

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 31

Calendar for July, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th, 4h. 18.9m. p. m.
First Quarter, 15th, 7h. 46.5m. p. m.
Full Moon, 22d, 5h. 22.1m. p. m.
Third Quarter, 29th, 5h. 30.0m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Saturday	4 19 49	11 53	5 40	6 28
2 Sunday	5 00	12 00	6 28	7 17
3 Monday	5 41	1 00	7 17	8 05
4 Tuesday	6 22	2 00	8 05	8 54
5 Wednesday	7 03	3 00	8 54	9 43
6 Thursday	7 44	4 00	9 43	10 32
7 Friday	8 25	5 00	10 32	11 21
8 Saturday	9 06	6 00	11 21	12 10
9 Sunday	9 47	7 00	12 10	1 00
10 Monday	10 28	8 00	1 00	1 50
11 Tuesday	11 09	9 00	2 00	2 40
12 Wednesday	11 50	10 00	3 00	3 30
13 Thursday	12 31	11 00	4 00	4 20
14 Friday	1 12	12 00	5 00	5 10
15 Saturday	1 53	1 00	6 00	6 00
16 Sunday	2 34	2 00	7 00	6 50
17 Monday	3 15	3 00	8 00	7 40
18 Tuesday	3 56	4 00	9 00	8 30
19 Wednesday	4 37	5 00	10 00	9 20
20 Thursday	5 18	6 00	11 00	10 10
21 Friday	6 00	7 00	12 00	11 00
22 Saturday	6 41	8 00	1 00	11 50
23 Sunday	7 22	9 00	2 00	12 40
24 Monday	8 03	10 00	3 00	1 30
25 Tuesday	8 44	11 00	4 00	2 20
26 Wednesday	9 25	12 00	5 00	3 10
27 Thursday	10 06	1 00	6 00	4 00
28 Friday	10 47	2 00	7 00	4 50
29 Saturday	11 28	3 00	8 00	5 40
30 Sunday	12 09	4 00	9 00	6 30
31 Monday	1 20	5 00	10 00	7 20



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The Cemeteries Question in Cuba.

It is now beyond doubt that General Brooke has used his military power in Cuba to transfer the control of the cemeteries in Havana from the Church to the municipal authorities. This step is an infraction of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, under which there was to be no interference on the part of the United States with the property of the Church. Treaty-breaking is an Anglo-Saxon hereditament, and as the Government and the people of the United States are now indiscriminately classified under that noble designation, it is not to be wondered at that we imitate our distinguished ancestors in their vices no less than their virtues. The Bishop of Havana has entered a solemn protest against the despotism of General Brooke, not only with regard to the cemeteries, but also in the matter of divorce and civil marriage. This latter case is a violation of the principle set forth in the declaration of Congress on which the late war was fought to be justified—that "the people of Cuba are and have a right to be free and independent." It is not their voice which demands these infractions of treaty obligations and the moral law, but the "ipse dixit" of an irresponsible military autocrat, dressed in a little brief authority. This is just now going on in Cuba and Porto Rico demands the earnest attention of the Catholics of the United States. Attempts are being made, under cover of improving moral and social conditions in these places, to introduce a secularism in education and to sap the foundations of belief in the people. Those who are making this effort are being warred by conscientious writers who know the country and the temperament of the population that these efforts can only have the effect of arousing a general aversion against this country, but the military martinet will not heed the warning, until perhaps it is too late. We know of nothing more horrible than the means by which the campaign against the Church's ownership of the cemeteries was carried on. It is comparable only to the work of ghouls and vampires. The foul contract was begun by the latter of the Methodist prelate, Dr. Chandler, whose slanders about the Bishop of Havana and Colon Cemetery we at once took up and refuted. A swarm of correspondents, whom we can liken only to turkey buzzards, since then settled down upon the scene, and they fill the air with the stench of their horrible banquet. One of the most shocking of these distortions appeared in the "Outlook" of the 10th ult., in the course of an installment of a narrative of "The Regeneration of Cuba," by George Kennan. His animus may be judged of from this paragraph:

"For the priests of Cuba, as a class, I have very little respect; but I do not know anything that is more discreditable to them than their refusal to read the burial services without preparation, and their treatment of the bodies of their dead parishioners when no more rent can be collected from the ground in which such bodies lie. If they would only cremate the bodies that they dig up, it would be less ghastly; but to destroy the flesh with quicklime and then throw the bones into an open pit to bleach in the sun and rain is unnecessarily heartless and brutal."

There is much virtue in an "if," but there is far more meaning in a "but." The first "but" in the foregoing extract is a flesh light on the motives of George Kennan. We have the most unimpeachable testimony for declaring that there is no such place in the graveyard as a corpse-destroying house" where he says those things are done. There are osses in which lime is deposited on a coffin in filling the grave, and one can understand, from the climatic conditions and the deadly miasmas of a sub-tropical country, why this is sometimes necessary; but never is the body subjected to the process described by this sensation-monger. As for the so-called bone-pit, we dare say that there is hardly an old graveyard in any country where inhumation is the rule for disposing of the dead in which the same gruesome apparatus is not to be found. It is an inevitable adjunct to the process by which the human body is resolved into dust. We can tell this correspondent that in the opening of new areas for streets and roadways in New York and many another large city the bones of thousands of past generations were dug up, trundled into wheelbarrows and carted off to some common receptacle. We can tell him, further, that in the heart of civilized England there was for long a large trade carried on in the bones of mummies from the ruined cities of Egypt. These bones were found very useful for manure!

and our distinguished Anglo-Saxon cousins had no particle of compunction in so utilizing them. We ourselves have seen graveyards, in places under control of the English Government, where we should have been vastly relieved had there been a "bone pit" and some attempt to collect together all the shuffling "di-j'e-a membra" of poor humanity we saw lying around, unattended and uncareed for. This evidence of barbarism may still be visible in the places we have in mind—for it is not many years since we beheld it. It is also stated by George Kennan that bodies are dug up and flung out if rent is not paid for their graves and other bodies put in. This is the reason, he says, why the priests have established a corpse-destroying house and a bone-pit. Now, the fact is that there is a law in Cuba forbidding the removal of any corpse from a grave within a period of five years from the date of interment, and prohibiting the opening of a grave for the interment of even a member of the same family within a period of two years. Mr. Kennan would have the "Outlook" readers believe that a body can be dug up and flung out in "a week or ten days" if rent is not forthcoming. No doubt a good many of them will so believe. But we deem it our duty to state that they would be believing simply that is false.

It may also be inferred from Mr. Kennan's statement that there was no such thing as the purchase of burial-ground in perpetuity in Cuba. We have it on unimpeachable authority that such is not the case. Our informant knows of one case in which four different plots in the Colon Cemetery appear, in fact, to have been managed on much the same principles as any other cemetery. But the people who are now buying themselves over the obsequial subject are not like any other people. They are ghouls—human ghouls—and they care not what horrible stuff they rake up, so that it serves the vile end of prejudicing the public here against a class and a system which these slanders hate with an infernal malignity. Whence and of what credit are the sources of Mr. Kennan's information may be judged of from what he himself volunteers on that important subject:

"The soldier who went through the cemetery with us had no literary culture, and was coarse and profane in language; but he seemed to be a man of strong, original character, and he held very clear and positive opinions with regard to Cuban priests and the Cuban Church. 'I'll show you,' he said, with feeling, 'how the black-robed cormorants treat their dead.' And he exclaimed, as we walked away from the flag-decorated mounds that marked the graves of the sailors of the Maine: 'I've been here at this gate for three weeks, off and on, and I've seen the whole infernal process. They won't even pray over the bodies unless they get their miserable fees; and in less'n a week they dig 'em up, eat all the flesh off 'em with quicklime and then pitch their bones into the bone-pile. Oh, they're a sweet lot, they are! Infernal cannibals, I call 'em.'"

"Don't they have funeral ceremonies at the grave?" I inquired.
"Ceremonies? Not much! If the relatives of the dead can pay a dollar or two, the black-gowned sounder in the house at the gate comes out with a basin and a clothes brush and slings a little holy water at the bier as it goes in, and that's all the ceremony there is. If the man's friends are rich and can pay the shaver-headed old cormorant enough, he'll read the whole prayer-book over the grave; but it's no pay, no funeral!"

