

# The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 24

## Calendar for June, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 8th, 2h. 5.0m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 16th, 5h. 34.0m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 23rd, 10h. 5m. a. m.  
Third Quarter, 30th, 5h. 35m. a. m.

Day of Week.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
1 Thursday	4 16 7	40 0 21	5 15			
2 Friday	16 41	0 46	6 04			
3 Saturday	15 42	1 11	6 53			
4 Sunday	15 42	1 38	7 41			
5 Monday	14 43	2 10	8 30			
6 Tuesday	14 44	2 47	9 19			
7 Wednesday	14 44	3 30	10 08			
8 Thursday	14 45	4 18	10 57			
9 Friday	13 46	5 11	11 46			
10 Saturday	13 46	6 09	12 35			
11 Sunday	13 47	7 28	1 24			
12 Monday	13 47	8 22	2 12			
13 Tuesday	13 48	9 21	3 01			
14 Wednesday	13 48	10 11	3 50			
15 Thursday	13 48	11 07	4 39			
16 Friday	14 49	0 6	5 27			
17 Saturday	14 49	1 08	6 16			
18 Sunday	14 49	2 06	7 05			
19 Monday	14 49	3 10	7 54			
20 Tuesday	14 50	4 15	8 42			
21 Wednesday	15 50	5 20	9 31			
22 Thursday	15 50	6 32	10 20			
23 Friday	15 50	7 40	11 09			
24 Saturday	16 50	8 49	11 58			
25 Sunday	16 50	9 57	12 47			
26 Monday	17 50	10 54	1 36			
27 Tuesday	17 50	11 54	2 24			
28 Wednesday	18 49	12 49	3 13			
29 Thursday	18 49	11 15	4 02			
30 Friday	18 49	11 43	4 51			

## The Best Seeds!

### Northwest White Fife

Wheat

### Ontario White Russian

Wheat

### Colorada Bearded

Wheat

### Clover Seed

### Timothy Seed

### Field Peas

### Vetches

### Fodder Corn

### American Banner Oats

### Black Tartarian Oats

### Two Rowed Barley

### Six Rowed Barley

For Sale Wholesale & Retail.

## Geo. Carter & Co.

SEEDSMEN

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## Our Big Discount Sale

Still continues. Every day shrewd buyers come in, look over our stock, ask prices, make their purchases, and go away fully satisfied that their money is well spent.

## Bargains In All Lines.

If it is a Parlour Suite, Bedroom Suite, or Dining or Kitchen Furniture you require, you will find our regular prices very low, and remember we will give

Big Discounts for Cash.

## John Newson

## CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.  
August 3, 1898—6m

If your sight is bad  
When walking the street,  
And you meet an old chum  
You look at his feet.  
He thinks he is slighted,  
For he knows no reason,  
And he looks not at you,  
For the rest of the season.

Many have come  
to us who could  
not recognize a  
friend six feet  
away, and after  
getting fitted by  
us with spec-  
tacles could tell  
them across  
Queen Square.

## E. W. Taylor, OPTICIAN.

CHARLOTTETOWN

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

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

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

Lowest Rates.  
Prompt Settlements.

## JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

## JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

## ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Can- adian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co., Office, Great George St., Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 892-1y

## Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE  
OLD  
RELIABLE  
SHOE  
STORE

When you want a pair of Shoes,  
Our Prices are the lowest in town.

## A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOEMAN, Queen Street.

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

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law.

## NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds  
of legal business promptly attended to.  
Investments made on best security. Mon-  
ey to loan.

## FERTILIZER FACTS.

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

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

## AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
**EDDY'S**  
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s  
do do do 100 s  
"VICTORIA" do do 65 s  
"LITTLE COMET" do do  
The finest in the world. No Brimstone.  
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited  
Hull, P. Q.

## SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

We have in stock a fine line  
of Spring Overcoatings.

## Standard and NEW SHADES.

## John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

## R U Interested IN

## Good Clothing AT

## Reasonable Prices!

We have strong claims to your attention, when you contemplate to purchase A SUIT OR OVERCOAT.  
With a large, choice selection of Suitings, Trowerings and Overcoatings, with Mr. Sixtus McLellan as Cutter, and the best staff of workmen on P. E. Island, for good solid tailoring we can't be beat.

## Our Furnishing Department

See our new Shirts, also Cuffs, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves and Handkerchiefs. See our new Shirts for workmen, Sweaters, Hose and Underclothing.

## GORDON & McLELLAN,

MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

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

### [SACRED HEART REVIEW.]

#### THE CURSE IN EDUCATION.

Under the above title Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis contributes to the current North American Review an article which may be characterized as a companion one of the notable paper dealing with our educational system that Julian Hawthorne had in the previous issue of the same month. Mrs. Davis begins by declaring that the average American may entertain grave doubts about matters of religion; but as regards the excellence of our accepted public school system of education there is no room at all in his mind for any misgivings. That system he considers perfect. He may recognize that it makes very little or no account of the moral training of the child; that in its very small attention, or none at all, is given to the religious part of education; but that does not alter his convictions regarding the advantages and the excellence, as he views them, of the system itself. The successful American religious ideas, Mrs. Davis submits, are rather nebulous and hazy concepts. "Indeed," adds she, "the recognition of a God can hardly be said to be one of the rules by which this household of the United States is governed." The modern American, whose character she is portraying, does not see God in things and in events wherein his grandfather readily recognized Divine interference. He may not be ready to put his thoughts into speech or print; but his practical conviction is that this big American nation is now quite too large and strong to stand in need of any fathering by an invisible power. It is capable of taking care of itself. It is fully able to run its own affairs, and it should be allowed to do that, he thinks, in the way that suits it best. After this caustic digression, Mrs. Davis inquires what is our system of education, and asks has it proven an un-mixed blessing to Americans and America. By way of answer to these inquiries, she submits to us the following facts: The 1898 report of the Eastern Penitentiary of the state of Pennsylvania, says she, shows that out of ninety-one hardened convicts in that institution—that is to say, offenders who had served repeated terms of imprisonment—seventy-four had attended the public schools for periods varying from two to nine years. Secondly, three years after the opening of the free schools in London—schools that resemble in their "non-sectarianism" our public schools—there was a marked increase in the number of juvenile offenders brought before the courts; and as the years went on the proportion of educated criminals was found to have increased largely in the British metropolis.

#### A GRIMLESS ARCADIA.

The third fact which Mrs. Davis recites is to the effect that down in Attakapas County, in Louisiana, where there is no such an educational system as prevails in those "favoured" northern communities, and where very few of the people, comparatively speaking, know how to read or to write, in English at least, there has not been for years back any serious case tried in the county courts, for the simple reason that the people down there have been guilty of no heinous crimes. These people, Mrs. Davis says, work enough to maintain themselves and their families in comfort. They go to Mass—for they are practically all Catholics—on Sundays and holy-days of obligation; and after they have complied with their religious duties they often devote the rest of the afternoon to their own amusements and happy and contented with their lot. Today the visitor to this town, which, where industry of all sorts once reigned, will look in vain, so our writer tells us, through the town for a journeyman cobbler or tailor or a skilled mechanic in any calling. The whaling ships; here, but the town boasts of three huge schools, a free public library and

certain other accessories of higher culture and civilization. But the "young ladies" of the place—and they are always very careful to claim that designation for themselves—do not want, and will not accept any work in which their book-learning can not be used; and the young men know just enough to loathe the work upon which they must depend for a livelihood.

#### EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Mrs. Davis would not have us conclude from her presentation of these facts that education breeds crime and criminal. She unequivocally denies that statement. She does hold, however, that when a person is originally disposed to education he is originally disposed to education in his hands for the better execution of his criminal purposes. In other words, it is the system with which she finds fault, not with education or schools. And she declares that among the many mistaken notions regarding educational systems which prevail in this country, perhaps the falsest and most pernicious one is that which sets the highest value upon mere book-learning. Without religious instruction, she argues, a person, simply qualified the thief to be more expert in his thieving. Unless the right sort of education be given a person—and religion must have its proper place therein—he may be grievously harmed by book-learning; and for education to benefit him, it must be assimilated, our writer contends, into his very life, and made a part of his being and of his day's work to be of real advantage to him. Otherwise it will become a deadly alien weight upon him. And, in conclusion, she asks if it be not high time that the American people awake to the recognition of the fact that if the education which a right-minded person can use, be as certainly, a blessing to him, the education which he can not use is often nothing less than a curse to him.

#### A SCOTCH SURVEY.

What may be called a Scotch survey of the Religious Situation in England" is furnished the readers of this magazine by Rev. John Watson, "Ian Maclaren," who writes, under that caption, of the present condition of the Anglican church. Mr. Watson evidently believes that possession of stolen property confers upon its holders the right to keep it. He says that one reason why the Anglican church troubles have an interest for other people than those who belong to its fold lies in the fact that the Anglican church belong the great cathedrals which, he says, are monuments not alone of beautiful architecture, but are also associated with great passages of the past, since within those cathedrals the cherished dead of England lie and great events of English history have taken place. It was Lord Rosebery, we believe, who, not long ago, advised the Anglicans not to raise any question about their titles to these Anglican churches, adding that if such an issue were raised, it might be decided that as the English Catholics erected and paid for the most of those ministers, they should today have possession of them. Mr. Watson, during his visits to this country, evidently failed to absorb the American notion that no school can be called a public school which is managed by a religious denomination; for he tells us that the public schools of England are under the control of the Anglican church; and he instances that as an additional reason why other than Anglicans are interested in the present troubles of the Establishment. He says a rather doubtful compliment to the average Englishman in the following passage from his paper, "What a world!" writes he, "points out that the Anglican church is hopelessly inconsistent in her own formularies, because she has Calvinistic articles and a Catholic prayer-book; because her clergyman is sometimes called a minister and sometimes a priest; because the Mass is denounced in an article and partially sanctioned in her communion service; because the Roman custom of confession was abandoned, and then confession in certain circumstances is invited, he seems to have made a strong case against the church of England. But he has not injured that church one bit in the mind of the average Englishman." All complimentary as this assertion is, however, to the mental faculties of the average Englishman, the fact that the many for-gets and misrepresents the arrangements of Anglicanism on the very points Mr. Watson enumerates, have apparently had no influence upon the average Englishman's opinion of the Established church, would seem to justify fully the Scotchman's statement.

#### MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth observe the pious custom of offering up to the Sacred Heart of Jesus all their prayers, mortifications, good works, special Masses, etc., during the entire month of June for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all persons who may seek their aid in this way. Their sufferings are present in particular for the benefit of their friends, enemies and benefactors; for the conversion of sinners, the spread of Christ's kingdom on earth, and for the release of the Poor Souls suffering in old agonies in Purgatory, who have no one to pray for them. Those persons who desire prayers, either for themselves or their friends, whether living or dead, including

her disestablishment—it came to pass as a result of the present Anglican troubles—would be a downright defeat for the ritualists and a complete triumph for those Anglicans who regard it as the only effective means of putting a stop to the perversion of Protestant churches and endowments for the maintenance of "popish practices." He seems to think that if disestablishment were to take place, it would be a mortal blow to the ritualists, and a complete triumph for the maintenance of "popish practices." He seems to think that if disestablishment were to take place, it would be a mortal blow to the ritualists, and a complete triumph for the maintenance of "popish practices."

Mr. Watson is invited to write their request, sign the same with full name and address, and forward before June 1st to Reverend Mother Superior, Nazareth Academy, Mount Saint John, Concordia, Kansas. During the past year thousands of letters were received from all parts of the world expressing the gratitude of the recipients for favors obtained through the fervent supplications of God's devoted servants. The sick claim to have been healed in a miraculous manner, unhappy marriages have been blessed; wayward children have been reformed; the unemployed have procured lucrative positions; persons addicted to drink have become total abstainers; extraordinary vocations to the religious life have been obtained by numerous pious young girls; sin has been overcome and virtue acquired.

#### A TALKER'S TALK.

no doubt, when the almanac states that it is "invisible," owing to its nearness to the sun, for it is the minimum of distance from the earth. The measurements, which were made with a spiral-line micrometer, have given very good results. They have obtained 311 drawings and twelve sketches of the disk of the planet. The irregularities are well defined and are found to be permanent. The period of rotation Mr. Lowell gives as eight days and seven hours. The superficial irregularities are very different from those of the other planets. They are long, narrow and dark, unequal in width, and at certain periods appear like dotted lines, symmetrically arranged, showing darker at their points of intersection. The cause of this structure is unquestionably owing to the solar heat; for the half of the planet turned toward the sun receives an intense and continuous heat, which would produce a much greater contraction than that of the other hemisphere; and therefore result in the formation of numerous fissures. The portion of the planet which we can observe—taking account of its libration—is nearly rectangular in shape, and the diameter of the whole is about 3,600 miles. Mr. Lowell's conclusions are as follows: The planet is never veiled by clouds; it possesses no appreciable atmospheric envelope; it has no polar ice-caps; it has no vegetation, and exhibits no temporary modification in appearance; in a word, it is an extinct world.—S. H. Review.

#### IT WOULD, PERHAPS, OFFEND THOSE WHO SNEER AT THE UNITED STATES AS "THE LAND OF THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

It would, perhaps, offend those who sneer at the United States as "the land of the almighty dollar," if they could know how much money is annually given by wealthy people to charitable and educational institutions in this country. Counting only donations of five thousand dollars and upward, a partial list of the beneficiaries would during the last six years give an average of more than thirty-three millions every year. These figures go far to show that our countrymen are not avaricious, and that they have a genius for dispensing money as well as for accumulating it. (Ave Maria.)

#### "Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANTALENSBURG, Whitby, Ont.

A Good Medicine—"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine, and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." S. S. FRENCH, publisher, Box, Alwood, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**ROYAL**  
Baking Powder  
Made from pure cream of tartar.  
Safeguards the food against alum.  
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Catholic, Protestants, Jews and Atheists, are invited to write their request, sign the same with full name and address, and forward before June 1st to Reverend Mother Superior, Nazareth Academy, Mount Saint John, Concordia, Kansas. During the past year thousands of letters were received from all parts of the world expressing the gratitude of the recipients for favors obtained through the fervent supplications of God's devoted servants. The sick claim to have been healed in a miraculous manner, unhappy marriages have been blessed; wayward children have been reformed; the unemployed have procured lucrative positions; persons addicted to drink have become total abstainers; extraordinary vocations to the religious life have been obtained by numerous pious young girls; sin has been overcome and virtue acquired.

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be everywhere loved!

A large part of the recent work of Professor Lowell and his assistants has been devoted to a study of the planet Mercury, primarily to determine exactly its period of rotation, and secondarily to study the external aspect of this planet for the purpose of deciding upon the permanence of the irregularities observed on its surface which have attracted much attention among astronomers. The most favorable period for the study of Mercury is, singularly enough, when the almanac states that it is "invisible," owing to its nearness to the sun, for it is the minimum of distance from the earth. The measurements, which were made with a spiral-line micrometer, have given very good results. They have obtained 311 drawings and twelve sketches of the disk of the planet. The irregularities are well defined and are found to be permanent. The period of rotation Mr. Lowell gives as eight days and seven hours. The superficial irregularities are very different from those of the other planets. They are long, narrow and dark, unequal in width, and at certain periods appear like dotted lines, symmetrically arranged, showing darker at their points of intersection. The cause of this structure is unquestionably owing to the solar heat; for the half of the planet turned toward the sun receives an intense and continuous heat, which would produce a much greater contraction than that of the other hemisphere; and therefore result in the formation of numerous fissures. The portion of the planet which we can observe—taking account of its libration—is nearly rectangular in shape, and the diameter of the whole is about 3,600 miles. Mr. Lowell's conclusions are as follows: The planet is never veiled by clouds; it possesses no appreciable atmospheric envelope; it has no polar ice-caps; it has no vegetation, and exhibits no temporary modification in appearance; in a word, it is an extinct world.—S. H. Review.

It would, perhaps, offend those who sneer at the United States as "the land of the almighty dollar," if they could know how much money is annually given by wealthy people to charitable and educational institutions in this country. Counting only donations of five thousand dollars and upward, a partial list of the beneficiaries would during the last six years give an average of more than thirty-three millions every year. These figures go far to show that our countrymen are not avaricious, and that they have a genius for dispensing money as well as for accumulating it. (Ave Maria.)

#### "Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANTALENSBURG, Whitby, Ont.

A Good Medicine—"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine, and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." S. S. FRENCH, publisher, Box, Alwood, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

LONDON advices of last week showed that the intelligence wired to the old country from New York and Washington contained much abuse of Canada for daring to be so bold as to reject the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador, regarding the Alaskan boundary after the rising of the Joint High Commission in February. It was also intimated that the British public would like to know whether Canada had been advised of the negotiation of the agreement in question. It is quite plain that there was a strong feeling permeating the British public that the day had gone when any self-governing British Colony can be dragged into a settlement in which it has no say. It was pointed out that Canada was no self-governing country. She was described as a junior partner, having junior partner rights, with the word being always with the senior partner. These sensational telegrams from New York and Washington have evidently had an effect not anticipated nor desired by their authors; for Monday's London advices inform us that the Imperial Government have made public their proposals for arbitration of the Alaskan boundary question. They show that the United States proposed amendments, which Great Britain declined to accept, were favorable to the United States contention and would not leave the arbitration free to deal with the whole question. It seems the United States may always be counted on to act unfairly whenever there is question of arbitrating any dispute between that country and Canada.

The Dreyfus affair which for the past two years, has been such a disturbing element in the public life of France, has assumed a changed aspect. The United chambers of the court of cassation have annulled the conviction of Dreyfus and granted him a full trial. At the same time those who have been most conspicuous in urging his prosecution, or other wise mixed up in the case against him have been placed under arrest. Lieut. Col. DuPaty de Clam, seriously implicated by the recent proceedings before the court of cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries in the case, has been sent to prison, and proceedings will at once be taken against Esterhazy, General Pellé and others. The Government has ordered a second class cruiser to proceed at once to Devils Island where Dreyfus is in prison, and bring him to France. The decision of the court has military rank and title are restored to him. He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the cruiser. It is expected the cruiser will reach Brest about the 26th inst, when Dreyfus will be handed to the military authorities. All the revisionist papers acclaim the decision as the triumph of truth, justice and law and express the hope that all France and all right minded men will bow before the decree. They appeal for reconciliation and calmness. Most of the anti-revisionist papers consider the duty of all is to submit in order to restore peace to the country.

