocoa
Giving Strength & Vigor.
Oct 22, 1902—301

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McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Brown's Block, Charlottetown

A. L. Fraser, B. A.
Attorney-at-Law,
SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Some years after Father Vaughan was traveling in Spain and came to a town from which the Jesuit father had gone upon his mission. Some descendants of the family still dwell there, and on being questioned, stated that there was kept among them, in pious tradition, the memory of their martyred kinsman and one of the arrows with which he had been killed was in their possession. This arrow was shown and Father Vaughan recognized it as identical with those he had seen in the South American monastery. But for the English priest's detention in the convent and his adventure in the library, the burial spot of the martyr would never have been known to mortal man, in all probability. And around and about us is mystery, and if our eyes were unsealed, what wonders would be made visible! Now and then God permits the scales to fall momentarily and what a host of bad spirits come to view and what a mighty array of good angels appear to beat the evil ones back at the supplication of the loyal children of Christ's kingdom on earth.—Randall, in Columbian.

The West of Scotland Catholic Teachers' Association held its usual meeting in St. John's School, Mr. Jas. Bonner, F. E. I. S., St. Patrick's Coatbridge, in the chair. Mr. C. M. Duglas, M. P. for North-West Lanark, delivered an address on the prospective educational legislation for Scotland. It was, he said, a great misfortune that voluntary schools—which were considered necessary, more especially by members of the Catholic Church—should remain so completely outside local educational administration. If what was desired by those in charge of these schools was that they should have full control of the selection of the teachers who were to teach in them, and of the religious teaching and discipline, subject only to the control of the Department, and if they believed that they should hand over, subject to these reservations, the general control of the schools to popularly elected authorities, on which they were represented, he believed from the point of view of the public it would be a just and advantageous bargain that the schools should be financed along with the others. Two resolutions, one declaring "that no resolution of the religious Education Bill for Scotland the claims of voluntary schools to a share of the rates should be recognized on equitable terms, and that on all local and other educational authorities that might be established adequate provision for the representation of voluntary schools should be absolutely secured, were unanimously adopted.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it."—W. A. Newzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

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INSURANCE,
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The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

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Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00.

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Barristers and Attorneys.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

As Sure as Shooting

But shooting is not always sure. It's mighty uncertain if the gun isn't right or if the ammunition is poor. Poor ammunition will keep the best gun from shooting, sure. Poor guns have the same effect upon good ammunition. You must have both of them right. Good guns, good ammunition, are what we want to sell you. Good revolvers, too, good powder and shot.

S. W. CRABBE,
Stoves and Hardware - Walker's Corner.

FREE, FREE.

The balance of our present stock of

Glassware & Fancy Goods

will be given free to purchasers of

Tea, Coffee and Groceries.

Call early and get best selection.

P. MONAGHAN.

Stevenson's Corner, Queen Street.

RINGS
When you purchase a ring you want it right. There is but one right kind of a ring. It must suit the occasion and please the recipient. Here you will find the right ring for any occasion—any taste.

If you pay for solid gold—you may depend upon it—it is solid. When we recommend stone or setting, you can rely on their worth and value. Our designs are the newest productions of the best ringmakers.

WEDDING Rings!

in 10, 15 and 18k. gold. Gold made hard so as to last. If you want a special style, weight or quality, we can make it for you same day as ordered. Splendid new wedding presents.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, June 10th, 1903.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Parliament this week devoted several sittings to the consideration of Hon. A. G. Blair's railway commission bill. Important amendments were offered by the Opposition in the interests of country districts.

The Militia estimates were advanced.

Sir Frederick Borden dropped his proposed bill to amend the Militia Act.

Hon. Sydney Fisher opposed amendments to the Fruit Marks Act, which were intended to benefit fruit growers.

The Customs estimates were taken up and it was again shown that German firms have made a general practice of shipping goods to Canada under the British preference, and a large revenue has been lost to the country in this way.

The Treadgold concessions were given another string, and the government declined to allow the Opposition to discuss the terms under which a commission to investigate the deal will be appointed.

It was openly charged that persons in high places were paid handsomely for putting through the job.

A number of government bills were passed.

The Marine and Fisheries estimates were considered. In this department, as in all others, supplies are bought without tender from the few favored friends of the government.

The most exclusive luxuries are provided for government steamers. The employees on these boats are fed with foreign delicacies which the man who pays the taxes could not afford for a moment.

Thousands of dollars are wasted in this way and the every day workman has to pay the price.

CONSERVATIVES LOOK AFTER FARMERS.

The consideration of Hon. A. G. Blair's railway commission bill forced the Conservative party opportunities for putting in a few good words for the farmer, and they have taken advantage of their privileges with good results.

Mr. Blair proposed to make Ottawa the headquarters of the commission, but the injustice of compelling a large delegation of farmers to travel to Ottawa to obtain redress of grievances, instead of allowing three commissioners to go to the farmers, was urged upon the minister by the opposition, and he consented to an amendment under which the convenience and purse of the agriculturist will be consulted.

Another important change was made in the Railway Act at the instigation of the Conservative party, so as to allow actions for damages to be tried before County Court Judges. Heretofore only Superior Court judges could act in such cases, and farmers were compelled to pay excessive costs and travel to centres where such courts were held.

The amendment will not only save rural residents large sums of money, but will prevent waste of time and facilitate their efforts to secure redress.