So long as a man is able to apply good strong epithets and use profane language, his testimony is good enough for snob seekers after truth as George Kennan. The Bowery saloon is now introduced into Havana, and a good many specimens of the Bowery "tough" seem to be representing the United States' army here. Mr. Kennan, if he did not invent his dialogue "out of the whole cloth," seems to have come across one of the choicest specimens of that eminently pious tribe. General Brooke now proposes to let the municipal authorities control the cemeteries. How these bodies may improve matters may be anticipated from the artless admission of George Kennan in a subsequent portion of his panoramic picture. He is quoting from Mr. Hyatt:

"A little while ago I visited the insane asylum known as 'Mazzora,' at Vento, a small village in the suburbs of Havana. On the 1st of January, 1898, that asylum contained one thousand and fifteen patients. When I visited it a few weeks ago less than four hundred of them were left alive, and the Sisters of Charity told me that the rest had died—mostly from starva-

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And yet the municipalities of the island were owing that say-half a million dollars for the support of patients whom they had sent there."

If this be true—on which we pronounce no opinion—there is something here for General Brooke to look into, as he has been in control for most of the period under review. The municipalities seem hardly the bodies likely to help in the "regeneration of Cuba," in any case, under the new conditions. Such bodies are not models even here.—Standard and Times.

The First Mass in Canada.

(Northwest Review.)

"La Semaine Religieuse" announces that Monsieur Hanotary, sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has decided to offer to the Cathedral of Montreal, in the name of his Government, a painting representing a memorable event in Canadian history—the celebration of the first Mass in Canada, June 25, 1615. The offer has been accepted and its execution intrusted to Ernest Lacouture, winner of the Roman prize of 1893. The painter, from a letter written by him, seems aware of the grandeur of his subject, and will test his capacity in its fulfillment. We clip this item from the N. Y. Catholic News. The date is wrong. It ought to be September 7, 1635, when the first Mass was celebrated on Ile-aux-oudres, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence about 50 miles below Quebec, during Jacques Cartier's second voyage to Canada. See "Jacques Cartier" by N. E. Dionne (Leger Brousseau, Quebec 1889) p. 57. And even before that date Mass was said on the coast of Labrador on June 11th, feast of St. Barnabas, 1634, and in a bay of the Gaspe country called by the natives Cheticou and which Jacques Cartier christened Jacques Cartier bay, we find in the discoverer's own notes that "one of the Chaplains" which implies that there were several—sang Mass on June 14th, 1534 "Ibid," pages 37 and 39. But perhaps the event mentioned by the "Semaine Religieuse" is the first Mass said in the island of Montreal, by Father Vimont Superior of the Jesuits in Canada, on the very day of his arrival there with Maisonneuve, May 17, 1642, the date of the foundation of Montreal, which Father Vimont called "Villevue" and for which he predicted a glorious future. In any case the "Semaine Religieuse" is wrong. Since writing what precedes we have found the event to which the "Semaine Religieuse" refers. It may be the first Mass said in the newly founded town of Quebec by Father D'Ibsey, a Franciscan of the order called Recollects. This is mentioned by Lavallieres as the first Mass since Jacques Cartier's time. But, if one is in search of the first Mass since Jacques Cartier's time, why not take the first Mass said by Father Briard, S. J., soon after landing in Acadia, which is a part of what is now Canada, May 22nd 1611?

Items of Interest

(From the Ave Maria.)

The special interest of "Intimate China," by Mrs. Archibald Little, also a recent publication, lies in the fact that the writer passed many years among the Chinese and became thoroughly familiar with their home-life. She does not conceal her admiration for the Italian nuns, whose self-sacrificing life she describes; and the pig-tailed French missionaries, whose lot is harder than most of us have any idea of. "Nor, indeed, does one quite see what they have to make them happy—except, of course, always the love of God. By comparison, the life of Protestant missionaries seems so joyous; indeed I have never been able to see why it should not be an exceptionally pleasant one—barring illnesses always." China is often referred to as an ungrateful soil for missionary enterprise, and the common opinion is that the Church is making very little progress there. But Mrs. Little speaks of one hundred thousand converts won to the faith by Jesuit missionaries in Kiangnan alone. "In some instances they have whole villages of Christians."

The conferring of the degree of D. C. L. on a Jesuit by Oxford, and the appointment of a Catholic to a professorship in the University of Geneva, are significant events. The priest thus honored is the Rev. Father Ehrle, librarian of the Vatican; the professor is M. de Girard, of Erlangen, who will fill the chair of natural philosophy.

General Otis, so the daily papers say, has secured one thousand men for the two regiments of volunteers which he is organizing in the Philippines. "Skeleton regiments," he calls them, and the name is suggestive and significant.—S. H. Review.

The fool-killer must be off on his annual vacation, or he is neglecting his business badly. Otherwise we should before this have heard of the gleeful application by him of his snicker-see to the necks of the egregious idiots who constitute President McKinley's insular commission. Listen to this recommendation which those astounding fools put into the report they made regarding Porto Rico: "Priests and others who have taken the vow of celibacy may be permitted to resume said vow and enter into marriage relations, the same as other persons!" The names of the idiotic trio who made this recommendation should be given all possible publicity. Here they are: General Robert F. Kennedy, Mayor Charles W. Watkins and Judge H. G. Curtis. Imagine the broad smile of contempt that must have come over the faces of European statesmen when they read the report of these insular commissioners. And where, oh where, can the fool-killer be that they still survive!—S. H. Review.

Admiral Sampson may be a very accomplished naval officer, and to him may belong the lion's share of the credit of the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, but his qualifications for the honorary degree which Harvard conferred upon him at its recent commencement were certainly not placed in evidence by his appearance at Cambridge. Of that Zion's Herald says:—Admiral Sampson is a pitiable failure as a speech maker. He had written out his brief address, and if he had only read it, it would have been less humiliating. Endeavoring to read enough for a starter, he floundered between the attempt to read and to extemporize, and the result was the most conspicuous failure we ever saw. It seemed cruel to place this good man, of such proud achievement as a naval commander, in such a dilemma. If an academic honor must be won at the great cost of Admiral Sampson's aid for his LL. D., it were much to be regretted to possess it. Perhaps our contemporary went to Cambridge in too exulting a mood. Granting error W. 1891's utterances in full, to prove it, a characterless and address as "a brief and indifferent one," lacking in intellectual grip and spontaneity.—S. H. Review.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

In the election for the Legislature held in the Tignish district yesterday, the Government received a black eye. Mr. Pineau, Conservative, was elected by a majority of thirty-one votes. The Government took an active part in the campaign. Premier Farquharson, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Works and other members of the Government, as well as the Grit member of the riding in the House of Commons and Senator Yeo lent their active assistance towards the return of Mr. Gallant. In the face of all this Mr. Pineau, a new man, won his election single handed. This shows that public opinion is, as it ought to be, decidedly against the Government. We congratulate Mr. Pineau on his election and the electors of the first district of Prince on their political wisdom in rejecting the candidate of a Government that has played such havoc with our finances as the present Administration of this Province.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year submitted to the House of Commons by the Finance Minister on the 18th inst. call for an expenditure on capital and current account of over five millions and a half of dollars. Leaving out for the moment the estimated capital expenditure for the year which is three times as large as in 1896, the money voted for the current fiscal year amounts to \$4,426,855. Casting a glance at the annual expenditure on current account since the Laurier Government came into power we find the following:—
1897.....\$38,349,750
1898.....38,832,525
1899.....40,964,813
1900.....43,476,555

These figures show it is our Liberal friends, who were so loud in their denunciation of "Tory" extravagance here, from whom they assumed the reins of office, enormously increased the expenditure. If to the expenditure on current account for the present fiscal year, we add the vote for capital expenditure viz \$3,856,099 we have enormous amount of nearly \$8,282,954. This then is the manner in which our Grit friends are reducing the annual expenditure by the amount of "three or four million dollars" a year from what it was under "Tory" rule, as they promised during the election campaign of 1896. Thus Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues sustain their record of doing the direct contrary of what they promised before the election. Reliable and economical. Very!

