

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 20

Calendar for May, 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 1st day, 4h. 33 m. p. m.
First Quarter, 9th day, 5h. 24 m. p. m.
Full Moon, 16th day, 9h. 42 m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 23rd day, 5h. 22 m. a. m.
New Moon, 31st day, 13.1 m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water
1 Sat	4 51 7	4 17	7 7	10 32				
2 Sun	4 48	5 4 44	8 12	11 6				
3 Mon	4 46	5 18	8 15	11 41				
4 Tues	4 45	5 9	10 14					
5 Wed	4 45	8 6 52	11 4	0 18				
6 Thurs	4 43	10 7 51	11 49	0 67				
7 Fri	4 42	11 8 56	morn	1 40				
8 Sat	4 40	12 10 6	0 24	2 25				
9 Sun	39	13 11 16	0 52	3 17				
10 Mon	38	14 24	1 17	4 21				
11 Tues	37	16 1 43	1 34	5 26				
12 Wed	36	17 2 59	1 59	6 47				
13 Thurs	35	18 4 13	2 19	7 50				
14 Fri	33	19 5 42	2 43	8 44				
15 Sat	32	20 7 8	3 10	9 32				
16 Sun	31	22 9 20	3 43	10 19				
17 Mon	29	23 9 44	4 30	10 37				
18 Tues	28	24 10 44	5 28	11 36				
19 Wed	27	25 11 28	6 37	12 42				
20 Thurs	26	26 morn		1 31				
21 Fri	24	27 0 1	9 12	2 21				
22 Sat	23	28 0 27	10 25	3 13				
23 Sun	22	29 1 52	11 41	4 1				
24 Mon	22	31 1 6 42	12 42	5 29				
25 Tues	21	32 1 24	1 46	6 22				
26 Wed	20	33 1 40	2 45	7 20				
27 Thurs	20	34 1 59	3 55	8 10				
28 Fri	19	35 2 22	5 0	9 41				
29 Sat	18	36 2 45	6 3	10 50				
30 Sun	18	37 3 19	7 8	12 10				
31 Mon	17	38 3 59	8 1	10 47				

D. A. Bruce

Is a name known throughout the Province and carries with it the assurance of exceptional high values at exceptional low prices.

This is especially true with our

New Spring Suitings and Overcoatings.

Beautiful goods, beautifully made, beautifully trimmed, reduced to a low price.

See our Gents' Furnishings.

D. A. BRUCE.

Wall Papers

NOW OPEN—A full line of American and Canadian Papers.

Sample Books always on hand.

A few bales of the latest patterns still to open.

For quality and prices we will not be beaten.

Try us before purchasing elsewhere.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Epps's Cocoa.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

possesses the following Distinctive Merits.

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC.

Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quarter-pound tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England, Oct. 7, 1896.

P. E. Island Railway

NOTICE.

Commencing on May 3rd, 1897, and continuing until summer time Table comes in force, a special Passenger train will leave Charlottetown for Summerside daily, (Sunday excepted), at 6.15 a. m., connecting there with steamer, and from Point du Chene, and leaving Summerside for return on arrival of steamer each evening.

A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGER, Superintendant, Gen. Mgr. Gov't Ry's, Moncton.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Local and Special News.

MY NEIGHBOR TOLD ME.

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells me that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures: that it gives strength, health and vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as family medicine.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS DOAN'S!

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, dizziness, sleeplessness and all kidney, bladder, and urinary difficulties. Price 50c per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price by T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

To remove worms of all kinds from children and adults, Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is a safe and sure remedy.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

WORK AND WORRY.

Over-work, worry, and mental strain that spring caused heart trouble, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills helped me at once and finally cured me. I feel like a new man.

(Signed) T. M. STRAIN, Wholesale Clothier, Toronto, Ont.

THE BEST COUGH CURE is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures Coughs and Colds.

WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

RICH AND RED.

Rich red blood means strong vigorous health. Burdock Blood Bitters enriches the blood, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomach, and cures dyspepsia, biliousness, bad blood, sick headache, etc. One cent a dose and every dose helps the cure.

Magistrate: What passed between yourself and the complainant?
O'Brien: "I think, sir, a half-dozen bricks and a lump of paving stone."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Why buy imitations of doubtful merit when the Genuine can be purchased so easily?
The proprietors of MINARD'S LINIMENT inform us that their sales the past Grand results. I had a very bad cough for five weeks and could get no relief, but after taking one bottle of Norway Pine Syrup I was entirely cured. It is the greatest cough medicine in the world.

The Best Cough Cure is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures Coughs and Colds.

Minard's Liniment the lumberman's Friend.

GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

Loran E. Adams, Deep Brook N. S. says: "I have taken Norway Pine Syrup which cured my cough and cold. I had a very bad cough for five weeks and could get no relief, but after taking one bottle of Norway Pine Syrup I was entirely cured. It is the greatest cough medicine in the world."

AN ANTIDOTE FOR ASTHMA.

Mr. Albert Reid, Angus, Ont., was for over two years a sufferer from Asthma. A half bottle of Yellow Oil cured him completely, and although that was some time ago, he has never been troubled with the same complaint since.

Sick Headache and Constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE.

DEAR SIR,—I hope that this letter will be of some use to those who suffer from headache and have not yet heard of B. B. E. Headache and Pain in the back afflicted me for a long time, but now I am free from them, thanks to the use of one bottle and a half of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a splendid medicine and I recommend it to all sufferers from headache or pain in the back.

MISS JANE McALLISTER, Almonte, Ont.

Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 25 and 50 cents.

TESTING HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

In place of that constantly tired out feeling, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

Pollenman (to group of small boys): "Come, now, move on. There's nothing here."
"Sarsaparilla Boy": "Of course there ain't. If there was you wouldn't be here."

