

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 14

Calendar for March, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8d 4h 29m m.
Last Quarter, 15d 2h 48m m.
New Moon, 22d 3h 37m m.
First Quarter, 30d 2h 40m m.

| Day of Week. | Sun | Moon | Sun | Moon |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Tuesday | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 Wednesday | 6 27 5 48 | 2 40 | 6 27 5 48 | 3 27 |
| 3 Thursday | 6 28 5 50 | 4 07 | 6 28 5 50 | 4 07 |
| 4 Friday | 6 29 5 51 | 4 42 | 6 29 5 51 | 4 42 |
| 5 Saturday | 6 31 5 52 | 5 11 | 6 31 5 52 | 5 11 |
| 6 Sunday | 6 32 5 53 | 5 33 | 6 32 5 53 | 5 33 |
| 7 Monday | 6 33 5 55 | 5 33 | 6 33 5 55 | 5 33 |
| 8 Tuesday | 6 35 5 56 | rise | 6 35 5 56 | rise |
| 9 Wednesday | 6 36 5 57 | 7 03 | 6 36 5 57 | 7 03 |
| 10 Thursday | 6 37 5 58 | 7 12 | 6 37 5 58 | 7 12 |
| 11 Friday | 6 39 5 59 | 10 32 | 6 39 5 59 | 10 32 |
| 12 Saturday | 6 40 6 02 | 11 49 | 6 40 6 02 | 11 49 |
| 13 Sunday | 6 41 6 03 | noon | 6 41 6 03 | noon |
| 14 Monday | 6 42 6 04 | 1 02 | 6 42 6 04 | 1 02 |
| 15 Tuesday | 6 42 6 06 | 2 07 | 6 42 6 06 | 2 07 |
| 16 Wednesday | 6 43 6 07 | 3 00 | 6 43 6 07 | 3 00 |
| 17 Thursday | 6 43 6 08 | 3 42 | 6 43 6 08 | 3 42 |
| 18 Friday | 6 44 6 09 | 4 14 | 6 44 6 09 | 4 14 |
| 19 Saturday | 6 45 6 11 | 4 40 | 6 45 6 11 | 4 40 |
| 20 Sunday | 6 45 6 12 | 5 01 | 6 45 6 12 | 5 01 |
| 21 Monday | 6 46 6 13 | 5 18 | 6 46 6 13 | 5 18 |
| 22 Tuesday | 6 46 6 15 | 5 29 | 6 46 6 15 | 5 29 |
| 23 Wednesday | 6 47 6 16 | 5 36 | 6 47 6 16 | 5 36 |
| 24 Thursday | 6 47 6 17 | 5 39 | 6 47 6 17 | 5 39 |
| 25 Friday | 6 48 6 18 | 5 39 | 6 48 6 18 | 5 39 |
| 26 Saturday | 6 48 6 19 | 5 39 | 6 48 6 19 | 5 39 |
| 27 Sunday | 6 49 6 21 | 5 39 | 6 49 6 21 | 5 39 |
| 28 Monday | 6 49 6 22 | 5 39 | 6 49 6 22 | 5 39 |
| 29 Tuesday | 6 49 6 24 | 1 00 | 6 49 6 24 | 1 00 |
| 30 Wednesday | 6 49 6 25 | 2 03 | 6 49 6 25 | 2 03 |
| 31 Thursday | 6 49 6 27 | 2 40 | 6 49 6 27 | 2 40 |

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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.

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That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed tins of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb., and sold in three flavors at 60c., 75c., and 90c. per tin.

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A FULL LINE OF Ready-to-Wear Clothing, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, Staple Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

Always on hand, our values unequalled.

W. D. McKAY,
March 23, 1898. Bargain Corner.

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SPRING SUITINGS, Spring Overcoatings, Spring Trowserings

Where will I buy my Spring Suit is the question asked by men who want to be nicely clothed. Just walk into our store and look over our stock and you will be convinced that ours is the place.

WHY?

Because as a cutter Mr. Sixtus McLellan is second to none in the Lower Provinces. We employ first class workmen.

Our Prices are moderate, We have the right Goods.

Scotch Tweeds, Tyke Serge,
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Canadian Tweeds, Belwarp Serges and Coatings.

Also, a complete line of Gentlemen's Furnishings.

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MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS,
NEXT DOOR TO McKAY WOOLEN CO.

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

Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

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

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

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

T. A. McLEAN,
Oct. 6, 1897—ly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Catholic Revival in Scotland.

(From the True Witness)

The revival of the Catholic Faith in Scotland is no less remarkable than its continuance in that country under all the persecution from which its adherents suffered from the time of the fanaticism of the sixteenth and seventeenth century down to years that are not remote from the present. It is only a few months since the Catholics of Galloway celebrated the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of their diocese of St. Ninian. Like St. Patrick, who first preached the Catholic Faith to Ireland, and St. Augustine, who established the Catholic Church in England, St. Ninian studied in Rome at the feet of the successor of St. Peter, and from him received the commission and authority to preach the Gospel to the land of his predilection. The motive and scriptural reasons which moved a Scottish nobleman of the fourth century to have recourse to the Holy See for full instruction in the true Faith should be interesting and suggestive to Scotchmen of the nineteenth century. His biographer tells us that he studied in Rome for fifteen years, until, in 386, St. Sixtus, the Pope, with his own hands consecrated him Bishop, and sent him, with the Apostolic Blessing, to preach the Catholic Faith in his native land. That this is true, that he derived his orders, his mission and his jurisdiction direct from the Apostolic See is proved from historical documents and records extant. The ruins which beautify and hallow the hills and valleys and coasts of Galloway—the decayed abbeys and churches at Whithorn and Soulestat, Tongland and Danderannan, Holyrood and Lincluden—also attest it. Scotland was a Christian Land, in grace and communion with the Holy See; there were no heretics in it; Scotchmen were all Catholics. This state of things continued for 1200 years, when, as Bishop Turner of Galloway remarks in his Lenten Sermons, the days of desolation and peace of God; they would fashion out a religion for themselves. As a revered writer has expressed it: "they had had enough of blessings and absolutions, enough of intercession of Saints, enough of the grace of the Sacraments, enough of the prospect of the next life." The old sanctuaries of the saints were ruined and trodden down, the sign of man's salvation was broken in pieces, the presence of Jesus was banished from the land. Within a few years the faithful were reduced to a mere remnant, for the country as a whole had done with saints and altars, apostolic succession and infallible teaching. And we have witnessed the results of the country's work—Christianity mangled into fragments, contentions on every side and multiplying on every article of Christian belief, the Divinity of Christ, as often questioned as the inspiration of the Scriptures, the fact of Revelation contested, the very existence of God disputed; in fact, we behold only one possible point of common agreement—the certainty of the uncertainty of faith in anything supernatural. Men thought when they had banished the Church, with her creeds and her authoritative teaching, that they would find peace; but peace is the fruit of truth, and peace without truth is indifference or infidelity. It is the testimony of all ages, it is the most indisputable fact in the annals of mankind, that every departure from the unity of Faith has inevitably led to contentions, strife and endless divisions. It is a signal grace of Almighty God that there is no unity among those who are separated from the doctrine of Holy Church," wrote St. Gregory the Great in the sixth century, and what the Holy Pontiff witnessed for his day we have seen abundantly repeated in our own. It would serve no useful object to ask how this sad break with the truth was brought to pass, though the answer is easily available, but it would be wide of our present purpose. It is enough now to have this briefly recorded what has been the outcome of the work of the sixteenth century, a chaotic tumult of religious opinions which have distracted, bewildered and deranged the minds of men. But the old faith never died out of the land altogether. A remnant remained true to it; and in recent years that remnant has increased at such a rate that, a few months ago last autumn, a Diocesan Synod was held in Galloway to witness that the Church of St. Ninian had, after centuries of suffering and banishment, been restored by the Holy See to the power and place that had been assigned to it by the same Holy See. It was a hundred years before.