The Government's infamous gerrymander bill met its deserved fate in the Senate on Thursday last, when it was thrown by a vote of 36 to 14. Accounts from Ottawa, of the debate on the occasion intimate that Sir McKenzie Bowell made a splendid speech in opposition to the measure. His main contention was that it was not proper to introduce such legislation at this time. It was contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the constitution to bring in such a bill just now. The British North America Act contemplated if it did not implicitly set forth that legislation having in view the redistribution of the constituencies should be introduced after each decennial census. Now, 1901 two years hence, would be the census year, and it would be necessary thereafter to rearrange the representation in the constituencies therefore to pass such a measure at this session. Sir McKenzie Bowell, it is said, met Mr Mills, Government Leader in the Senate, at every point and made out such a strong case that Mr Scott, Secretary of State, who followed him found it impossible to break in upon it. Mr Scott's position was rather an awkward one and for himself a rather unfortunate one. He had moved the six months hiatus to the redistribution bill brought in by the late Government in 1892, after the census of 1891; consequently he occupied an untenable position when he tried to show the Senate should not interfere with this measure which appertained to the House of Commons. Sir McKenzie quickly pointed out to the Secretary of State that his argument was most illogical and inconsistent; for if it was quite in order for Mr Scott to move the six months hiatus in 1892, it could not be wrong for Sir McKenzie to take a similar course on the present occasion. If it was right for ten Senators to take the course pursued by Mr Scott in 1892, it could not be wrong for forty Senators to do so in 1899. Sir McKenzie intimated that he did not intend to deal so harshly with this bill as Mr Scott did with the bill of 1892. The vote was then taken on Mr Bowell's motion that the bill be not further considered, and the vote showed 36 for the motion and 14 against it. The division was not strictly on party lines, as Senator DeLoach and Senator Forcier of Shediac voted with the Government. Thus the gerrymander bill of 1899 was disposed of. In its action in this matter the Senate has once more demonstrated its great usefulness as a legislative body. By defeating the McKenzie and Mann Yukon railway deal, by its sending back the

Drummond Railway bill, and thus saving thousands of dollars annually to the Country and now by throwing out an infamous gerrymander bill, the Senate has surely earned the gratitude of all right thinking people in this Dominion.

The supplementary estimates submitted to Parliament the other day contain an item of \$250,000 "towards the construction of a branch line of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour, including a bridge over the Hillsborough River." It must be admitted that this is but a very small fraction of the \$5,000,000 to be expended by the Government this year; but we must be thankful for small favors. Voting the money and expending it are two different things. It is quite likely the Provincial Government intend to have an election in the Belfast district before long and the vote of \$250,000 for the purposes named will be a very good shibboleth during the canvass. It by no means follows, however, that the money will be used for the purposes named, during the year. The vote may lapse, and the money may be revoked next year and still nothing further may be done. It may simply be made to do anything as an election kite, without any thing more being accomplished. We trust, however, this may not be the case; but that the money will be expended and the work be commenced. As to the advocacy of the Murray Harbour Railway, all who follow the trend of public matters know that the late Conservative Government at Ottawa had committed themselves to the matter before the elections of 1896. It is also well known that Alexander Martin, M. P., has been the most persevering and unflinching advocate of this public work. In Parliament and out of Parliament, he never lost an opportunity of raising his voice in behalf of the project. Nor has Mr. Martin been alone in advocating the Belfast Railway. Mr McDonald, M. P. and Senator McDonald, Senator Prowse, Senator Ferguson and the Conservative press have been zealous promoters of the matter. It does not appear to us that it can be successfully controverted that the strong ground taken by the Conservatives in this matter had commended itself to the people that the Liberals were forced to take up the matter. Being in power, our Grit friends are now, ostensibly at least, interesting themselves in the matter. It is to be remarked, however, that the Federal Government did not take any practical steps towards the realization of these public works until they had induced the Provincial Government to vote an annual subsidy of \$12,000. This represents a capital sum of \$425,000, and it is said the estimate of the total cost of the bridge is not much over \$500,000, or about \$75,000 more than the capital represented by the annual \$12,000 voted by the Local Government. Supposing the cost of the road were estimated at \$500,000 more, the expenditure for the road and bridge by the Dominion Government, would be but a small portion of our claim of \$2,000,000 against the Federal Government. Yet, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of his reply to the memorial of the Provincial Government, said the financial claims of the Province, so far as public works are concerned would be wiped out by the construction of this railway. Be this as it may the people, we feel sure will be pleased to receive even this small instalment of their rights and will not be anxious to know whether or not the Government mean to commence operations, or have merely put the money in the estimates as an election kite.

A FEW SAMPLES. Some of these proposed outlays are very interesting. For instance the Yukon will cost \$7,224,000, a good deal more than last year, and as far as can be seen more than the Government is getting out of the country. The Paris exhibition which is to take place in 1900 is to cost \$175,000 more than last year. Last year the Government paid a large sum in preparation. What next year will be who can tell? But the same Oblet Commission is in charge who managed the Canadian section of the famous Philadelphia Exhibition, the accounts of which were a bye word for many years after. It is a great time also for the payment of old claims. One of \$1,100,000, one of \$83,000, one of \$2,148, and one of \$2,209 are on the list. Two at least of the fortunate claimants in these cases have suddenly developed into strenuous supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who had not previously enjoyed their confidence.

HEADING OFF THE ENQUIRY. Sir Wilfrid Laurier got great praise for consenting to an investigation of the alleged West Huron and Brockville election frauds. The Premier announced, amidst the applause of both parties, that if any wrong had been committed he and his colleagues desired that it be punished. When the committee got down to work the minister did not appear so ready to get to the bottom of the thing. The inquiry was ordered on the statement that only 30 votes were returned from one poll for the Conservative candidate, though 43 had solemnly declared that they had voted for him. A short while was reported from another poll. The first thing the committee did was to summon the 43 voters from Colborne. They appeared and were willing to testify. When Mr. Borden asked the first man how he voted, all the ministers present began to object. They were not half so keen to get at the facts as the Premier professed to be. They had suddenly become interested in the idea that the secrecy of the ballot ought to be maintained. Members of the committee and their supporters ranged themselves in a solid body between Mr. Borden and his inquiry. By a party vote they decided that the voters who had come to confirm on oath the statement which they had previously made at home, should not be called until the officers who conducted the election had testified. This was not the way that Mr. Borden desired to prosecute. His intention was to prove that the missing ballots had been handed to returning officers, and that he had not produced them to be counted at night. After that he proposed to call the officers and asked them to explain. The Government which the week before professed to be so anxious for an investigation would not allow this method to be pursued.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE OFFICER. The deputy returning officer Cummings who presided at the poll where the disappearance of Conservative ballots is said to have taken place was brought on the stand by the Government at the beginning of the case. He made some singular admissions. First he owned up that instead of destroying the counterfoils of the ballots he put them in his pocket. He admitted also that he permitted a German stranger to attend with the acquiescence of the counting of the votes, though Dan had not been sworn and so far as Cummings knew had no authority to represent anybody.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE BALLOTS. The most interesting discovery was made later on, an examination by Mr. Powell. Briefly it is this. All the ballots cast for McLean, the Conservative candidate, are initiated by the returning officer in pencil. Fourteen ballots are initiated in ink. These are all marked for Holmes the Government candidate. These fourteen are not only distinguished by the fact that they are initiated with ink, but they are of a lighter color, and much heavier paper than the other 111 which were handled by the returning officer. They have a white edge while the others are black edged. They are also something wider. Now these fourteen ballots, which are described in the Committee as the "bogus" ballots are, as said above all marked for the Government candidate, and it is claimed by the members who carefully examined him that the marking is so regular and accurate as to show them to have been all marked by the same hand. The suspicious ballots, though they differ from the others and at the same poll, appear to be exactly like those used at some other polls, suggesting that some one obtained them from official sources. When the ballot exposure was complete it was no longer possible for Ministers to keep back the rest of the evidence. To do so would be to implicate themselves and their whole party, and so a beginning was made with the testimony of the voters. It is not yet concluded but so far as it has gone the voters have given evidence in accord with their previous declarations.