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

LE SALLE AND THE JESUITS.

Joseph Walter Wiltach contributes to the Easter Catholic World an interesting paper on Robert Cavalier La Salle and his connection with the Jesuits, his article being elicited by the honors which have recently been paid by the country to the memory of Pere Marquette and by the republication of the "Jesuit Relations." Mr. Wiltach admits that La Salle possesses little or no claim to honor if his exploits be viewed from a spiritual standpoint; but he asserts that as an explorer he is entitled to a foremost rank, being, in his estimation, immeasurably superior to such worldly adventurers as were Pizarro and Cortez, and being, furthermore, possessed of marked abilities and a liberal education. "La Salle," he says, "was a man of immense attainments, in the physical sciences especially, and was no mere college theorist. The principles he had learned in the classroom and laboratory were called upon to apply in practice on the vast theatre of nature in an unknown continent. The enthusiasm which animated him in the pursuit of his tremendously daring schemes elevated him truly to the heroic plane." The difficulties which attended exploration in La Salle's day are duly set forth and contrasted with the facilities which the modern explorer has at his command; and the fact that La Salle triumphed over the obstacles that beset his path to such an extent as to attain as an explorer the success he did, is very properly advanced as one evidence of his capabilities. Still, Mr. Wiltach is not blind to the defects of his subject. He rates at its true value La Salle's over-weening pride, which was coupled with an inordinate ambition; and he truly says of his insufferable egotism and offensive cynicism—two qualities which, by the way, caused the lamented Dr. Gilmery Shea to entertain a certain contempt for La Salle—that these were the chief causes which brought about his melancholy failure, with the impressive lessons it contains, for all who read his career aught.

AS A JESUIT NOVICE.

Mr. Wiltach dwells on the fact that La Salle, in his youth, was spent in France, was a pupil of the Jesuits, and subsequently, in the same country, became a novice of their society. This information is definitely given in categorical shape, in a work written on the subject by Pere de Rochemontix, who, after careful researches into La Salle's career, states that the explorer was born at Rouen, November 22, 1643, entered a Jesuit novitiate October 5, 1668, made his first vows October 10, 1669, and remained a member of the society until March 28, 1677, when he quitted its ranks and again entered the world. As a novice La Salle was a difficult subject for his spiritual director, who, according to Fr. de Rochemontix, found him "proud, impressionable, strong-willed, dominating, hot-headed." He managed to get the youth subdued somewhat; but his old disposition resented itself again in the college of Fleche, and when his request to be allowed to go to Portugal, to pursue his theological studies there, was refused, he asked to be released from his vows, and that request being granted, his connection with the Jesuits ceased. After detailing at some length La Salle's connection with the society, the main facts of which are succinctly stated here—Fr. de Rochemontix says, his words being quoted in Mr. Wiltach's article: "We have descended to so many details upon this epoch wholly ignored by our historians in the life of Cavalier, an epoch embracing a period of nine years from his entrance of the novitiate to his leaving the order, where he had taken perpetual vows," because "it will better enable us to understand the character and temperament of the celebrated discoverer; it explains why, in the new world, he kept aloof from the Jesuits and was in close relations with the Sulpicians; then with the Recollets; it will explain his whole life in Canada, his enterprises and his misfortunes, his excessive need of activity, his passion for travel, his faults, impudence, his lack of moderation and the active order of his faith." Mr. Wiltach's own verdict, after examining the inner life of La Salle, as that revealed in Pere de Rochemontix's work and by other testimonies, is that if historians would study the spiritual side of the explorer more thoroughly, they would no longer give the public imaginary portraits, in which fantasy is the only true thing of him; and he ends by declaring that La Salle's two great exploits as an explorer were some, perhaps several of the bishops of the Mississippi, completing thus the discovery of the latter river be-

gun by Pere Marquette and Louis Joliet.

IN THE LOWER TYROL.

A charming description of a pedestrian tour through the Lower Tyrol is furnished this magazine by Mrs. Mary E. Blake, who visited the place a short while ago, and plainly had her eyes open for all beauties which it disclosed. Her paper needs to be read in full to be appreciated duly. In one paragraph we find the following evidence of the deep religious feelings of the inhabitants of this part of the Tyrol, and an indication of the quaint manner in which those sentiments find expression. "We copied," writes Mrs. Blake, "a few inscriptions from the wayside houses: 'To the friendly care of the dear Lord Jesus this House is commended by His servant, Nicolas Verzi.' With praise and gratitude to God, John Sonner and Barbara, his wife, first crossed this threshold on the nineteenth of August, 1748." 'Thou little house in the Alpen land, God preserve thee in His hand; Kien aber Mein—a little thing, but mine own;' inscriptions which the writer well says give delightful insights into the religious character of the pious souls who placed them where they stand, blending a thought of higher motive with the dull routine of every day, worldly life. Mrs. Blake speaks with pleasure and appreciation, too, of the patient toil and individual responsibility of the artisans of the Tyrol—whose valley has not yet been invaded by labor-saving machinery and that selfishness which makes the wage question the one important item—and she says that the result of their toil, while it may be deficient in some artistic details, is of a most remarkable character. There is, for instance, she adds, "a Virgin of Sorrows just within the entrance to the nave of the small Pfarrkirche at St. Ulrich that, for utter self-forgetfulness in grief, matches anything we saw in the length and breadth of Austria; and the whole decoration of this church, her party was told, was the work of the parishioners. The fidelity with which these Catholic Tyrolese attended Mass, and the way in which they frequented their churches at other times also—pressed her, and with all their religious fervor and faith, our travelers found these people healthy, vigorous, joyful and content. Speaking of a group of girls who they met preparing for a rustic merry-making, Mrs. Blake says: "To see them leap a brook, or jump a wall, or climb the breathless short-outs across mountain pastures, rosy with health and laughter, and free in their strong shoes and short skirts as the lads around them, was to sigh for the physical degeneration of the civilized woman" and she adds, in a moralizing mood, that "refinement has much to answer for in the nervous, weak, shouldered, slight-biped, narrow breasted race it has evolved, where it had the fullest scope, for the mothers of the future."