St. Bartholomew's Day.

In the current Review of Reviews, which devotes many pages to "The Dreyfus Case, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France," occurs one passage which runs thus: "On Aug. 24, 1872, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent bloodstain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at 30,000 and 100,000, had been massacred. From that day, St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded, widespread, conspiracy to massacre. Let the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honor of the extermination of the heretics, sang a Te Deum in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of Jubilee." That is one way of preventing history. What the facts in the case were may be thus stated. The Pope, it is true did order a Te Deum and struck a medal; but it was not for the reasons given above that he did these things. His Holiness had been informed by envoys sent from France that the king, by putting a few seditions' men to death, had saved his kingdom from the horrors of civil war. That certainly was good cause for rejoicing; and if the writer of the above prevented story will turn to Guizot's "History of France," Vol. 4, page 384, he will find that the Pope really thought of St. Bartholomew's Day and its true character when that became known in Rome. "When, however," writes that Protestant historian, "later on a detailed and faithful account of the massacre reached the Pontiff, he condemned it at once and left no doubt as to his horror at the deed. When asked by the cardinal why he wept, Gregory answered: 'I weep at the means the king used, exceedingly unlawful and forbidden by God, to inflict such punishment. I fear that one will fall upon him, and that he will not live very long. I fear, too, that amongst so many dead, there died so many innocent men.'"

The figures given above of the number of victims greatly exaggerate. Rankin says that probably 2,000 people fell in Paris; while Lingard, basing his calculations on a report that was published 60 years after the event, asserts that less than 1,000 perished in all France.—Sacred Heart Review.

The Late Hon. Theodore Davis.

The following sketch of the late Chief Justice of British Columbia, furnished by a Victoria correspondent, appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, on the 7th inst: Hon. Theodore Davis, chief justice of British Columbia who died this morning, has been ill for some time, but this morning was very much better, and when visited by his brother was in the best of spirits and arranged to go driving. About 11 o'clock the chief justice asked his little girl, who was in the room with him, to ring the bell. One of the sisters in attendance went with all possible speed to his room and upon her entrance the chief justice grasped her hands and asked her to assist him to a lounge, across the room. He walked with the assistance superior and others were quickly summoned, but all was unavailing, and at a quarter past 11 death supervened, the deceased gentleman never having spoken since. His whispered request to be assisted to the sofa. The cause of death was long existing disease of the heart, combined with kidney trouble, which baffled medical treatment and caused the sufferer severe prostrations of pain, in one of which he passed away. Theo. Davis was born in England, in March, 1852, and came to Victoria with his father fifteen years later. He studied law with the late Mr. Bishop, but where the Cassiar excitement broke out in 1874 he forsook the practice of law, to which he had just been admitted, and tried his luck in the gold fields. He returned to Victoria in 1878, and four years later entered provincial politics as a successful candidate for the legislature in Victoria, which he represented until 1884, when he sought election in Cowichan. When his brother, Premier A. E. B. Davis died in 1879, Theo. Davis entered the Robson cabinet a attorney-general, and became premier himself on the death of Mr. Robson, in 1892. In 1895 he resigned to take the position of chief justice vacated by the death of Sir Matthew Begby. He was twice married, but his second wife died about two years ago and he leaves a family of small children. Theo. Davis was the boldest and most enterprising of the public men

British Columbia.

Manch of the railway development in Kootenay, particularly, was due to the assistance which, with great tenacity, he induced a timid legislature to grant to enterprises, the wisdom of which has since been abundantly proved, and it was he who, in the face of a rapidly rising mainland movement, anchored the capital at his island city, Victoria, by putting through an act authorizing the construction of the just completed million dollar parliament buildings.

The Northwest Review, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, pays the following tribute to the memory of the distinguished jurist and statesman: Since the tragic death of Sir John Thompson Catholics have sustained no greater loss than that of the Honorable Theodore Davis, Chief Justice of British Columbia. In many respects the characters and lives of these two great men were similar. Both were men of high mental development and of flawless moral integrity. Whether we view them as lawyers, judges or statesmen, they were men of "light and leading" and represented all that was purest, noblest and best in the public life of our Dominion. Both were born and bred in Protestantism; both became converts to the Catholic Church. All that made their lives great and their public careers notable was achieved after their conversion to the true faith. The secret of their transparent sincerity is found in the fact that they always remained men of prayer and therefore practical Catholics. Chief Justice Davis was once heard to remark: "I have for a long time been of opinion that your Catholic friends are as ready to sell you as they would a suit of old clothes; but what can you expect from a non-practical Catholic? There is but a thin gauze between such a one and an apostate. Give me a decent Protestant any day, before a lukewarm Catholic. Such men are not Catholics at all, they are infidels; they are atheists and far more dangerous than, open enemies." Nor was the late Chief Justice content with expressing the practice of religion in his own case.

That was akin to his own gifted and beloved wife, who, about two years ago, he wrote to a boom friend: "While the loss of my best and tenderest companion and friend is a severe blow to me—I cannot express how much so, for the snapping asunder of the bond which joins together those who have loved one another beyond the possibility of love for any other mortal is indescribable—yet I am thankful to say that I have been relieved from the conflict against grief and woe with a power I could not have hoped for. I feel that her loss is my call to penance. For our thirteen years of married life have been a continual round of pleasure and delight with but little penance, and God has a perfect right in his love to call for penance and mortification, when he chooses, and I submit to his decree." To this noble acceptance of the cross he united that humility which is the true Christian's safeguard. While asking prayers for his departed wife, he begged for special intercession for himself that he might withstand the temptations that would very likely beset him in his bereavement. And those prayers were surely heard, for the remainder of his life was one continued act of resignation to the Will of God. Less than six months after the death of her who had received the last sacraments of the Church "with avidity and joy" (to use his own expression) he was himself stricken down with a disease of the heart from which he only partially recovered. For the last sixteen months of his life he knew that it hung by a thread. When he passed through here last summer we found him a physical wreck, but mentally and morally he towered above the ruin of his bodily frame, his mind was bright as ever, his smile as fascinating, his manner as cheerful and inviting. There are converts and converts. Some seem to cherish a sneaking regret for the fast-pots of Egypt. Even when their conversion has been sincere, their imagination remains, in spite of them, half Protestant. Theodore Davis was none of these; he was a thorough and fearless and uncompromising Catholic as ever breathed. Here again we find him in the same category as Sir John Thompson. In abandoning the Protestant religion they both realized very keenly that they were, to all appearances, sacrificing their best chances of preferment. And, in both cases, God was satisfied with the intentional sacrifice; because they sought first the kingdom of God all other things were added unto them. They both died in their prime and in the high noon of professional success. Both were called away suddenly but not unpre-

parably. God alone knows which of the two was the more fervent servant of his Lord, but they were both ever waiting for Christ's coming. In brilliancy of mind, completeness of culture and energy of will the late Chief Justice had few, if any, equals in Canada. With such a rare combination of gifts devoted to the sacred cause of Catholicism, we may well imagine what a disaster his death must be to the Church in British Columbia. When his distinguished brother, A. E. B. Davis, also a convert and premier of that province, died, the advent of Theodore to take up the premiership by a fraternal succession probably unparalleled in the history of parliamentary government was hailed with rapture by the Catholics there; and now that he too is gone, they will feel that they have lost a tower of strength girt round with a thousand bucklers.