OUT GOES THE GERRYMANDER. The Redistribution or Gerrymander Bill was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 36 to 14. The vote was taken on an amendment setting forth that the spirit of the constitution required a readjustment after the census and no other time, and that in the opinion of the chamber the bill should not be proceeded with until after the next enumeration of the people. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Ferguson supported this motion in able speeches. The two ministers who have seats in

promising to reduce it by five millions and more. This is the way they are doing it. ON DEBT ACCOUNT. Then there is the expenditure on capital. Many payments which former Governments made out of revenue, this Government seems to be smuggling into the capital charges. The total amount asked for this year in addition to the sum mentioned is \$7,394,678. The capital expenditure in 1896 was \$4,700,000. In the present "growing time" our Ministers are preparing to spend a million a year for the year upon which we have now entered. This does not include the next supplementary, and it does not include Railway subsidies. Even the dullest person may now understand what Mr. Tarte meant when he said concerning public expenditure, "Wait till you see us next year."

A MILLION A WEEK. WANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—HOW THE EXPENDITURE GROWS—WEST HURON BALLOTS—OUT GOES THE GERRYMANDER. (Special Correspondence to the Herald.) Ottawa, July 22nd.—Several important things have happened this week. In the first place the Finance Minister has brought down a startling list of supplementary estimates. This sheet calls for an expenditure of \$5,000,000 in addition to \$4,426,855 asked for in the main estimates. Altogether Mr. Fielding wants \$51,733,881 for the fiscal year beginning this month. For the current expenses alone he has asked for more than forty-three millions. Other supplementary estimates will of course come in next spring to supply unlooked for demands. But we may compare the outlay now anticipated by the Government with that of previous years. A GROWING TIME. The last full year of the late administration was 1895-96, and we may compare the record of Mr. Foster with that of Mr. Fielding. The figures for the three years first mentioned below are recorded expenditures. Those for the year ending June 1899 are taken from the statement made by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech. Those of 1889-1900 are from the estimates now presented to Parliament. The actual expenditure this year will probably be from half a million to a million larger. Expenditure on current account: 1895-96 (Mr. Foster) \$36,949,142 1896-97 (Mr. Fielding) 38,349,750 1897-98 (Mr. Fielding) 38,832,525 1898-99 (Mr. Fielding) 40,964,813 1899-1900 (Mr. Fielding) 43,476,855 In four years the current outlay has climbed up almost seven and a half millions. In the last election campaign Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and most of his present colleagues were going about the country bewailing an expenditure of thirty seven millions and

the Senate sought to argue that the upper house had no right to interfere with a measure affecting only the House of Commons but they were handi-capped by the fact that their party had moved in the Senate and voted the 6 months hiatus to the redistribution bill of 1892 and 1892. The inconsistencies and absurdities of the bill of this year have been discussed in previous letters. They did not however influence the Senate so much as the view that the bill was subversive of the constitution.

TO PUNISH THE SENATE. Meanwhile the Premier has given notice of his Senate reform resolutions, if it be of right to call them by that name. The motion asks that an address be sent to the Queen praying for such imperial legislation as will provide that when the Senate does not agree with a measure that has passed the Commons, the Canadian Government may call a meeting of the two Chambers together, and that the action of the joint assembly shall have the same effect as if it has been the action of the Senate alone. The scheme provides that this course can only be taken a year after the Senate rejects the measure and in case the House of Commons again passes it. If the senators were expected to waver because of the threat held over them by this motion that they would be deprived of the independence and power, some one was disappointed. Exciter in the week the Government Grand Trunk and Drummond bills passed the third reading as amended, half the Conservatives voting as before with the Government and half against it. But this difference of opinion in one question did not mean a

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TO PUNISH THE SENATE. Meanwhile the Premier has given notice of his Senate reform resolutions, if it be of right to call them by that name. The motion asks that an address be sent to the Queen praying for such imperial legislation as will provide that when the Senate does not agree with a measure that has passed the Commons, the Canadian Government may call a meeting of the two Chambers together, and that the action of the joint assembly shall have the same effect as if it has been the action of the Senate alone. The scheme provides that this course can only be taken a year after the Senate rejects the measure and in case the House of Commons again passes it. If the senators were expected to waver because of the threat held over them by this motion that they would be deprived of the independence and power, some one was disappointed. Exciter in the week the Government Grand Trunk and Drummond bills passed the third reading as amended, half the Conservatives voting as before with the Government and half against it. But this difference of opinion in one question did not mean a

difference in all. The proof of independence of party control was followed by an equally strong proof of independence of Government control. Whatever action the Government may take to punish the Senate for the destruction of the Yukon bill, whose defeat is now regarded with satisfaction by every one except the contractors implicated, and whatever anger may rest in the bosom of those who have lost by the amendments in the Grand Trunk and Drummond contracts, the public by this time knows that the people have saved a small kingdom of gold hands by one act, and that the country has gained some \$50,000 a year for all time by the other. PREFERENTIAL TRADE. Wednesday and Thursday were devoted by the House of Commons to a discussion of the motion of which Mr. McNeill gave notice three months ago in favor of preferential trade. At the request of Mr. McNeill Sir Charles Tupper took charge of the motion, which as presented, recited the advances made by Imperial Ministers and proposed that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of the Government to take steps to secure for Canadian produce preferential treatment in the markets of the Mother country. In opposing this motion the premier professed to be anxious that Canadian produce should have a tariff preference in Great Britain, but called upon the House to vote down the resolution on the ground that the Imperial Government had made no offer of tariff preference. Mr. McNeill in a strong speech showed that Imperial Ministers had invited the colonies to make proposals of a preferential arrangement, that Sir Wilfrid, after telling the people of Canada that he would do all he could to urge the mother country to give Canada a preference, went to the

Jubilee and advised the British Government not to give preference to colonial products. Among members who supported the preferential trade resolution in the debate were Moore, of Stanstead, Mr. Davis, Mr. Henderson, of Halifax, Hon. Clarke Wallace, Mr. Oiler, Hon. D. Montague, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Bell, of Platon, and Mr. Rodger. The motion was defeated by a Government majority reduced to 33, the two McCarthys and the lone patron voting against the Government. As anticipated in the last letter, the death of Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, a member with an office in the Laurier Government, took place this week. The two leaders paid a tribute to his memory in the house, and on Friday a large number of members went to Montreal to attend the funeral.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. THE receipts of the Tignish Festival are reported at \$2,300. ROBERT O. Ingersoll, the infidel, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York, on Friday last. IT is estimated that at the next census Montreal will have a population of 300,000 and Toronto 200,000. R. B. MOULINIAUX of New York has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Kate F. Adams. DUBLIN advices of the 24th say that A. J. Peck has bought

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT TIGNISH.

The Centenary Celebration of the settlement of Tignish, which took place on Wednesday last, was a grand success. The preparations for the day's celebration were on an elaborate scale; pavilions, booths and grand stands decorated with evergreen were erected on the church grounds; flag poles were erected and everything arranged for the accommodation and amusement of a large throng of people.

Railway was sorely taxed to furnish room for all who came by rail. Superintendent Sharp and his officials deserve much credit for the successful manner in which they handled such a tremendous crowd without mishap of any kind. Mr. Sharp himself was in attendance and gave his personal attention to matters pertaining to the special trains. He was most courteous and considerate in the somewhat trying position in which an extraordinary crowd of travellers placed him.

ceremonies. Within the sanctuary railing sat Rev. D. M. McDonald, pastor of Tignish, and Father Turbidie, vicar, Rev. Father Primeau of Bonaventure, P. Q., Rev. Fathers Rousseau and Llandais, S. S. Montreal, and nearly all the diocesan clergy. The beautiful Church of Sts. Simon and Jude was magnificently decorated for the occasion. Rev. Theodore Gallant (Eoc) presided at the organ. Two sermons were preached, one in French by Rev. Marcel Richard, Rogererville, N. B., and one in English by Rev. Dr. Doyle of Vernon River. Both were of a very high order. The services were brought to a close by a Grand Te Deum. After the services in the Church a banquet was held in the Convent Hall, to which his Lordship the Bishop, his Honor the Lieut. Governor, all the visiting priests, and a large number of other guests sat down. Rev. D. M. McDonald, pastor of Tignish, presided, having the right of the Bishop, Judge Landry, etc., and on his left his Honor the Lieut. Governor, Rev. Dr. Doyle, etc. When the substantial portion of the banquet had been disposed of, the toast list was introduced by Rev. Father Turbidie, who occupied the vice-chair. The first toast was that of his Holiness the Pope, the toast of her Majesty the Queen was responded to by the singing in fine style of "God save the Queen." The health of the visiting guests was proposed by the pastor, and responded to by his Lordship the Bishop, his Honor the Lieut. Governor, Judge Landry, Rev. Father Lelandais and Rev. Father Clark. "The day we celebrate" was the next toast, and this was followed by the toast of the press ("For they are jolly good fellows"). This toast elicited hearty responses from the representatives of the press in attendance. We had space to give even a synopsis of the speeches, suffice to say they were appropriate and to the point, and many of them sparkling with wit. About two o'clock there was a heavy rain squall, which for a time somewhat marred the proceedings. However, the weather cleared up beautifully afterwards and everything went on swimmingly. It is estimated that between five and six thousand people were on the grounds in the afternoon.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE. Results of Entrance Examinations.