There are, in connection with public affairs in this Province, a great many things for which the present Local Government may fairly be charged with dereliction of duty. It is possible indeed that no part of the public service is managed by them with that efficiency, care and economy that the people would naturally expect and the expenditure should ensure. Perhaps there is no department under the control of the Provincial Government, however, that is more blameworthy in this respect than the Insane Asylum. Above all branches of the public service it would be most natural to suppose that this institution, the abode of the most unfortunate members of the human family, would be provided with such appliances and arrangements as would, at least, afford a reasonable guarantee against a serious calamity in case of accident. The plea may be made that there is not sufficient room in the present building to regulate matters in the most desirable manner. All the more reason then why every necessary precaution should be taken under present circumstances. We may be told that when the new wing is completed all modern appliances will find places therein, and everything will then be conducted in the most satisfactory manner. That would be poor satisfaction; poor reparation indeed to the friends of the present inmates should it happen that some of the latter were swallowed up in a holocaust. To begin with it is not impossible that under different medical treatment the percentage of cures would be larger than it is; consequently the building would not be so crowded and the need for additional room would not be so urgent. Furthermore, evidence was furnished during the last session of the Legislature, to show that, unless improvements have recently been made, the building lacks almost every possible safeguard in the event of fire; thus exposing the inmates to the most

imminent danger. It was shown that there were no fire-escapes, that the hose was in a most wretched condition and that the iron doors between different apartments were so corroded as to be perfectly useless as a means of protection. We most emphatically submit that such conditions as these should not exist in an institution where so many people of unsound mind are housed, and if the Government have not taken steps to remedy these defects they should lose no time in doing so.

AT OTTAWA.

THE RAILWAY BILL—THE GRAND TRUNK AND ALLEN LABOR—HOW TO MAKE APPLE BARRELS—PRIVATE LETTERS AND OTHER LETTERS.

Special Correspondence to the Herald.

OTTAWA, June 3rd.—The Drummond Counties Railway bill has passed all its readings but one, and the Grand Trunk resolution, which is part of the same series of transactions, has been considered. These measures have been pretty fully explained, but some mention may be made of the four-hour speech of the minister of railways on Thursday in further support of his scheme. Mr. Blair defends his railway policy by arguing that it has already been successful. His showing is that the earnings of the Intercolonial system will be 28 per cent. larger in the year ending June, 1899, than in the year ending June, 1897. The mileage is 14 per cent. greater than it was two years ago, so that the earnings increased in two years by 14 per cent. This great gain, according to Mr. Blair, must have been due to the operation of the Drummond Counties and Grand Trunk lines, and thus the policy is vindicated.

WHAT MR. BLAIR DIDN'T SAY

The minister did not mention the fact that while the Intercolonial gain is 14 per cent. in two years, the tonnage of freight carried on all the railways of Canada increased 14 per cent. in one year. It thus appears that the Intercolonial gained only half as much per year as the average gain of all the Canadian railways. Mr. Blair did not need therefore to explain why the I. O. R. traffic should have increased, but did need to show why the increase of the Government railway business had been less than that of other lines. The minister got near enough to this question to state that the growth of the Intercolonial trade was not due to the general business activity. He declared that, so far as the Province was concerned, the traffic was

last year 100,000 tons, and this year 114,000 tons. He struck no account of the fact that the Intercolonial traffic is budgeted to increase by 10 per cent. in the next year. As for the increased business on the Intercolonial, Mr. Powell figures out that every dollar of additional business has been gained at a cost of \$1.32.

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

Mr. Haggart finds it rather surprising that Mr. Blair had not explained the difference between the proposed agreement and the one which the Senate defeated two years ago. The following are among the more important changes in the whole transaction. As to the Drummond Counties.—The first agreement was equal to a payment of \$2,000,000. The second agreement is for the purchase of \$1,600,000 of the same property worth about \$500,000 more spent on it. As to the Grand Trunk.—The first agreement provided that the government should pay half the cost of maintenance. The present agreement provides that the cost of maintenance shall be paid by the contracting parties in proportion to their respective use of the road, and we have the statement of Mr. Blair that the Grand Trunk uses the property twenty five times as much as the Intercolonial. At this rate the government will have to pay only one-twelfth as much for maintenance as would have been paid under the old arrangement.

As to betterments.—The old arrangement provided that the government should pay five per cent interest on half the amount of any capital charges incurred for betterments. The new bargain divides the cost not equally but in proportion to use, which will relieve the country of some eleven twelfths of the obligation imposed by the first agreement. Moreover the interest in this case is reduced from five per cent to four.

Lastly the first agreement provided for the payment of \$6,000 a year for the government for the use of Grand Trunk property at Chaudiere. By the present bargain this charge is abandoned. These are important changes all made possible by the rejection of the original bill by the Senate.

SIR HENRY AND THE APPLE BARREL.

Sir Henry Joly has been trying to reform the apple barrel. As minister of inland revenue he has introduced a bill providing that all apples packed in Canada for sale by the barrel should be packed either in "cylindrical veneer barrels" of the required size, or in good and strong barrels of seasoned wood, 27 inches between the heads inside measure, having a head diameter of 17 inches, and middle diameter of 19 inches. This

law is to apply to apples packed for sale in this country as well as those for export.

When the bill came up for discussion neither the Minister nor any of his colleagues could inform the House what was meant by a "veneer" barrel. The most Sir Henry had to say was that the apple packers had been reducing the contents of the barrel by increasing the thickness of the heads. Dr. Montague agreed that there might be reason for legislation against thick headedness, which the House regarded as a pointed reference.

Clancy, Mills, of Annapolis, Craig, Moore, Taylor and others objected on behalf of the farmers against this sudden change in the form of the barrel. It was pointed out that the farmers often desired to send their apples to a neighboring market in such barrels as might be within reach as sugar barrels, or flour barrels. Both contain more than the regulation apple barrel and the Minister was asked not to make it a crime for the farmer to use them. Finally a suggestion of Mr. Mills, of Annapolis was adopted that the measure be withheld until the farmers were heard from.

A ONE-SIDED UNDERSTANDING.

The alien labor question appears to be in a singular position. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been asked whether alien workmen would be allowed to come into this country to take the place of Grand Trunk section men now on strike. The Premier explains that the Canadian alien act cannot now be enforced, because an agreement was made with the Government of the United States that neither party would enforce alien laws while the two governments are engaged in negotiations. But our old friend DeBarry, the United States government officer at Buffalo, has been enforcing the act with rigid severity. Only last week he turned back a young Canadian bricklayer who was crossing the border on a visit to his uncle, engaged at the same trade in Buffalo. The young man, who did intend to do some work and had his tools with him, was escorted back to Canada by DeBarry. That officer in a subsequent interview declared that the alien law had not been suspended but was still in active operation. This state of affairs has been twice a subject of discussion in the House of Commons. Among the members who protested against the jug-handled application of Sir Wilfrid's friendly bargain at Washington were J. F. Clarke of Toronto, who brought up the subject a few days ago, Mr. McCreary and Ross Robertson, each of whom raised the issue on another occasion, also Mr. Montague, Mr. Tait and Mr. Craig.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The relation of the alien labor affairs to the Grand Trunk strike is obvious. The Grand Trunk management contradicts the report that alien workmen are to be imported by that corporation, but it is remembered that this has been done by other employers of labor in times of dispute. For instance the Mayor of Hamilton is now bringing to the attention of parliament the facts in connection with such a recent importation to that city. The Grand Trunk strike, which for the present leaves 1800 men without employment is a matter of great public interest. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ives and Mr. Ingram spoke of the affair as a serious danger to the public, since the safety of travel depends upon vigilant care of the roadbed. Ross Robertson in strong language declared that the men who were on strike because they could not get more than 97 cents per day deserved the sympathy of the public. And Logan of Cumberland, a Government supporter, vigorously protested against the conclusion of the Government that the strike did not call for setting by the Minister of Railways. He pronounced it an outrage that in these times when we were all boasting of the prosperity of the country, hard-working men could not get more than an indent pay of 97 cents per day. This was done Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair had scolded other members for bringing the subject before the House, and had accused opposition speakers of expressing sympathy with the men for the purpose of making cheap political capital against the Government.

SIR OLIVER'S PRIVATE OPINION.

The Public Accounts Committee is making some little progress in the work of investigation. A set-back was however met this week when an attempt was made to learn what Sir Oliver Stewart said about some of the reasons tendered to Hon. Mr. Sifton and paid by him to his friends in Manitoba in connection with the so-called "bogus prosecutions" in Manitoba. Sir Oliver Stewart as head of the Justice Department wrote to Mr. Sifton a private letter declaring that some of the bills were two to three times as large as they ought to be. This letter was not at the time considered too private to be shown to the officers of the Justice Department or to be sent to Mr. Sifton's friends in Manitoba. After remaining on the file until about the beginning of the present inquiry, was recognized by the Auditor General and handed over to Mr. Sifton on the request of the latter.

A whole forenoon was expended in the attempt to learn from Auditor McDougall what were his reasons for regarding the letter as a private communication. The witness was not so much disposed to withhold information as Sir Louis Davies and the Solicitor General were to restrain him, and Mr. Fraser, the chairman of the committee, at the request of the Ministers, ruled the question out. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who appeared against the ruling, was voted down by a straight party vote.

The Opposition members declared that they did not want any private letters produced. But they wanted to know what there was in this departmental letter on a public matter to

make it a confidential communication, since it was not so marked.

THE OTHER WAY.

The only reason given was that the letter began, "My Dear Mr. Sifton." This reason has not always been deemed conclusive. Postmaster General Mulock, two years ago, published a blue book about mail contracts. In this report he printed no less than three hundred letters and notes having such introductions as the one now withheld from the Public Accounts Committee. These communications, which Mr. Mulock found in the drawers of the office where they were left by his predecessor, Sir Adolphe Caron, were published to the whole world without the consent either of the men who wrote them or those to whom they were written. Among them were fifty-eight letters and short notes from one Minister to another, obviously not intended for the public. There were nearly as many letters from members to Ministers and over 100 from Ministers to members some of them beginning in terms of familiar comradeship. Among the letters so printed were 31 marked "private" one or two marked "personal" and at least one marked "private and confidential." All these letters, however begun, however ended, whether marked private or not, were made public, not by evidence given in an investigating committee, but were printing and scattering them through the country by the act of the minister who happened to get his hands on them.