OTHER FEATURES OF THE ANGLICAN REPLY.

Fr. Smith, who belongs to an order that is renowned for the thoroughness of the education it gives to its members before admitting them to the priesthood, and in whose ranks have ever been found the foremost classical scholars of the day, has plainly no very high opinion of the Latinity which the answer of the Anglican archbishops exhibit. Speaking still of the archbishop of Canterbury, he says on the subject: "There are indications, too, in the literary quality of the letter, which seem to liberate him from the suspicion of having taken any great interest in its composition. Dr. Temple is an excellent master and a scholar, whereas this archiepiscopal reply is certainly not a very favorable specimen of Latinity, and smacks a good deal too much of the grammar and the dictionary. We are told, indeed, that the English text is a translation of the Latin, and being told so, we believe it. Still, if we had not been told, we should have inferred that it was the other way, and even as it is, we fear greatly lest Leo XIII., who will not be able to read the English text, may for the want of it be greatly perplexed to understand the Latin." Fr. Smith finds certain significances, furthermore, in the manner wherein the Anglican archbishops address their letter "to the whole body of bishops of the Catholic Church, from the archbishops of

their letter" the archbishops appear careful to avoid giving the impression that they speak for any other persons than themselves. Indeed, Fr. Smith opines that, were it not for the circumstance that he holds his present position, the Archbishop of Canterbury might have refused to put his name to a letter which contradicts those "High-church, sacerdotalist pretensions that he has always hitherto advocated; and of his actual signature the Jesuit remarks that one can easily imagine how he may have yielded to the instances of those who begged him not to thwart, by withholding it, the scheme which had engaged the attention and enlisted the desires of the last days of his predecessor.

In one portion of his able paper, Fr. Smith points out that the Pope, in that section of his letter where he declares that the Anglican form provides neither for sacrifice, nor consecration and priesthood, went to the root of the matter and laid bare the radical defect which vitates all orders conferred in accordance with that form. Here are the Pope's words: "The authors of the ordinal . . . under a pretext of returning to the primitive form, corrupted the liturgical order in many ways to suit the errors of the reformers. For this reason in the whole ordinal, not only is there no clear mention of the sacrifice, or consecration or of the sacerdotalism, and of the power of consecrating and offering sacrifice, but . . . every trace of these things, which had been in such prayers of the Catholic rite as they did not entirely reject, was deliberately removed and struck out." The Jesuit writer states that there were two ways for the Anglican archbishops to attempt to answer this Papal assertion: one by admitting that the order conferred was a sacrificing priesthood and denying that the Anglican form precluded the conferring of such orders; the other by declaring that Christ never instituted a sacrificing priesthood. The archbishops, however, he points out, accepted neither alternative distinctly, but contented themselves with ambiguous phrases which lean more, so Fr. Smith thinks, to the second of the alternatives. "They have declared," he says of them, "that their church believes at most in a sacrifice of bread and wine and a sacrifice of the persons and praise of the worshippers, but that in no sense believe in that true Eucharistic Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ made present on the altars by the words of consecration, in believing which neither Catholic nor Oriental schismatics have ever hesitated. They have declared this, and by declaring it have taken the ground from under any belief in the true priesthood, for what supernatural power can be required to offer up a little bread or wine, or lead a hymn of praise or a prayer of self-oblation?" And in conclusion he asserts that the Anglican archbishops, instead of refuting the papal letter, have really, in their reply, indorsed and admitted its main arguments, an assertion which, by the way, has also been made by more than one Protestant writer.

THE ROOT OF EVIL.

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AN ANGLICAN ARGUMENT REBUTED.

In considering the real character of this Anglican reply, Fr. Smith first combats the claim advanced by the Anglican archbishops—a claim that is still being put forth by many other advocates of the validity of the Anglican orders—that there is no one Catholic rite of ordination and that the forms approved by the Catholic Church vary very much from one another. The conclusion the Anglicans would have drawn from this statement is that, if the Catholic form, which vary among themselves are all held valid by Rome, so, too, should the Anglican form be considered. But Fr. Smith points out that the Anglicans who assert that there is no one Catholic rite of ordination are greatly mistaken. He contends that in all the Catholic forms, in use either in the East or West, however the words of the text may vary, there is one apostolical type whereby the imposition of hands is accompanied by a form of words in which the nature of the order communicated is distinctly signified. In proof of this assertion he cites from Morinus, an authority respected by the Anglicans themselves, this passage, which is taken from his work "De Sacris Ordinationibus," volume III, page 10: "We deem it necessary for the reader to know that the modern Roman pontifical contains all that was in the earlier pontificals, but that the earlier pontificals do not contain all which is in the modern pontificals. For some things have been added to the recent pontificals for various



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

and religious to some—which are wanting in all the ancient editions. And the more recent ones (additions) obtrude themselves. . . . But this is a wonderful and impressive fact, that in all the volumes, ancient and modern, and contemporary, there is ever one form of ordination, both as regards words and as regards ceremony, and the later books omit nothing which was present in the older. Thus the modern form of ordination differs neither in word nor in ceremony from that used by the ancient Fathers." Although the author here quoted, in the above words, refers only to the practice of the western churches, Fr. Smith asserts that his statement holds equally true of the Eastern ones, and refutes completely the Anglican claim that there is no one Catholic rite of ordination.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The wonderful and unequalled cures, the combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES McISAAC. Editor & Proprietor.