Number of marks attainable, 700; necessary to pass, 350. Lizzie Noonan, Sarsletown, 539 Willie Pidgeon, Kennington, 528 Calvin McCallum, St. Eleonors, 523 Mabel Armstrong, Stanley, 523 Annie McLeod, Georgetown, 519 Garfield Bennett, Alberton, 516 J. McDonald, Vernon River, 513 Leslie Sailer, Winslow South, 502 Harry Stewart, West Kent, 502 A. D. Campbell, Greenvale, 501 Jas. Brabant, Summerside, 495 Roy Long, Tyne Valley, 494 Agnes Clarkin, Notre Dame Convent, 490 Denton Crow, Charlton, 490 James Turner, Winslow South, 489 Bessie Beattie, Summerside, 488 Bessie Guard, Alberton, 488 Athol Farnan, West Kent, 485 Bessie Boyer, Prince Street, 482 Lynne D. Prowse, Murray Harbour South, 481 Daniel McPherson, Heatbaldale, 480 Alice Parkins, Prince St., 480 Lucy Wilson, St. Peter's, 478 Eibel Sentner, Prince Street, 477 John Wright, Victoria, 475 Richard Campbell, Montague, 473 Milton M. Campbell, North Wiltshire, 471 Arthur E. Hopgood, Kennington, 470 Edmond Campbell, St. Eleonors, 468 Fred Houston, St. Peter's, 467 Eibel Scott, Warren Grove, 465 Brenton McLean, Victoria, 467 Laura Ducau, Summerside, 467 Clara S. P. Price, Street, 450 Eudalia McDonald, Notre Dame Convent, 449 James Gillespie, Carlisle, 449 Jeremiah Boute, St. Andrew's, 448 Edward McFadyen, Augustine Cove, 448 George Prowse, Prince St., 447 Rodk. A. McLeod, Orwell Cove, 447 Lena Inman, Summerside, 446 May Arbutnot, Summerside, 441 Lea Samaan, West Kent, 440 Eddie Casely, Kingston, 439 Neil J. McLeod, Valleyfield East, 438 Rohan Cameron, West Kent, 438 Lena McInnis, Tignish Convent, 436 Irene Clark, Stanley, 435 Joseph E. Gillis, Miscouche, 433 Emerson McNeil, Alberton, 430 John Hyde, Cornwall, 429 Peter A. Gauthier, Rusticoville, 427 Fred. May, West Kent, 426 F. H. McKay, Glenroy, 425 Mabel McLeod, Brantford, 425 Florence Higgins, Prince St., 423 Maud McKay, Emerald, 420 Alma Finlayson, Prince St., 417 Walter McBride, Emerald, 415 Heath Strong, Summerside, 415 Edith M. Spurr, Pownal, 414 Joseph Lynch, St. Teresa's, 412 Rena Russell, Prince St., 412 Eibel A. Taylor, Murray Harbour, 410 Wm. McLeod, Murray Harbour, 410 Wallace Massey, Summerside, 410 Wallace Pierce, Winaloso South, 409 Lottie Newsome, Crapaud, 408 Bridget Hughes, Avondale, 408 Hal Stern, Souris, 408 Noble DeRoche, Summerside, 407 Louis Durand, Margate, 407 Harold Weeks, Alberton, 405 Annie Myers, Hampton, 405 Donald McLeod, Mt. Buchanan, 404 Willie Laird, New Glasgow, 402 George McNeill, South Milton, 402 Eibel A. Clark, North River, 400 Flora L. McGregor, Murray Harbour South, 398 Evelyn Boyd, Glenwood, 398 Walter Ogar, Queen Square, 397 Lila St. Clair, Elemsdale, 397 Wellington McInnis, St. Peter's, 396 Ernest Jenkins, Orwell, 396 Eibel A. Taylor, Summerside, 396 John Lightner, Queen Square, 395 John McKenzie, Hartsville, 395 Lee Car, St. Eleonors, 394 Wm. Hennessey, Queen Square, 394 D. Blair McBeth, Marshfield, 394 Robert C. Ellis, O'Leary, 391 Sibbie Taylor, Alberton, 389 Veronica Gaudet, Tignish Convent, 389 Eibel Rose, Lakeville, 388 Bertha Gallant, Tignish Convent, 388 Harry Hyde, Cornwall, 388 Percy Lavers, Georgetown, 387 Harry McIntyre, West Kent, 386 Eibel A. Taylor, Summerside, 385 Alfred Murphy, Avondale, 385 Mildred Newsome, Crapaud, 384 Laura Fraser, Burlington, 384 Artemas Clarke, Stanley Bridge, 384 John Rodd, Winaloso South, 383 Henderson Lawson, St. Peter's, 382 Flora DeRoche, Summerside, 381 Cornelius Gillis, Kennington, 380 Annie Foley, South Shore, 380 Julia Arsenault, Miscouche Convent, 380 Royston Toombs, North Rustico, 379 Joseph A. Gallant, Rusticoville, 377 Joseph P. Monaghan, Kelly's Cross, 375 Eibel A. Taylor, Summerside, 375 Gordon Warner, Kennington, 375 Lottie Baker, Lakeville, 374 Edward M. Christopher, Tignish, 374 Eliza Mooney, Greenvale, 371 Emma Champion, Alberton, 370 Clementine Morson, Marshfield, 370 Olive Baxter, Summerside, 369 John McDonald, Emerald, 368 Eliza Hyde, Cornwall, 367 J. H. Morson, Mount Pleasant, 366 Katie Cairns, Albany Plains, 365 Sadie Lyle, Summerside, 364 Mary Holland, East Baltic, 364 George McDonald, St. Teresa's, 364 Ethel McLeod, Stanley Bridge, 364 Mary Mullally, Souris West, 363 Angelina Arsenault, Tignish, 363 Bertha M. McEwen, Long Creek, 362 Daniel J. Mullin, Middletown, 362 Patterson Smith, J. I. Barton, 361 Roy Baird, West Kent, 361 Cassie McEwen, Bonaventure, 360 Agatha Fleming, Rusticoville, 359 Matilda Sailer, Prince St., 358 Myrtle McCallum, Brackley Point, 358 John D. McAnley, East Baltic, 358 Edmund Chalmers, Tignish, 356 Garfield Parkins, Alberton, 355 Egerton Haney, Graham's Road, 354 Katie Cumiskey, Webstar's Corner, 354 Janie Bradley, Kelly's Cross, 354 Julia Gormley, St. Mary's Road, 353 Maggie E. McKenna, Lincoln, 353 Sargie McKenna, Emerald, 351 Audrey De Hols, St. Peter's School, 350 Francis O. McKenna, Kelly's Cross, 349 Minna Campbell, Rock Bay, 349 Wilfred McPhee, Summerside, 349 Wilfred Ross, Valley Field West, 345 Nora—The Latin and Mathematics of number 49 are wanting.

Two of the crew of the American schooner "Hattie E. Worcester," of Gloucester, arrived at Canoe on Wednesday in a dory. Their names are James L. Macdonald of Montague, P. E. Island and Henry Jodrey, of Digby, N. S. They report that on the night of July 17th during foggy weather, their vessel struck on the north-east bar of Sable Island. The crew of 16 took what food and water they could get, launched five dories and sailed away from the wreck. They soon drifted apart in the darkness. McDonald and Jodrey decided to try and make Canoe, in which they were successful. They are very anxious about the remainder of the crew and are afraid that they tried to land on Sable Island and were lost, as the fog was very thick after they separated. Three more arrived at Canoe in a dory Thursday. Their names are George Upton and Stanley Ryan of Gloucester and Joseph Rogers of New London, P. E. I. They had been eight in an open dory, but as they had plenty of food and water were none the worse for their experience.