St. Dunstan's College.

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College took place yesterday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Following in the programme were the Chorus—"The Legend of the Bell," Pianquett's Opera—"Chimes of Normandy"—Glee Club.

Vocal Solo—"Ave Maria"—Mascagni—Master Eddie O'Fool.

Alumni Prize Essay—"The Home-steads of Prince Edward Island."—Mr. Jos. C. Macznie.

Chorus—"The Turpedo and the Whale," from Andran's Opera Olivette—Glee Club.

Distribution of Medals—Special Prizes and Diplomas.

Valedictory—Matthias Smith.

Address to Graduates—Professor Caven.

Chorus—"Good-Bye"—Smith—Glee Club.

God Save the King.

Music directed by Prof. Tanton.

St. Dunstan's Alumni Association.

The second annual reunion and banquet of the St. Dunstan's College Alumni Association were held in the College hall last evening.

The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and about forty guests sat down to the banquet, which was prepared and served by the well-known caterer, James Longergan.

The President of the Association, Dr. Conroy, occupied the chair, having on his right, his Lordship the Bishop, and on his left, Prof. Caven.

The Vice chair was occupied by Rev. T. A. Campbell, Vice President, supported on the right by Rev. Dr. Simpson, Secretary, and on the left by Rev. P. P. Arsenault.

After the substantial portion of the feast had been attended to, the intellectual banquet was inaugurated by appropriate greetings from the President, who closed his remarks by proposing the health of his Holiness the Pope.

This toast being duly honored, the toast of "his Majesty the King," was proposed by the President and honored by the singing of the National Anthem.

Other toasts, proposed by the Vice-President were: Our Graduates, First Students of the Institution, Past Rectors, Former Professors, The Press, and The Alumni.

The toasts were responded to by J. A. McLellan and Arthur Poirier, Revs. Jas. E. McDonald and S. Pondreault, His Lordship, the Bishop, Rev. A. P. McLellan, Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Professor Caven, Rev. J. J. McDonald and Prof. J. A. McDonald; James McIsaac and R. McDonald, J. J. Hughes, M. P., and Rev. P. P. Arsenault in the order named.

Want of time and space prevents us from referring to the speeches, which throughout were couched in eloquent and happy language.

God Save the King brought the exercises to a close.

At the business meeting afterwards held the old officers were for the most part re-elected.

At Orwell, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Charles James McDonald, mother of Rev. James A. McDonald and of Rev. John J. McDonald, now of Dakota.

R. I. P.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Four Bulgarians convicted of participation in the dynamite outrages at Salonia have been condemned to death.

We sympathize with Ambrose and Mrs. Somers in the death of their little boy, whose demise is elsewhere recorded.

The Sydney Board of Trade on Wednesday last passed a resolution asking for better telegraphic communication with P. E. Island.

As near as can be ascertained Montrealers lost about seventy-five million dollars in consequence of the great break in the prices of stocks last week.

On account of the report of a big copper find at Cheticamp, which caused great excitement at Halifax, the Deputy Commissioner of Mines will make a special trip to investigate.

A gigantic combine representing various interests is projected in South Africa with the object of controlling all the mining, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

Those in search of bargains in carpets, oilcloths and general house furnishings, clothing and general dry goods, should call at Paton & Co's store. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Owing to the great pressure on our advertising space we are obliged to curtail our reading matter this week. Our readers will kindly bear with us for a few weeks.

Two stables of Quinn & Co., ice and coal dealers, Montreal, were burned on Friday. Nineteen horses were burned to death and ten others had to be killed.

Over a hundred people were drowned Sunday at Marseilles, as the result of a collision between two passenger steamers, the Insulatre and the Liban, both belonging to the Fauchon Steamship Company, Marseilles. The Liban sank soon after the accident.

An excursion train on the Atlantic Coast line was wrecked near Sumter, South Carolina the other day, the engine, baggage car and three coaches plunging headlong into a deep washout.

Conductor Clements and six negro passengers were killed and a number of others injured in the wreck. It is believed the facilities will number thirty.

The Supreme court of Canada has given judgment in the P. E. Island Representation case argued before it by the Attorney-General of this Province and other counsel. The court decides against the Attorney-General's contention and leaves the representation of our Province subject to variation upon each decennial redistribution.

Two tenders for the fast Atlantic Line have been presented to the Dominion Parliament. The Allan offer to run a twenty-one knot service to Halifax all the year round for three hundred thousand pounds subsidy. The Dominion Line will do it for two hundred thousand.

The terms are such that the Government will not accept either. In reply to Mr. LeTurgie in the Commons the other day, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine said that the Government was not aware that the Stanley was in such a condition as to render her unfit to perform the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. It was the intention to send the Stanley to a shipyard in Great Britain for repairs.

Last Thursday night Ewan McAulay aged 51, residing alone on the Malpeque Road was found dead in his bed by one of Peter McCallum's hired men who called to see him. The coroner, Dr. E. MacNeill who was summoned decided that an inquest was unnecessary as death was due to cancer of the tongue and throat. The deceased who was an invalid for some time was unmarried and had formerly two sisters living with him, but they died several years ago.