The normal peanut crop is 4,000,000 bushels, and the Americans are so fond of the nut that they spend upon it \$10,000,000 a year. Chemists say the peanut contains fifty per cent of fat and over thirty per cent of nourishing compounds and it is commended by physicians as an article of food.


Mme. Carnot, the widow of the murdered President of France, is living quietly in Paris. No sovereign passes through that city without calling on her as a mark of respect. In one of her letters after the assassination.

The rarest autographs in the world are probably Shakespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist—three signatures to his will (two of which are doubtful), two conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful), and one in a translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British Museum, and cost over two hundred guineas.

It reports to be all reliable, says the London Daily Chronicle, the Pope rules as strongly and lives as frugally and works as hard as ever. He goes out little in the winter, but when the weather is warm he drives out about the great garden in his plain black carriage, and in the heat he migrates for a time to the "Casino" he has built on the hill, where the air is a little fresher than in the Ortole St. Damaso. Even then his only recreation is to go and look after his vines. He works so constantly that when he is walking in his grounds there is always some one close by with a stack of little squares of paper, and the Pope will frequently stop, call for paper, make a note and put it in his pocket "pro memoria." All his official business he takes particular care to understand, and would be the only official, however highly placed, who tries to pass under the Papal signature anything which Leo XIII. has not perfectly agreed to in advance.

During nineteen centuries only fourteen Popes have celebrated the golden jubilee of their episcopacy. Their names are John XII., Gregory XII., Callixtus III., Paul IV., Innocent X., Clement X., Innocent XII., Benedict XIII., Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., Gregory XVI., Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

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Is never done, and it is especially wearing and warms to those whose blood is impure and unfit property to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down.

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THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

strengthening of breakwater, \$55,000.
New London repairs, \$750; West
Point wharf, \$7,400; Tignis, repairs
to breakwater and extension
\$7,000. Belfast approaches to pier,
\$500; Brac breakwater, \$1,000; for
the purchase of crooked piles for
general repairs to wharves, piers and
breakwater, \$2,000; Red Point wharf,
repairs, \$1,000; total \$40,650.

The West Prince Contest.
A very serious responsibility
rests upon the electors in the
West Riding of Prince County, in
the election for the House of
Commons now pleading there.
The Laurier Government have
fulfilled all their pre-election
pledges and have swallowed the
principles advocated by them,
while in opposition. There is
abundant evidence before the
public that the Government have
forfeited the confidence of the elec-
torate, and that they are
painfully aware of this fact.

The Premier, the Attorney Gen-
eral and Hon. Mr. Richards, who
constituted the delegation to Ottawa
on behalf of the Provincial Govern-
ment, have completed their labors at
the Capital, and the two first name-
have returned to the Island. No
doubt they had a nice time and en-
joyed their visit to Ottawa; but the
Provincial exchequer is likely to be
very little the better of their trip.
We are informed that they had an
audience with the Cabinet, that they
laid before that body certain state-
ments relative to the Island's claims;
that they got a patient hearing and
that the Government promised to
take the matter into their most seri-
ous consideration. "Serious con-
sideration," is a very good thing;
but it would require a great amount
of it to replenish our depleted Pro-
vincial finances.

During the past few days great ac-
tivity in war preparations has been
manifested in the United States,
and the question of the destruction
of the United States war ship Maine
The report of the United States ex-
perts investigating the disaster has
been handed to the President, and it
seems the explosion was brought about
from external causes; that is to say
a sunken mine. The Spanish Court
of inquiry find that the explosion
took place from the inside. The
United States report is unable to
place responsibility for the explosion.
It is said the President of the
United States will demand indemnity
from Spain; but Spain is not re-

ached. This is a consummation
devoutly to be wished.

CERTAIN temperance organiza-
tions in this city addressed
letters to Sir Louis H. Davies,
asking him to use his influence to
have a strict question put to the
people to vote on, viz: "Shall we
have prohibition or not?" Sir
Louis answers that "the aim and
object of the Government is to
obtain the real mind of the people
on the question of prohibition."
To do this, he says the Govern-
ment "will take care that all side
issues are left out." Immediately
afterwards he says it is "obviously
plain to any thinking man, that if
a policy is adopted which cuts off
seven or eight millions of revenue,
that some other policy must be
adopted to recoup that amount."
He then intimates that it would
be necessary to tack on to the
question of prohibition, whether or
not the necessary seven or eight mil-
lions of revenue should be raised
by increased duties on "tea, or
coffee, or other articles." Since
the reception of this famous docu-
ment, the Patriot and Morning
Organ, which, hitherto shouted
for "prohibition pure and simple,"
are busily engaged in the
exercise of swallowing themselves.
It is extraordinary that the
faculty with which Grit Organs
adapt themselves to the contra-
dictory tactics of their masters.
What hubbub and hypocrisy!

The estimates were laid on the
table of the Dominion House of
Commons at midnight Monday.
They call for an expenditure in the
fiscal year 1898-99 of \$39,125,889,
on account consolidated fund, against
a total vote on this account for cur-
rent year of \$19,000,000 less. This
decrease is, of course, only apparent as
the supplementary estimates will
bring up the figures far beyond those
of the current year. The capital ex-
penditure calls for \$5,786,691. But
this is no guide as many of these es-
timates are always supplemented.
The estimate for interest charge
shows a reduction of \$257,000, of
which \$225,500, or nearly the whole
is effected by another cut in the Sav-
ings bank interest from 3 per cent to
2 1/2. The cost of civil government is
about the same as last year. The ad-
ministration of Justice is increased
by the salary of additional judge in
Ontario and Quebec. The estimated
cost of operating the Intercolonial is
placed at \$3,650,000 or \$550,000
more than last year's appropriation.
The sum of \$15,000 is asked to
straighten the P. E. Island railway.
The total sum to be expended on
votes for harbors and piers in P. E.
Island are for general repairs to piers
and breakwaters \$46,000; for Souis,