NOTES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has once more announced that there is no new phase in

the negotiations with the United States. Sir Charles Tupper brought some recent cable despatches to the Premier's attention, but carefully refrains from making any remark to likely complicate the situation.

ADVICES FROM ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

At a caucus of the Opposition party it was decided to resist the proposed Gerry-mander bill by all legitimate means. The seal fishery this year is the most successful within the last dozen years. Although it is estimated that the total catch of the regular fleet will reach 300,000, probably 40,000 or 50,000 more will be taken by the people ashore.

A PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine, tonic and blood purifier, and Hood's Pills for biliousness, and have found both very effective remedies. We believe for impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine."—R. S. FRANK, Publisher of the Bee, Atwood, Ontario.

BEFORE RETIRING.

To-night, take a Lax-Liver PILL. It will work while you sleep without a grip or a purge, curing Biliousness, Constipation and Sick Headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

A STORM IS BREWING.

Your old rheumatism tells you so. Better get rid of it and trust to the weather reports. Scott's Emulsion is the best remedy for rheumatism. It often makes complete cure.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

ARE YOU SHORT AND FAT?

ARE YOU TALL AND THIN? If so the only Ready-Made Clothing you can get to fit you perfectly is Shorey's Make. If your dealer does not carry Shorey's Old Sizes get him to order for you.

JAMES PATON & CO.

10,000 Worth of Men's READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

Cheapest and best Clothing on the Island. Give Paton & Co. your trade.

JAS. PATON & CO.

See our Navy, Black & Tweed Suits

At \$10, \$12 and \$14, they will save you a 1/3 on Tailors' Prices.

JAMES PATON & CO. are Shorey's Agents.

If I were a mother I would insist

on having Shorey's Clothing for my boys. Their Clothing is all sewn with linen thread, the material is all thoroughly sponged and slunk, and the workmanship is guaranteed not to rip. Might just as well have it, when it costs no more than inferior makes. You can always be sure of getting it by insisting on seeing the guarantee ticket which is in the pocket of each garment.

JAMES PATON & CO.

800 Children's, Boys' & Youths' Suits, all prices.

Wool Exchanged for Suits.

JAMES PATON & CO.

ARE YOU SHORT AND FAT? ARE YOU TALL AND THIN? If so the only Ready-Made Clothing you can get to fit you perfectly is Shorey's Make. If your dealer does not carry Shorey's Old Sizes get him to order for you.

JAMES PATON & CO.

10,000 Worth of Men's READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

Cheapest and best Clothing on the Island. Give Paton & Co. your trade.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Spring tiredness is due to an impoverished condition of the blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which enriches the blood.

Obituary.

In our obituary column today will be found notice of the death of Alexander McKinnon, formerly of Melrose, Grand River East in this Province, which took place at his residence, San Rafael, California, on Saturday May 20th. He had been afflicted for nearly two years, with liver and heart trouble, and he bore his sufferings with the most exemplary patience. Mr. McKinnon was born at Boscawen Point, on March 2nd, 1830, so that he had completed his 70th year shortly before his death. In 1843 he moved to Melrose and settled on a farm where he remained until 1892, when he went to California, without several of his brothers who went long before and some members of his own family had preceded him by many years. He settled at San Rafael, not very far from San Francisco, where he continued to reside all the remainder of his life. The deceased was the eldest of a family of ten of whom four survive; viz. Mr. F. X. McKinnon of Melrose, and Mrs. McAvonia of Panama Island, and two brothers Daniel and James, in San Francisco. He leaves a wife and family of six, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. McKinnon and one daughter, Mary E. are at San Rafael; Rev. W. D. McKinnon is chaplain of the first Regiment California Militia, now on duty at Manila, in the Philippines; Rev. B. J. McKinnon pastor of St. Jean Cal; Sister Bernadette is a member of the Dominican Convent at San Rafael; John F. residing on the old homestead at Boscawen; George Young are the only members of the family on the Island. In his final illness he devotedly received the last Sacraments and died consoled by all the rites of the Church of which he had been a faithful member. His funeral took place on Monday May 22nd, in the High Mass of Requiem was sung in the parish Church of St. Rafael. Rev. Donald J. McKinnon of St. James Church, San Francisco, nephew of the deceased, was celebrant. Rev. Grant of St. Peter's, San Francisco was deacon, Rev. D. F. X. Morrison, D.D. of St. Mary's, Oakland was sub-deacon, and Rev. H. Logan pastor of St. Rafael was master of ceremonies. In addition to these priests there were present in the Sanctuary Rev. Fathers Cottie, Connolly, Dempsey, Lyons, O'Neill, Ryan and O'Ryan of San Francisco, Byrne of Novato and Egan and Sheehy of San Rafael. Father Logan pronounced an eulogy on the deceased. He referred to his noble character and edifying life and pointed out that he was a descendant of those sturdy Scotsmen, who left their native land for the sake of their religion and settled in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The interment took place at St. Mary's cemetery Oakland, Father McKinnon, celebrant of the Mass performing the service at the grave. The pall-bearers were: Dr. Archibald E. McDonald, John H. McDonald, Andrew McDonald, James E. McDonald, Christopher Chisholm and D. R. McNeil. Among the numerous Island relatives and friends of the deceased present at the funeral might be mentioned Charles A. McNeil, Jerome E. McCormack, Joseph P. McCormack, Dr. S. J. Fraser and others. Thus were committed to their kindred dust the mortal remains of a just and upright man and an exemplary Christian. There are in this Province a great many friends and acquaintances of the deceased, who admired his sterling integrity and upright Christian character, and who will deeply regret to learn of his demise. In St. Mary's cemetery far of Oakland the sleep his last slumber, awaiting the sound of the Angel's trumpet and a glorious resurrection. To his family and friends we tender our heart-felt sympathy in their bereavement.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had been made the prefect of police ordered the republican guards to surround the presidential stand. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty.

Excitement in Paris.

President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier and others, drove to the Antiel races Sunday afternoon. As they drove along the Avenue de Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully but on arrival at Antiel they were met by a great many demonstrators, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoofs, yells and cries of "Panama à la Loubet" and "Vive Larmie." A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race almost increased to violence and was plainly directed by a commission of League Patriots collected with supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable array proceeded during the grand steeplechase. Many persons were struck and several policemen were injured in the endeavor to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand. At the crisis of excitement, while shouts of "vive Larmie" and "vive De Rondele" were heard on all sides, Count Gerbasi rushed towards the President brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christian who only escaped rough handling by being under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved talking to the Premier while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally after thirty arrests had

# The Biggest Snap IN HIGH-CLASS BLACK FIGURED Dress Goods

Ever offered the buying public of P. E. Island.

A German manufacturer wanted to unload. We bought them all at half price. Now ladies, we have the same goods at \$1.10. We clear the whole lot at

## 59c. a Yard.

We want every one of our customers to share in this bargain. Only one dress length to a customer.

### Too good to last long.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

## ENTNER, McLEOD & CO.

# If You Buy a Bicycle

Without seeing our stock you make a mistake.

LOOK AT THIS LINE OF LEADERS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Massey Harris,<br>Red Bird,<br>Cleveland,<br>Perfect,<br>Garden City,<br>Dominion. | Columbia,<br>Hartford,<br>Crescent,<br>E. & D.<br>Lovell Diamond. |
|--|---|

Wheels for everybody at prices to suit anybody. Any thing and everything in the Bicycle line.

Repairing of all kinds done promptly and well.

## ROGERS & ROGERS

Charlottetown and Summerside, May 10, 1899. THE BICYCLE ME

# Wright's Furniture Store!

Where your money accomplishes more than elsewhere. We've built up a large business by winning and retaining public confidence. We secured this confidence by giving the public indisputable values. No trouble for us to meet any clearance prices quoted. Our stock is going out with a rush, evidencing the values we offer.

## Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

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 B. B. Norton's Hardware Store.

## Driscoll & Hornsby

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A GIRL seventeen years old, living at Tannacook, N. S., is said to weigh 230 pounds.

ABOUT one-tenth of the wheat crop in the vicinity of Geneva, N. Y., has already been destroyed by the Hessian fly.

THE cruiser Brooklyn on the way up North River, N. Y. last Thursday, struck a sudden obstruction and will have to go into dry dock.

It is said that United States capitalists are arranging to introduce horseless cars and trucks into all the large cities of Canada, in competition with horses.

OTTAWA advises say that at the request of the Imperial Government, an order-in-council was passed on Monday last, disallowing the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia.

HIS Lordship Bishop McDonald left for the Magdalen Islands, via Souris, on Monday afternoon last. He goes on a confirmation tour, and is accompanied by Rev. Father Meehan, of Moncton.

ALFRED DIXON'S lumber mills at Sackville, N. S. were burned last Wednesday evening. Fifteen men from Halifax to assist. The buildings were valued at \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

WHILE speaking in the Imperial Commons on Monday, during the debate on the grant to Kitchener, Robert Wallace, Liberal member for Perth, was seized with paralysis. He is in a serious condition.

MR. WM. R. ROSS, of North Bedouque, is reported to have captured, in the woods near his home, a pair of grey foxes. He took the young foxes home, where he is rearing them. They are reported to be doing well.

THE caterpillar pest in Maine has assumed formidable proportions. At a point a few miles east of Newport they have taken charge of that locality, and the rail and roadbed have been covered for several days with the worms.

MR. CURRIE SHAW, M. L. A., who came to Charlottetown on Monday, underwent a slight operation yesterday. We are pleased to know he is getting along fine, and will be all right in a few days.

It is understood that the Lewis wharf buildings in Boston, will shortly be demolished and be replaced by handsome brick structures to be used by the Clyde line of steamers. Work will be commenced during the present year.