Stiff Limbs and Joints.

Miss A. Edwards, Fordwich, Ont., writes: "Last fall my little sister eight years old, was laid up with stiff limbs and joints, even her fingers and toes were stiff and she suffered greatly. After using Hayward's Yellow Oil for a time she got perfectly well and is going to school again."

Midsummer Clearing Sale AT J. B. McDONALD & CO. Commencing July 18th and will continue for 30 days. \$7,000 worth Boots and Shoes, 25 to 50 per cent discount. Women's Oxford Shoes, fine quality 50c pair. Women's slippers 10c a pair. \$5000 worth Men's and Boy's Clothing, 25 to 50 per cent discount. Men's Underclothing, white and colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, 25 p. c. discount. A lot of men's 4 ply Linen Collars, slightly soiled, new shapes, for 7 cents each. Fifty pieces print Cottons, Grey Cotton, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Linings, Dress goods, 25 p. c. discount. Nothing reserved—all must be cleared. Come and get goods at your own price—at J. B. McDONALD & CO. Leaders in Low Prices.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE. ONE YEAR IN BUSINESS JULY, 1899. 10,000 Dollars Worth TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH. We told you when we started business we were going to sell cheap, and we thank our customers for the liberal patronage extended to us the past year. We intend to wind up our year's business with the biggest bargain sale ever given by us.

HALF PRICE. All Jackets, all Capes, all Mantle Cloth, odd lines of Corsets, 1,000 yards Dress Goods, odd lines of Hats, Ladies' Ties, Dress Trimmings 1/2 off, 1,000 yards Dress Goods, 600 yards lace, Chenille Curtains, 50 Sunshades, 50 Umbrellas, Lace Curtains, odd lines Flannelette. We can save you \$5 on Table Linen and Napkins. When "MY STORE" say they give bargains they give snaps. Velvets and Velvetens at a less price by 25 per cent, than you've been paying. Corsets at less than factory prices. We have 1,000 pairs more Corsets than we want to keep in stock. Many lines to be sold at half price. Every Corset reduced. A good wearing corset for 19c. Corsets must be sold. "No reserve." Umbrellas and Parasols all bought at 1/2 off, sold at almost half price. The biggest snap in Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves you've ever seen in a Dry Goods Store in the City of Charlottetown. Dress Goods, double width, 10c. yard; Plain Goods, double width, 14c. yard; Fancy German Goods worth 85c. for 55c. yard; Fancy German Goods worth 55c. for 35c. yard; Black, Brown, Green, Navy Gray, Purple Fawn all wool Serge. This line is worth 25c. for 19c. Every piece of Dress Goods in the Store greatly reduced. Thousands of yards of Trimmings at give-away prices. Silks—The greatest bargains in Silks ever seen on P. E. I. Our Silk stock must be reduced. Thousands of yards of Print Cotton sold here at 7c. sale price now 4 1/2c. All of our 9c. Print goes at 7c., all of our 15c. Print goes at 11c. All Muslins greatly reduced. No reserve.

Grey Cotton 36 inches wide, 4 1/2c. Grey Cotton was 6c. yard, now 3 1/2c. Grey Cotton was 7c. yard, now 4 1/2c. Grey Cotton was 8c. yard, now 5 1/2c. White Cotton 28 inches for White Cotton 36 inches for All White Cottons very cheap. Gingham was 5c. now 4 1/2c. Gingham was 9c. now 7c. Gingham was 11c. now 8c. Pillow Cotton, Sheetting and Ticking greatly reduced. Towels too cheap to mention here 2c. up. Towels awfully cheap. This big Discount Sale closes the 31st day of July.

Sale Begins Thursday, 6th July. DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 A. M. Wool taken—Highest price paid. SENTNER, McLEOD & CO. Successors to Beer Bros. THOS. DRISCOLL F. J. HORNSBY PATRONIZE THE New Grocery Store! Prices Right, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Highest cash price paid for Eggs, or taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place, opposite R. B. Norton's Hardware Store. Driscoll & Hornsby

May it Please Your Honor.—The undersigned committee, on behalf of the inhabitants of Tignish, beg to extend to you a most cordial welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to the town of Tignish. It is our privilege to have you here, and we are sure that you will find in the representatives of our beloved Queen in your native Province. That the choice of Her Majesty's Privy Council for one of the highest positions in the gift of the Crown, has fallen upon you is more than anything we could say to the manner in which you have hitherto discharged your duties as a man and citizen. Your selection must not only be a source of gratification to yourself and your many friends, but also a just recognition of the claims on public attention of that noble profession of which you always have been a most worthy member. It is not only as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, that we greet you today, but also as a nephew of that saintly and revered man, the Right Reverend Peter McIntyre, third Bishop of Charlottetown, and for years the pastor of this great parish of Tignish, to whom it owes so much. The evidences of ecclesiastical prosperity to be noted around you, you will be glad to learn, are largely the work of his well-matured plans. We had hoped to have here today not only your Honor, but the presence of your immediate predecessor, the worthy ex-Governor Howland, whose sound judgment as a constitutional Governor and untiring energy on behalf of the Province varied interests, has endeared him to all its people. With your ripe knowledge of public affairs gained from years of parliamentary experience, we feel that you will be a worthy successor not only to Governor Howland but to a long line of distinguished predecessors. We thank Your Honor for your presence at this Centenary celebration of the founding of the parish of Tignish by the brave Acadians who landed here in the closing days of the last century. We ask you to convey to Mrs. McIntyre the expression of our highest esteem accompanied by our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Signed, J. S. TURBIDE, President. J. DOBSON, M. D. F. GALLANT. W. W. WENZHAM, M. D. P. C. MURPHY. E. HACKER.

DO YOU WANT CONSUMPTION? Are you really looking for it? Inviting it? Then pay no attention to your hacking cough, and your weak throat. You can prevent it, though. Take Scott's Emulsion early, when the cough first begins.

It Pays to Buy at Perkins'. WOOL. WOOL. Moncton Tweeds Canadian Tweeds Scotch Tweeds English Tweeds English Worsteds English Serges English Pantings Ready-Made Pants Flannels Blankets Blanketings Druggets Yarns We represent the Moncton Woolen Mills. We always keep on hand a large range of Moncton Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, also English Serges, English Worsteds and English Pantings, Italianis, Solielas, Casbans, Canvas, and everything that is needed in Tailors' Trimmings. We have on hand a good supply of Ready-to-wear Pants made from our own Moncton Tweed. We take Wool in exchange for any goods that we have in our store. We also buy Wool for cash. We do Custom Carding and will guarantee good rolls. We are importers of High Grade Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

F. Perkins & Co. SUNNYSIDE. Weeks Co. AND JULY SALE. All our Blouses, Muslins, Straw Hats and Trimmed Millinery Marked down to clear ROOM WANTED FOR New Fall Goods Now on order, and the above must go. Special prices in other departments. Harvest Gloves Just Received. Wool taken in exchange or cash. Highest price paid at WEEKS & CO'S, The Peoples' Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Did you Bring in that Wool yet? If not it will pay you to read this. When you bring Wool to the Model Store we allow you the highest price, cash or trade. If you take trade we sell you the goods at lowest cash prices. Now if you haven't brought it in yet do so at once. You can get anything you want at the MODEL STORE. Our Tweeds, Our Tweeds. We have them all patterns, all colors, all weights, all prices. If you don't want Tweeds we have a grand line of Serges and Worsteds. Our Boots, Our Boots. One of the strong points of the Model Store is that you are not limited to one or two lines to select from. So it is in our Boot department. We can sell you anything you need from a Strong Brogan or Plow Boot to the finest Calf or Dongola Shoe. Ready-Made Clothing. You may as well dress well and comfortably as not. It does not cost any more when your clothier understands his business, and what we do not know about clothing is not worth knowing. We keep the famous TIGER BRAND CLOTHING, It has no equal for Stylish Finish or Wear. Costs no more than the ordinary kinds. See that your clothing is labelled TIGER BRAND. R. H. Ramsay & Co The Outfitters MODEL STORE



TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift of simple tenderness allowed. We meet With love in many fashions when we lift First to our lips life's waters, bitter-sweet. Love comes upon us with resistless power Of orbless passion and with headstrong will. It plays around like April's breeze and shows Or calmly flows a rapid stream, and still It comes with blessedness unto the heart That welcomes it aright, or—bitter fate— It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart That love, we cry, is crueler than hate. And then, ah, me! when love has on us set to bleed, Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness.