Three masked men boarded a suburban car at St. Louis, Mo., the other day, robbed J. Bowan, the motorman, and killed the conductor, John N. Keith, who went to the motorman's rescue. There were only a few passengers in the car. The robbers signalled the car to stop, and boarded the front platform. Keith, in going to the assistance of the motorman, was shot down and killed by the robbers, who then jumped from the car and escaped.

On Thursday last, Angus W. McLean, twelve years of age, son of Kenneth McLean, Grand View, was kicked by a young horse he was leading to the field. The horse kicked him about an inch above the eye. About two inches of the bone in the corner of the forehead was pressed in upon the brain, and the brain was coming out from the wound. He walked home a quarter of a mile although he could scarcely see, and was quite unconscious when he arrived. Medical aid was summoned and the wound was stitched and otherwise attended to. Results are awaited with anxiety and it is hoped he may recover. Later—He has since died.

Another case of "didn't know it was loaded," resulted in a serious if not a fatal shooting accident on Sunday afternoon. The accident occurred at Crown Point, between Tea Hill and Pownal, in the house of John E. Jardine. The unfortunate victim is John A. Inman employed as sealer in Jardine's lobster factory. It appears that Inman and Edward Dann, Jardine's hired man and young Jardine were upstairs and Inman was lying on a bed. Dann took a revolver from a bureau and began handling and snapping it not thinking it was loaded. Inman turned on his face in the bed at the same moment off went the only loaded chamber in the revolver and a 22 calibre bullet was lodged in the fleshy part of his right thigh. He went down stairs and told what happened and Mr. Jardine started to drive him to the city. So great was the pain of the wound, however, that they were obliged to stop on the way and the unfortunate man was left in a farmhouse, while Jardine hurried to bring Dr. Dewar from Southport. Dr. Dewar and Dr. McLaughlin, who was there at the time, went to the aid of the wounded man. After temporary relief he was brought to the hospital here. Monday morning the wound was examined and the patient operated on. It was found the bullet perforated the bladder and bowels, and was not extracted in consequence. The condition of the patient is very grave and his recovery is extremely doubtful. He is 21 years of age, and an only son.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING, 1903

GREAT in Assortment, Pleasing in Style, Honest in Quality, Reasonable in Price.

We confidently offer you our New Spring Dress Goods. Never before have we offered you such a fine collection of reliable, fashionable stuffs. They are absolutely correct in every particular, and the prices are low, consistent with the quality offered. We cordially invite all to come and see the goods for themselves.

STANLEY Bros.

Our Annual WHITE SALE IS ON

New Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices. Come, you won't be disappointed.

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Parlor Suites

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TRY WEEKS & Co. For Men's Felt Hats and CAPS.

We want every man to see our new Hat & Cap department. Come in, we will be glad to show you the new hats.

Special Value \$1.00 MEN'S HATS.

See our window for latest styles.

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When Adam Picked His First Fig Leaf

When Adam picked and put on his first fig leaf the Men's Clothing Business was born. The first Ready-made Garment was a fig leaf. Probably Adam wasn't satisfied with the first leaf and thought he'd try another. By and by he found one that suited him, cut, material, fit and quality.

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Now, Sir, if you are not fully satisfied with the clothing you are wearing, suppose you look around.

Suppose You Look Here.

Our patrons are always satisfied—we make them so by giving them the best clothing to be had on earth for the money.

OUR TEN DOLLAR SUITS.

Our new Spring Suits have a large sprinkling of the ever popular \$10.00 suits in handsome colors—Tweed, Serge, Worsteds and Oxfords. It will pay you to look at them even if you don't want to buy. We've over forty thousand dollars worth of new Spring Clothing in. If you haven't bought clothing at this store follow Adam's example and look around—come here—that's what we're driving at—if you come once, you'll come again.

PROWSE BROS.

The Only Stylish Clothiers.

Picnic Supplies.

We have been appointed local agents for Dearborn

Orange Cider AND Cherry Cordial.

Which have become very popular Picnic drinks. We have now Twenty Barrels on hand, and can quote lowest wholesale prices. We also retail the above at our store by the quart or gallon. We wish to call the attention of Picnic and Tea Party Committees to the fact that we are prepared to quote lowest prices on all supplies required by them. No need to lose time coming to town. We furnish prices by Mail.

TRY OUR Eurkea Blend Tea

Sold only by us, price 25 cents per lb. Highest market prices given for Eggs and Butter in exchange for Groceries.

Agents for Millview Caring Mills.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Important to Farmers of Prince Edward Island.

A few days ago Messrs. Carter & Co., Limited, Seedsmen, of Charlottetown, sent a sample of their "Export" brand of Mammoth Late Red Clover Seed, of which they received one car load (35,000 lbs.), to the Director of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to be analyzed. They have just received a report from J. Fletcher, Esq., Botanist, of the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

OTTAWA, May 6th, 1903.

Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your favor of the 30th ult., addressed to the Director, I beg to inform you that I have looked up the sample of Clover Seed mentioned by you, and find that it is an excellent sample, and practically free of weed seeds. As a matter of fact there were a few seeds of unimportant weeds such as pigeon grass, and these formed the proportion of about one in every 2,000 seeds of good clover.

Yours very truly, (Signed) J. FLETCHER, Botanist.

Buy Carter's Seeds and get the best. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Seedsmen, Charlottetown.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS And General House Furnishings

CLOTHING —AND— General DRY GOODS —AT— LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH Or Wool. Paton & Co.