This is what the Montreal Journal of Commerce has to say regarding the effect of the Fielding tariff on the binder twine industry: "When the binder twine factories in Canada are all closed, as the tariff will cause them to be, there will have been a large sacrifice of Canadian capital; a number of men thrown out of work; and binder twine will probably be dearer than when it was made in Canada; for home competition being withdrawn, the Americans will do as they like in this market. When this comes to pass, as it will, the farmers will begin to realize that legislating for a class has its drawbacks. And when capital is once withdrawn, it will be difficult to find it ready to re-enter the field—when experience has taught us wisdom." It would appear that there are a number of people in Canada, who will be convinced that they will have to pay dearly for foreign manufactures, until the fact is made patent to them by the stoppage of Canadian industries and the removal of Canadian competition. They are likely to learn these lessons under the present tariff.

In its remarks on the tariff, the Brockville Times, among other things says: "The more the business men of the Dominion study the new tariff the more they are realizing that it is the handiwork not of men of business, but of lawyers, politicians and trade theorists. Mr. Dobell is the only minister with a wide experience of actual business. He was in England while the tariff was being fixed up. Of course there is also Mr. William Peterson, the Controller of Customs. He is a successful wealthy biscuit manufacturer and confectioner at Brantford. He is no trade theorist. He is a practical business man. The duties on biscuits and confectionery are unchanged in the new tariff, but the duty on flour and sugar—the raw materials of biscuits and confectionery—are lowered. The new tariff thus gives Mr. Peterson more protection than the National Policy did. He is one business man whom the new tariff undoubtedly pleases. From this it is readily to be seen that Mr. Peterson, when it came to a question of self preservation would not allow the protection of his own particular industry by the National Policy, to be tampered with.

This is what the Mail and Empire has to say regarding the bank note contract given out by the Dominion Government: "The bank note contract with the Government has given out to an American company can be explained in a few words. In the past the contract has always gone to Canadians. Tenders were called for and specifications were prepared. Two Canadian tenders and one American tendered. One of the Canadian tenders was summarily rejected because it was not accompanied by a deposit of \$50,000. This left a Canadian and an American company in the field. The Canadian tenderer lowered the specifications. The American did not, seeing that the tender proposed to do by far the greater part of the work in New York, and to import the whole business, dies, ink and paper, ready to print the bill to order. The tenderer departed from the specifications, and placed its figure low in order to get a footing in Canada. The Canadian firm offered to do the work at the New York figure. Mr. Fielding offered to consider the Canadian tenderer. The American tenderer declined to depart from the specifications, and gave it the contract. Whether the country will make anything by the new arrangement is problematical, for it seems that we have to buy the dies made in New York. These are expensive. The Canadian Company had them already on hand.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was finally killed in the United States Senate the other day. The opposition to this measure, although by a minority of the members of the Senate, has been bitter and unrelenting. They first so mutilated the bill to render it about useless for the purposes originally intended. Not satisfied with that, they finally strangled it to death. It received 43 of the 69 votes cast, only 3 short of the two-thirds necessary for ratification. Some senators who had been counted upon as the friends of the treaty were not in their seats when the vote was taken. Their absence, no doubt, may be fairly attributed to jingo influence exercised upon them in one way or another by the opponents of the measure. It is reasonable to assume that the great mass of the people in the United States had no objection to the ratification of the treaty. It is understood that the treaty was passed by influential bodies in different parts of the union, and the press of the country was almost a unit in its favor. The strongest proof of its popularity is the fact that, after the long and bitter campaign against it, only 26 of the 88 members of the Senate voted nay. It will be remembered that in his inaugural address, President McKinley strongly recommended its ratification. This he scarcely would do, were he not convinced that the people were in its favor. From all the evidence furnished the public, there can be no doubt the people of the United States wanted the treaty; but a small minority did not want it; not from any sense of duty to their country but out of hatred to England. These were able to exert their influence to such good purpose that their friends in the Senate were to kill the treaty. Such conduct is certainly a lamentable commentary on the statesmanship of a great nation.

While a handful of members of the United States Senate were pursuing the contemptible tactics that resulted in defeating the arbitration treaty, the United States Government asked the Imperial Government to renew the arrangement for a close season in the Behring Sea this year, which it had maintained the past few years. That is to say, while the Government of the United States considered itself bound to defeat every measure of an international character in which England participated, the United States Government had the effrontery to propose to Lord Salisbury that her Majesty's Government should continue to assist the United States Government in excluding Canadian sealers from Behring Sea. But the Premier of Great Britain evidently thought the nefarious tactics of the United States Senate had gone far enough, and that it was time to call a halt; consequently he refused the request of Uncle Sam's Government. Thereupon the New York Mail and Express gets very angry and rails after this fashion: "This honorable proposal has been rejected and set at naught by Lord Salisbury's curt refusal to reopen a case which he contends, was closed by the action of the Paris conference. "This unreasoning attitude of the British Government places the United States in a position of considerable embarrassment. The overture for a conference to provide better protection for the seals was based to a considerable extent upon the acknowledgment of English investigators that the sealers were not by a desire to violate or undo the findings of the Paris tribunal, but to execute them honestly and in perfect good faith. Great Britain has notoriously evaded the obligations placed upon her by the judgment of that body. The Paris arbitrators devised a system of international regulations which, if vigorously enforced by the contracting parties, would have given ample protection to the seals. The United States Government has disparaged the obligations imposed upon it by the Paris Arbitrators. One of the decisions of the Paris tribunal was that the Government of the United States should pay the Canadian sealers for the confiscation of their vessels. The amount of damages was not determined; but was left to be adjusted by the two nations. Subsequently the British ambassador at Washington and the United States Secretary of State, after investigation, agreed that the United States should pay the lump sum of \$425,000. But when the matter came up for ratification in the Senate, that body, as usual, rejected the recommendation of the President, and the whole matter was referred to a board of arbitrators. There it still remains. This is the arbitration before which Premier Peters appeared as counsel last winter, for which service he received such large fees. All this time the Canadian sealers are waiting for their money. Not much wonder Lord Salisbury declined to accede to the request of such people.