We long for tenderness like that which hangs About us lying on our mother's breast— A selfish feeling that no pen or tongue Can praise aright, since silence sings it best; A love at once removed from passions heat As from the chillness of dying fire; A love to lean on when the falling feet Begin to totter and the eyes to tire. In youth's bright heyday hottest love we seek, The reddest rose we grasp; but, when it dies, God grant that later blossoms, violets meek, May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies; God grant some loving one be near to bless Our weary way with simple tenderness. —S. H. REEVES.

AN UNROLY LEGACY.

ESTHER A. WAGGAMAN, in Sacred Heart Review.

(Con. in ed.)

Hercules, thus relieved of his burden, trotted off to the stable while the Colonel carried Prue up the long flight of stairs to her own room. He laid her tenderly down upon the white counterpane bed, and then he sent Mrs. Clash to undress her while he descended to the kitchen to brew a hot drink with his own hands.

Mrs. Clash ministered to Prue with voluble sympathy, for the good woman was really alarmed to find her charge in such a state, and though she asked a thousand questions she did not wait for an answer, but bustled about, like a distracted mother hen, until her medical skill was exhausted. Then when Prue was tucked snugly into bed and the steaming drink had been administered, she left her alone for a moment to confer with the Colonel.

Prue cuddled under the warm blankets and buried her head in the pillows; a feeling of delightful rest stole over her; the feathery mattress held her close in its warm embrace; the carved griffin on the bedposts regarded her with kindly interest. For a time she was so grateful for this comfortable security that she could think of nothing else, and then she moved and she realized that she ached in every limb—she wanted to sleep, but the drink she had taken, instead of making her drowsy, had had a stimulating effect. She could hear the Colonel's gruff voice in the hall.

"Do not speak to her to-night," he was saying. "Do not worry her with questions; she must have rest, do you understand?"

And Mrs. Clash murmuring, "Yes sir, yes sir," came back into the room.

Satisfied that Prue was sleeping she sat down in a chair covered with chair in front of the fire and began to doze. Prue watched her grotesque shadow on the wall; when the shadow ceased to move and Mrs. Clash lay back snoring softly Prue ceased to be amused and she began to think of her wild ride through the dark and its probable consequences. Had she hurt Hercules? She was afraid the Colonel would never forgive her if she had killed his favorite horse. Why did he care so much for a creature insensible to his affection while she—she was so lonely, she felt that she could not stand his anger; she must go to him and tell him the whole story. Perhaps he would not blame her then.

Acting upon an irresistible impulse she crawled out of bed, and dressed herself in a trailing lavender wrapper she went slowly down the stairs to the library door. The Colonel was seated before his big desk; he was neither writing nor reading. Something dreadful must have happened. Perhaps Hercules was dead. She came forward timidly.

"Is—his Hercules all right?" she asked. The Colonel started at the sound of her voice, and, jumping up, he took both her hands and led her to the fire.

"Prue!" he said. "Why Prue! what are you doing here?"

"Is Hercules all right?" she said again. He looked at her doubtfully, dreading delirium. "Hercules?" he said. "Yes, I thought I might have fanned him or something. I rode so fast. I ought not to have taken him this afternoon, but I was in one of my old desperate moods. You had been away so long"—she sank

warily down in the Colonel's armchair. "And did you care, Prue? Did you care?" "Of course I was so lonely without you. It was too—peaceful,"—she smiled up at him,—and so I took Hercules out because he reminded me of you." "Why?" "Well," she hesitated, "because he's not as vicious as he looks."

CONSUMPTION

never stops because the weather is warm. Then why stop taking SOOTH'S EMULSION Keep taking it. It will heal your lungs, and make them strong for another winter.

The Colonel's small blue eyes twinkled. "I am grateful for the implied compliment," he said, dryly. "Hercules is a handsome brute, but he's more dangerous than I am; he might have killed you." "I don't suppose that would have made much difference," she replied, with a pitiful little laugh. The Colonel shut his lips with a snap; the strain upon his heart-strings was very severe. He was an old—old—old man—he kept repeating the hateful word to himself. Dick loved her. Dick was an impudent young upstart to dream of marrying Prue. Why had he promised to plead Dick's cause? What should he say? The words stuck in his throat. He got up and began to pace up and down the room.

"You should not make such statements," he said at last. "You know it would make a difference to me and to Dick." "She watched him narrowly; he was not even looking at her. "We have to die sometime," she said, reflectively. "I'm not very happy, are you?"

"No," he answered, truthfully enough. "I believe I'm very miserable just now." "It's Hercules—I have hurt Hercules. Why didn't you tell me before? It was an awful ride—so cold—so bitterly cold; I could not see my hand before my face, but I had to stop the train. You would have been killed; I could not bear to think of it. Poor Hercules, I would have been so helpless without him."

"Prue, child, what do you mean? what train are you talking about? Why did you ride so far?" "Oh I forgot that you did not know. Sit down and let me tell you. I went to the stables this afternoon and saddled Hercules myself, and I rode for miles and miles—I don't know how far—and I lost myself trying to get home, and then I heard Jake groan—"

"Who is Jake?" "Jake was a man I knew years ago; a stupid old miner who worked for father. He was always a good friend of mine; he was lying in a ditch; I got him loose, and he was so grateful he cried, and then he told me about the obstruction on the track. He said he and some other convicts had put it there on purpose to kill the engineer."

Her auditor was plainly bewildered. "Your friend was a convict?" "Yes, he had shot a man." "The colonel sat aghast. "Shot a man?"

But he hadn't killed him. Poor Jake is a good-hearted man. He shot the man in self-defence, so that is the reason I let him go."

The Colonel, seeing Prue so safe in the circle of the firelight forgot the tragic side of the story for a moment, and throwing back his head he laughed. "The girl's calm disregard of the law appealed to his sense of the ridiculous."

"Did you know that it was a criminal offence to aid a prisoner to escape?" he said. "Perhaps," she answered thoughtfully, "but I don't suppose you will tell on me. Poor Jake had repented; he was going to walk to the station and give himself up, but I would not let him. I rode Hercules instead. I reached the station just in time. I had been so frightened, thinking that someone would stop me on the way, there were the other convicts, you know. I could scarcely speak when I saw the station-master. I never felt that way before. I could not get my breath. I was afraid I was dying. He did not understand at first. I screamed, but my voice sounded to me like a whisper, but he heard me, and then I turned to come home. It was a fearful ride—so cold; I shiver when I think of it."

The Colonel took out his handkerchief and blew his nose both long and loud. He was having a hard tussle with himself. "I am old—old old" he forced his mind to take up the sad refrain. "God bless you, Prue," he said, and in his effort to control his voice, it sounded gruffer than usual. "I'll try to make the rest of my life worth living. How proud your father would be of you, child. There isn't a man on earth good enough for you. Dick would always be kind," he added meditatively, "and he will have all that I have when I am gone. Life would be made easy for you."

"But I do not want him," she cried, with her old energy. "I do not want him. Why should I marry him?" The Colonel breathed a sigh of relief, but he felt that his duty was not yet fully performed; he stood with his back to the open grate looking like a martyr on a blazing funeral pyre.

"Because he is young," he said despairingly. "Because—because he loves you, Prue."

Prue's ears were quickened; her heart was beating tumultuously beneath her frills of lace. She stood up and faced the Colonel bravely. "Do you want me to marry him?" she said.

The direct question took him off his guard. He was only conscious of his own helplessness before her. "Don't—don't ask me, Prue," he said, turning away from her. "I'm but a selfish brute at best."

"Then I won't," she said, but there was a new note of gladness in her tone. "It would not be right for me to marry Dick if—I were in love with someone else, you know."

"Someone else?" repeated the Colonel, hoarsely. Prue perched one slippered foot on the fender and viewed it critically. "Yes," she said calmly. "I've been so unhappy since I've been away from him—that I don't believe I could live away from him forever; and the man—the man must be stupid, because he doesn't know it. That's the trouble, you know—he really might not want me."

