

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 27

Calendar for July, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
 First Quarter, 4th, 5h. 35m. p. m.
 Full Moon, 12th, 5h. 33m. a. m.
 Last Quarter, 18th, 9h. 43m. p. m.
 New Moon, 26th, 5h. 54m. a. m.

M	Day of Week.	Sun		Moon		High Water.	Ch'n.
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
1	Sunday	4 57	10 27	0 56	11 53	0 56	11 53
2	Monday	5 32	11 24	1 37	12 55	1 37	12 55
3	Tuesday	6 12	12 18	2 21	1 59	2 21	1 59
4	Wednesday	6 57	1 11	3 08	3 04	3 08	3 04
5	Thursday	7 37	2 02	3 50	4 06	3 50	4 06
6	Friday	8 22	2 51	4 27	5 01	4 27	5 01
7	Saturday	9 02	3 37	5 00	5 50	5 00	5 50
8	Sunday	9 37	4 21	5 59	6 34	5 59	6 34
9	Monday	10 18	5 03	6 34	7 03	6 34	7 03
10	Tuesday	10 54	5 44	7 05	7 28	7 05	7 28
11	Wednesday	11 26	6 24	7 53	8 06	7 53	8 06
12	Thursday	11 54	7 02	8 38	8 49	8 38	8 49
13	Friday	12 19	7 39	9 10	9 23	9 10	9 23
14	Saturday	12 41	8 14	9 30	10 00	9 30	10 00
15	Sunday	1 01	8 48	10 00	10 33	10 00	10 33
16	Monday	1 19	9 21	10 30	11 11	10 30	11 11
17	Tuesday	1 34	9 53	11 00	11 50	11 00	11 50
18	Wednesday	1 47	10 24	11 30	12 39	11 30	12 39
19	Thursday	1 59	10 55	12 00	1 29	12 00	1 29
20	Friday	2 09	11 25	12 30	2 09	12 30	2 09
21	Saturday	2 18	11 55	1 00	2 49	1 00	2 49
22	Sunday	2 26	12 24	1 30	3 29	1 30	3 29
23	Monday	2 34	1 03	2 00	4 09	2 00	4 09
24	Tuesday	2 40	1 42	2 30	4 49	2 30	4 49
25	Wednesday	2 46	2 21	3 00	5 29	3 00	5 29
26	Thursday	2 51	3 00	3 30	6 09	3 30	6 09
27	Friday	2 55	3 39	4 00	6 49	4 00	6 49
28	Saturday	2 59	4 18	4 30	7 29	4 30	7 29
29	Sunday	3 02	4 57	5 00	8 09	5 00	8 09
30	Monday	3 06	5 36	5 30	8 49	5 30	8 49
31	Tuesday	3 09	6 15	6 00	9 29	6 00	9 29

BIG SALE
—OF—
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE
—AND—
Groceries
All Goods at Low Prices.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
HIGH QUALITY
—AND—
LOW PRICES
—ON—
MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS,

Overcoats and Trouserings.
LARGE STOCK, Nobby Patterns, Exclusive Designs.

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New White & Colored Shirts, New Neckwear, New Gloves,
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Men's Stylish Outfitters.

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

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June 8, 1898—y
Kent Street, Charlottetown.

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Seeds of Quality.
In the Grocery business it has been our constant aim to give satisfaction, and we try to please.
NOW that we have to sell Seeds we purpose to sell nothing but the best.
We have imported our own Seeds, and you can depend on getting them clean and fresh.
If you want the best Wheat (White Russian and Fife), Timothy, Clover, Peas, Vetches, etc., etc., buy from us. Don't take our word for it. Come in, compare, and see for yourself.
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They are the prettiest lot of Clothes we have ever had.
We are busy making them up into

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We invite our patrons to examine our stock. All Clothes made by us are guaranteed to fit.
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Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Put Money In Thy Purse."
Nobody suffering from brain-fag, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.
Pimples—"My face was covered with pimples and blackheads but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time, I was entirely cured, and my skin was smooth and clear." May 12th, North St., Chatham, Ont.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Success of Catholic Societies.

The success of Catholic societies in this country augurs well for religion and morality. They are powerful and good, and save many from the temptations which beset young men in all our large cities. The natural inclination of man to hold communion with his kind is manifested throughout the whole tenor of his life and conduct. It may be seen upon every feature of the human countenance, it speaks in every feeling of the human heart, and is transmitted through the most exalted faculties of the soul. We see it in the powerful sympathy with other joys and sorrows, which is obeyed even involuntarily and finds expression in laughter or tears. The social state is the natural destination of man, and the wisest laws that have been framed by statesmen are only enlarged transcripts of the law which the Almighty has written in the human heart.

The mutual dependence of men on one another for protection and assistance necessarily led to the formation of societies, the members of which were bound together by a common interest. Religion was at hand to aid them by its counsel and to further the cause of fraternal charity. The Church took them under her wings and guided them in the path of honor and duty. As far back as the days of the Catacombs, when the Christians worshipped in the bowels of the earth, we have monumental evidence of the fact that there were associations of tradesmen in the very infancy of Christianity. Ancient Rome had its college of bakers, and the guilds of the middle ages were trade unions, established for the improvement and mutual edification of their members. The present Pope Leo XIII., in his illustrations predecessors in the chair of St. Peter, is the friend and patron of associations of the industries. In one of his first encyclicals he used these memorable words: It seems fitting that societies of artisans and workmen be encouraged, which, placed under the guardianship of religion, may make their members content with their lot, patient under their burdens, and lead them to a quiet and useful life.

The Order of the Most Holy Trinity, which is a perfect society, and she places a high value on the power and influence of organizations by taking under her protection and enlisting in the service of religion and humanity the religious orders of men who devote their lives to the cause of truth and charity.

History bears testimony to the benefits conferred on the world by the labors of the religious orders of men who kept alive the fire of learning when all was darkness, and it is not too much to say that science and the arts were most carefully guarded in the cloister. Catholic communities, such as the Sisters of Charity, are the very salt of the earth. In this age of selfishness and hubbub, we see ladies of gentle birth and fashionable culture leaving happy homes to tend the sick, educate the young, and reform their wayward sisters; and the world wonders and admires. The Church has taken the principle of association and amplified this power for good. There is no good reason why associations should not be under the patronage and protection of the Bishop of the diocese and the pastor of the parish in which they hold their meetings; and we hope the day is not far distant when such societies will have the benefit of the experience and wisdom of the clergy. The Pope's famous encyclical on labor is the charter of honest toil, and under it the Catholic wage earner can secure his rights and assert the dignity of labor.—Catholic Register.

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 purge the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, 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.

The Delicious Fragrance

from a hot Royal Baking Powder biscuit whets the appetite. The taste of such a biscuit—sweet, creamy, delicate and crispy—is a joy to the most fastidious.