Forest Fires Raging.

In consequence of the continued drought forest fires are causing much destruction in many directions. The following intelligence will show how our neighbors have been suffering from these disasters:

St. John, N. B. June 5.—Within a period of two hours on Wednesday evening, fire wiped out nearly the entire village of Musquash and Prince of Wales, burned a total of about 110 buildings four railway trestles, two foot bridges, two colliers, caused about 45 families or about 300 people to leave their homes and flee for their lives. Only six houses are left standing in the small village of Prince of Wales. The parish of Musquash has about received its final blow, and where there was once a thriving community, whose people were all employed, there is now nothing but a smoking wilderness. A review of the whole situation shows that the flames have wiped out two hundred buildings in different parts of the Province, causing a property loss, exclusive of the destruction of lumber lands, of half a million dollars, on which the insurance is approximately \$100,000.

Latest advices state that most of the forest fires have burnt themselves out. Ottawa June 4.—Another destructive fire took place here this morning, when the mill and saw factory and cleaning mills of Messrs Davidson and Theakray, the printing and lithographic establishment of Morrison and Co., the charter of P. Stewart, a vacant store on Sparks Street and about ten dwelling houses in Queen Street were burnt to the ground. The total loss is \$422,000, insurance \$222,000.

Halifax, June 4.—If there is one thing the rural residents of Nova Scotia desire more than anything else it is rain, and unless it comes, and comes quickly, the loss to property by forest fires will be almost unprecedented.

From almost every section of the province come reports of serious forest fires which are spreading in all directions. Already thousands of dollars worth of timber lands have been destroyed and in some cases dwellings and outbuildings. In many places, organized bands of men are trying by every conceivable means to check the fire, but in most cases little progress can be made. Along the line of the Intercolonial and D. A. R., the trains encountered burning districts and were compelled to pass through very slowly. In many places the air was filled with smoke and the residents are grave with apprehension.

Portland, Maine, June 4.—Burning from one side to the other and in almost every section thousands of dollars worth of property and valuable timber have been destroyed hourly by fires and there is little prospect of changing the conditions.

Our own Province has not wholly escaped although the damage has been small in comparison with what is above recorded. Bad fires raged in the vicinity of Bonshaw and other places during last week. A barn belonging to Peter Ferguson of Bonshaw, was burnt to the ground, with its contents, including a horse, cattle and farming implements. Woods and fences suffered severely and many buildings were in extreme danger.

Grand Trunk Have Placed Free Libraries on Trains.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has installed a free library service on all its through trains, arrangements having been made with the book-lover's library, of Philadelphia, for a supply of the latest works.

Eight cars are to be fitted up with between 25 to 50 books in each, and these will be at the disposal of all passengers on cafe-parlor and Pullman cars.

The service was inaugurated May 22nd, and the first car to be so equipped was No. 2606. This car was attached to the "International Limited," which leaves Bonaventure station at 9 a. m. for Chicago.

Other trains to follow in quick succession will be the through trains between Toronto and Buffalo, those between New York and Chicago, and between Buffalo and Muskoka.

The books will be free to passengers in the cafe-parlor or Pullman cars. But a feature which will appeal to the travelling public is that subscribers to the Booklover's library will be given the privilege of exchanging their books while travelling on the trains. Others will, of course, merely have the use of the books while passing their journey.

While the free library service has become a very popular factor in Western transportation, the G. T. R. is the first line in Canada to adopt the principle.

A catalogue will be issued, giving a list of the books and distributed on the trains for the information of the patrons.

Each set of the books will be changed every three months, so that passengers can always obtain the latest literature on the G. T. R. trains.

Under the arrangement effected with the Philadelphia firm, the authorities of the G. T. R. expect to have plenty of books in order to meet the varied tastes of the patrons of the line.

DIED

At Corran Bay, on the 23rd ult., Mrs. Joseph Macphie, aged 78 years, leaving three daughters.—R. I. P.

At Sinoott's Road, on the 29th, ult., Mrs. Hugh Jennings (third daughter of the late Hon. Robert Mooney), leaving a husband, three sons and two daughters.—R. I. P.

At Rocky Point, on June 2nd, Maggie Feehan, daughter of Patrick Feehan aged 18 years.—R. I. P.

In Charlottetown, on Tuesday, June 2nd, 1903, Mary Elizabeth Wickham, aged 85 years, R. I. P.

On Friday 5th inst., at 10:30 p. m., Susan, relict of the late Judge D. O'M. Reddin aged 70 years. She had contracted a cold some weeks previous to her death. This developed into pleurisy; but she had almost recovered when her constitution gave way and she calmly passed to eternity. Deceased was the daughter of the late Alexander Brown of the Central Academy, and sister of Messrs Alexander and Ambrose Brown of this city. She was a most pious, charitable, and exemplary Christian, and will be much missed by the poor who always had in her a good friend. She leaves to mourn two sons, D. O'M. and George Reddin, druggists, and three daughters, Mrs. (Dr.) Green, New York, Mrs. Wm. Murphy and Miss Annie Reddin. Her funeral took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The pall bearers were Lieutenant Governor McIntyre, Judge Hodgson, Judge Warburton, Postmaster Brecken, Fred. Caven and Thomas Haudrahan, Esq. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by Rev. Dr. Morrison, with Rev. J. G. McLean as deacon, and Rev. Dr. Monaghan sub-deacon. His Lordship, the Bishop, occupied his seat in the sanctuary, assisted by Rev. Dr. McMillan and Rev. D. B. Reid. May her soul rest in peace.