ville. Mr. Livernash was the
chief speaker. He and his friends
were commissioned by the miners
around the Klondyke to lay cer-
tain grievances before the govern-
ment. They have the names of
2,400 miners to their credit, and
there are no more miners in
that part of the Yukon country.
When they left home the McKen-
zie and Mann contract was not
known in the Yukon. They came
to represent, among other things,
that the working miners were un-
justly treated in the matter of the
government reserves of gold areas.
The government was then holding
half the gold lands away from the
miners so that they were pros-
pecting and working claims adjoining
government lands and were not
able to extend their operations or
use the mines that they found.
They were instructed to urge the
government to throw open all the
lands to the miners and not hold
them for speculators in Ottawa.
Having come with such a compl-
aint they were rather surprised
when they got here to learn that
not only did the government re-
serve half the available land, but
had given two contractors the
right to choose alternate blocks
through all the gold region. The
miners thought they were hemmed
in before, but now they would be
imprisoned. The delegates point-
ed out that the contractors would
take more than half the gold pro-
perties in the whole gold fields.
They would probably get three-
quarters of it. Out of what was
left the miner still had only the
half. With great earnestness the
delegates begged the senate to
give the working miners some
chance for their lives. They de-
scribed the awful hardships these
men had to endure working in the
sternal frost, suffering what they
called "a constant crucifixion."
The government ought to give
them the very best opportunity
possible. Instead it was hemming
them in and making the conditions
so hard that it was almost impos-
sible for the ordinary miner to remain
there. "You have given," said
Mr. Livernash, "yourself a chance
to sell the reserve land to parties
in Ottawa who keep away from
the dangers and horrors of this
life. You sell these lands and
without giving the miners a
chance to secure them. You have
sold or leased the timber lands
without the people who want the
timber, and who have to use it,
even knowing that it was for sale.
You are now giving the two con-
tractors the choice of all the min-
eral wealth in the country. What
we want to know is where the
miner comes in, the man who is
doing all the work, enduring all
the hardships, and who alone is
making the district pay. You are
now giving the two contractors a
chance to get the gold. You give to
others nearly all the gold. Yet you
say you are for the miner. For
Livernash's sake if he is to occupy
a position of honor, let him
alone so that he can get some re-
turn for the hardships he en-
dures."
The delegates went on to show
that the small claims allowed to
them, 250 feet each, were too nar-
row to allow them to operate a
mine. It requires a claim of
250 feet of length for their sluice
and some 200 feet to get a head of
water to operate it. "How on
earth," said the man from the
Yukon, "can a miner get 250 feet
of sluice and 250 feet head and
still have room to work with only
250 feet area?" The delegates
declared that the government gave
the Yukon miner a worse show
than he had anywhere else in the
world. The department was ap-
plying to these Arctic regions re-
gulations suited to California, and
while crowding the miner down
to a small space, not allowing him
room to work, was giving whole
principalities to McKenzie and
Mann. "Do not, we beg of you,
raise up in that country another
antagonist mightier than your-
selves. Do not make us pay ten
per cent royalty on the gold we
get out of the ground, at the cost
perhaps of our lives, and exact
only one per cent from these men
who live at ease thousands of
miles away." The Yukon man
said that the contractors had come
to them in Ottawa asking them
to keep quiet and promising to give
better terms to the miners than
the government did. The per-
tinent question was asked, whether
the speakers thought it well to
give monopolists such a bargain
that they could afford to give
better terms than the government
itself and still get rich out of it.
It is not too much to say that the
representations of the Yukon men
made a strong impression. Senator
Snowball and Senator Power tried
to bother them with questions,
but were not successful. Mr.
Snowball wanted to know if Mr.
Livernash was not an alien. The
reply was that he was an alien
and represented a great majority
of the miners in the district. "I
do not complain," said he, "if you
drive out all the aliens, but if you
let us in give us a chance to live,
and if you drive us out, give the
Canadians a chance to live." Mr.
Snowball raised a question as to
whether the miner had to pay ten
per cent royalty and asked
whether he did not escape alto-
gether on the first \$2,500 worth.
That was true, but the exemption
applies to a claim and not to a
man, and it takes two men to
make a claim. Before the miner
makes a dollar for himself he has
to open his pit, make his sluice
and spend altogether more than
\$2,500. So before he gets a dollar
for himself the government comes
in and takes ten cents out of every
dollar of his gross earnings. From
Mackenzie and Mann they take
only one cent, but Mackenzie and
Mann are not working miners.
As to the routes and railways the

NOW IS THE TIME
To purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. March, April, May are the try-
ing months of the year. At this season
your blood is loaded with impurities which
have accumulated during the winter, and
these impurities must be immediately ex-
pelled. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True
Blood Purifier. It is the medicine which
has accomplished many thousands of re-
markable cures of all blood diseases. It
is what the millions take in the spring to
build up health and ward off disease.

DIRECT FROM
Dundee,
SCOTLAND.

Hooking
Canvas

At Lowest Prices

NOTE—You will find Our make of Canvases the very
best for hooking purposes, as they are made of the best jute
and woven with an even thread both ways. They will
wear well and hold the rugs best. Also

Stamped Canvas for Door Mats
and Rugs 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 long.

FULL VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

JOBBER—Send in your orders for above for
now is the time the people want this
class of goods.

Cheapest and Best Hooking Can-
vas in Charlottetown.

JAS. PATON & CO.

A Thousand
To One.

The chances for a bargain is a thousand to one in your favor
if you trade with us.

Look at our New Carpets,
Inspect our New Hats and
Caps,
Ladies see our New Spring
Hats,
Boys see our New Suits,
THEY ARE BEAUTS.

New 2 Piece Suits,
New 3 Piece Suits,
New Youths' Suits,
New Men's Suits,
Carpets,
Hats, Caps,
and CLOTHING,

For the People of P. E. Island.
No need of us telling you that we show the newest,
nicest and nobbiest styles of Hats in Canada; our
prices are always right.

PROMISE BROS.
The Wonderful Cheap Men.

delegates had not so much to say.
They had come out 300 miles by
dog team and naturally might like
to see a railway, but they would
rather have no railway than
have it on the proposed terms. It
was claimed that the road was
built for the benefit of the miners,
but the delegates said that every
miner in the Yukon would ten
times rather have no railway than
to have it on terms that shut
them out from all the gold.

"WISHED MYSELF DEAD."
HOW MANY A POOR DEBETTER HAS THE
SAME WALL?—BUT SOUTH AMERICAN
NATIVE GIVES A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
The first business in the House of
Commons, on Monday the 21st, was
Marquette's motion of reference of Br-
uneau's resignation to the committee of
privileges and elections. Sir Adolphe
Caron seconded the motion. Premier
Laurier said the only purpose of the
reference to the committee would be to
enable the speaker to state whether
Marquette's resignation had been ac-
cepted. There was nothing to refer, unless Mr. Bruneau
had delivered a resignation, and he
had not done so. Sir Charles Hibbert
thought the premier's position quite un-
satisfactory. Sir Charles would not
say that he was favorable for a member
to withdraw his resignation, but he
thought the speaker had brought it
up before the House and it was
entirely upon the journal. Therefore
there was nothing to refer, and he
saw no reason for giving attention to
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saw no reason for giving attention to
it.

Mr. Bruneau's resignation was
not delivered. Mr. Bruneau had pre-
ceded the delivery by recalling the
declaration before the House, accord-
ing to the statutory form and had
called it to be delivered to the speaker.
Premier Laurier said that even assum-
ing Mr. Marquette's statement to be cor-
rect, it did not show a resignation, b-
ut only a declaration of intention. It
was not delivered. Mr. Bruneau had
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preceded the delivery by recalling the
declaration before the House, accord-
ing to the statutory form and had
called it to be determined. The only
question was one of law, which could

BLACK GOODS

Always Busy Store

36 inch Black French Cash-
mere, pure wool, a good ma-
terial for the money,
28c. per yd.
36 inch Black Figured Al-
paca, a beautiful bright finished
goods, only
29c. per yd.
Here's a better line of Cash-
mere 44 inches wide, guaran-
teed to be the best goods in
the city for
50c. per yd.
40 inch Black Figured Sol-
gel, a beautiful bright surface
goods, in scroll and small ef-
fects,
45c. per yd.
Black French Poplin, all
wool, the top notch in style,
few compare with this line of
goods,
65c. per yd.
All Wool French Serge, 44
inches wide, fine and heavy,
marked at the low price of
32c. per yd.
Black French Henrietta
Serge, a very fine hard fin-
ished material, just the goods
for hard wear,
48c. per yd.
Black Alpaca, in plain and
figured. Nice bright fresh
goods just opened.
42c. per yd.

Send Postal Card for Samples.

STANLEY BROS,

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

New Ideas are in Line With
A NEW STORE.

We have lately removed to the Connolly Building,
Queen Street. Our new store is much better suited to the
wants of our business than the old quarters were.
Two large SHOW ROOMS filled with all the latest
designs of world-famed makers of

Organs, Pianos and
Sewing Machines.

We have a large stock of second-hand Organs and sewing
machines at almost any price you may require. First-
class repair shop in connection, from which all work that
goes out is FULLY WARRANTED.