There was a gray look of agony upon the Colonel's face. "No, no, Prue?" "He has his books," she went on, and her eyes swept the tall bookcases, "and he has his papers—cartloads of papers."

"Prue," he cried joyfully, catching the true meaning of her words. "You can't mean that, Prue. Why should you care for me?" She looked up; there was a roguish gleam in her eyes. "Please let me be unreasonable for once," she said.

They were married the next week by Pere Gargourax; the Colonel's happiness would admit of no longer delay. "Prue, you have a little missionary work before you," said the old priest at parting. "To convert the heathen," and he shook the Colonel warmly by the hand.

The Colonel smiled. "I believe she has half done that already." And then, before the gossip of Stables could hear the wonderful news of the marriage, they were speeding away on their honeymoon as contented as this poor earth will allow.

A day or two later the Colonel, with one of his insatiable smiles, handed his little wife a marked newspaper to read. It was an account of the escape of three convicts—two had been captured—the third, Jake Williams, had been found in a hospital dying of blood poisoning. The column ended with this philosophic reflection: "Every one's a hero in someone's eyes, and Jake is not an exception to this rule for some fair one evidently aided him to escape by leading him her cloak which he clings to with lover-like persistency, but he refuses with praiseworthy gallantry, to utter her name even in his wildest moments of delirium." BND.

The Irish Bishops on the University Question.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Bishops of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth College, on June 21st.

"Resolved,—That we feel it our duty to protest once more, on our own part and on behalf of our flocks, against the continued refusal of the Government to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of University education. The fairness and moderation of our claims have been admitted both within and without the House of Commons by the most eminent statesmen of all political parties, and we feel it our duty to recognize with gratitude that the ablest vindication of the justice of the Catholic claim, supported by unanswerable arguments, has been put forward by distinguished members of her Majesty's Government, and prominent amongst them the present First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

"Still it would seem that the cries of bigotry have once more been allowed to stifle the voice of justice, and that the Unionist party is prevented by the bigotry of a number of its own members from remedying this long-standing grievance of the Catholics of Ireland. It is in fact a virtual confession that, where religious prejudices intervene, Unionism has failed to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland, simply and solely because they are Catholics.

"But we cannot give up the struggle. We have had to fight for our rights, civil and religious, in the past; and we mean to continue to fight for this. Turning to our own countrymen, we appeal to all well-minded Irishmen, of every creed and party, to aid us in compelling the predominant partner to remedy

the admitted grievance. If the Catholics of Ireland would hope to overcome the stolid prejudices of religious bigotry, whether English or Irish, they have to show that they are in earnest, and they should exclude from their gift every man who will not put this question of educational equality for Catholics in the forefront of his political programme, and labour honestly to secure it. No one will then venture to repeat the calumny that this is more of a clerical question than of a national grievance. It will convince the British Parliament that justice must be done.

"There are only two possible courses—to level up or to level down. Not a shred of ascendancy must be allowed to remain in Ireland. It is high time that the whole country should ask with one voice, by what moral right 100,000 acres of the soil of Ireland are reserved for the education of a small section of the community in Trinity College. Whichever it may be in theory, in its practical workings that establishment is anti-Catholic and anti-Irish. It is time that, if justice cannot otherwise be done, its ample revenue should be used for the good of the nation."

The Hessian diet, according to an exchange, has passed a measure requiring bachelors to pay 25 per cent. more income tax than married men. It is also a plea for a tax of five marks per annum on bicycles unless they are used for business purposes. A proposal to doubly tax female bicyclists was defeated by a narrow majority.

Men's and boys' clothing.—Tien's ordinary values that we wish you to call and see when we ask you to look at our clothing. Ordinary values you can get anywhere, but it's a saving of at least 35 per cent. on your purchase. You ask how can we do this? because we bought the goods at much lower than ordinary prices at the great retiring sale of Deull Gibson, and we give our customers the benefit. We always make it a rule when we buy at a bargain we sell at a bargain. J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders in low prices. June 14—41

MISCELLANEOUS. Benevolent Lady.—"Poor man! Candidly speaking you are the worst specimen of the tramp that my eyes ever rested upon."

Tramp.—"Yes, lady, I guess yer are right. But 'twant ever thus. I remember der time when I didn't drink a drop; when a quid of 'baccer never crossed me lips; when I work hard from sun to sun; when—"

Benevolent Lady.—"Good heavens! When was that?" Tramp.—"When I was in Dorchester."

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL cures sprains, bruises, sore, wounds, cuts, frost-bites, chilblains, stings of insects, burns, scalds, contusions, etc. Price 25c.

Keep the head cool and the bowels open," is sensible advice to follow this warm weather. If the bowels do not move regularly then take Laxa Liver Pills. They are small in size, easy to take, and do not grip, weaken or sicken.

I WAS CURED of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. R. F. HEWSON, Oxford, N.S.

I WAS CURED of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. F. D. COLSON, Yarmouth, N.S.

I WAS CURED of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. W. ROGUEES, Inglewille.

One LAXA-LIVER PILL every night for thirty days makes a complete cure of biliousness and constipation. That is just 25c. to be cured.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

WORMS.—These pests of childhood are readily expelled by the use of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It is simple, safe, effectual, and contains its own cathartic. Price 25c.

Bookkeeper—Can't you let me off this afternoon, Mr. Sellen? My grandmother is dying.

Employer—She will have to wait a day or two, Mr. Sellen. I am going to the ball game myself this afternoon.

Hard-working Farmers. Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes kidney trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak, lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.

Mr. Isiah Wilmore, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said: "I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both cases I was unable to do any work."

"Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or side. I have removed the neuralgia pain from my head, and I feel at least ten years younger and can carry out my usual work."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office Satisfaction Guaranteed



Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain my breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me.

"I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep has returned to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensations has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.

MISCELLANEOUS. Magistrate—"You are accused of striking a woman named a fatal blow with a hammer."

Frisson—"Oh, was I? I was trying to save his life, y'r honor. Sure, didn't Ol schwin out to help him?"

"But you took a hammer along and killed him with it."

"Yes, sir. If ye don't kill 'em they'll rap ye every toime, y'r honor."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is a safe, sure and reliable worm expeller. Acts equally well on children or adults. Be sure you get Low's.

Your grandfather used to saw wood for my grandfather."

"Yes, I've heard him tell how your grandfather beat him down on his price and half the time didn't pay him."

PERMANENT CURES. The great number of cures published lately showing how Burdock Blood Bitters cures permanently such serious diseases as Cancer, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Running Sores, etc., has abundantly proved that when B. B. B. cures, you're cured to stay cured.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP was the first and original "pine" preparation for coughs and colds. All others having the name "pine" are simply imitations, some of them worthless.

VICTORIA HARBOR, ONT. Mr. Joseph Currier, a respected citizen of this place, was so bad with Rheumatism that he could not attend to his work. Two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills have effected a complete cure.

"My poor man, take a little of this pie—my own make—I'm sure it will do."

"It might," lady, but if it's all the same to you, let me die—just here without it."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Save the Babies. Thousands of them die every summer who could be saved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants, and none has the endorsement of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore built confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warrenton, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

HAMMOCKS! Hammocks! Hammocks! Prices Right. HASZARD MOORE. Sunnyside.

The season for tea parties will soon be here, and as usual we are prepared to meet it with a well assorted stock of the very best Groceries. We keep everything that is required in the baking line, and our prices are right. When in want of Pastry, Flour, Raisins, Currants, Peels, Spices, Flavorings, Icing Sugar, etc., etc., go to BEER & GOFF. GROCERS.

Wool!

Wool!

We buy Wool and pay the Highest Price in Cash

Or Exchange for any Goods in our Store.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of our own make is the best in fit, workmanship and style.

Oxford Woolen Mills Depot

D. A. BRUCE, AGENT.

Thirteen Tons OF Paris Green IMPORTED THIS SEASON BERGERS IN TINS AND PAPERS. Fennell & Chandler. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

HAMMOCKS! Hammocks! Hammocks! Prices Right. HASZARD MOORE. Sunnyside.

EPPS'S COCOA 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. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN. Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898.