Our Claims at Ottawa. THE St. John Sun's excellent and interesting Ottawa correspondent, writing to his paper under date of the 4th inst., tells among other things, the following regarding the manner in which our claims are pushed by our representatives from King's and Queen's: Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island, supported by Mr. Macdonald from the same Province, is entering upon a campaign for better terms in railway construction to that Island. He presented his case yesterday in a way which rather surprised the house. It was only the beginning of his speech, which was cut off by the speaker leaving the chair at recess, and will be resumed later. Mr. Martin says that when Prince Edward Island constructed a railway through the province it was the intention to connect it with the shore by various branches. This was the original plan for the railway system. The trunk railway could hardly have been constructed but for that understanding. Without the branches the system is incomplete and ineffective. The late Government of Canada after many representations decided to complete the original programme by constructing a number of branch lines connecting the main line with several harbors. The scheme was brought down last year and accepted by Mr. Davies. Mr. Martin hopes that since Mr. Davies has become a minister he will not abandon the programme which he supported when appealing to the electors. Mr. Martin says that since confederation Canada has spent \$151,000,000 on railways, of which Prince Edward Island's share is \$2,700,000. Yet since Prince Edward Island has been a part of Canada not a mile of railway that province has been constructed with government assistance, except the Cape Tisbury branch, which is of no advantage to provincial trade. Since confederation the railway mileage of Canada has increased from 2,000 to 16,000 miles. But the mileage in Prince Edward Island has not, with the above exception, increased at all. When Prince Edward Island went into the union it had one mile of railway for every 480 people, which was more than any other province in Canada. The Dominion at large had ten miles for every 700 people. Now the Dominion has one mile for every 400 and Prince Edward Island only one mile for every 517. Ontario has one mile for 344, Quebec one for every 442, New Brunswick one for 264, Nova Scotia one for 501, Manitoba one for 103, British Columbia one for 122, N. W. T. one for 32, so that Prince Edward Island is in a worse position than any other province, whereas she came into union in the best position. By another calculation Mr. Martin shows that for every mile of railway in the several provinces the governments and municipalities in each province have spent the following sums: Ontario, \$2,725,000; Quebec, \$4,681,000; New Brunswick, \$3,555,000; Nova Scotia, \$2,590,000; Manitoba, \$900,000; British Columbia, \$93,000; and N. W. T., nothing at all, while Edward Island has paid the enormous rate of \$15,400 for every mile of railway in the province. Mr. Martin will resume his talk on the next private members' day.

News of the Week. The overdue steamer Duke, Benedict, arrived at St. John's on Sunday night last after a fifteen days voyage from Liverpool. For nearly a week she was in an ice floe and unable to make any progress, though she escaped serious damage. The motion in the Imperial house of commons on the 7th, on the 7th, to reduce the salary of the Marquis of Salisbury by £500 (£2,500), introduced in order to bring about a debate of the eastern question, was rejected by a vote of 169 to 63. Fifty or more men disabled and one dead was the record of the New York fire department at a fierce fire in Chambers street on the night of the 6th inst. The fire was in the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, and it was the fumes of ammonia and the heaviest of smoke that struck down the firemen almost by the dozen. The dead fireman is John Behan, an Irishman, whose name is estimated to have done damage to the extent of at least half a million. On Friday last, in the Senate Ottawa, Hon. Donald Ferguson asked a number of questions regarding telegrams sent by Hon. Mr. Davies to persons in West Prince during the late by-election campaign, promising party work, not mentioned in the estimates. He also wants to know if the government is aware that James White of Alberton, Alexander Banerman Warburton of Charlottetown, men in the pay of the federal government have been taking a violent and active part in recent by-election. St. John, Nfld. advices of the 7th say: The British cruiser Cleopatra, Commodore Bourke, has reached Halifax, where she is taking on supplies. She will then proceed to Newfoundland to undertake fishery protection duty along the French treaty coast. The French flagship Clocheville, with Admiral Rouleux, is at St. Pierre. The steamer Benedict is still overdue, and anxiety is increasing. It is expected that the steamer Diana now being prepared for the expedition which the Dominion government will undertake in Hudson's Bay, will be ready to leave here next Tuesday. She will sail for Halifax, and there embark the personnel of the expedition.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. Mr. H. Hindson of Hindson Bros., Wainford, Ont., says: "From personal experience I recommend Milburn's Head and Nerve Pills for nervousness and general weakness of the system, and can say without doubt they are the best medicine I ever used."

In the agricultural committee at Ottawa on Thursday last Prof. Robertson outlined somewhat more fully than Hon. Mr. Fisher had done the cold storage programme. Arrangements have been made for the coming summer to provide the storage equipment in seven-teen steamships sailing from Montreal, including six to London, five to Avonmouth, Bristol for the west of England, four for Liverpool and two for Glasgow. Arrangements were also made for storage accommodation for steamships sailing fortnightly from Halifax and St. John and for a monthly service from Charlottetown. The extra charge by steamer for cold storage freight is to be twelve cents per hundred pounds.

A GRAND TRUNK BRAKEMAN. Tells the Story of His Experiences—The Fate of the Train, and how he was Relieved of his Sufferings. W. Lavell, G. T. R. brakeman, Allandale, Ont., says: "Through exposure to the great winter cold, my case became chronic. I was recommended to try Dr. Agnew's Head and Nerve Pills, and in an almost incredible short time all symptoms disappeared. I feel I cannot speak too strongly in recommending this remedy. It is pleasant, safe, and quick acting."