ROYAL Baking Powder improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods. It renders the biscuit, bread and cake more digestible and nutritious. Royal Baking Powder makes hot breads wholesome. Food raised with Royal will not distress persons of delicate or enfeebled digestion, though eaten warm and fresh.

Imitation baking powders almost invariably contain alum. Alum makes the food unwholesome.
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Most comfortable for the baby—easiest to push—easiest to buy because the
Prices are right.

John Newson

That Boy Of yours,
He's the pride of your heart; he wants one of those nice
Four wheel Carts or Wagons.
We have the Very one he wants.
Or perhaps it's the Wee Daughter.

Well, we have the very Doll's Carriage to make her heart glad. Big new stock of Carriages, Go-carts, Express Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Doll's Carriages, all marked at low prices for cash.

Haszard Moore.

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Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.
JOHN McEACHEN,
Agent.

The Holy Face.
(Translated from the "French Annals of Tours," June number, by Rev. E. Didier. Read at Mount Carmel Chapel, Baltimore, Md., Sunday, June 17.)
The month of June comes each year to revive our devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This devotion, humble in its inception, embraces now the whole world. As all the works of God, it has encountered contradiction, trial, persecution; it has triumphed over all resistance; it overcame all obstacles, it shines now divinely in the Church. We ought to rejoice at this triumph, unite ourselves to the splendid demonstrations of faith, of love which are seen on all sides. But what homage shall we render, personally, to the Heart of Jesus during this blessed month?

"Every devotion," says Father Galliford, "is composed not only of exterior acts, but also of interior sentiments, which belong to the three powers of the soul: the understanding, the will, the memory."
The interior worship of the Sacred Heart consists, first, on the part of the understanding, in the knowledge of the excellence of the Divine Heart and of what makes it the most worthy object of the complaisance of the Eternal Father, of the adoration and of the love of men. From this knowledge should spring, in the understanding, an infinite esteem of this Sacred Heart. The first care of those who wish to acquire this devotion ought then to be to know the dignity, the holiness, the grandeur, the virtues, the prerogatives of the Heart of Jesus. His love, His sufferings and the treasures of grace which it contains. This is acquired by the attentive reading of some book, accompanied by a humble prayer capable of drawing down from heaven the light which gives the intelligence and the enjoyment of things interior and supernatural.

"The Picture of the Sorrowful Face of the Saviour" is an excellent book where we read precious lessons. Does not this august Face reflect the sentiments of the Heart of Jesus? In beholding this countenance, disfigured by the crown of thorns, those cheeks disfigured by suffering, that expression of deep sadness, of merciful compassion, we understand how much Jesus has loved us.
We understand easily that it is love which regulates all the devotion towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus; He loves us and wishes to be loved by us. St. Augustine knew it well when he cried out; "Love and do what you will." If we love the Sacred Heart we will sin no more; we will do better, we will think only of Him, we will seek only Him, we will go only to Him.

We will come gladly to prostrate ourselves at the feet of the God of the Eucharist; to meditate on this grand mystery of love. The Heart of Jesus is there! He waits for us, He calls us, asks for our hearts, so as to give us His own; He wishes to live in us so that we may live in Him. "I have thirst," said He one day to blessed Margaret Mary, "but such an ardent thirst to be loved by

man in the Holy Sacrament that this thirst consumes me, and I find no one who tries, according to My desire, to quench My thirst by making some return for My love."
What shall we do to fulfill this desire of Jesus? We will endeavor, by pious and frequent visits to the God of the Eucharist, by fervent adorations and chiefly by Holy Communion, to repair the coldness and neglect which men oppose to His desires to do them good. This is the end which the Church proposes in instituting the feast of the Blessed Sacrament which we celebrate in the month of the Sacred Heart. Let us enter into her views, let us conform our acts and devotions therewith, for the glory of our Lord, for our sanctification and the salvation of our brethren.

The Actors of the Passion Play.
An English journal had recently the following communication, on a subject that just at present is full of interest to Catholics, namely, the sort of people who enact the parts in the Passion Play at Oberammergau. The correspondent writes of the Oberammergau villagers:—"They struck me as a people set apart in some mysterious and indefinable way. The look in their eyes was different from that of others. One says it sometimes shines under the calm brow of devout yet unassuming persons coming reverently out of church, after a service which has lifted up their hearts."
"I lived among the Oberammergauers for a while, studying them as best I could; and at last I decided that this mysterious something was partly the effect of the tragedy which has mingled with the blood in their veins through almost countless generations, partly their outlook on the everlasting hills."
And the peasants of Oberammergau occupy themselves all the winter (save only with the winter before the Tragedy) with their wood-carving, giving their thoughts shape in the forms of saints, madonnas and the Lord they worship dying on the cross. They rehearse the minor plays that occur every year, by way of practice for the great event; and they draw much soft, half-melancholy music from the violins on which it is one of their dearest pleasures, their best talents, to play.
"They go to church much; not to a man among them is known to look too long upon the wine when it is red, or the beer when it is brown, even on a feastday, when a little relaxation is excusable. The people take their pleasures quietly, their sorrows quietly also, with a simple dignity of resignation."
"I saw Mayer, for instance, who played the part of Christus thrice in thirty years, lost his wife last summer. She suffered from a terrible internal complaint, which racked her with constant agony. Her husband cursed her night and day; and at last she died. Mayer made no moan; but when he followed the coffin to the grave his hair, lately so black, was white as the snow still lingering on the mountains. 'I can never eat Christus again,' he said. For an Oberammergau would consider it almost sacrilegious to disguise himself by dyeing his hair or wearing a wig on the stage of the theatre to him as sacred as a church.—Ross Langley, who twice played the mother of our Lord, had her own private sorrow which she bore with the quiet courage she showed as the grief-stricken Mary. If the Oberammergauers were not sincerely religious they could not give the figures which they skillfully carve in wood such beautiful and holy faces. Practically every man carries in wood, most of them as a profession, the remaining few for pleasure when there is time for pleasure. Anton Lang (not related to Ross), the young man with the serene eyes and perfect profile, who is playing Christus for the first time, is one of the latter set. He is a Hafnermeister (master stove-builder) making (we porcelain tiles) stove, so much used in Germany."

Prayers of the Sisters of St. Joseph.
"The Sisters of the Congregation of St. Joseph of the Archdiocese of Chicago," 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 July, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all persons who may seek their aid in this way. Their sufferings are presented 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 untold 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 Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Atheists, are invited to write their request, sign the same with full name and address, and forward to Mother Superior, Convent of the Holy Sacrament, La Grange, Chicago, Illinois. 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; sin has been overcome and virtue acquired.
May the Sacred Heart of Jesus, our Blessed Lady and St. Joseph be everywhere loved!