THE festival and tea party to be held at Tignish on Monday, July 17th, will be on an elaborate scale, and bid fair to attract an immense concourse of people. Particulars will appear later. Meantime keep the place and date well in mind.

A HANDSOME granite monument has been erected to the memory of the late Sir John Thompson, in Holy Cross Cemetery, Halifax. It is of excellent shape, manufactured from Nictaux (Nova Scotia) granite, and said to be the finest piece of work of this kind ever turned out in Nova Scotia.

ON Thursday last, Feast of Corpus Christi, about one hundred children were admitted to First Communion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. In the afternoon the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to about the same number by his Lordship Bishop McDonald. The sermon, de circonstance, was preached by Rev. Father McAnulty, of Moncton.

FROM the 1st to the 5th of the present month was the time allowed for securing licenses to sell liquor under the Esquimaux act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Forty liquor sellers applied for and secured the required certificates to sell, each paying one hundred dollars for six months. Thus four thousand dollars were added to the Provincial revenue in a few days.

REV. FATHER MERRIAM, of Moncton, N. B., came to this city on Saturday evening last on a visit. On Sunday he occupied the pulpit of St. Dunstan's Cathedral at the High Mass, and delivered a brief but forcible address. He complimented the congregation on the great work they had done in erecting the magnificent new Cathedral, and encouraged them to persevere until the interior is finished.

JUDGE GAYNOR, of Brooklyn, has ordered the arrest and detention of a jurymen in his court who, on two separate occasions has stood out against the eleven other jurymen with whom he has been associated and thus prevented a verdict in either case. And yet this jurymen contends that he had as much right to adhere to his opinion as his twenty-two associates had to adhere to theirs, and he proposes to fight the case if necessary on the issue.

THE strike of 1,800 Grand Trunk trackmen in Montreal for higher wages is over, the workmen having given over their case unreservedly to three Conservative members of Parliament, Taylor, Rowell and Clarke, who offered their services as arbitrators. The men went back under former circumstances as to pay, etc., taking over their respective sections Monday morning. It is expected that an advance in the pay of the men will be secured.

SUNDAY last, being the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi, Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Rev. Dr. Morrison was celebrant, Rev. Dr. Monaghan deacon, and Rev. Father Campbell sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Meehan, of Moncton. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession round the Church. His Lordship the Bishop bore the Monstrance, and he was assisted by the clergy who officiated at the Mass.

THE following Queen's Birthday honors are announced: Alms Tadema, the artist, and J. A. Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Ontario, were knighted. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Charles Howard Vincent, M. P., and James Russell Rodd, Secretary of the British Consulate General in Egypt, are made Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George. Percy Sanderson, British Consul General at New York, is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and Captain John D. Barr of the British second class cruiser Intrepid for the recent service at Bluefields, is made Companion of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Charles Howard Vincent was honored for his services during the recent anarchist conference at Rome.

### Headache

It often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

### Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full regular action of the bowels, they do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. See at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

### DIED.

At San Rafael, California, on May 20th, Alexander McKinnon, formerly of Melrose in this Province, aged 79 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Moncton, on the 21st ult, Horatio N. Webster, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a widow and two children to mourn.

At Clarkstown, on May 30th, 1899, Mrs. Ezer Stewart, widow of the late Charles Stewart, formerly of Rossenth, P. E. I., aged 93 years.

John Kennedy, after a long illness, died at his home, Weymouth Street, Charlottetown, May 31st, 1899, aged 80 years. One brother and one sister, with many other relatives and friends mourn their loss.

At the City Hospital, Boston, Mass., on the 13th ult. Joseph H. McCormack, aged 32 years, second son of John McCormack, Collector of Customs Cardigan Bridge, R. I. P.

At Hope River, on May 18th, Catharine, widow of the late Michael McGeehan, in the 80th year of her age. R. I. P.

At St. John, on the 26th ult. Patrick Macdonald, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and six children. Deceased, who was well and favorably known in this Province, was a broker of Mrs. C. Kane, Summerside.

At Black River, on the 26th ult. Donald B. McAnulty, aged 63 years. Deceased was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. R. I. P.

At French Village, on the 16th ult. Cornelius McIntyre, in the 75th year of his age. Deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him. R. I. P.

At Elliford, on the 19th May, after a few days illness, Mrs. John Whelan, aged 75 years. Deceased leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. R. I. P.

At Charlottetown, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Levi A. Smith, for many years in the employ of W. A. Weeks & Co.

Bring your wool to the Oxford Woolen Mills depot highest price paid.

D. A. Bruce, Agent

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

JAMES H. REDDIN,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
Special attention given to Collections  
MONEY TO LOAN.

# SPRING SALE NOW ON AT WEEKS & CO'S.

MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY TRADING AT THE  
**PEOPLES' STORE.**

Goods bought for cash and marked low.

We quote below a few of our prices.

Dress Goods.	Reg. Our Price.	Ladies' Blouses.	Reg. Our Price.	Gents' Linen Cuffs.
Plain Black Lustre, double width	30c 25c	Fancy Cambric	48c	All styles and prices, Weeks' special 25c pair, two for 45c.
Fancy do	32 25	Fancy Muslin	60	<b>Gents' Neckties.</b>
Black Cashmeres	28 20	Fancy Colored Check Muslin	68	Large assortment in newest shapes, knots, four-in-hand, puffs, American Teeks, Straps, etc. Also large variety in black.
Do do	35 28	Fine Swiss Check Muslin	\$1.00	Washing Ties a specialty.
Special do	60 45	Scottish Ginghams	1.20	<b>Gents' Braces.</b>
Colored Dress Goods in large variety at very low prices.		Black Sateen	1.00	Large stock on hand in English and Canadian makes.
<b>Ladies' Hosiery.</b>		Black Sateen, detachable Collar and Cuffs	1.60	See our special leather ends at 16c, 20c, 25c, 28c.
Black Cotton Plain	8c 5c	<b>Gents' White Shirts.</b>		<b>Millinery.</b>
Do do	12 9	Unaltered, sizes 14-17	40 32	Our department is in charge of Miss Vanstone, late of Toronto. Her work has been pronounced the best in the city. If you want a Trimmed Hat or Bonnet she can please you. Give her a trial.
Do do Rib	15 12	Do do	70 55	Large stock of straw sailors, in black, white and colored, also straw and wire shapes for trimming, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Ospreys, Fancy Mounts, etc. Large variety to choose from.
Do do	19 17	Our Special reinforced back and front	\$1.00 75	
Black Cashmere 2-1 seamless foot, special	40 32	Laundried sizes 14-17	1.00	
<b>Ladies' Belts.</b>		good value	60 50	
Leather Belts, all colors	28c 20c	Extra value	85 70	
White Duck and Pique	28 20	Business Men's	1.00 85	
Belt Buckles and Pins, large assortment.		Short Bosoms	1.15 \$1.00	
<b>Corsets.</b>		Other values up to	1.65	
Special	30c 25c	<b>Gents' Linen Collars.</b>		
One Leader	50 42	Sizes 14 to 17, all newest shapes		
Beauty	65 50	Special 4-ply Linen, 15 cents each, two for 25 cents.		
Princess	75 65	Special 4-ply Linen, 18 cents each, two for 30 cents.		
All leading makes and other prices in stock.		Special 3-ply Linen, 10 cents each, three for 25 cents.		

We ask a share of your patronage, proving that you can save money by purchasing from us, as we buy for cash from the leading manufacturers.

WOOL taken in exchange for goods. Highest market price paid.

# Weeks & Co., SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO. THE PEOPLES' STORE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1899, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of December, A. D. 1898, and made between James A. Trainor of Moncton, New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary Trainor, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part, the premises situate in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, and being on Lot or Township number thirty-six, and being bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the West side of the Monaghan Road at the South East corner of a farm of land formerly owned by William Lynn, now owned by John Morgan, thence West one hundred chains, thence South ten chains, thence East to the said Road, thence North to the place of commencement containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less, being thus bounded and described in a certain deed of the Commission of Public Lands to Edward Boote bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1878. If the said property is not sold at the time the place above said, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

### Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT  
BY  
TOURIST SLEEPERS

Leaving Montreal every THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for the PACIFIC COAST, accommodating a second-class passenger for all points in Canadian North West, British Columbia, &c.

Berth Rates—	
Montreal to Winnipeg.....	\$4.00
Montreal to Calgary.....	6.50
Montreal to Revelstoke.....	7.00
Montreal to Vancouver.....	8.00

FOR Passage Rates to all Points in CANADA, WAHAKA, UNITED STATES, and to JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and MANILA, and also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to

A. H. NOTMAN,  
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.  
St. John, N. B.

# Summer Corsets

If you buy your Summer Corsets from us you'll save money. Don't take our word for it, come and see.

# Men's and Boy's Straw Hats.

We are clearing out our stock of Men's and Boy's Straw Hats at half price. Now is the time to get a summer Hat cheap.

# Ladies' Sailor Hats.

Ladies' Sailor Hats worth up to \$2.25 for 50c., also another table of 25c. Hats.

# Ladies' Hosiery

Those all wool Cashmere Hose at 20c. per pair, and the best value in the city. Cotton Hose 10c. per pair, Ladies' Vests 6c. each.

# Shirred Ribbons

Black Shirred Ribbon, all widths, in Silk or Satin, just received. Placket fasteners, also buttons and cord for making placket fasteners just received.

# F. Perkins & Co.

# We Cannot Always Have such an opportunity

To buy Clothing at our own price as we have had at the Doul & Gibson auction sale.

# You Cannot Always Have such a chance

To buy Clothing at less than cost of manufacture.

# This we can sell you now,

And whilst this purchase lasts. This is your chance to save many dollars. We have sold more Clothing for the past three weeks than we ever did before in the same time.

# 1,000 Pairs Men's Pants

For 50 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a pair.