At the closing session of the Anglican synod of Rupert's Land at Winnipeg on Saturday last there was an interesting debate over a motion introduced approving of the proposed prohibition of total abstinence to be taken by the Dominion government. Archbishop Moynihan stated distinctly that he would vote against prohibition in the plebiscite. He had come to the conclusion, while the Holy Scriptures condemn drunkenness in the most severe terms and makes it a special sin, chiefly because the drunkard often sits in the seat of the scorpion, yet it regards wine as a good gift of God and the very emblem of joy. He believed that in enacting the prohibition would be interfering with the free rights of the people and doing a grievous wrong to a large section of the community. The proper course was the government of saloons that they might disappear altogether.

THE MALLORY LINE STEAMER LEONA, which left New York on Saturday last bound for Galveston, put back and arrived in the harbor on Sunday. The captain reported that the vessel had encountered a severe storm on the coast. The dead were thirteen steerage passengers and three of the crew on the steamer, which encountered a terrible struggle during the night. The vessel was driven on a reef which occurred off the shore of Cape Cod at an early hour Sunday morning. The horror of the story can hardly be told. Those who are dead were penniless, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had already taken hold before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off. The steamer carried amongst her cargo many bales of cotton. The fire started in some jute bagging in the forward hold, and when it was discovered the flames burst forth with such fury that it was impossible to reach the steerage. Even then the steerage passengers, apparently, were unmindful of the danger or else the smoke and flames had not reached them. The cabin passengers were first aroused, and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm. When it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage passengers, the captain and his men poured great quantities of water on the fire, and about two hundred most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those penned up. In this way eight of the steerage passengers made their escape.

THEY DO GOOD WORK. The following letter tells what people think of Laxo Liver Pills: "DEAR SIR.—I gladly testify to the virtues of Laxo Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headaches and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for cure and, I hope, they are finally fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartily recommend them." Signed, MISS S. LAWSON, Moncton, N. B.

Advices of the 4th inst from Pittsburgh, Pa. say: The Carnegie Steel Company to-day closed one of the largest contracts it ever received. This was for 18,000 tons of steel, to be used in the construction of an immense new bridge, to replace the famous Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal. Vice-President A. E. Peacock, of the Carnegie Company, has been in Montreal for some time past, endeavoring to secure the contract for this Company and to-day succeeded in making final arrangements. A brief telegram to this effect was received from him this evening. The Victoria Bridge was one of the largest in the world, being 7,000 feet in length. It is supported by about 200 piers. Whether the new bridge is to be of tubular construction or not is not known here, but it is likely that the steel to be used in its construction will be structural steel. The old bridge cost more than \$5,000,000. It contained 10,500 tons of iron, and 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry. It is more than 90 years old, and has probably shown signs of weakness since its construction. An effort was made to get some of the Carnegie's officials to say something in regard to

Bankrupt Clothing

A Shade over half-price Now is your chance to buy Clothing cheap. Eleven Hundred (1100) Pairs of Pants, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. All Good Honest Goods and well made. Eight Hundred (800) Men's Suits, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00. Those Goods cannot be bought in the city for anything like the price. Five Hundred (500) Youths' Suits from \$2.25 to \$6.00. (Size 30 to 35) to fit young men from 13 to 18. Five Hundred (500) Children's Suits, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00. You need to see our Clothing to appreciate the value. All of this tremendous stock is NEW and made of good strong Tweed. We will take wool or cash in exchange. See our Overalls, 20 to 25 per cent. less than other places. Thousands of yards of Dress Goods at Bankrupt Prices. Gingham, Tickings, Table Linen, Toweling, Towels, Print, White and Grey Cottons, cheaper than ever.

PROWSE BROS., The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men. The contract. President C. M. Schwab said: "If the contract has been closed I would certainly know of it, but I have not as yet received any notification." The Carnegie officials never talk on the company's business. Mr. Schwab acknowledged that Mr. Peacock is in Montreal. It is expected Mr. Peacock will leave Montreal at once for this city. HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. The great pain cure. Used externally for rheumatism, swellings, sprains, bruises, pain and soreness of every description. Internally used it cures croup, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, etc. Price 25c., all druggists. UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST. GENTLEMEN.—I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We would not be without it for twice its price. I say it is the best (not merely one of the best)—but the best medicine ever brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhoea, either in children or adults. JOHN UNDERHILL, Lt. colonel, com. Strathclair, Man.

At 4 o'clock p.m. on the 4th inst. fire broke out in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, and in a few minutes the building was burned down and about two hundred were burned or crushed to death, besides the large number who were injured. The bazaar was promoted by the Duchess D'ozes and other titled ladies. The panic was something indescribable. The bazaar in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchess D'ozes, and while the place was densely crowded with well-known society people, the building of

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Hood's Pills. Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is over." C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Cathartic. ERYSIPELAS CURED. GENTLEMEN.—In the spring of 1893 I was taken with erysipelas to the face which left me in a very bad state of health, but having taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier I can truly say that I cured me. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me for further particulars as regards this wonderful medicine. JAS. S. CROCKER, South Farmington, Annapolis, N. S. HUSBAND IS WELL. Mrs. Wm. Hamby, Belleville, Ont., says: "My husband was troubled with kidney complaint, rheumatism, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, etc., and could not get relief until I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills for him. His wife has now four boxes in all and is perfectly cured." Doan's Kidney Pills are the one that cures. Remember the name, Doan's.