At the Charlottetown Hospital, where he had been for medical treatment, Joseph, infant son of Ambrose and Mrs. Minnie Somers, Head St. Peter's Bay, aged nine months. "Suffer little child, draw to come unto Me, and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th, of May Fergalia, wife of Walter J. Broderick and daughter of the late Patrick Stevens of Orwell. A disconsolate husband and five children are left to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TOMORROW will be Corpus Christi. First Communion and Confirmation will be administered in St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Read the "Crush" advertisement of Soutner McLeod & Co., in this issue. Certainly the "Crush" of business is going on there and unprecedented bargains are the order of the day. This will not last much longer, so those who have not already benefited by the "Crush," better hurry up.

Tax judges appointed by the Ross Government in the Gamsay case have submitted their report. It is, as might have been expected, favorable to the Government that appointed the commission. The report says the case against Stratton was not proved; but it does not state, nor did it seek to discover, where the money came from that bribed Gamsay. The report would seem to indicate the judges were trying Gamsay, rather than Stratton. We may hear more about it.

The steamer Halifax has been sold to the Canadian Atlantic and Plant Steamship Co., a new company and will sail under the old management on the same route. The price paid is two hundred and fifty thousand. In addition to the steamer Halifax the transaction included the plant line wharf property at Halifax the good will of the business, the charter of the steamer Olivette and also of several wharf properties at Charlottetown and Hawkesbury. The Olivette which is under the charter will be placed on the Boston, Halifax and Island route starting from Boston Saturday next.

Business of poultry, both domestic and pet stock, are requested to meet in the office of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Amherst on the 18th, inst., Mr. F. W. Hodson, the indefatigable Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion and Mr. Wm. McNeill, President of the Maritime Poultry Association and one of the most successful poultry breeders in America, to discuss with them ways and means how to improve their status in the Maritime Provinces. It is a meeting that should be attended even at some sacrifice by every lover of birds, either of the utilitarian or fancy kinds. Single fare rates on the I. C. R., Midland, D. A. R., and P. E. Island Railways on the certificate plan are offered to all who may attend.

The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.23 to 0.25
Butter (tub).....	0.18 to 0.19
Cabbage.....	0.03 to 0.05
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.08 to 0.12
Beef (quarter) per lb.....	0.06 to 0.11
Calf skins.....	0.05 to 0.10
Ducks.....	0.90 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.11 to 0.12
Hides.....	0.00 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.50 to 0.55
Mutton, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.07
Oats.....	0.34 to 0.35
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes (baggers price).....	0.00 to 0.40
Pork (small).....	0.14 to 0.09
Sheep pelts.....	0.50 to 0.55
Turnips.....	0.00 to 0.25
Pork.....	0.00 to 0.00
Fowls (per pair).....	0.50 to 0.80
Flour (per cwt).....	0.00 to 2.00
Lettuce (per bunch).....	0.00 to 0.05
Rhubarb (per lb).....	0.00 to 0.08
Carrots (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.50
Parsnips (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.80
Beets (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.40
Raddish (per bunch).....	0.00 to 0.05

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Turnip Seed

200 lbs of Hazard's Improved have been placed with us by Mr. Allan Stewart of St. Peter's Road. Any person needing this excellent seed will do well to call at our store.

JAS. KELLY & Co.
May 27, 1903.—4i.

Lobster Boat Found.

Found on the 14th inst., a few miles off Tracadie Harbor, a two-sail lobster-fishing boat. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN W. McDONALD, Grand Tracadie, P. E. I. May 27, 1903—tf

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers Excursions

To the Canadian Northwest
Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
On June 3rd and 17th, and July 8th, 1903.

To Winnipeg, Estevan, Moosomin, Swan River,	\$31.55
To Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton,	\$33.55
Prince Albert, McLeod, Calgary,	\$38.55
Red Deer, Strathcona,	\$43.55

Good to Return two months from date of issue.
Further particulars on application to
C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R.
St. John, N. B.

CRUSH!

Thousands have shared in the Big Bargains at our Dissolution Sale.

Our 28 Clerks are kept on the jump from morning till night, and still we have Bargains for thousands more.

Just think of what you save, 33 1-3 per cent. on every dollar's worth in certain lines.

25 per cent. on every dollar's worth in other lines, all bright new goods. Remember, we must clean out everything in our store before July 1st, 1903.

We advise you to come quickly as the goods won't stay long at those prices.

Our Books are Closed, so please don't ask for Goods on Credit, or Goods on Approval. All Accounts must be paid AT ONCE.

Here are a few prices that ought to open your eyes as well as your purses and quicken your steps to "My Store."

33 1-3 per cent. off every dollar's worth in Clothing, the largest and most complete assortment in the city. We suit you every time or refund the money. You run no risk.

33 1-3 per cent. off every dollar's worth in Dress Goods. In this department are to be found all the latest creations. All New Pretty Patterns and Quality of the Best.

33 1-3 per cent. off Blankets, Underwear, Table Covers, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Braids, and lots of other things too numerous to mention here.