DRINK ALL YOUR PAINS WITH PAIN-KILLER.
A Medicine Chest in Itself, Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for GRIPES, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. **PERRY DAVIS**

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, July 4th, 1900.
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor.
 Second District of Queens.

This is nomination day for the second district of Queen's County. As already announced, the Government candidate is Dr. Douglas and the Opposition candidate Mr. Joseph Wise. During the past week a number of meetings have been held in different parts of the district and the battle has been waged hot and heavy. The Leader of the Government and several other Grit speakers are attending all the meetings and are exerting themselves to the utmost to buoy up a rotten cause. The cause of the Opposition has been ably advocated by Mr. Wise, the candidate, as well as by Messrs. William Campbell, A. A. McLean, Cyrus Shaw and others. From all parts of the district come the most encouraging reports as to Mr. Wise's election. The Government know very well that the people have lost all confidence in them, and that the electors, left free to act, would bury their candidate under an avalanche of adverse votes. In the hope of stemming this adverse public opinion, of securing the real issues before the electorate and of winning the election by hook or by crook, the Government and their satellites have recourse to all manner of means to procure votes. Road jobs and other contracts involving the expenditure of public money are as plentiful as leaves in Valambrosa. But they would warn the electors not to be seduced from their political allegiance by any such sordid tactics. If the Government are anxious to give you money for jobs on the roads or for other public works, by all means do the work and take the money, it is not the Government's money, but yours; but let not this circumstance influence your votes. Vote for the Opposition candidate and thus lend your aid in driving from power the most hypocritical, corrupt and extravagant Government that ever cursed this Province. You know that they have broken their promises; that they have rolled up deficit after deficit and have piled up the public debt till it has assumed enormous proportions. We are speaking by the book, when we make these statements, as the following figures will show. The Public Accounts and official statements submitted to the Legislature during the recent session tell this tale: Balance against the Province Dec 31, 1899 \$136,756.77

Due on Debentures Dec 31, 1899, 220,000.00
 Provincial Loans Dec 31, 1899, 160,464.89
 Due Banks May 22 1900, 159,365.00
 \$676,586.66

To this must be added the amount of the debentures authorized to be issued at the latest session \$48,750.00. This will bring the total indebtedness up to \$725,336.66. This total does not include the quarter of teachers' salaries due on the 31st December last, or the upwards of \$42,000 due on unfinished contracts on the same date. Surely it is time to turn out a Government with such a record!

Public Buildings.

"During the debate on the Public Works estimate in the House of Commons on June 30th, A. C. McDonald, M. P. referring to the matter of Public Buildings, spoke as follows: Mr. A. C. McDonald, (Kin's P. E. I.)—I am much pleased to find that there seems to be a consensus of opinion in this committee in favor of more numerous and less expensive public buildings, and I think there is very little doubt that such a proposition will meet with the approbation of the members generally. While I do not object to seeing good and permanent buildings put up in country towns. I think it would be much better if some of the smaller places could be accommodated in that way with buildings that would not be very expensive. For my part I consider an expenditure of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 sufficient for almost any ordinary town, and it would give efficient accommodation for the post office, the custom-house and inland revenue office, if such were required, as well as a house for the postmaster to live in. There are a couple of such places in my own riding that I would like very well to see accommodated, that is the shire town of Georgetown and the town of Souris. They are both thriving and populous places, and both contribute, I am sure, a very fair revenue to the government. Buildings in those towns that would not cost over \$5,000 would no doubt be an ornament to the towns; and by saving the rents that are now paid would not be an extra charge upon the government."

Hon. A. R. Dickey Ex-Minister of Justice is dead! His dead body was found at Northport, near Sackville, N. B. where he had been bathing, and it is supposed that he was drowned. He was the second son of Senator Dickey, and was born in 1854. He was called to the bar in 1878 and was first returned to Parliament in July 1888, on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper. He was re-elected in 1891 and in December 1894 he was appointed Secretary of State in Sir McKenzie Bowell's Cabinet. He held the portfolio of Militia later, and in Sir Charles Tupper's administration was made Minister of Justice. In the general election of 1896 he was defeated, and has since been practicing law.

Messrs. Benj. Rogers, Alberton. George B. Aitken, Montserrat, and George Tenney, have been appointed Commissioners for valuing the land through which the south coast railway will run.

The Apostolic Delegates.

His Excellency, Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada arrived at Charlottetown per steamer Princess from Picton, about 8.45 yesterday evening. Suitable preparations had been made for his reception and long before the steamer reached her moorings there was an outpouring of the people that completely thronged the distance from the Cathedral down to the head of the wharf. It was a grand demonstration; a hearty and spontaneous manifestation of devotion, respect and loyalty to the immediate representative of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII. The Cathedral had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. Over the main entrance, outside, was placed a large transparency, emblazoned with the arms of his Excellency, and the arms of the Franciscan Order, of which he is a member, and bearing a Latin inscription expressive of the joy with which the diocese of Charlottetown salutes the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate. The windows in the front of the Cathedral were also decorated with the Papal colors. Over the main entrance from the vestibule to the nave of the church, was formed an arch of flags entwined with bunting of the Papal colors. From the ceiling of the nave and transepts depended streamers of many colors, caught up in graceful festoons to the pillars and gallery sides. In the sanctuary a throne for the Apostolic Delegate had been erected on the Epistle side. This throne was canopied by the Papal colors and adorned with lace. From the ceiling of the sanctuary depended in the form of a great canopy surrounding the throne of the Apostolic Delegate and that of his Lordship, the Bishop on the opposite side, numerous streamers of the Papal colors, intermingled with red, blue and green. The high altar was charmingly adorned with potted plants, gold lace, myrtle and various flowers. There were in many colored globes and presented a grand appearance. Around the walls of the Sanctuary, the transepts and the sides, and front of the galleries were several appropriate Latin mottoes. Rev. Dr. Morrison and several members of the reception committee went to Picton in the morning to meet his Excellency and accompanied him to Charlottetown. Shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening the different Catholic societies, viz. the League of the Cross, the C. M. B. A., the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, the A. O. H. and the B. I. S., proceeded from their respective Halls and formed in line of march on lower Queen Street, whence the grand procession, to the music of several bands, marched down Queen to Water Street, along Water to Great George St. and down the wharf to the steamer landing. Mr. Charles Hermans was Chief Marshal of the parade, and under his direction everything passed off splendidly. The societies presented a fine appearance and the procession extended from the end of the wharf almost up to the Davies Hotel. As the Princess approached her dock, the "Grand Duchess," lying at the neighboring wharf, threw her search light on the crowds of people and the societies in waiting, and when the procession moved they threw the light up the line of march, completely illuminating up the scene. His Excellency, having landed and taken his place in the carriage assigned to him, was at once driven towards the Cathedral, escorted by the societies in order above named. As he passed through the long line of people drawn up on both sides, kept in place by the societies, his hand was raised in benediction. Arriving at the Palace, his Excellency entered to robe for the exercises in the Cathedral. Meantime, the societies acted a large throng of people entered the church. His Lordship, the Bishop, in Cope and Mitre proceeded down the aisle to the main entrance where he received the Apostolic Delegate. A procession was then formed, headed by the Altar boys, followed by the clergy, the Bishop and his attendants, and the Apostolic Delegate bringing up the rear. As the procession moved slowly up the aisle, the people knelt and received the blessing of his Excellency. When the Sanctuary was reached all knelt for a short time in prayer, then his Excellency mounted his throne, and his Lordship, the Bishop occupied his own throne on the opposite side. The addresses were then presented. The address of the clergy was read by Rev. Dr. Morrison and was as follows:

To His Excellency, the Most Reverend Donato Felice, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate: Your Excellency.—On this occasion on your first visit to the garden province of Canada, the Bishop, the Clergy, the Religious and the laity of the diocese of Charlottetown have much pleasure in tendering Your Excellency a most sincere welcome to our midst. A more than sufficient reason for our rejoicing at meeting Your Excellency on this solemn occasion would be the many excellent qualities of mind and heart with which, in your past service in the Lord's vineyard, you have shed lustre on the Church of God, and on our holy religion. In your varied labours of more than thirty four years of sacerdotal life you have ever shown the true characteristics of the faithful servant of Christ, in faithfully preserving and earnestly promulgating the sacred legacy of God's saving revelation. But your present exalted position of Apostolic Delegate is a most special reason why we greet Your Excellency with all the brotherly love and filial affection due to the personal representative of the Supreme Pontiff of the holy Catholic Church. We warmly appreciate the kind and

generous interest the Holy Father has always manifested in our behalf, and it is our earnest prayer that we may ever prove ourselves worthy of the paternal solicitude that necessarily devolves upon His Holiness as the supreme visible pastor of souls. We are happy to greet Your Excellency as the august representative of an illustrious pontiff, and to honour your presence with every mark of esteem and affection that may emanate from the minds and hearts of the faithful of our holy mother church. To Your Excellency, then, as the representative of the Vicar of Christ upon earth and successor of him to whom our Divine Lord personally delivered the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, do we on this joyous occasion give assurance of our loving attachment to that sacred deposit of faith which the Saviour conveyed to the safe-keeping of His Church, with the divine commission to preach it to all nations. We assure Your Excellency that our deep devotion to the Apostolic See receives a signal mark of encouragement and consolation from the presence of your illustrious person amongst us, and we shall ever remember with sentiments of deep gratitude the favour you have conferred upon us by visiting us in our island home. We hope your visit to the diocese of Charlottetown will be a source of pleasure to Your Excellency, that your impressions of our country and its people will be of a most favorable nature, and that in the designs of an all-wise Providence your residence in our fair Dominion will be long and happy.

Respectfully requesting Your Excellency to convey to the Holy Father the expression of our sincere affection for and attachment to the Apostolic See, and begging you to impart to us all the Apostolic Benediction. We remain Your Excellency, Yours most faithfully in Christ our Lord. J. C. McDONALD, Bishop of Charlottetown, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 3rd 1900.

Following is the address of the laity which was read by Chief Justice Sullivan: To His Excellency, the Most Reverend Donato Felice, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate. Your Excellency.—We, the Congregation of St. Donato's Cathedral, descendants of the pioneers of our holy faith in this Province, greet your Excellency upon your arrival in our midst, with a joy exceeding great. We feel, as we never before felt, the inadequacy of words at our command to express the deep sense of heart felt gratitude which now animates us upon the arrival in our community of so distinguished and illustrious a personage as Your Excellency. We honor Your Excellency, and we extend to you personally a most hearty and generous welcome upon your advent to our Island Province, a welcome which is greatly enhanced on account of the eminent ecclesiastical position which you have so faithfully fulfilled in the past; but especially do we honor you as Apostolic Delegate and the representative of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., now so beneficently guiding the Church of God from the Chair of St. Peter.

While not wishing to claim for ourselves that we have been ever diligent in preserving the level of our faith, we are confident that we have ever been faithful in the past; but especially do we honor you as Apostolic Delegate and the representative of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., now so beneficently guiding the Church of God from the Chair of St. Peter.

We embrace the present opportunity of giving expression to the anxiety that has always existed among our co-religionists in this Province, as also the good feeling which so happily exists among all classes of our civil community. Be pleased, Your Excellency, to accept our best wishes for yourself personally; and we pray that long life and health may be granted you by the Divine Dispenser of every best and every perfect gift; so that you may long continue to render assistance in all that relates to the welfare of God's Holy Church. In fine, we respectfully request Your Excellency to convey to the Holy Father the expression of our sincere attachment and devotion to the One, Holy Catholic, and Apostolic faith, and of our earnest prayer that he may long be spared to rule the Church with that unerring wisdom which has ever characterized him in the discharge of the duties of the Apostolic office.

To both addresses his Excellency replied as eloquent and a lengthened reply. He expressed his thankfulness for the beautiful sentiments of faith and devotion to the Apostolic See, which these addresses breathed, and at some length reviewed the trials and triumphs of our holy religion since the keys were delivered to St. Peter by our Divine Lord. The Church of Christ, founded on a rock, was preserved from error in faith and morals by Peter and his successors down to our time. Leo XIII., now gloriously reigning, is the custodian of the deposit of faith entrusted to St. Peter, and it was a source of extreme pleasure and thankfulness to him, as the representative of Leo, to find among the people of this diocese such ardent Catholic faith and such loyal devotion to the Vicar of Christ. It was also pleasing to learn that such universal harmony reigned among all classes of the community. His Excellency concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction. His Excellency then, vested in cope and mitre, proceeded to the altar where he officiated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. He was assisted by Rev. Donald McDonald as sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison as candle-bearer and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of Ceremonies. At the throne his Excellency was assisted by Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald and Rev. Dr. Doyle. His Excellency's Secretary, Rev. Father Fisher, assisted in the ceremonies. The altar and sanctuary looked splendid in the glow of the myriad lights and the handsome decorations. After Benediction the clergy reformed in procession and

moved down the aisle to the door of the church in the same order in which they had entered; his Excellency bringing up the rear. After his Excellency entered the palace two bands entered the place ground, which were beautifully illuminated by many electric lights, and for an hour rendered excellent music. About eleven o'clock the bands played "God Save the Queen," and the immense course of people moved away. The demonstration was as fine as ever witnessed in this city, and it is doubtful if his Excellency has received, or is likely to receive, a grander welcome in any city in the Maritime Provinces.