# MEN'S SUITS ALL PRICES.

Wool taken in exchange at current prices.

# J. B. McDONALD & CO.

# R. H. Ramsay & Co

The Model Store,

New Prowse Building, Grafton Street, Charlottetown.

# Read, Reflect, Then Act

On your own judgment. That judgment will tell you something like this:

This fellow Ramsay makes a great noise for a young fellow. He blows a good deal about what he can do, and he says it with as much assurance as if he had been in the business fifty years. But this is one of the great faults of the young men of the day, thinking they KNOW IT ALL whether they do or not. But this fellow seems to have a ring of sincerity about him, and if he has the stock which he claims to have, he's got a nice stock, he's got the goods I want; he's got them at a smaller price than I have been paying for them. However, it don't cost anything to drop in and see his goods, and I am going to do it next time I go to Charlottetown. I'll just cut this advertisement out of this paper, put it in my pocket, take it with me, chuck it down at him, and then let him wriggle out of it if he can. He has then either to do as he says, produce the goods he says he'll have or eat his own words, and if he does that I guess he'll have indigestion so bad that he won't blow any more about his goods and values. Now that's logic. Honor bright. Ain't that the way you will reason it out? But will you take the trouble to test it? We will see.

# Cloth Department.

Charlottetown Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Tryon Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, English and Scotch Tweeds.

Tweeds 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 53c., 60c., 70c. 75c., 85c., \$2.10 per yard. Home made and imported Flannels.—RAMSAY & CO.

# BOOTS & SHOES

We have a splendid assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes. The whole outfit is entirely new. Our values in this department will compare more than favorably with any ever shown in the city. But space in press cost money, an inspection of the Boots and Shoes does not.—RAMSAY & CO.

# Gents' Furnishings.

Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps, and everything in this line.—RAMSAY & CO.  
Ready-to-Wear Clothing Department. Children's Boys' Men's.

Our display is as good and our prices as low on these goods as to be had on P. E. Island. Stock entirely new.—RAMSAY & CO.

# Trunks and Valises.

Whatever others may do in the future we have the best assortment of Trunks and Valises up to date. Further comment unnecessary.—RAMSAY & CO.

Wool taken in exchange for any goods in store.

# THE MODEL STORE.

**There are three conditions:**  
**When the blood is poor;**  
**When more flesh is needed;**  
**When there is weakness**  
 of the throat or lungs.

There is one cure: that is  
**Scott's Emulsion.**

It contains the best cod-  
 liver oil emulsified, or di-  
 gested, and combined with  
 the hypophosphites and  
 glycerine. It promises more  
 prompt relief and more last-  
 ing benefit in these cases than  
 can be obtained from the  
 use of any other remedy.

See and Be on all druggists.  
 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

**FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.**  
 (C. A. C. in Sacred Heart Review.)

Sweet flowers have healed the cruel  
 rifts.

On Calvary's crimsoned sod,  
 White lilies lift their waxes  
 To wreath the tomb of God.  
 Nor on the cross, nor in the tomb,  
 Nor in Gethsemane,  
 Seek men and angels to adore  
 Their Lord, on bended knee.

But here where sits the mellow light  
 Through tinted window dim,  
 The angels sweep on silent wing  
 To guard and worship Him.  
 No organ peal nor bell will stir  
 His Eucharistic sleep.  
 All heaven and earth His festal day  
 In wondering silence keep.

Here, 'neath the light of candles tall,  
 Approach with reverence meet;  
 In sacramental stillness wrap,  
 Come, kiss His royal feet.

Sweet flowers have healed the cruel  
 rifts.

On Calvary's crimsoned sod;  
 Come lay the lilies of your love  
 Before the Hidden God.

**You Can't Get Rested**

Because that tired feeling is not the  
 result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy  
 condition of your blood. This vital fluid  
 should give nourishment to every organ,  
 nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this  
 unless it is rich and pure. That is what  
 you want to cure that tired feeling—  
 pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla  
 will help you "get rested." It will give  
 you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and  
 vitality and brace you up so that you may  
 feel well all through the coming summer.  
 If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla  
 do so now, and see how it energizes and  
 vitalizes your whole system.

**AN UNBOLD LEGACY.**

ESTHER A. WAGGAMAN, in  
 Sacred Heart Review.

Colonel Gustav Stanhope was a  
 bachelor from choice, certainly not  
 from persuasion, for the good girls  
 had done all their maids-  
 duty would permit to capture  
 him, and their mammas, with matronly  
 boldness, had gone still farther to  
 aid their daughters in this laud-  
 able design, but the Colonel was al-  
 ways on guard. If a maiden crossed  
 his path with "a hunting nose" he  
 was wise enough to know it, and  
 though she hid her silken web be-  
 neath her train of thick brocade he  
 always guessed her intent. After a  
 while some of the disappointed ones  
 learned to say, mechanically, that  
 they did not care, but this statement  
 deceived no one, for did not Colonel  
 Gustav Stanhope own half the town  
 and mortgages on the other half? and  
 a railroad that trailed its glittering  
 way over miles of richest woodland?  
 And if the Colonel had been an ogre  
 with an appetite for little children,  
 a wicked profligate, a highwayman,  
 a bandit or a thief, one might have for-  
 given him for remaining single, but  
 he was reckoned good by men be-  
 cause he was better than most of  
 them, and though his temper was  
 proverbially bad, his ways were hon-  
 est and he was not avaricious, for he  
 gave his money generously to hospi-  
 tals and orphan asylums, but he stoic-  
 ally refused all invitations to fairs and  
 festivals and other matrimonial mar-  
 tials. He admired women in the abstract  
 at the culminating point of creation, but  
 he did not care for their society.  
 Every night he shut himself up in his  
 library among his books, and many a  
 dissatisfied girl, driving home from a  
 dance in the first hours of the morn-  
 ing would see the light from his great  
 round lamp shining through the high  
 barred window. Perhaps it was only  
 his steady glow that dazzled her eyes  
 coming out of the darkness, else why  
 should she shut down her lids while an  
 expression of weariness steals across  
 her pale pretty face pressed against  
 the worn cushions of the hired sar-  
 rage?

The pretty girl would no doubt be  
 happy if she lived in a community  
 where everybody rode in hired sar-  
 rages and wore dresses of simple  
 white which required no silken lining  
 nor trimmings of Valenciennes lace,  
 but with a bachelor's house looming  
 up before her as inpregnable as a for-  
 tress like seemed hard and bitter, and  
 the carriage a hearse for her hopes.

On a certain evening in December  
 the Colonel returned earlier than  
 usual from his office. Mrs. Clash,  
 his housekeeper, dropped him a  
 courtesy in the hall, but she did not  
 dare to speak to him, because a frown  
 had settled between his shaggy eye-  
 brows, and it was evident that he was  
 not in the best of humors. When  
 she heard him go into the library and  
 shut the door she descended to the  
 kitchen in a flurry of excitement, and  
 commanded the cook to hurry with  
 the dinner. She was a practical, sen-  
 sible woman—this same Mrs. Clash—  
 and having once tried to support a  
 dairy lunch-room, she believed that

bunger was the root of all evil, so  
 that whenever she met sorrow or dis-  
 tress in the world her first idea was to  
 feed the one in fiction. Mr. Clash  
 had died of dyspepsia in an early  
 stage of their matrimonial career; the  
 Colonel might have followed his ex-  
 ample if he had possessed an appetite,  
 but he was a frugal man, and half of  
 the dainties that Mrs. Clash prepared  
 with fussy care were carried untasted  
 from the table.

This evening he refused his dinner  
 altogether. Jenkins, the butler, car-  
 ried some coffee and crackers to the  
 library. He said he wanted nothing  
 more. Mrs. Clash sat down to her  
 own dinner with a sigh.

"Now, who would have thought  
 he'd get so contrary?" she said.

"The Lord knows what's the mat-  
 ter with him," said the cook, wiping  
 her flushed face with a corner of her  
 apron; "taint natural for a man to do  
 nothin' but read his eyes out; 'taint  
 natural to stay indoors every night in  
 the week when you don't have to."

"Well, he ain't like you," said Jen-  
 kins with his mouth full, "dyin' if  
 you don't get off on Sundays. The  
 Colonel is a scholar, he is; there  
 ain't nothin' that man don't know."

"Don't know enough to get mar-  
 ried," sniffed the cook, helping her-  
 self to beef.

"Maybe he knows too much,"  
 said Jenkins, laughing. "There's  
 his bell ringin' now. Wonder what's  
 the matter with him. Maybe he's  
 changed his mind about his dinner,"  
 he got up and brushed the crumbs  
 from his crumpled shirt bosom.

Mrs. Clash regarded the demolished  
 dishes with fearful terror. "Lord  
 help us," she said as Jenkins disap-  
 peared up the stairs.

But the Colonel was not thinking  
 of his dinner; he was sitting at his  
 library table with his head resting on  
 his hands, and he was attentively  
 studying a timetable. He roused  
 himself as Jenkins rattled the door-  
 knob, his profile showed strong and  
 massive upon the white wall opposite.

"Jenkins, I'm going away tonight.  
 I've ordered the buggy. Pack my  
 valise."

"Yes, sir," said Jenkins, respect-  
 fully, but he stood hesitating. "Am  
 I to go, sir?" he said at last.

"No."