Miller Bros

The P. E. Island Music House, Sole Agents for P. E. I.
March 2, 1898.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

First Shipment
OF
SPRING MILLINERY

New Sailor Hats,
New Walking Hats,
New Dress Hats,
New Hat and Bonnet Shapes,
New Ribbons,
New Flowers,
New Ornaments.

F. PERKINS & CO.
SUNNYSIDE,
AGENTS FOR MONCTON WOOLEN MILLS.

be determined by the house...
Poster observed that the...
How was it that the law...
Mr. Foster did not question...
the speaker's statement...
the resignation of Mr. B...
common sense view of...
that when any member car...
requirements of the statu...
could, his resignation was...
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He thought that for good...
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Mr. Bill replied that the...
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Mr. Sprague and Mr. F...
opposed reference to the...
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ing for Mr. Bruneau's...
have the privilege of tak...
thought if in a heavy mo...
Mr. Foster's reflections...
questions, reminded the...
recent occasions when he...
conducted his own...
Powell was himself in...
points and would like to...
cleared up in committee...
marks by Mr. Casgrain, a...
place, resulting in a...
voice in a thin hour, when...
was lost by 89 to 70.

be determined by the house. Hon. Mr. Foster observed that the subject had been postponed twice to enable the law officers of the crown to be consulted. How was it that the law officers had not been heard from today? How was it that Mr. Bruneau was not here to give to the house the facts of the case? Mr. Foster did not question the truth of the speaker's statement, but claimed the right to analyze his statement, as well as that of any other man. As to the resignation of Mr. Bruneau, the common sense view of the case was that when any member carried out the requirements of the statute so far as he could, his resignation was complete, no matter what the speaker might do afterwards. If the speaker gave back the letter five thousand times, it could not put Mr. Bruneau back into his seat. Hon. Mr. Fieling contended for the most generous construction of the laws relating to the position of members. He thought that if the speaker was in doubt what he should do, he ought to take Mr. Bruneau's resignation as a matter of course. He thought that if the speaker was in doubt what he should do, he ought to take Mr. Bruneau's resignation as a matter of course. He thought that if the speaker was in doubt what he should do, he ought to take Mr. Bruneau's resignation as a matter of course.

the innocent dealers who were in business in good faith would suffer. Hon. Mr. Foster, while opposing the measure, thought the minister ought to consider the case of dealers who had expended large sums on this season's business. One dealer might have got in his season's goods and would escape the penalty who delayed a week might be ruined. The solicitor general moved the second reading of the franchise bill measure. It is the same as last year, adopting the provincial franchise and after Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick had explained the bill, Sir Charles Tupper, in a brief and moderate speech, condemned the proposition that members of the dominion should be elected by a franchise over which parliament should have no control. The proposed bill gave no uniformity of franchise. It subjected the franchise by which members of parliament were elected, to the caprices of local governments. Sir Charles gave instances from Nova Scotia and Manitoba history, in which the local legislatures enacted special legislation of various characters for the purpose of influencing federal politics. Hon. Mr. Foster agreed that a simpler and cheaper form of franchise ought to be obtained, but he thought that it would be possible without giving up the control. Premier Laurier claimed that as Canada got along very well before the federal franchise bill was adopted, it would be safe to return to the province laws. The United States congress was elected by state laws, and was continued by Messrs Wood and Spruille, speaking against the bill. The other speakers were Macdonald (Huron), government; Orin, opposition; W. McMillan, government; Bennett, opposition. Mr. Flint spoke on the government side, and Mr. Mills, Annapolis, adjourned the debate.

In the house of commons Wednesday, Mr. Blair told Mr. Powell that A. Stewart was dismissed from the position of taxman at Springfield on the representation of Mr. Logan, M. P., for offensive language. Mr. Logan said that Mr. Stewart had written a letter to him, in which he had said that he was a scoundrel. Mr. Blair said that he had written a letter to Mr. Stewart, in which he had said that he was a scoundrel. Mr. Blair said that he had written a letter to Mr. Stewart, in which he had said that he was a scoundrel. Mr. Blair said that he had written a letter to Mr. Stewart, in which he had said that he was a scoundrel. Mr. Blair said that he had written a letter to Mr. Stewart, in which he had said that he was a scoundrel.

forbidding the sale of Sunday papers. The house was divided and Mr. Levan's motion was carried by a vote of 65 to 58. After the house went into committee, Mr. McLean moved that the committee rise, which would have the effect of killing the whole bill. This reopened the whole question and occasioned a whole evening of discussion. At 11 o'clock Mr. McLean's motion that the committee rise was put and carried by a vote of 65 to 58. This kills the bill for the present session. As soon as the speaker took the chair on the 24th, the motion was carried by a vote of 65 to 58. After some discussion the motion was lost by a vote of 58 to 65. The resolution in favor of a better bonus was taken up and was under discussion at six o'clock. The discussion on the matter was continued all evening. The government was in the majority and the opposition was in the minority. The government was in the majority and the opposition was in the minority. The government was in the majority and the opposition was in the minority.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. The Spanish Segara Government, in Monday's elections, was returned by a large majority. The election for the Imperial House of Commons in Maidstone, resulted in the return of a Conservative. Now is the time to get the cheap Crockett Store and get bargains while they are selling off so cheap. Feb 23-31 W. P. COLWILL. The Pekin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 25th says: China has agreed to all the Russian demands. Mr. Louis P. Kraus, the noted Toronto journalist, who was in this city during the visit of the Royal commission on the liquor question, died in Ottawa on the other day. A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE AT OTTAWA, the other day, decided to move an amendment to the franchise bill, now before the Commons, in favor of Federal control and a simple and cheap method. It was proposed to amend that it be possible in committee to bring about a result. LONDON advices of the 26th say—Mr. Gladstone is dying of a cancerous growth involving the bone tissues back of the neck, owing to his age and weakened condition. The only relief possible is the administration of opiates. The sufferer is expressing painful longings for death. A LAMB born at Marlborough belonging to Mr. David Jardine, of Freetown, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago with all its contents, including a quantity of grain and a new Massey-Harris binder. The loss is estimated to be about \$400. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Joseph Wedos, while hauling mud from the beds on Bedouque Bay, on Thursday last had a narrow escape from drowning. The ice suddenly gave way, precipitating him, load and driver into the water. After a struggle Mr. Wedos succeeded in getting on to solid ice; but the horse pulled down by the weight of the load could not be rescued. The "Forty Hours' Devotion" closed in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Thursday morning last. The Solemn High Mass of Reparation was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Doyle, assisted by Rev. S. T. Phelan, as deacon, Rev. J. F. Johnson as sub-deacon and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald as Master of Ceremonies. About 3,500 persons approached the Sacraments of Penance, and the Eucharist, during the devotions. A TERRIBLE snow storm prevailed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Moose Jaw and Donaldson, on Saturday last. The road was blocked worse than at any previous time in its history. Severe weather seems to have been making life there untenable. Advice of a meeting of late. Advice of a week ago announced a raging blizzard in the State of Nebraska, with the mercury forty degrees below, and the wind seventy-five miles an hour. Rev. D. SUTHERLAND gave the record of the Prince Street School course of lectures in St. Paul's School Room on Thursday evening last. His subject was "Tenneyson's Message to our Generation." The lecturer held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. F. X. Gallant, of Bloomfield. His subject was the Invocation of Saints. The Rev. preacher first pointed out the three states of the Church; the Church militant on earth; the Church suffering in purgatory; and the Church triumphant in Heaven. He then showed that the Saints in Heaven pray for us, and also for the souls in purgatory. He demonstrated that this doctrine of the Communion of Saints, rejected from the earliest times. He proved this by quotations from the old and new Testaments; from the writings of the Fathers; and from the inscriptions in the Catacombs of Rome, showing the traditions on this subject from the earliest days of Christianity. MATTHEW, KILBRIDE of Lot II, was at Alberton on Thursday last with a team of horses and a load of hay. About six o'clock in the afternoon having disposed of his hay, he started for home and that is the last we saw of him alive. On Friday some logs were found near a hole in the ice and some hay and two sleep stakes were seen floating in the water, while a track of a double team was discovered leading to the hole. One of the logs was marked "J. Kilbride, Alberton." This led to the discovery of the hole. The opening in the ice is at the mouth of the Mill River, immediately east of the old ferry from Fox Island to the village. The ice is always bad there. Mr. Kilbride was about thirty years of age and had been married about a year. He leaves a widow and one child. At latest accounts a search was making for the body of the unfortunate man.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS Are quickly cured by a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; and best of all it's so nice the youngsters take it without any fuss. A Boon To Cyclists. A bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil should be in every cyclist's kit as it is the most effective remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Stiff Joints, Contusions of the Muscles, Cramps in the legs, etc. If you come to us for Boots and Shoes we will do better for you than you will do elsewhere. You try at J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Are suitable for Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteful, efficient, thorough. As one man says: "I have taken a pill till it is all over." W. C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over. W. C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. PAIN IN THE HEART. Too serious a condition to neglect. A Guelph harness maker tells how he was cured. Mr. Wm. Dymon, the well known saddler and harness maker of Guelph, Ont., makes the following statement: "I heartily recommend Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone suffering from nervousness and heart trouble. They are a splendid medicine for such complaints. For a long time I was afflicted with nervousness and pain in my heart, which was especially severe at night, often destroying my rest. These pills cured me and invigorated my nervous system which is now strong and healthy. They restored restful sleep besides removing the distressing heart pains which formerly gave me so much anxiety and trouble. Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50c a box 5 for \$1.25, sold by druggists or sent by mail. T. Millburn & Co., Toronto, Ont. Laxative Pills cure Constipation. A great run for our New Spring Hats—get in the procession to J. B. Macdonald & Co. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP Heals and Soothes the delicate tissues of the Throat and Lungs. ... CURING ... COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, and PAIN IN THE CHEST. EASY TO TAKE SURE TO CURE. For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. This ruling price for pork in the Charlottetown market yesterday was six cents a pound. Some few carcasses brought a shade more. The price of potatoes is from 25 to 30 cents a bushel. There were none offered yesterday. Onis have fallen about a cent a bushel. Thirty-three cents was the weight they brought yesterday. Eggs are eight cents a dozen with a downward tendency, owing to increased supply.