25 per cent. off every dollar's worth of Trunks, Valises, Ties, Veilings, Window Shades, Skirts, Hose, Lawns, Men's Hats and Caps, Shirts, &c.

We might go on and fill the paper with the bargains we are giving, but space won't permit. All we can ask is for you to come as early in the day as possible, as we can then give you our best attention, and you will please us as well as yourself.

Don't delay, come quickly, an opportunity like this only comes once in a lifetime.

SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

The Good Samaritan.

Lay him away, It matters not where; Dig a hole in the ground, And deposit him there; 'Twill be useless to raise A shaft o'er his head; For Heaven's aware Of the fact that he's dead!

Lowly his lot, And humble his sphere; The world—the big busy world knew not That he was ever sent to minister here; He gathered no millions, he built up no trusts— Cornered no markets, robbed no one of bread; His raiment was ragged, he lived upon crusts— But Heaven's aware of the fact that he's dead!

The orphan he fanned Through feverish days May live or may not To cherish his praise; The sick that he nourished when stricken himself, The starving that, when he was hungry, he fed, May pray for him now, or may not, as they list— But Heaven's aware of the fact that he's dead!

Lay him away, It matters not where; Dig a hole in the earth, And deposit him there; When the last trumpet sounds He will hear, he will hear As well as the man O'er whose head people rear The highest of columns— Aye, put him to bed! God will not forget That this lowly man lived—and is dead!

—S. E. Kaiser.

With the Scientists.

NEW KIND OF FLYING MACHINE.—A flying machine which is a departure from the usual types, inasmuch as it makes no use of the balloon idea, has been made in miniature by Otto A. Kaelher, of Detroit. The arrangement consists of a series of small silk canopies that, in moving upward, are closed by the slightest air pressure from above, and on the downward course are opened, and the pressure and resistance they offer to the air forces the whole machine upward, and as the motion is continued the machine continues to rise. By a slight regulation of the speed of the operations the airship is kept at a certain height or lowered at will. The idea of the action of the parachute has been kept constantly in mind, and all precautions taken to insure the opening and closing of the tiny parachutes at the proper time. These canopies or parachutes are arranged upon the wings in appearance to the great wing wheels of a binder, and the frame work to which they are attached is so fixed as to stay always in a horizontal position while the wings are revolving upon the two axes, which arrangement keeps the open end of the parachutes always downward.

This elaborate spreading and collapsing of the canopies is fashioned after the manner in which the feathers of a bird's wing present their broad sides to the air when the wing is brought down, and their edges to the air when the wing is raised, so that, when the parachutes are ascending, they always present the minimum of surface to the air and, when they are descending, they present the maximum of surface. Each wheel is composed of eight groups of canopies in the original model, so that no power or time is lost, as at least two sets are open all the time on each wheel. The advantage of having two separate wheels is that it prevents disaster by making torsional or sidewise movements impossible, because of the perfect balance obtained. After the machine has been raised in this manner and is kept in the air, the propelling of it is a matter of small concern, as that is considered an easy thing to accomplish. Mr. Kaelher will use on his machine a propeller, or rather two of them, patterned exactly after those used for water propulsion on boats, and by these two the airship will be sent ahead, reversed and steered.

ABOUT FOOTWEAR.—"The revolution of the shoe presents a rather interesting study," said an observant man, "and it would be interesting to know just what changes will take place in the future. Boots have about disappeared except in plays of a romantic kind. Boots are mostly found on the stage now. Of course, one may find them in remote sections of the country, in lumber camps, where men are forced to work a great deal in marshy places, and where they often sink up to their knees in mud and water. But in modern life boots are as a rule, in the way. They are too heavy, are a handicap in the race for success. Men have taken to lighter footwear. They want to carry just as little weight as possible. They do not want anything that interferes too much with the suppleness of the limb. They have got to keep on the go. But I was thinking more particularly of the influences in demand which have worked out the

changes in footwear. The modern method of living has been at war with the old style of shoes, just as it has been at war with old fashions in the matter of clothes. Why should a man or woman wear heavy shoes in the cities of to-day? There is no reason for it. There are too many conveniences. A man can step in a car at his office door and in a few minutes can step out again right at the door of his home. It is cheaper to ride than it is to buy shoes. We find in these conditions an explanation of the popularity of low-quartered shoes in these latter days. I suppose after a while men and women will be able to wear toe shoes without any sort of inconvenience, and they will be able to get around quite as well as their forefathers did in boots and shoes of a heavier kind. Besides the development of sidewalks in cities has had much to do with changing the character of shoes worn now. It is possible to keep out of the mud and water, to keep one's feet dry, without crawling into a cab or street car. So I might go on and mention many other influences which have been at work to bring about the changes we observe in footwear. But these things will naturally suggest themselves to persons who take the trouble to keep in touch with modern styles. It is an interesting study, and one which may be pursued with profit."—Times-Democrat.

"Loop The Loop" Not Modern.