Everything in connection with the celebration passed off without hitch or mishap of any kind.

It may be mentioned that only a fraction of the people in attendance were able to find room in the Cathedral.

This evening, from 7.30 to 9.30, a reception will be held at the Palace. His Excellency, we understand, remains till Saturday morning.

IN CHINA!

The adventures of the hard fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anking, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defence until relieved—all this is told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows: TIENTSIN, June 27, via Chee Foo, June 29, 10.05, p. m.—Having returned to Tien Tsin with the force, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guards were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them, with a loss of one hundred killed. Our losses were five Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back, and the enemy was driven off, with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded. We pushed forward to Anking and engaged the enemy on June 13 and June 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side. Extensive destruction of the railway in our front leaving further advance by rail impossible. I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsin, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 600 to 800 killed. Our casualties were six killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsin the same evening.

The railway at Yang Tsin was found impassable, and the trains, it is not believed, moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off. On June 19 the wounded, with necessary services, started by boat, the force marching to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains, left to follow on, were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 600 to 800 killed. Our casualties were six killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsin the same evening.


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On June 25 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory above Tien Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire was opened while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy was kept in check by rifle fire in front while their position was covered by a party of natives and seamen under Major Johnson, who raked and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, aligned two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the armory were made on the following day but unsuccessfully.

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IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'



Muslins, Piques, DUCKS.

For the next ten days we are having a display of Summer Goods. Any one in need of a New Dress or Waist should not miss the display; and our prices are the lowest in the city.

PIQUE.
In White, Khaki, Striped and Fancy.

DUCKS.
White, Khaki, Blue, Fancy.

MUSLINS.
Organdie, Stiped, Checked, Spot and Fancy.

Perkins & Co.
The Millinery Leaders.

Only a Goat

"Just a common everyday goat, with horns and a set of zuzza whiskers. He was hungry. He couldn't find a thing to eat. He had wandered down one street and up another, and all the streets were empty and clean, for the health department had been around. There wasn't a scrap of meat or any old tin can and the bills were glued so tight to the bill-boards that they couldn't be moved. The more he tried to find a lunch the hungrier he grew. All at once he caught sight of something fluttering in the street. Running to it he swallowed it without hesitation. They found him in the gray morning, dead. On turning him over they found a piece of paper sticking in his throat. They pulled it out and it was a newspaper. He had swallowed it all but an advertisement of a firm with a big name to it claiming to sell Boys Clothing just as good as ours, and for the same price. Even a goat couldn't swallow that. He knew 'twas not so, for he had been eating clothing for years and felt that he was somewhat of a judge himself." He had found there was nothing quite so satisfying as our Boys Suits.

2830

Suits to choose from. We assure you that every ounce of effort expended in our Men's Suits is duplicated in our Boys Suits, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.50. The proof of the pudding is the eating, so saith the goat.

PROWSE BROS.

RIVAL HERB TABLETS
FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE

BLOOD
LIVER **KIDNEYS**
STOMACH

NO BENEFIT NO PAY.

Sent to any address post paid on receipt of \$1.00

200 DAYS TREATMENT, \$1.00

THE RIVAL HERB CO.

Sold only by A. CURRIE & CO., Souris East, P. E. I., Agents.—ju 27, 51

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

SPECIAL OFFER ON LADIES' SPRING JACKETS



Finely tailored, perfectly fitting German made Jackets—all silk lined, and all very latest styles. We have 20 left, and to make a quick sale of the lot

WE OFFER THEM AT SACRIFICE PRICES

The Colors are Fawns and Light Greys.

FOR FIRST CHOICE COME QUICK.

\$5.85 JACKETS for \$3.95
\$5.95 JACKETS for \$4.05
\$6.50 JACKETS for \$4.50
\$6.95 JACKETS for \$4.75
\$8.35 JACKETS for \$5.75

STANLEY BROS.

New Hats and Caps NEW CLOTHING

Our new Hats and Caps are in. They are the best value that money can buy. We can sell you a good Soft Hat from 50c. up to \$2.00. Hard Hats from 25c. up to \$2.50. Fashionable Caps from 9c. to 75c.

After you buy a Hat or Cap have a look at our

NEW CLOTHING.

We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us.

J. B. McDonald & Co.
The Money Saving Store.

The Pic-Nic Season IS AT HAND.

We wish to intimate to Pic-Nic and Tea Party committees, and Parishioners generally, that we are prepared to quote as low prices as any one in the trade on Pic-Nic supplies, including Flour, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Baking Powder, Cream Tartar, Powdered Sugar, Essences, Biscuit, Coffee, Tea, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Confectionery, Syrups, etc., etc., etc.

Dishes loaned free to purchasers of supplies.

To Householders.

We can also offer good value in all lines of staple Groceries. "SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS" is our motto. We aim to supply the best class of Groceries at the lowest possible prices. There is no one article in the Grocery line so hard to please the majority of people with as Tea, so we pay special attention to selecting our TEAS to suit the many different tastes of our customers. We call your special attention to the following grades:

PERFECTION BLEND at 25 cents per lb.
HASZARDI'S BRAHMIN at 25 cents per lb.
ORANGE PEKOE at 28 cents per lb.

EGGS AND BUTTER—We are preparing for a big Egg season. Highest market prices for Eggs and Butter in exchange for groceries. Cases furnished free to our customers.

MAIL ORDERS—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.
Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

There is a tonic in a new suit. Everyone feels braced up when well dressed.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

A RECORD IN BLOOD. The record of Hood's Sarsaparilla is literally written in the blood of millions of people to whom it has given good health.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. The Scottish Gathering will be held at Souris, on August 22nd.

MESSEMS Dillon & Spillet shipped 1200 boxes of cheese to London Friday and Saturday.

DR. McPhee and wife of New York, are on a brief visit to the Province.

In the races at Summerside on Monday Parkie won in the three-minute class in three straight heats.

Six Charles Tupper took passage on the S. S. Tiffin at Montreal for Liverpool.

ADMIRAL Bedford, who with the Flagship Crescent, the cruiser Tribune and the torpedo boat destroyer Quail, will visit this port on the 12th inst.

WHILE doing some repairs to a barn at Mayfield on Saturday three men, Robert Hayden, Joseph Peters, and E. Houston were thrown to the ground a distance of 30 feet.

THE steamship La Grande Duchesse of the Plant Line arrived here at 11.30 Monday night.

BERNARD A. Campbell, of Fairfield, King's County, while out in a dory attending his lobster traps, was accidentally drowned on Thursday.

THE two big events of 1900—the Paris Exposition and the Great Kinkora Tea on July 10th.