WEEKS. Reasons why you should trade with us. BECAUSE We do a large Wholesale Trade all over the Island. Our large buying enables us to buy cheap. We buy nearly everything direct from the manufacturers. We pay spot cash, receive big discounts. Weeks & Co. Buy Cheap. Weeks & Co. Sell Cheap. We offer the following odd lines of Goods at big discounts during March to make room for our big spring stock which is now on the way. Sample Ends Lace Curtains, 25c an end all qualities, worth up to \$1 an end. Soiled Lace Curtains, 15 pairs slightly soiled, regular price 50c. to \$3 a pair, now 42c. to \$2 a pair to clear. New Corsets, One Thousand Pairs, Bought them quick because we got them nearly 50 per cent. cheaper than usual. We are selling them. 30 and 35c. Corsets for 25c. 48c. Corsets for 42c. 65c. Corsets for 50c. 75c. Corsets for 65c. 88c. Corsets for 75c. \$1.35 Corsets for \$1.15. Glove fitting, grand value. Men's Soiled & Sample White Shirts, Most cases less than half price—72c. Shirts for 35c 75c. Shirts for 45c. \$1.00 White Collars, 50c. Here's a Ladies' Waterproof Snap For Spring Rain. 32 Waterproofs to clear. 50c., \$1., \$1.50 and \$3. We sold them last summer from \$3.65 to \$10.50. You will have to hurry if you want one. Stamped Mats Cheap Hooking Canvas Cheap Quilt Patches Cheap. For good value in Dry Goods try the Peoples' Store. Weeks & Co. have been in the Dry Goods business in Charlottetown for 35 years. Know how to buy and sell cheap. We give honest value.

BEER BROS STORE WAS CLOSED

Quite a Sensation.

Beer. Bros. store was closed Wednesday and Thursday. In order to prepare for a colossal sale, we found it necessary to close down for two days. In these two days great alterations were made in the interior arrangement of our store. In order to prepare for the rush down stairs, we moved one large department entirely up stairs.

Immense preparations are made on all sides for a remarkable and phenomenal sale. Every piece of goods is being marked down to a rock bottom net cash price. In the case of some goods the prices are cut squarely and fairly in two. The result of the two days work will be seen the minute you enter the store. A display of prices rarely ever heard of, much less offered, meet all corners.

WE ARE NOW Re-Open for Business

To those who want to know "why" we are entirely reconstructing our business. Old systems are done away with. Old systems of advertising discarded. Old style of book-keeping closed.

Our new plan simply forces you to buy from us or lose money.

Every article marked at a rock bottom price—there are no discounts. The prices have to sell the goods. Our salesmen and saleswomen are here simply to cut off the length required and wrap it up for you. The prices are arranged to do the rest.

In short we are going to prove the irresistible power of net cash rock bottom prices.

To quote one or a hundred prices would give you little idea of the sale we are making to signalize this new departure in business here. This is the greatest sale ever held by us in a 20 years' history. You must call to see us.

BEER BROS, The Popular Store.

Three delegates from Dawson on the Yukon agreed before the senators in the committee room on the morning of the 22nd, and begged them not to make life harder for the Yukon miners than it is now. They pointed to the terrible hardships endured by the people who work in the interior of the Yukon territory, and showed that the land concessions made to McKean and Mann would simply make life there untenable. Advice of a meeting of late. Advice of a week ago announced a raging blizzard in the State of Nebraska, with the mercury forty degrees below, and the wind seventy-five miles an hour. Rev. D. SUTHERLAND gave the record of the Prince Street School course of lectures in St. Paul's School Room on Thursday evening last. His subject was "Tenneyson's Message to our Generation." The lecturer held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. F. X. Gallant, of Bloomfield. His subject was the Invocation of Saints. The Rev. preacher first pointed out the three states of the Church; the Church militant on earth; the Church suffering in purgatory; and the Church triumphant in Heaven. He then showed that the Saints in Heaven pray for us, and also for the souls in purgatory. He demonstrated that this doctrine of the Communion of Saints, rejected from the earliest times. He proved this by quotations from the old and new Testaments; from the writings of the Fathers; and from the inscriptions in the Catacombs of Rome, showing the traditions on this subject from the earliest days of Christianity. MATTHEW, KILBRIDE of Lot II, was at Alberton on Thursday last with a team of horses and a load of hay. About six o'clock in the afternoon having disposed of his hay, he started for home and that is the last we saw of him alive. On Friday some logs were found near a hole in the ice and some hay and two sleep stakes were seen floating in the water, while a track of a double team was discovered leading to the hole. One of the logs was marked "J. Kilbride, Alberton." This led to the discovery of the hole. The opening in the ice is at the mouth of the Mill River, immediately east of the old ferry from Fox Island to the village. The ice is always bad there. Mr. Kilbride was about thirty years of age and had been married about a year. He leaves a widow and one child. At latest accounts a search was making for the body of the unfortunate man.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS Are quickly cured by a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; and best of all it's so nice the youngsters take it without any fuss. A Boon To Cyclists. A bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil should be in every cyclist's kit as it is the most effective remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Stiff Joints, Contusions of the Muscles, Cramps in the legs, etc. If you come to us for Boots and Shoes we will do better for you than you will do elsewhere. You try at J. B. Macdonald & Co.