The centrifugal pleasure railway, commonly known as "looping the loop," has been looked upon as a modern invention until the Scientific American, in a recent issue, pointed out the fact that the "loop" was known as far back as 1846. The Scientific American says: "Two music halls of Paris are at present entertaining their patrons with exciting journeys on this astonishing piece of apparatus. In the effort to outdo his rival, the proprietor of one of these music halls claimed that his 'boucle la boucle' is under the direction of the only true and genuine inventor. This claim to the originality of the invention aroused the suspicion of one of the staff of the French weekly, L'Illustration. J. F. Gall, in La Nature, has carried out a similar and more exhaustive investigation, and proved that a certain Clavieres was the inventor of the centrifugal railway. So popular did 'looping the loop' become that other countries soon adopted the contrivance. According to Clavieres' plan, the track, after a sharp descent, was curved into a circular loop and then extended into an upward incline. The car, in travelling on the two rails constituting the track, plunged down the first incline at a terrible speed, whirled around the loop and ascended the second incline. In those days people were more fearful than the modern New Yorkers who visit Coney Island, and boldly seat themselves in the car, utterly regardless whether or not they will come out unharmed. In order to convince people how safe his railway was, Clavieres filled the car with monkeys. It was not until the safety of 'looping the loop' was thus conclusively demonstrated that men and women were willing to enjoy its doubtful pleasure for two sons. In describing this fearful and wonderful construction in 1846, Le Journal du Havre states: 'At eleven o'clock this morning the aerial railway was tested. The experiments were made in the presence of M. Dumon, Minister of Public Works. M. Thiers was present at the trial. 'Looping the loop' soon went out of fashion. The public in that day was just as fickle as it is now. About 1865, however, an ambitious Barnum thought it would be a most excellent scheme to equip the Circus Napoleon with a centrifugal railway. The car, however, was detailed on the very first trip, and the Prefect of Police, who was at that time M. Bittelle, forbade further barrowing journeys."

America's Greatest Orphan Asylum. Potted children of rich parents could not have a more beautiful home than that which the Catholic orphans of New York will enjoy in the new asylum which has just been opened at Kirg-bridge. The institution was formerly situated in Fifth Avenue, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. Already seven hundred children—four hundred boys and three hundred girls—have been received into the new home, and there is accommodation for a much larger number. The two buildings are extremely handsome. They are of brick, with granite trimmings, and cost \$1,200,000. There are two main buildings, one for the boys and

one for the girls. They are situated on a beautiful tract of twenty-eight acres, which is given up to lawns and wooded dells, in which the children are permitted to play at will. Buildings and grounds are so altogether attractive and seem to promise such a large store of wholesome living to the little orphans that the mere sight of them brings a thrill of pleasure to those who have seen only city orphanages. Of necessity everything in the home is on the wholesale plan. There is a great "shower room," where fifty boys may be bathed at once. Whole classes may bathe at one time, and when they come out, each child has a private dressing room, next to the shower bath. There is also a shoe room, where seven hundred pairs of restless feet may be supplied from the shelves, which reach from the ceiling to the floor all round the room. The chapel in each house is situated on the second floor. One thousand children may be seated in each chapel. Up at the top of the house are the infirmary, the quarantine ward, where children with contagious diseases are placed, and a complete and perfect drug store, presided over by one of the sisters. Every opportunity for healthful play is afforded to the children. Besides the extensive grounds they have a large paved play court and an indoor playground. The children do not dress in uniform, and one of the prettiest features of the home is that each little girl has a pretty and becoming dress made for her by the Sisters, entirely different from the dresses of the other little ones. The asylum is under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Sister Mary Martha is the superior of the boys' house, and Sister Clothilde of the girls'.

The Western Watchman says: "We are simply horrified at the massacre of Jews reported from Russia. The Russian government is not implicated in these horrors. The blame must be placed at the door of the drunken, ignorant peasants. They are Whiskey riots, pure and simple." "The depopulation of France has become so serious a menace," says the Freeman's Journal, "that Senator Piot, in a letter to Premier Combes on the subject, proposes that the government accord decorations to mothers of families. A bit of ribbon is the highest appeal which an atheistic government can make in behalf of morality."

The new Catholic orphanage at Nashville, Tenn., the corner-stone of which was laid during the past spring, will be formally opened on July 4th. The orphanage is about five miles from the city, and occupies one of the most beautiful building sites in the South. It is surrounded by nearly fifty acres of the richest and best wooded land in Middle Tennessee. The building, which is elegant and imposing, is built entirely of stone, taken from the splendid quarry on the orphanage grounds.

"It has become fashionable of recent years," says the Catholic Record, "to deny the necessity of a Creator of all things, an dmany imagine that the theory of evolution gives us a substitute for God our Creator. This is a dangerous error. The theory of evolution is itself only an hypothesis, and it has never been proved, that by any process of evolution one living species of animal has been derived from some other. Still less has it been shown that any combination of matter will produce life of any kind, whether vegetable or animal; and less yet will it bring forth the rational human soul. Nevertheless, even if evolution could bring such effects about, it would be because there are in matter some inherent productive qualities or forces which would themselves need a creative power for their own production, and the matter itself, whether in its atomic state or in combination, would also need a Creator."

"A man's family name is not, ordinarily, reputed a crime," says the Monitor. "Nevertheless, it is unfortunate in certain circumstances to be suspected of such relationship. This, the alleged Colozgor, a tamed artist in the City of Angels, learned to his cost the other day. The inoffensive young man was clapped into jail, as a 'purely precautionary measure,' during Mr. Roosevelt's stay in town. There was absolutely nothing against the youth except the name attributed to him, and for which he could hardly be held accountable. There is no law to punish a man for bearing his family name. The putative Colozgor's experience was rough on him, but it was rougher on the boasted protection of innocence which the law is supposed to guarantee. The young man is not believed to be an anarchist. No charge of any sort was lodged against him. Yet he was kept behind the bars. It would not be strange if, after the injustice suffered at the hands of the police, his sympathies leaned anarchy-ward."