The short answer was very deci-  
 sive. Jenkins was disappointed; he  
 took a certain pride in accompanying  
 his master wherever he went; it pleased  
 him to think that he was indispens-  
 able to his comfort. This unex-  
 pected journey piqued his curiosity.  
 Where could the Colonel be going  
 if he did not need the services of  
 his worthy valet? All the time he  
 was packing his valise, with a pre-  
 cision which comes from long practice,  
 he was wondering what this sudden  
 journey of his master's might mean.  
 It was a strange time in the year for  
 one of the Colonel's regular habits to  
 leave town, particularly when he had  
 invited some members of a wealthy  
 California syndicate to stay with him  
 while they carried on some important  
 business transactions with a rival rail-  
 road. Jenkins knew all this, for had  
 he not studied the contents of his  
 master's waste paper basket with a  
 careful scrutiny deserving of a better  
 cause?

"My train leaves in fifteen minutes;  
 there's the buggy now," called out  
 the Colonel, as he heard the crunch-  
 ing of wheels on the road outside.

"I've just time to reach the station.  
 Here, help me on with my coat—  
 here's my hat? If you haven't  
 finished the bag shut it up and come  
 on. I had no idea it was so late."

Jenkins picked up the bag and fol-  
 lowed his master down the stairs; an  
 icy wind banged the front door  
 after them. The buggy stood wait-  
 ing by the old wooden carriage block.  
 As Jenkins took the reins from the  
 stable boy he regretted that he had  
 not stopped in the lower hall long  
 enough to put on his grates, for it  
 was very cold driving through the  
 frosty air.

They reached the station just as  
 the train, bound for the South,  
 steamed from under the blackened  
 archway; the Colonel seized his  
 valise and jumped upon the last car,  
 thus depriving Jenkins of the poor  
 satisfaction of checking the baggage,  
 and thus ascertaining his destination.

The car which the Colonel entered  
 was full of people; they regarded  
 him with something like veneration  
 as the conductor hastened forward  
 to offer him a seat in the sleeper.

A small man with a wife and sick  
 baby rose to remonstrate. "I want  
 that seat," he said. His wife  
 pulled him timidly by the coat-  
 sleeve.

"Oh! John, he owns the rail-  
 road," she whispered. The man  
 snuck back into his seat awed, for  
 the moment by the majesty of wealth.  
 I beg of you to take the seat," said  
 the Colonel, who objected to the  
 obsequiousness shown to his dollars.  
 "I shall be very comfortable here."

The small man accepted the offer  
 with profuse apologies; the tired  
 face of the anxious mother brighten-  
 ed, the conductor cowered as he led  
 them into the next car, while the  
 Colonel settled himself in the place  
 they had just vacated, and, spread-  
 ing out the evening's paper, he tried  
 to interest himself in the startling  
 headlines, but it was plain that he  
 was thinking of something else.

After a short time the paper flew  
 unheeded to the floor, and the Col-  
 onel, taking a letter from his pocket,  
 read it over for the fourth time:—

"Dear Colonel Stanhope,—  
 I am writing to you because my  
 lawyer, Mr. Gessing, tells me that  
 you have been appointed my guard-  
 ian. I do not want you or any one  
 else to try to take my father's place,  
 for you can not—you can not. He  
 was so generous, so loving, so kind,  
 I prayed that I might die with him.  
 Why should I live to trouble some-  
 one to take care of me? My fortune  
 is so small that I do not need anyone  
 to tell me how to use it. Father  
 loved you because you were his class-  
 mate at college, but that is no reason  
 why you should feel any interest in  
 me. Please forget all about me and  
 do not come to see.

PAUL ALLISON."

"Most extraordinary," murmured  
 the Colonel, frowning, "most extra-  
 ordinary."

"What's most extraordinary?"  
 asked a cherry voiced behind him.  
 The Colonel turned astonished;  
 there were not many people in the  
 world who met him on such familiar  
 terms.

His tall nephew, Dick Curtis,  
 stood smiling down upon him.

"Well, where did you drop from?"  
 demanded the Colonel adjusting his  
 eye-glasses.

"Been away on business for the  
 Athletic Association," said Dick,  
 sinking into the seat by his uncle's  
 side. "On my way back to the  
 University—thought of stopping  
 over to see you—glad I didn't do  
 it now. It's most extraordinary—our  
 meeting—but that wasn't what was  
 the matter when I spoke to you.  
 Some girl trying to nab you?"

The Colonel smiled indulgently.  
 "No, I'm trying to nab the girl."  
 Dick gave a long, low whistle.

"How old?" he asked, judicially.  
 "That's something I don't know.  
 I'm going to find out."

"Then you haven't seen her?"

"No."

"I don't know."  
 "It sounds very mysterious," said  
 Dick, retiring into the collar of his  
 sweater. "If she's so extraordi-  
 nary, do you expect to find her in a  
 side-show?"

"I expect to find her in a place I  
 know less about, and that's a con-  
 vent."

"Hm," said Dick, reflectively.  
 "What are you going to do with  
 her?"

The Colonel's frown deepened.  
 "That's what I'm trying to find  
 out," he said.

"Suppose you tell me about her,"  
 suggested Dick, persuasively. "I've  
 had some experience with girls."

The Colonel smiled at Dick's  
 assumption of knowledge.

"There isn't much to tell. Her  
 father and I were at West Point to-  
 gether. He resigned from the army  
 two years before I did and he went  
 West; he was interested in mines, I  
 believe. Well, we drifted apart. I  
 heard from him occasionally. I  
 know that he had married and was  
 making a success of life, and the  
 next thing I heard was that he had  
 been sent to the Senate. Two weeks  
 ago he died. He wrote to me upon  
 his death-bed appointing me guard-  
 ian to his one child, a girl by the  
 name of Prue. He writes that he  
 leaves her all alone in the world;  
 he has no living relatives, and he  
 begs me to go to see her—to watch  
 over her—to look after the little for-  
 tune he leaves behind. Poor fellow,  
 there are not many men as good as  
 Phil Allison."

"Well, I wouldn't let her bother  
 me," said Dick, with the prompt de-  
 cision of youth. "Put her in an  
 orphan asylum; that's where she  
 belongs."

The Colonel looked at his nephew  
 half pityingly. This bland, obli-  
 vious way of disposing of difficulties  
 amused and provoked him. Dick  
 was a handsome boy of nineteen, but  
 his cherubic face was unmarked by  
 a single line of thought or care.

"Orphan asylums are for the chil-  
 dren of paupers," said the Colonel,  
 gravely; "your suggestions are so  
 valuable, Dick, I never like to lose  
 them."

Dick looked at his uncle out of the  
 corners of his eyes; he was wonder-  
 ing whether he meant to laugh at  
 him.

"I thought people abused chil-  
 dren in orphan asylums when they  
 didn't know what else to do with  
 them," he said at last. "You could  
 buy her clothes and dolls and things  
 with the money."

"And what would her father think  
 of me?" Dick asked.

"Well, I guess he wouldn't think  
 anything about it. If he's in heaven  
 he would be too happy, and if he's in  
 hell—well, he wouldn't have time."

"Don't talk like a fool, Dick; you  
 know as well as I do that a trust is  
 sacred. If I didn't believe you had  
 more sense than you appear to have  
 I would out you off with a penny.  
 Come into the smoker, I want a  
 cigar. Your decision of character  
 annoys me."

Dick arose lazily and followed his  
 uncle into the smoking-car, and roll-  
 ing a cigarette in his long fingers,  
 he dropped the subject of the orphan  
 and turned the conversation into an-  
 other channel. The Colonel listened  
 patiently. Dick interested him be-  
 cause he meant to make him his heir,  
 and though he announced his inten-  
 tion it had not made any difference  
 in their freedom of intercourse, for  
 Dick, with all his faults and cred-  
 ularities, was not one to try and carry  
 favor with any one; his great phys-  
 ical strength gave him a confidence

in his own power to grapple fate,  
 His independence was his chief  
 charm; to it was added both mar-  
 tiness and courage. As he went on  
 talking the Colonel's youth turned  
 to him in gloomy retrospect. He  
 wondered what Dick would do with  
 the vast fortune he would leave be-  
 hind. He tried to fancy what he  
 would have been if his uncle, the old  
 commodore, had had a nearer heir.  
 It would be history repeating itself  
 with this difference: that Dick's life  
 would be brighter or perhaps more  
 tragic. He might marry some one  
 who would make him miserable.  
 The Colonel's existence had been neg-  
 ative. Dick would find either posi-  
 tive joy or positive pain.

The Colonel regarded his nephew  
 with deep affection, more for the pos-  
 sibilities of his nature, when devel-  
 oped by age and experience, than  
 for the present personality of the  
 boy.

When Dick left him at the Uni-  
 versity Station he was in a calmer  
 mood, for the boy's cheerfulness was  
 contagious; he fairly radiated good  
 humor, and he disposed of the dis-  
 agreeable things of life with a cel-  
 ebrity that was a constant source of  
 wonder to his uncle.

(To be continued.)

**EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.**

All persons wanting employment  
 and employers of labor in want of an  
 assistance will obtain help and situa-  
 tions by applying to

MISS SNEELGROVE,  
 Ap 19th—3mo Kent Street.

**Queen Street Emporium**

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.

**Flour, Tea, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Fish etc. etc.**

**SEED! SEEDS! SEEDS!**

A splendid selection of all  
 kinds of clovers, timothy,  
 peas, vetches, imported seed  
 wheat, garden seeds, whole-  
 sale and retail.

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS!**

Having bought the entire  
 stock of Frank Beales at  
 LE PAGES OLD STAND,  
 we are now prepared to supply  
 all kinds of Farming Implements. We  
 are also agents for the celebrated Mc-  
 Laughlin Carriage Co., and the  
 Deering Harvesting Co. We have  
 always on hand a full line of ploughs,  
 harrows, cultivators, etc. Repairs  
 of all kinds. Washing machines,  
 wringers, and wringer repairs.

All these goods are offered at the  
 lowest prices. Call and examine our  
 stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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

**ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK**

Executed with Neatness and  
 Despatch at the HERALD  
 Office.

**Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books**

Send in your orders at once.  
 Address all communications  
 to the HERALD.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed**

**Didn't Dare Eat Meat.**

What dyspeptics need is not arti-  
 ficial digestants but something that  
 will put their stomach right so it  
 will manufacture its own digestive  
 ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock  
 Blood Bitters has been permanently  
 curing severe cases of dyspepsia and  
 indigestion that other remedies were  
 powerless to reach.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collins,  
 Kings Co., N. B., says:

"I suffered with dyspepsia for years and  
 tried everything I heard of, but got no  
 relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters.  
 I only used three bottles and now I am  
 well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch  
 before without being in  
 great distress. I always  
 recommend B. B. as  
 being the best remedy for  
 all stomach disorders and  
 as a family medicine."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**IMPURE BLOOD.**

Miss Agnes Faron, Athlone, Ont.,  
 writes: "About two years ago I was  
 troubled with impure blood, but got  
 no relief until I took Burdock Blood  
 Bitters, which completely and perman-  
 ently cured me."

**For internal or external use HAG-  
 YARD'S YELLOW OIL cannot be  
 excelled as a pain relieving and soothing  
 remedy for all pain.**

If you have a constant hacking  
 cough that won't leave try Dr. Wood's  
 Norway Pine Syrup. It cures the  
 worst kinds of coughs and colds  
 quick.

**MILBURN'S STERLING  
 HEADACHE POWDERS** are easy to  
 take, harmless in action and sure  
 to cure any headache in from five to  
 twenty minutes.

**Worms** of all kinds are promptly  
 expelled by Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm  
 Syrup. Nice to take. Price 25c.

**Minard's Ligitment Cures  
 Colds, etc.**

**LIVER TROUBLES,** biliousness,  
 sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaun-  
 dice, etc., yield to the curative powers  
 of LAXA LIVER PILLS. They  
 are sure to cure.

**HEART DISEASE**  
 Has become frightfully prevalent of  
 late. If your heart palpitates, throbs,  
 skips, beats or is weak, do not fail to  
 use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.  
 They strengthen the heart, steady and  
 regulate its beat, and restore it to  
 healthy, normal action.

Mrs. Middleton Wray, writes from  
 Schomberg, Ont., "Dr. Fowler's Ex-  
 tract of Wild Strawberry is the best  
 remedy I know of for Summer Com-  
 plaint and Bowel diseases of children.  
 I have used it for 17 years."

**SCROFULOUS SORES.**

Mrs. Annie Wright, Dereham  
 Centre, Ont., writes: "I had scrofu-  
 lous sores so bad that my face was all one  
 running sore. I tried Burdock  
 Blood Bitters and before I had taken  
 six bottles I was completely cured."

**A TERRIBLE TIME!**

**A Port Hope Lady Undergoes a  
 trying experience, from which  
 she is at last freed by the  
 use of Milburn's Heart  
 and Nerve Pills.**

Mr. F. J. ARMSTRONG, one of Port Hope's  
 best known citizens, speaks as follows:  
 "My wife has had a terrible time with her  
 heart for the last fifteen months.  
 "The pains were intense, and she had a  
 smothering feeling together with shortness  
 of breath, weakness and general debility.  
 Medicine seemed to do her no good, and  
 we had about given up trying when she  
 started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve  
 Pills. They have toned her up wonder-  
 fully.  
 "She is stronger to-day than she has  
 been for months, thanks to Milburn's Heart  
 and Nerve Pills. I am sure there can be  
 no better remedy from their remarkable  
 effects in Mrs. Armstrong's case."

**Laxa-Liver Pills** cure Constipation,  
 Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

**Our Seeds**

**THE BEST THAT GROW**

The above line is a strong one,  
 but we stick by our motto.

**The Best that Grow,  
 Our Seeds,  
 The Best that Grow,  
 Our Specialties.**

**Choice Flower and Garden  
 Vegetable Seeds.**

See our 1899 Catalogue  
 or new varieties

**Sweet Pea Seeds,  
 HAZARD & MOORE.**

Seedsman, Booksellers and  
 Printers, Sunnyside.

**Lime, Lime.**

We are now burning and  
 can supply any quantity of  
 best Rouch Lime for building  
 and farming purposes.

**C. LYONS & CO.**  
 May 10, 1899.

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

When you are seized with an attack of  
 Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you  
 want a remedy you are sure will give you  
 relief and give it quickly, too.  
 You don't want an untried something  
 that may help you. You want Dr. Fowler's  
 Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every  
 one knows will positively cure Cramps and  
 Colic quickly. Just  
 a dose or two and you  
 have ease.

But now a word of  
 proof to back up these  
 assertions, and we  
 have it from Mr. John  
 Hawker, Colchester,  
 Ont., who writes:  
 "Dr. Fowler's Extract  
 of Wild Strawberry is  
 a wonderful cure for  
 Diarrhea, Cramps  
 and Colic. I was a great  
 sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I  
 have perfect comfort."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**GRIT THE TEETH.**

Do you notice your children grit-  
 ting or grinding the teeth at night?  
 It's a sure sign of worms. Better  
 give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm  
 Syrup, which is simple, safe and al-  
 ways effectual.

Ask for Minard's  
 and take no other.

Sprains, strains, contracted cords  
 or painful swellings are always prompt-  
 ly relieved by Hagyard's Yellow Oil.  
 It is clean to use. Price 25c.

**Minards Liniment Relieves  
 Neuralgia.**

A TORONTO CONTRACTOR.

Mr. J. J. Markie, 257 Lansdowne  
 Ave., the well-known bridge contractor,  
 was cured by Milburn's Rheuma-  
 tic Pills of a severe attack of Rheum-  
 atism, which laid him up in bed for  
 weeks.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT** is the  
 ONLY Liniment asked for at my  
 store and the only one we keep for  
 sale.

**ALL THE PEOPLE USE IT.**  
 Pleasant Bay, C. B. Harlin Fulton.

**SPRAINED BACK!**

Sprains, Strains and Injuries of the  
 Back often cause Kidney Trouble.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE CURE.**

Here is the proof—

Mrs. S. Horning, Glasgow Street,  
 Guelph, Ont., says: "Doan's Kidney  
 Pills are grand. I have not been ill since  
 taking them, which was over a year ago  
 last winter, and can give them my warm-  
 est praise; for they restored me to health after  
 25 years of suffering. Twenty-five years  
 ago I sprained my back severely, and ever  
 since my kidneys have been in a very bad  
 state. The doctors told me that my left  
 kidney especially was in a very bad con-  
 dition. A terrible burning pain was always  
 present, and I suffered terribly from lum-  
 bago and pain in the small of my back,  
 together with other painful and distressing  
 symptoms, common in kidney complaints.  
 I could not sleep, and suffered much from  
 salt rheum.  
 "When I first commenced taking Doan's  
 Kidney Pills I had little or no faith in them,  
 but I thought I would try them; and it  
 proved the best experiment I ever made.  
 I had only taken two boxes when the pain  
 left my back entirely. Three boxes more,  
 or five in all, made a complete cure.  
 "After 25 years' of suffering from kidney  
 disease I am now healthy and strong again,  
 and will be pleased to substantiate what I  
 have said, should anyone wish to enquire."

**Laxa-Liver Pills** are the most  
 perfect remedy known for the cure of Con-  
 stipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick  
 Headache. They work without a gripe  
 or pain, do not sicken or weaken or leave  
 any bad after effects.

**Our Seeds**

**THE BEST THAT GROW**

The above line is a strong one,  
 but we stick by our motto.

**The Best that Grow,  
 Our Seeds,  
 The Best that Grow,  
 Our Specialties.**

**Choice Flower and Garden  
 Vegetable Seeds.**

See our 1899 Catalogue  
 or new varieties

**Sweet Pea Seeds,  
 HAZARD & MOORE.**

Seedsman, Booksellers and  
 Printers, Sunnyside.

**Lime, Lime.**

We are now burning and  
 can supply any quantity of  
 best Rouch Lime for building  
 and farming purposes.

**C. LYONS & CO.**  
 May 10, 1899.

**From Maker  
 To Wearer**

**No Profits Paid  
 To Manufacturers,**

**Every Dollar Paid for Labor  
 Given to Our Own Citizens.**

**THE**

**Ready-to-wear Clothing**

Sold by us is manufactured by skilled hands on the pre-  
 mises, in Morris Block. We pay no profits to clothing  
 manufacturers, but sell direct from maker to wearer. We  
 are therefore in a position to give you up-to-date Clothing  
 made from this season's materials at lower prices than you  
 can get elsewhere.

Don't allow anyone to persuade you that you must send  
 your money out of this Province to get the best value. You  
 can do better by getting the home-made.

All-Wool Tyke Pattern Serge Suits \$9.25  
 All-Wool Oxford Tweed Suits - - 9.50  
 All-Wool Twilled Worsted Suits - - 9.50  
 Trousers made from Oxford Tweed 1.75

**D. A. BRUCE,**  
 Morris Block, Victoria Row.

**Kalsomine,  
 Alabastine,  
 Petrol, Magnite,  
 And all other requisites  
 for housecleaning.**

**Fennell & Chandler.**

**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 sold to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales  
 right in our shop, where customers can see what they are  
 buying.

**Cairns & McFadyen.**

June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

**EPPS'S COCOA**

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

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

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

**A. A. McLEAN, LL B., Q. C.**  
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
 BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

**North British and Mercantile  
 INSURANCE COMPANY**

ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The strongest Fire Insurance Com-  
 pany in the world.  
 This Company has done business  
 on the Island for forty years, and is  
 well known for prompt and liberal  
 settlement of its losses.

P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown.  
**F. W. HYNDMAN,**  
 Agent.