THE cheese board met on Friday afternoon last. The number of cheese boarded was 3597 colored and 300 white.

At the races at Tryon on Saturday last Minnie took first money in the free-for-all Parkland second and Sir Richard third.

A terrible fire occurred in Hoboken, New York, on Sunday night, in which fifty-two hundred lives were lost.

THE steamship Bremen, cost \$1,250,000 and her fittings and cargo were valued at \$300,000.

The three docks of the North German Lloyd line are total losses, with all their contents, and they are still smouldering with many streams from fire hoses playing continuously on the debris.

The Hoboken shore railroad had a number of cars burned and other property damaged. Total loss, \$7,000.

Minor losses on floating property, burned at the fire proper or set on fire by burning driftwood, will amount to about \$20,000.

The personal losses sustained by those aboard the steamships can simply be surmised, as there are no ways of ascertaining at the present time.

Late Sunday night Gustave Schwab, the general agent of the North German Lloyd line, gave out a list, showing what men on each vessel had been missing up to that hour.

On the Saale two hundred and fifty-five men were employed, and only one hundred and twenty-eight of these had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock.

Some figures of the GREAT DISASTER. Dead..... 200 Injured..... 300 Property lost..... \$10,000,000

STEAMSHIP PROPERTY DESTROYED. Steamship Main with cargo..... 1,600,000 Steamship Bremen and cargo..... 1,700,000 Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm..... 25,000

FIRE AND BUILDINGS BURNED. Three docks of North German Lloyd S. S. Co. and... 650,000 Hamburg-American line dock... 50,000

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and may examine on oath the person whose vote has been objected to or any other person.

The War Office has sent bulletins of two small fights, occurring on June 26 and 27, in which the Boers were defeated.

Lord Roberts has sent bulletins of two small fights, occurring on June 26 and 27, in which the Boers were defeated.

The enemy attacked our Roodal Spruit post on the railway yesterday, but were easily beaten off by a detachment of the Derbyshire Light Infantry.

On the previous day near Ficksburg Boey's brigade was in action with a body of the enemy.

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A veritable studio of artistic ideas from the master minds of the tailoring world.

It is reported that the Army Worm has appeared at Emore River, Prince County.

What do you care most for, the quality you get or the price you pay?

ALL ABOARD For Kinkora July 10th. 1900.

Elaborate preparations are being made for a Mammoth gathering at Kinkora on the above date.

See our stock of Corsets in always complete, from 25c a pair to \$1.50.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid.

If you are not already a customer give us a trial as we know we can please you.

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JUNE SALE AT THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Shoppers will find it to their advantage to buy at Weeks & Co's Store. We keep the finest range of Dry Goods to be had in any first-class store.

Dress Goods. Black Union Cashmeres, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c.

Ladies' Vests. Cotton Vests 5c to 40c, Balbriggan and Merino, up to 75c.

Blouses. One of the prettiest range of Blouses ever shown in the city.

Gents' Furnishings. White Lined Shirts, good Cotton and Linen Bosoms, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

Ladies' Hosiery. Black Cotton, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, up to 35c.

Summer Muslin and Gingham. If you want the prettiest Muslin or Scotch Gingham Dress call in and see our stock.

Corsets. Our stock of Corsets is always complete, from 25c a pair to \$1.50.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid.

If you are not already a customer give us a trial as we know we can please you.

Weeks & Co

The People's Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Our New HATS

We are a little later than usual in opening those Goods owing to the confusion caused by our big fire sale.

Hard Hats, Soft Hats,

Any shape, any style, any shade. The very latest American Goods.

Caps for the Million,

In every conceivable color and style.

If you like bright colors we can suit you, if you like dark colors we can suit you, and if you want something 'just between' we have it for you.

Don't pass the Model Store if you want a nice Cap.

R. H. Ramsay & Co.

Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

WOOL!

We want all the Wool we can buy. We'll give the highest cash price for it, or we'll give you the most goods for it.

No Firm did or ever will see Dry Goods at as low a price as "My Store."

Clothing "Not Shoddy."

The Lowest Priced Dry Goods Store in Charlottetown.

Our Clothing Department

Is a busy spot these days. A good wearing suit for men \$3.75. The best suit in the city, assorted colors, for \$4.00.

OUR Children's Clothing

Is going out on the run. Drop in and look at Clothing that is different from what you've seen in other stores.

Thousands of Bargains

All this month in every department in the store.

We're busy, yes we're the busiest store in Charlotte town. No doubt about it. Come here for yourselves.

"MY STORE."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sentner McLeod & Co

Successors to Beer Bros.

Chest Felt Raw.

"I caught a severe cold which made my chest feel raw and tight. I used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which loosened the phlegm, healed the lungs, and made me perfectly well."

NEIL McKAY,
Ripley, Ont.

**Sir Charles Tupper
And Mr. Arthur Peters.**

During a debate in the House of Commons, on June 21st, regarding the taxation of Canadian Pacific Railway land grants, Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to refer, as follows, to some remarks made about him in the last session of our Legislature, by Mr. Arthur Peters: (Hansard Report)

I may just say in passing that I was subjected to insult by—I will not say a gentleman, because he is no gentleman—a representative in the legislature of Prince Edward Island. I refer to Mr. Arthur Peters, whom I charge here and now on the floor of this House with having uttered a monstrous, lying and thoroughly unfounded libel against myself on the floor of the legislature of Prince Edward Island. Was it does he say?

"Sir Charles had the fluency to make a charge of this kind in face of the fact that he himself was at one time a poor medical practitioner in Halifax, a man who made no money in his profession, and yet today we find him one of the richest men in Canada. From politics, and from no other source under heaven did Sir Charles derive his wealth. Much of it, we know, was gained from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

Now, Sir, it would be impossible to crowd more base, unfounded, and malicious falsehood into a few lines than Mr. Arthur Peters succeeded in crowding into this statement made on the floor of the legislature of Prince Edward Island; and as this matter has come up here, I think it not improper to refer to it, I fought the battle of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract in this House, and subsequently it was proved to a demonstration that he did not give enough to accomplish the work with all the monopolies and privileges which that contract gave to the company; they were utterly broken down in 1884, and all the men with one single exception, were ready to throw up their hands and abandon everything they had put into it, and give it up as a hopeless task. The credit was assumed in New York by the Northern Pacific Company, it was assumed in London by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, they were paralyzed, they were unable to pay their men, and the whole enterprise was in the utmost peril, simply because, with all the concessions granted, they could not carry their work through. What did I do? At the request of John A. McDonald, I came out from England. I came to this parliament, and I asked permission to lend them \$30,000,000 in order to prevent that work from becoming a wreck, and secure its prompt completion, and parliament granted the money. Mr. Blake said: Do not call it a loan, you know we will never see a dollar of the money. The money was all repaid before it was due, and one of the most successful enterprises that has ever redounded to the honour and progress of Canada was that Canada Pacific Railway enterprise, I say that unhesitatingly.