WEEKS. Reasons why you should trade with us. BECAUSE We do a large Wholesale Trade all over the Island. Our large buying enables us to buy cheap. We buy nearly everything direct from the manufacturers. We pay spot cash, receive big discounts. Weeks & Co. Buy Cheap. Weeks & Co. Sell Cheap. We offer the following odd lines of Goods at big discounts during March to make room for our big spring stock which is now on the way. Sample Ends Lace Curtains, 25c an end all qualities, worth up to \$1 an end. Soiled Lace Curtains, 15 pairs slightly soiled, regular price 50c. to \$3 a pair, now 42c. to \$2 a pair to clear. New Corsets, One Thousand Pairs, Bought them quick because we got them nearly 50 per cent. cheaper than usual. We are selling them. 30 and 35c. Corsets for 25c. 48c. Corsets for 42c. 65c. Corsets for 50c. 75c. Corsets for 65c. 88c. Corsets for 75c. \$1.35 Corsets for \$1.15. Glove fitting, grand value. Men's Soiled & Sample White Shirts, Most cases less than half price—72c. Shirts for 35c 75c. Shirts for 45c. \$1.00 White Collars, 50c. Here's a Ladies' Waterproof Snap For Spring Rain. 32 Waterproofs to clear. 50c., \$1., \$1.50 and \$3. We sold them last summer from \$3.65 to \$10.50. You will have to hurry if you want one. Stamped Mats Cheap Hooking Canvas Cheap Quilt Patches Cheap. For good value in Dry Goods try the Peoples' Store. Weeks & Co. have been in the Dry Goods business in Charlottetown for 35 years. Know how to buy and sell cheap. We give honest value.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., The Peoples' Store, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil. They cannot digest it. It upsets the stomach. Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites...

THE HOLY FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN FAR AND NEAR

BY NOVA ETREMA. Sweeter than my silver trumpets sounding. When they peal at Easter in Rome. Is my voice which blesses all the faithful. And which bids the wanderer seek his home.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY

Grippe too often leaves behind it weakened heart, shattered nerves and mind health. Nothing will restore the system to its old-time vigor so quickly and perfectly as Milburn's Kidney Pills.

A Danger of the Day

The Right Rev. Monsignor J. S. Yang for his words from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, esp. xii, 16 Y. "Be not wise in your own conceits." Danger of the day! exclaimed the preacher. One of the chief dangers of the present day arises from the very nature of our environment. We are living in a heretical country; we are constantly moving among Protestants; we frequent their assemblies; we visit their houses; we interchange courtesies; we converse with them and associate them among our friends, neighbors and companions. I am not saying that we are to blame for this, or that we are doing anything wrong in itself; far from it, I am merely stating a fact and describing the sort of atmosphere in which we live.

recognize and are sensible of its existence and danger. We, Catholics, form but a small minority in the country—scarcely one in twenty—and as a consequence we are little by little and generally quite unconsciously influenced by our surroundings. We grow lax and indifferent—or what our Protestant friends would call "broad-minded" and "liberal"—and cease perhaps to entertain that healthy and hearty determination of heresy which characterizes the saints. Indeed, as a tendency this could hardly be otherwise. Hence it becomes clearly our duty to open our eyes to the danger, to struggle against it, and by constant watchfulness to counteract the effects of this medium upon our thoughts and conduct. Until we candidly admit that this is a danger we will never guard successfully against it.

We may start with a spirit of great loyalty to the Church. We love and cherish and revere her. We listen to her teaching. We respect her decisions. Our obedience is thorough, prompt, and hearty. In fact, we hear Christ himself speaking through her, and it never occurs to us to carp, or criticize, or question her prudence or her wisdom.

So greatly has the habit of criticizing developed, and so imperceptibly has the custom of throwing everything into the crucible of one's own mind for approval or disapproval, that there are few doctrines that escape the ordeal. The eternity of hell is an instance in point. People are very shocked at the dogma—in fact, they are so shocked at this penalty of sin that they are hardly shocked at all at the sin itself. It is not enough for them that God has said it. It appears to them cruel—but God is not cruel. To their notions it is "too horrible"—as though their notions had anything to do with it. They ask what proportion there is between one mortal sin, however heinous, however atrocious, and eternal punishment, as though the glimmering light of human reason were the supreme arbiter of Divine Truth—at least the mind of man were the final measure of all revelation.

Be not wiser than thy brethren you say, is the timely warning of the Apostle. In other words, don't pretend to know more than God. There are two facts clearly taught in Divine revelation. One is that "God is love." The other is that Hell is eternal. We may not be able to reconcile these two facts in a manner altogether satisfactory to our limited minds, but that is just because they are limited. Because we cannot see how eternal punishment is compatible with infinite love and mercy, it by no means follows that these two truths are incompatible. They may seem to be, appointed, while all the time they are quite in harmony with one another. Such apparent contradictions are met with even in nature. If two men stand on the equator of the earth and one walks due east, and the other due west, they appear to be going in opposite directions, and any ordinary onlooker would declare that they were widening the interval between them at every step. Yet in reality both were walking to precisely the same point, and every step takes them a degree nearer to that point, till at last both would reach it together somewhere in the Antipodes. If things are so in the material and natural order, why may we expect them to be any more so in the spiritual and supernatural world, for the supernatural, as the word itself suggests, is far above the natural. Those who possess true humility, which, after all, is nothing more than a practical knowledge of one's limitations, know that there are and must be, countless truths known to God which are incomprehensible to man, and that the intellect given us by Almighty God is infinitely less, as compared with the omniscience of God, than the light of the glow-worm's spark as compared with the noon-day sun. Difficulties that are real difficulties to us are no difficulties to God, and what seems to be hard or even wholly impossible in our present state will appear manifest and clear when faith gives place to actual vision. But we judge things as the eyes of the world, and we grow weak and wanting in faith by reason of our contact and intercourse with the world, which as St. John tells us, is hostile to God—"the world is the enemy of God." The examples I have given are mere specimens; for there is scarcely a point of practical importance on which worldly men are not willing to pass judgment or which they hesitate to subject to human criticism. But it would be tedious to multiply examples. How far removed is all this from the true

hearth's you—Katharine Mc. There are a good many persons nowadays who seem ready and even anxious to teach the Church of God, and who are not at all ready to be taught by her or to learn from her. The disposition to point out some mistake upon the supposed mistakes of her whom God has appointed to teach the nations—"Go and teach all nations" (Matt. xxviii, 19)—is exceedingly common. It is especially one commonly meeting with persons—and I speak of course of Protestants—who are full of the spirit of criticism and fault-finding, and who do not hesitate to express their disapproval of, or the objection to, first one doctrine, or practice, or custom, and then to another. One person, for instance, will object to religious Orders and to the whole system of the religious life. They will speak of it as a mistaken idea. Or they think it ought to be at least limited or men; or they will concede some use in the active Orders, "those members more among the poor or the sick, and do some tangible good," but they condemn the contemplative. They tell us they can see no good in those long vigils and interminable prayers, and, of course, if they can see no use in them, then there can be none. That is clear. One might suppose that in such matters the Church is the better judge. When some young girl, beautiful in soul and body, turns her back upon the world to dedicate herself more absolutely to the service of God, how often one hears the Church blamed and the whole idea of the religious life condemned. She could have done "so much more good in the world," or she has "no business to fly from her duties to society," and so forth, or "if someone must go why don't they send her ugly sister into the convent and leave the pretty and attractive daughter in the world?" Or perhaps the criticism is passed not upon the customs and discipline of the Church, but upon some actual dogmatic truth.