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

You are aware that you cannot go without food and still retain your strength; yet you do neglect the exercise and recreation necessary to perfect health and long life. Why don't you buy a bicycle, ride it and add ten long years to your life? You can then, with clear brain and added energy, accomplish more than you do now, and in less time. With an easy-running Stearns Bicycle you can save enough time to enable you to make delightful outings. The Stearns is called the Yellow Fellow because of its orange finish; we have it in black if you prefer.

MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ltd.

TAKE ONE.

Of Dr Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner, it will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Entirely vegetable and do not disturb the system. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplying all the old school doctors with purgatives. The demand is hard to keep up with since placing it on the Canadian market. Take to substitute, 40 doses 20 cents at all druggists. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

the bazaar in the cause of charity being an annual function, presided over by the leaders of Parisian society. There was a wild rush for the exits and the weaker persons were trampled on, after being knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the bazaar was in a mass of flames. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly, by about four o'clock the cry of fire arose in the quarter where the kinematograph was being exhibited. One of the survivors told the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience as follows:—"The place was crammed full of people, and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I took the first rush for the exits, but we could not make much headway through the throng towards the door. I lagged a little behind, when suddenly the shout of fire was raised. Instantly all was commotion. We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet and carried backward and forward in the swaying crowd. All this happened in a few seconds. Immediately the full extent of the calamity dawned upon us all. The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, both the upper of the congregation could not have seen the ground beneath their feet. I myself pushed back against the wall, and finally, succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those near by. The second time I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the hole before I was again pushed back as the flames rose up in a separate building, by the side of the bazaar, and its entrance was covered with curtains, which were the first to catch fire. If the people had only kept their heads many, perhaps all might have escaped across the vacant plot of ground behind the building. The dead and wounded included several members of the city and members of other religious orders as well as some priests. The bazaar was patronized by the aristocracy in the land and many of them fell victims to the fire-broke-out. The Carnegie officials never talk on the company's business. Mr. Schwab acknowledged that Mr. Peacock is in Montreal. It is expected Mr. Peacock will leave Montreal at once for this city.

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Dress Goods Bargains STANLEY BROS. The Always Busy Store.

Colored and Black, stylish, seasonable and desirable, of which we were but faint praise to say that they are good, but low priced; Hard to match, impossible to beat. Double width Tweed effects in light and dark colors, medium and light weights; good lookers, good wearers, and good value at 22c. per yard; our price only 15c. and 16c. These are Rare Bargains. Call in and cast your critical eye over the lot. You will be sure to see something you want. If higher priced goods are wanted, we have them in endless variety of color and kind. At 15c. and 16c. per yd. At 25c. and 29c. per yd. At 35c. per yd. These popular prices represent a collection of novelties in all the latest and most fashionable goods. Plain and figured Lustres, Tweeds, Shot and Goods, Wool Serges, Black Cashmeres, English, German and French Goods, and these at prices that you only have to see to buy.

STANLEY BROS., THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

Successfully Launched. Our Opening on Saturday, the 17th was a Success in every Respect. Now we are giving special attention to Millinery, Capes and Dry Goods. Miss Mutch has taken a great number of orders for HATS and BONNETS. Should you want any work done by the end of this week, kindly leave your order early. Our Capes and Dress Goods taking well; it could not be otherwise seeing the Goods are NEW and Prices right. Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Table Linen, Towels, Flannelettes, Corsets and all other Goods Cheap. READY MADE CLOTHING—EXTRA VALUE. Perkins, Sterns & Turner. April 28, 1897. HIGH GRADE English Manures. Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Bone and Meal, etc., etc. These we guarantee to be the BEST and MUCH THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS on the market, and challenge competitors to a test. Pamphlet, "Food for Plants" and "Principals of Profitable Farming" free on application. April 28, '97—2m AULD BROS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS 75c. \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50. BRING YOUR WOOL Bring WOOL WOOL WOOL To Paton & Co. 18c. Crepon Cotton for 12c.

LOCAL AND OTHER. SUNDAY in the Northwest finished in some districts. The crews of about fifty per cent. in. This first portion of the Jubilee in London on June 22nd of the colonial premiers and lords will take the lead. The steamship NOR, loaded with Messrs. Carvell Bros., for England. Her cargo consists of 100,000 bushels. TWELVE hundred is the number thrown out of employment by W. C. McDonald's factory, Montreal, on account of the tariff. The steamer Olivette, which Halifax from Boston on Sunday made the run in 24 hours. This is the fastest time on record by two ports. WORD comes from Montreal that E. Killam, M. P., has been Inspector of bridges on the In. Railway. This is a new office at a salary said to be \$1800 a year. It is now thought that the Dominion Parliament will June 10th. The Government done all legislation, contention which is likely to require much. FOUR wire factories have closed two cornmeal mills are to close china industry is stopped, and which in the past has been Cartwright's new line of prospect in—Mail and Empire.

A BRICK of gold weighing 30 valued at about \$7,000, was found Halifax the other day and de George A. Pyke. This is twenty-four days crushing at the gold mine, Isaac's Harbor. In consequence of a heavy steamer Northumberland did Point in Chene on W last. She came over early the morning, then went back and regular return trip in the afternoon. TUESDAY of last week was day for West Prince, the court at Alberton. The returning declared Mr. Perry elected. The return gave Mr. Perry 184 votes, Hackett 192, majority for Perry. DR. WALKER, a physician of E. O., accused of mal-practice, is to be tried by Judge McMahon on last to two years and a half in the stary. Bastard, a medical student in the case, was sentenced years.

MONDAY was private member of the Dominion House of Commons 10 o'clock Mr. Martin of East resumed the debate adjourned ago, concerning the financial of this Province to the Dominion. At some length, supporting the position that Prince Edward Island had ceased justice. When he closed, and Cartwright adjourned the day.