You will certainly want a new suit for the summer. We are prepared to sell a suit well tailored at a saving of 10 to 15 per cent at least, a word to the wise is sufficient, then call at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS. I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?" "Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't many cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."

The essential lung-healing principle of the pine tree has finally been successfully separated and refined into a perfect cough medicine—Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction. Price 25 cents.

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst I could keep the wolf from the door by singing." "I don't doubt that would do it," replied her pessimistic husband, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"

I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria. Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER. I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair. MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON. Stanley, P. E. I. I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth. MATTHIAS FOLEY. Oil City, Ont.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "it's too bad about that lot of mechanical toys you gave Willie for a Christmas gift. Every one of them went to pieces in less than twenty-four hours." "Yes," replied Mr. Ferguson, "the chap I bought them of promised they would."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. The Ladies' Favorite. Laxative Pills are the ladies' favorite medicine. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia without griping, purging or sicking.

Artist.—What do you think of those charcoal sketches of mine? Friend.—It seems too bad to waste the charcoal when fuel is so high.



DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

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I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria. Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER. I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair. MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON. Stanley, P. E. I. I BELIEVE MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth. MATTHIAS FOLEY. Oil City, Ont.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "it's too bad about that lot of mechanical toys you gave Willie for a Christmas gift. Every one of them went to pieces in less than twenty-four hours." "Yes," replied Mr. Ferguson, "the chap I bought them of promised they would."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. The Ladies' Favorite. Laxative Pills are the ladies' favorite medicine. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia without griping, purging or sicking.

Artist.—What do you think of those charcoal sketches of mine? Friend.—It seems too bad to waste the charcoal when fuel is so high.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of people, men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, rundown, or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Know Of The Cures Being Made By DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS. "Gracious, Mr. Halton, you have eaten all the birdseed!" "You don't say! I thought it was a new breakfast food."

Doan's Kidney Pills act on the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, Bright's disease and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

Blahzer.—Out in the country don't you find it aggravating having to hurry to catch trains? Masner.—Oh, no! It's hurrying to miss them that we find aggravating.

Suddenly Attacked. Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

Mr. Smith (in street-car).—Madam, take my seat. Mrs. Jones (who has been standing fifteen minutes).—No, thanks. I get off at the next corner. Mr. Smith.—That's all right. So do I.

Many people say they are "all nerves," easily startled or upset, easily worried and irritated. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just the remedy such people require. They restore perfect harmony of the nerve centres and give new nerve force to shattered nervous system.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe. A little three-year old miss, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in a peculiar noise and asked what it was. "A cricket, dear," replied the mother. "Well," remarked the little lady, "he ought to get himself oil'd."

Spring Medicine. As a spring medicine Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal. It tones up the system and removes all impurities from the blood, and takes away that tired, weary feeling so prevalent in the spring.

An exchange says that a famous Italian actor, playing in America, in a language not his own, had occasion at a certain moment to rush on the stage, and exclaim: "Your lover is wounded sore. He has broken three of his ribs." The moment came. The actor ran breathless before the footlights, and cried out: "Your lover is wounded sore. He has broken three of his legs."

NOTICE.

As our partnership expires in July, and we are making a change in our business, all accounts due Sentner McLeod & Co. must be paid at once. After the 1st day of July, 1903, all accounts not paid will be placed in the court for collection. Sentner, McLeod & Co. Areas A. MacDonald — P. J. Trainer MacDonald & Trainor, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. May 20, 1903.



Commercial Strike while the iron is hot. Just now the hottest thing in hardware is the demand for our stock. This brisk demand comes from our taking combination, large values and little prices. You can't find a poor article in our collection. You strike a bargain whatever you hit. We've hammered prices down to rock bottom. Figures that have been put on the anvil of reduction can't be beat. That's our case, and your case will be one of practical economy if you jump in and buy the bargains which we are offering in every kind of hardware.

Fennell & Chandler, The acknowledged Hardware Leaders. YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Ham-burgh steak and onions. Sirloin steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

JAS. LONERGAN, Proprietor. Notice of Application. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada now in session for an Act empowering the applicants to construct and operate telephone and telegraph lines throughout the Dominion of Canada. Dated at Ottawa, 27th of March, 1903. KIDD & THOMSON, Solicitors for the applicants. April 15, 1903—91

SAY! If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try— A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

Quaker MARMALADE. This is a new brand of ORANGE MARMALADE put up in One Pound Glass Jars. It is a Very Superior Article. And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used. Try a pot of it from BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

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.

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GORDON & MACLELLAN, Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Ch'town.

WE KEEP Right to the Front — IN THE — Tailoring Trade; But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

HEAD QUARTERS On P. E. Island for Fine Tailoring.

We'll be in a better position than ever this spring to meet the demands of our numerous customers in town and country with the largest and greatest show of Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc.

Ever-seen under one roof in this city, which we will offer at the lowest possible cash prices. Materials, Workmanship & Fit Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Men's Furnishing Goods. White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underclothing, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Caps, Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Ch'town.