But I say that if there is a man in this country who is in a position to vindicate himself from ever having forfeited his independence as a member of this parliament in reference to that great work that man is myself. Why, Sir, the time came when the Canada Pacific Railway Company, no doubt under the impression that they were entitled to it, made a claim on the government of Canada for \$5,000,000 in connection with that work, basing that claim upon statements made by myself to them, as they recollect the statements, at the time the contract was signed. Arbitration was resorted to, a body of high-minded and able arbitrators was appointed. The Hon. Edward Blake was the advocate of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Christopher Robinson, a very eminent lawyer, defended the government against that claim. I was sent for to come out from England, because I was the party who had made the contract, and with whom these conversations were alleged to have taken place upon which they based their claim. I admitted frankly that about half a million dollars was practically due, because it would require something like that to complete the work with the degree of efficiency that was contemplated under the contract. But something over four millions of money rested upon the claim that I had lowered the character of the work after the contract was made, and contrary to the understanding with these gentlemen; and therefore, it would take \$4,000,000 to bring the work up to the standard that we demanded. I came out here and went to see Sir John A. McDonald. I said to Sir John, you surely remember when the contract was signed that there was no con-

cession of this kind. 'Well,' he said, 'Tupper, I really do not remember anything about it. I had no entire confidence in your management of railway matters that I confess I did not give the subject attention at all; I depended upon you.' I therefore went single-handed into the witness box in the presence of these arbitrators, and under the cross-examination of Mr. Blake, I entirely destroyed the claim these gentlemen had put forward for about four millions of money. Now, I ask whether I did not there and then give clear and incontrovertible evidence of my thorough independence as a public man. I may say here that never, with respect to anything that I did for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in this House, or as a member of the government of Canada, did any person connected with that great organization ever insult me by the offer of the slightest compensation or return whatever—because I should have treated it as nothing else than the grossest insult.

This gentleman who appears to have studied my career with great care, says that I was a poor medical practitioner in Halifax. Well, I may have been a poor practitioner, because a man who is not a skilful man may be called a poor practitioner. But if he means to say that I was a poor man, his statements are false. I went to the city of Halifax after fifteen years of liberal education in my profession, where I had a great and most profitable practice. I went to the city of Halifax as a public man, and when I took office in 1887 I was an independent man. Therefore, the statement that I went there impoverished is a falsehood of the most glaring character, as can be established in the most incontrovertible manner. When we were defeated at the end of three years, I went into practice in the city of Halifax, and at the end of a little over three years, when we carried the province from end to end, when there was only fifteen Liberal members elected in the whole province of Nova Scotia in a House of fifty-five members, I had at that time acquired so valuable and important a medical practice, that I could not afford to give it up. It was worth three or four times what my salary as provincial secretary would be worth, and I was compelled to take a medical partner and to remain in the profession, because I could not abandon my lucrative practice. I spent twenty-nine years of my life in the arduous practice of the medical profession, and it is not for me to say with what success. But I certainly never had reason to complain of a lack of lucrative practice wherever I was engaged. So much for that falsehood.

Then, there is another greater and still more monstrous falsehood in this statement of Mr. Peters, and that is that I am one of the richest men in Canada. I have no hesitation in saying frankly to this House that I profess to have some ability, some financial and commercial ability, the same ability to manage a business that every person requires in his own interest, and I have had opportunities of a very admirable character to give me a field for the development of that talent, whatever it was. I do not hesitate to say that I should be greatly ashamed of myself, if under those circumstances, I was a pauper; I should feel it would be a great reflection upon my character as a business man, which I always profess to be, and not only a business man, but a great economist. I may say that when I was asked to take the position of Prime Minister of Canada, I resigned positions of high character and standing in the city of London, that gave me \$20,000 sterling a year over and above the income I was receiving from the country. That was as director of the Bank of British Columbia, director of a cable company, connected with Brazil, and director of the General Mining Association, positions, which, instead of impairing my usefulness to the country, I think, greatly increased it, because they brought me into contact with men of standing and of character in business life, and enabled me to serve Canada more fully than otherwise I could have done. But, when I took the position of Prime Minister I felt bound to relieve myself of all these obligations and connections, and I did so. When I was invited to become the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, and when I accepted that leadership, my financial position was such, and such obligations rested upon me, that I felt the necessity of doing something to increase my annual income. I was, therefore, compelled to accept positions in connection with the development of our gold mining industry in this country, in order to increase my annual income so as to enable me to discharge my duty to the great Liberal-Conservative party that had done me the honour to invest me with its leadership. I feel bound to

meet this slander of my being a rich man, which I am sorry to say, brings constant claims upon me, that I am unable to respond to. In self-defence I am obliged to protect myself against such slanders, because this is a bare falsehood uttered by a man who is no gentleman, and it is without any ground whatever. Do not mistake me, Mr. Speaker, I do not deny Mr. Peters' right, or the right of any man in this House, or even any man taking an interest in public affairs, if he knows that a man has dishonoured and degraded himself by attempting, as a member of the parliament of this country, to enrich himself, to make the charge public. There is no higher crime, in my judgment, which can be brought against a man, and any man has a right, and he would be fully justified if he has such knowledge, to make that charge against me, if he could. I have shown the House how utterly unfounded it is, and I regard Mr. Peters as having disgraced himself by his attempt to injure a man whom, I am happy to say, is out of his power to reach or injure. I shall join the right hon. First Minister with great pleasure in voting down the resolution which is the most illogical and the most unreasonable that I have ever seen offered in this House.

AT OTTAWA.

(Continuation of last week's letter.)
(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, June 23.

DR. NEILSON'S HEROIC TEST.
It should be said that Dr. Neilson after he learned the facts respecting the form of his recommendation. He reported that the DeWitt food was "admirably adapted" for the purpose required. But he now swears that if he had it to do again he would strike out the word "admirably." Still the good doctor does not abandon the DeWitt powders. He says he tested them himself and found that they would sustain life for a day. There was a good deal of laughter at the medical director's expense, when on further examination he admitted that he had taken a hearty breakfast on the day of his own emergency test, and that at the close of the day he ate a hearty dinner. The emergency in his case consisted in living from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon without active exertion on two ounces of DeWitt's medicine. Probably there are many readers of this paper who could have lived that long without anything.

ANOTHER OPINION.