Thrown. The whole Dry Counters and offered for lot in an exceptionally amongst this lot of goods. To the 3,550 yards of D. Figured Goods, Color Fancies. Print Cottons Printed Duck Flannelette Flannels Crotettes Skirtings 54 Ladies' price of 30 Ladies' for 75 c.

This S. Friday Mo. You can buy Sale for.

MEN'S SUITS \$5.00 MEN'S SUITS \$6.00 MEN'S SUITS \$8.00 Bring WOOL WOOL WOOL To Paton & Co.

54 inch Dress Goods worth 50 cents for 35 cents

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE AT JAMES PATON & CO'S. 10,000 Dollars Worth of Ready-Made Clothing On Sale at PATON & CO'S. BRING YOUR WOOL TO PATON & CO.



CHILDREN'S SUITS 75c. \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50. BRING YOUR WOOL Bring WOOL WOOL WOOL To Paton & Co. 18c. Crepon Cotton for 12c.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible. You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy.

A VISIT. Art Thro worried of Thy waiting Patient, yearning Heart, Waiting, lonely in Thy prison From the world apart?

Does the splenetic groe oppressive In the chapel air, When no voice in pleading accents Breathes to Thee a prayer.

Does no suppliant near Thee linger Thro the waiting day, Save the right lamp whose glowing Burns its life away?

Alas my God, the solemn stillness Of Thy holy place; Stillness kept by unseen seraphs Round Thy throne of grace!

Let a home-sick heart approach Thee, All its pain outpour, Let me lie in adoration Night Thy prison door:

Feel the peaceful love-light stealing From Thy Heart divine, Hushing with its benedictions The unrest of mine.

CHAPTER X. A BROKEN REIN. Eric hurried home, bounding over the snowy heights and ice-sheathed rocks like a young chamois on its native peaks.

Vague and dim were Eric's ideas of that help that had been, but the faith dawning in his young soul, had already stirred sweet hope and tender charity.

He had reason to feel especially tried by Eric to-day. Father Norris' indignant complaints had been followed by half a dozen other protests, more or less grave, against Eric's pool activities.

It was Luke Feeley to-day, his river-river, he had to go for some-thing else the other night, which his wife was very bad, and he saw the boy himself.

"But he sleeps in a little closet off my own room; he is always in bed when I retire, which is generally at ten. To be sure, I am a sound sleeper, but it scarcely seems possible the boy could escape and return without my knowledge."

"Ah, ye don't know him, yer river-river," said Ryan with a nod, "that boy can creep and lunge like a wild cat. Shure if I may be allowed to say so, it's the wonder of every one in the parish that ye have anything to do with him at all."

"Where boys you been this morn'g?" asked the priest, as the lad reached the door flushed and breathless.

little brother and friend, you would soon grow into all that I wished to see you. But you have disappointed me; I had that these rude wicked men around us to your guides and teachers.

"You mean that you are sending me off," said Eric, gasping as if for breath, "sending me off!"

"I must," said Father Paul, firmly, unwilling to acknowledge how much the quaver in the boy's voice touched him.

"I cannot keep you here, where you seem to learn nothing but what is evil. Tim is going to Richardsonville this afternoon to make some useful purchases for the church, and I wish you to go with him."

"Who are these Magees?" he asked as he came out, muffled for the morning drive, and spraying the snow from his coat.

"Shure, I do, and it's little good, yer river-river," answered Tim, flicking his pony into a trot.

"I will, yer river-river, I will, shure, shure, young divil that he is. I'll miss the craythur's pranks sorely; while as for Kathie, she's been dropping salt tears upon his shirts as if he was her own."

DR. CLIFT. Strong Points ABOUT B. B. B. 1. Its Purity. 2. Its Thousands of Cures. 3. Its Economy, i.e. a dose.

DR. CLIFT. Graduate of N. Y. University and the N. Y. College of Physicians in N. Y. City. Diplomas registered in U. S. and Canada.

Mortgage Sale. TO be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1897.

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MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. FOR WEAK PEOPLE. OFFICE, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT A BANKRUPT STOCK OF BOOTS, Mostly new, among which are a lot of Ames Holden make.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds. Are the standard of quality for P.E. Island.

What Is Cheapness. Cheapness is not peculiar to prices. Goods are often cheaper than the prices; particularly is this true when the purchaser feels that the goods are bought with a certain amount of uncertainty and unreliability.

JOHN NEWSON, The Bargain Giver. Boots & Shoes. REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE.

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GOFF BROTHERS. Fashions FOR 1897. Spring AND Summer.

The Three Button Cutaway. Is still popular with good dressers. It is made shorter this season than last.

The Fly Front Overcoat. Is still king among over garments, always fashionable. We are prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's Garments in the very latest style.

John MacLeod & Co., Merchant Tailors. Charlottetown, March 17, 1897.

E. B. Eddy's Matches. In some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way.

Farmers, We want your trade when you want anything in our line, come in and see what we can do for you.

FENNEL & CHANDLER. JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law.

BURDOCK BILLS. A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Calendar for May. Moon's Change. New Moon, 1st day, 4h. 33m. First Quarter, 9th day, 5h. Full Moon, 16th day, 5h. Last Quarter, 23rd day, 5h. New Moon, 31st, 8h. 13m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat. Rows for various dates in May.

Spectacle. OVER TWENTY YEARS I have been using Spectacle during that time I have had hundreds and hundreds of persons.

E. W. Taylor. CAMERON BLOCK CHARLOTTETOWN. Seeks After Insurance that will make no placing their money in the World's great banks (Fire and Marine) presented by \$250,000,000.

DR. MORRISON. Physician & Surgeon. Mt. Stewart. First-Class Honor Grad. Scholarship Winner, U. of Pennsylvania.

North British and Fire and Life Insurance. EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1801.

John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law. NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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