and through Catholic spirit which is ever a spirit of trust, of loyalty and of love. Christ has established the Church for the express purpose of teaching us, and directing and admonishing us. "Go and teach all nations." He has invested this Church with His own authority. "Who heareth you heareth Me." It is for us as dutiful children to obey her in the spirit of meekness; to sit at her feet as Mary sat at the feet of our Lord, and to listen to her voice as to the voice of Christ, and be willing to be taught, and corrected, and chastised. The world has robbed us perhaps of that beautiful child-like spirit, and we have grown too proud to conduct ourselves as children, yet our Lord warns us that this is necessary. "Unless ye become as children, shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." The world scorns and jeers at us for our obedience, and speaks loud and angrily about personal freedom, and "independence," and "the tyranny of Rome," and what not. It thinks wisdom is made manifest by arrogance and pride and self-assertion. But God on the contrary, informs us that "Where humility is there wisdom." And this is a truth which applies to the learned and the great quite as much as to the simple and the poor, or rather it applies to the learned and the great far more. For this statement we have the assurance, not of men, but of God, who says by the mouth of Solomon—"The greater thou art, the greater shall be thine humility." It is not enough for them that God has said it. It appears to them cruel—but God is not cruel. To their notions it is "too horrible"—as though their notions had anything to do with it. They ask what proportion there is between one mortal sin, however heinous, however atrocious, and eternal punishment, as though the glimmering light of human reason were the supreme arbiter of Divine Truth—at least the mind of man were the final measure of all revelation.

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Bad Blood Will Out.

Can help to get to the surface in the form of Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Pimples and Rashes of one kind and another. Especially is this so in the SPRING. At this time of the year the Blood needs purifying. The system needs cleansing. Nothing will do it with such perfect success as B. B. B.

DON'T HIDE THE CHILDREN. Don't scold the little ones if they don't sit up in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. Weak children need strengthening. That's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Strengthen the Kidneys and Relieve all troubles. Mr. John Carson, employed at M. S. Brad & Co.'s store, Hamilton, Ont., says: "My little boy seven years of age was born with a weak back. He has since been doctoring and tried many different medicines, but he has not improved. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills cured him completely."

MILBURN'S COD LIVER OIL EMULSION. Combined with Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Manganese. Reader it the most effectual remedy for Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrophulous, Rickets, or any wasting disease where a food as well as a medicine is required.

MISCELLANEOUS. DENNO WHAT HE'LL DO. 'Ef the country goes ter fightin' I dunno what I'll do. 'Course you'd fin' me standin' 'Fer the red and white and blue, 'But I've had ter go like you 'An' we had ter go like you I've got the rheumatism. As I Jest Can't Run! 'Ef the country goes ter fightin' I dunno what I'll do. I helped 'em in the trouble. When I was in sixty-two, But a'pore we lose a battle? It won't be any fun, 'Kase I've got the rheumatism. As I Jest Can't Run! —Atlanta Constitution.

BURDOCK'S PILLS. A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. FORT MULGRAVE, June 5th 1897. C. C. RICHARDS & Co. BEARS SICKS—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used. MRS. JOSEPH HART.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS cure the worst headache in from 5 to 30 minutes, and leave no bad after-effects. One powder 5c, 3 powders 10c, to powder 25c. Pat—An' that will ye do with yer money at yer death? Mike—Oh'll have it to my children. Pat—But suppose' ye never hev any? Mike—Then I'll go to my grand-children. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is a safe, sure and reliable worm expeller. Acts equally well on children or adults. Be sure you get Low's.

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No Fish Stories! Fishermen's Boots, hand made, oil finished Grain, waterproof The right Boot for fishermen at GOFF BROTHERS.

Your Front Hall We Have the Black and Blue Worsted. We were right out of. We are opening to-day One Thousand Dollars' worth Black and Blue Worsted. These goods have been entered under the new tariff, and are better value than anything we have ever placed before the public. Inspection solicited.

John MacLeod & Co., Merchant Tailors. Sellers of Good Furniture, Strangers to poor Furniture. JOHN NEWSON, Sellers of Good Furniture, Strangers to poor Furniture.

E.B. EDDY'S ARE THE BEST MATCHES. ESTABLISHED 1851.

To our Customers. An early SETTLEMENT of all ACCOUNTS Will Greatly Oblige Us.

Fennell & Chandler. Mortgage Sale. To be sold at public auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday the seventh day of April, A. D. 1898, at noon under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage of the premises situate in the Township of St. John's, Parish of St. John's, County of St. John's, Province of P. E. I., in the name of the one part and Thomas Taylor of the other part, and by instructions duly executed now vested in the undersigned as Assignee. All that tract of land known as the "Farm of the late Mr. Taylor" and containing about 100 acres of land, situate in the Township of St. John's, Parish of St. John's, County of St. John's, Province of P. E. I., and containing on said road to the place of the premises containing forty acres of land a little more or less. For further particulars apply to Matthew & Bentley, Solicitors, Charlottetown, P. E. I., dated March 25th, 1898.

DR. MORRIS, Physician & Surgeon, Mt. Stewart. First-Class Honor Graduate and Scholarship Winner, University of Pennsylvania. Formerly Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., afterwards Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital. Arrangements made that in a few days telephone or telegraph calls from Montreal, Port-au-Fort Augustin and surrounding districts, also Bedford and other Stations, will be forwarded to of fee of charge and promptly attended to.

Calendar for April. Full Moon, 6th 4h 20m. Last Quarter, 13th 9h 21m. New Moon, 20th 5h 21m. First Quarter, 28th 9h 21m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Sets, Moon Sets. 1 Friday 5 41 57, 2 Saturday 5 39 58, 3 Sunday 5 37 59, 4 Monday 5 35 59, 5 Tuesday 5 33 59, 6 Wednesday 5 31 59, 7 Thursday 5 29 58, 8 Friday 5 27 58, 9 Saturday 5 25 58, 10 Sunday 5 23 58, 11 Monday 5 21 57, 12 Tuesday 5 19 57, 13 Wednesday 5 17 56, 14 Thursday 5 15 56, 15 Friday 5 13 55, 16 Saturday 5 11 55, 17 Sunday 5 9 54, 18 Monday 5 7 54, 19 Tuesday 5 5 53, 20 Wednesday 5 3 53, 21 Thursday 5 1 52, 22 Friday 4 59 51, 23 Saturday 4 57 51, 24 Sunday 4 55 50, 25 Monday 4 53 50, 26 Tuesday 4 51 49, 27 Wednesday 4 49 48, 28 Thursday 4 47 48, 29 Friday 4 45 47, 30 Saturday 4 43 47.

FIRE INSURANCE. The Royal Insurance Liverpool. The Sun Fire office of Brooklyn. The Phenix Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets of above \$300,000,000.00. Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlement. JOHN McBAUGH.

School Books College Books. All the aut School and Books at. Lowest Prices. Also Exercise Note Books, blank Books, Inks, Pencils, writing Paper, and all School requisites. GEO. CARTER, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Fennell & Chandler. DR. MORRIS, Physician & Surgeon, Mt. Stewart. First-Class Honor Graduate and Scholarship Winner, University of Pennsylvania. Formerly Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., afterwards Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital. Arrangements made that in a few days telephone or telegraph calls from Montreal, Port-au-Fort Augustin and surrounding districts, also Bedford and other Stations, will be forwarded to of fee of charge and promptly attended to.