Professor Rattan, of McGill University, swore that he would not regard the food purchased as an emergency food. It was not concentrated. It did not contain much nutriment in a small compass. He thought a soldier might work on it if he had enough of it. Professor Rattan who teaches practical and hygienic chemistry, swore that in his opinion eight cans of this food would be required to sustain a man who was performing hard work. This quantity would be required to furnish the six ounces of proteins needed for a day's rations. As the department bought the food on the supposition that one can would be enough for one day, the testimony of the government analyst is a severe reflection on the militia administration. It may be remarked that both the deputy and the medical director are appointees of the present government.

TOBACCO TAXES.

On Wednesday Mr. Clancy divided the House in favor of relieving native grown tobacco of excise duties. He pointed out that Mr. Fielding himself had claimed that the revenue for 1900 would be \$4,000,000 more than in 1896. In these circumstances it seems to Mr. Clancy a safe and proper thing to relieve the consumer of Canadian tobacco of this much taxation, and at the same time promote the tobacco growing industry in this country. It was also claimed that the abolition of this duty would have the effect of reducing the price of imported leaf. Mr. Fielding stood by the tariff as it is. He contended that the native product had already sufficient protection. Messrs. Moore, Sproule, Chauvin, Gillies and Henderson spoke in favor of Mr. Clancy's proposition, while Mr. Casey asked for lower duty on both native and foreign grown tobacco, and the Premier praised the tariff as it was. The motion was voted down by a Government majority of thirty.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

* Sir Charles Tupper pressed to a division his proposition that the Yukon should no longer be deprived of the right of self-government. According to the census taken by the mounted police, the Yukon district has a population of more than 16,000. These are nearly all adult males, and though many are not British subjects the number qualified by nationality and other ground as electors is over 4,000. Sir Charles shows that one twenty fifth part of the revenue of Canada is contributed by the Yukon. Yet with all its interests and its population the Yukon has no share in its own government. Locally it is governed by a body appointed from Ottawa, and wholly irresponsible to the people governed. This government collects even the



DANGEROUS DYSENTERY.
Mr. John L. Carter, of Bridgetown, N.S., in the following letter, tells how it saved his life: "I had suffered with dysentery for four weeks and could get nothing to cure me. I then tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I feel that it saved my life. It restored me to health when everything else failed. I consider it a wonderful remedy that should have a place in every home."
Always ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and refuse substitutes or imitations.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are quite English you know, and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c.
PROWSE BROS.
REMNANTS—You can buy remnants of print cottons, grey cottons, white cottons, remnants of flanneletts, cloths, dress goods, tickings, nearly half price. Come soon before they are all gone.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.
A SNAP IN Coffee!
This week we offer a nice tin containing One pound of Fresh Ground Coffee for **28 CENTS.**
In addition to the Coffee there is in every tin a fine Glass Tumbler of good quality, Which You Get for Nothing.
Call early and see them, as we have only a limited number on hand.

AT OTTAWA.

(Continuation of last week's letter.)

taxes which elsewhere belong to the municipalities, and performs all the functions of a provincial and a city government. But all this public business is done in secret, with the press excluded. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster hold that if the Yukon had been represented in the Dominion Parliament the people there would not have been exposed to the robbery, oppression and neglect of which there is perpetual complaint. The motion of the opposition leader to give parliamentary representation to the Yukon was defeated by the usual party vote.

DEATH OF A POPULAR MEMBER.

Colonel "Dick" Tyrwit, of South Simcoe, one of the best loved and most respected of the opposition members, died on Friday at his home in Bradford. He had sat in parliament since 1884. While he was a sturdy and true party man, Colonel Tyrwit took his own course on many matters. He was one of the thirteen who voted against the Jesuits estates bill. He was an anti-remedialist in the last parliament, but that did not make him any the less a strong supporter in this parliament of the present leader of the Opposition. There are now three seats vacant by death, one by the resignation of Mr. McInnes, son of the British Columbia ex-Governor, and one by the appointment of Sir Henry. The seat of Mr. Bernier is also vacant, pending his re-election as minister. The Premier expresses the hope that the session will close in two weeks. Even if that happens the session will be the third longest since confederation. It is announced that Mr. Tarte is about to come home. Sir Wilfrid has admitted in the House that he wrote to the Minister of Public Works concerning his offensive Paris speeches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Street Incident
"My Dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases?"
"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion, and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."
"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."
"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

A prominent clergyman of the Episcopal church, while traveling in the backwoods of Maine, was obliged to spend the night at a farmhouse. In conversation with the farmer's wife, he asked, "Are there many Episcopalians about here?"
"Well, really, I dun know. The hired man killed some critter the other day out back of the barn, but I think he 'lowed 'twas a woodchuck."

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.
If you take a Laxo Liver Pill to-night, before retiring, it will work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing Biliousness, Constipation, Dizziness and Sick Headache, and make you feel better in the morning.
Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Broderick," said Par-on Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which do still, small voice ob-conscience keeps 'getta' stiller, until at last 'd hab 'ter 'arn do deef 'an dumb langwidge 'if it wants ter attract dis 'attention!"

PAINFUL PERIODS.

Women who suffer terrible pain every month can find ready relief by using Milburn's Stealing Headache Powders. They contain no morphine or opium, and leave no bad after effects. Price 10c. and 25c. Don't accept common headache powders, they'll surely disappoint.

"How the Rox-ums do draw the long bow. Don't they make you smile when they brag about their 'ancestral halls'?"
"Yes, but there's nothing untruthful about that."
"That's right. Old Grandfather Roxsum, who made the money for the family, was a teamster."

St. Martin, Que., May 16 1895.
C. O. RICHARDS & CO.
Gentlemen,—Last November my child stuck a nail in his knee causing inflammation so severe that I was advised to take him to Montreal and have the limb amputated to save his life.
A neighbor advised us to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which we did, and within three days my child was all right, and I feel so grateful that I send you this testimonial, that my experience may be of benefit to others.
LOUIS GAGNIER.

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

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA
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Farm for Sale!
On Bear River Line Road.
That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Beddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.
JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors.
Jan. 31-1f

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.
The strongest Fire Insurance Company 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.
HYNDMAN & CO.
Agents.
Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
FOR WEAK PEOPLE
These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet, and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fog, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

Wool, Wool, Wool. WANTED, 15,000 Pounds Washed Wool.
For which we are prepared to pay the highest Cash, Oxford Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, or any goods in our store.
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ARSENAULT & MCKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
(Late of the firms of Charles Russell & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.)
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Aug. 30, 1899-y

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100 doz. Galvanized Pails
40 tons Barb Wire
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In choosing a bicycle you must judge by appearances. You must judge by reputation and reliability. If you stop to think you will acknowledge that for years the wheels of reliability have been the
Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Welland Vale I
Season after season these bicycles have led in improvements that have won the praise and patronage of the general public, and for 1900 with the five-fold facilities of capital and equipment at the disposal of their makers, places them in a sphere of their own.
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