

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 32

## Calendar for August, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 3rd, 5h. 57m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 10th, 1h. 41m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 58m. a. m.  
New Moon, 24th, 8h. 8m. p. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1	Wednesday	5:17	7:20	11:06	1:42
2	Thursday	5:22	7:26	11:08	1:43
3	Friday	5:27	7:31	11:10	1:44
4	Saturday	5:32	7:36	11:12	1:45
5	Sunday	5:37	7:41	11:14	1:46
6	Monday	5:42	7:46	11:16	1:47
7	Tuesday	5:47	7:51	11:18	1:48
8	Wednesday	5:52	7:56	11:20	1:49
9	Thursday	5:57	8:01	11:22	1:50
10	Friday	6:02	8:06	11:24	1:51
11	Saturday	6:07	8:11	11:26	1:52
12	Sunday	6:12	8:16	11:28	1:53
13	Monday	6:17	8:21	11:30	1:54
14	Tuesday	6:22	8:26	11:32	1:55
15	Wednesday	6:27	8:31	11:34	1:56
16	Thursday	6:32	8:36	11:36	1:57
17	Friday	6:37	8:41	11:38	1:58
18	Saturday	6:42	8:46	11:40	1:59
19	Sunday	6:47	8:51	11:42	2:00
20	Monday	6:52	8:56	11:44	2:01
21	Tuesday	6:57	9:01	11:46	2:02
22	Wednesday	7:02	9:06	11:48	2:03
23	Thursday	7:07	9:11	11:50	2:04
24	Friday	7:12	9:16	11:52	2:05
25	Saturday	7:17	9:21	11:54	2:06
26	Sunday	7:22	9:26	11:56	2:07
27	Monday	7:27	9:31	11:58	2:08
28	Tuesday	7:32	9:36	12:00	2:09
29	Wednesday	7:37	9:41	12:02	2:10
30	Thursday	7:42	9:46	12:04	2:11
31	Friday	7:47	9:51	12:06	2:12

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

A large assortment of Table Sets, Berry Sets and Lemonade Sets, suitable for wedding presents, to which we specially invite inspection. Customers will be astonished at our low quotations.

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### Shall We Disturb Them?

Rev. Henry Swift, Protestant chaplain of the Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. A., now in the Philippines, contributes an article on McKinley's "wards" to "The Living Church" of July 7. Writing from Benlora, Luzon, he says:

"We will consider first, because it is the most striking feature of these peoples, their religion. With the adventurous and heroic Spaniard of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries discovery and missionary zeal marched shoulder to shoulder. Where the flag of Spain was planted, there the cross was at the same time set up, the altar raised and the wondering native witnessed the imposing rites of the Church and the terrible steel-clad strangers kneeling humbly on the sod.

So it was in the Philippines. Discovered and claimed by Spain, that country at once began the education and conversion of the natives, and for centuries these islands have been Christian, solely from the efforts of the Spanish priests and friars. Whatever they did was and has been, up to 1898, practically untouched and uninfected by any outside elements, Greek, Anglican or Protestant. And first of all there has been no invasion of infidelity or free thought or skepticism. The people believe. There is no conception even of the possibility of unbelief. Remember, I am speaking of the remote pueblo, not of cities like Manila, with their heterogeneous populations, where side by side with the general faith may be every shade of faith, non-faith or even Eastern heathenisms.

### CHURCH THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE TOWN.

The country is thickly studded with pueblos or towns on our section at about intervals of four, six and eight miles. The principal feature of the town is the church, flanked by a convent. The church, sometimes in ruins, sometimes intact, but bearing every mark of age, is built of brick or rubble work or stone, massive and plain. There is usually a large bell tower (or towers) with numerous bells. The interior of the church is plain, the floor of tiles or brick, with few or no seats. There is the usual grand altar and down the church midway the side altars, while near the door is the baptistery, and in their usual positions confessional boxes.

The convent is of two stories, with large, airy, well-furnished and furnished rooms above, and solid massive stone rooms below. Here (Benlora) over two hundred men find accommodation on the main floor of the convent, while the ground floor is used for guard house, commissary and quarter-master store-rooms, etc. This vast dwelling was, before the insurrection, the home of from one to three Spanish friars.

The village priest, a Filipino, lives in a smaller and substantial house nearby. The church fronts a large plaza, which has twelve store crosses set around it at regular intervals. On the other three sides are the principal houses of the place, the Presidencia, the market, etc. Streets, generally at right angles, radiate from the plaza, which is Ciento de la Poblacion, and in the houses and huts on these various streets are gathered a population of some ten thousand souls.

The church is flanked on one side by the convent, on the other are two buildings, used for school purposes, one for boys, the other for girls. And in these daily instruction is given to some two hundred children (free) in reading, writing, arithmetic and, of course, the catechism, the latter being in the local dialect, Pangasinan, the other subjects being in Spanish.

### THEIR RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The church is the scene of constant activity. Every day there is Mass, and hundreds attend; then, besides other services, there is a constant ringing for baptisms, weddings, funerals, and in between you will forever find some kneeling figures engaged in private devotions. Besides this, in every home you will find a little apartment or corner set off as a shrine, and every night from 8 to 10 the air is vocal with the chanted devotions of the numerous families, where the voices of old and young join in quaint quavering chants and tones, learned, probably, three centuries ago. Throughout there are frequent processions, and

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**Hood's Pills**  
While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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it is a common sight to behold a couple of thousand men and women kneeling on the sod as they are making the round of the twelve stations of the cross upon the spacious plaza. Men and women march in separate bands. The men bear images of Christ, the cross-bearer; the crucifix of Good Friday and images of the Virgin and Mary as of Mary Magdalena, and Mary, the cousin of the Virgin. All are splendidly attired in robes stiff with embroidery and expensive native apparel. The expression of every man and woman is of earnestness and reverence.

How far this is tinged with superstition I cannot say. I do know, from conversation with men and matured boys, that they have an intelligent understanding of theological concepts—the incarnation, redemption, the Divine and human natures of Christ, the Holy Spirit, resurrection, judgment, the significance of the sacraments, etc. I eight hours a day are fully spent in also judge, from what I can observe, that religion powerfully affects the private life in the direction of morality, especially as regards purity and honesty in their business transactions. (Remember, I am speaking of the native village, as yet untouched and unimpregnated with the influence of civilization and Christianity imported by our new American arrivals.) Profanity there is none, and men take off their hats when they pass a cross or a church door, or meet a funeral procession.

Shall we disturb them? Shall we tell them that Spain's mission to them was a usurpation, that they are mistaken, that they must learn all over again? And shall a hundred denunciations pouring in introduce to them the blessings of sectarianism and of the unhappy divisions of Christendom, the source among ourselves of so much indifference and contempt for religion, or of absolute and despairing unbelief?

### A FEELING TRIBUTE.

I am firmly convinced that, while the denominations may do what they will, we should have no part, no intruding here, any more than we should parcel out Italy, Spain and Portugal into dioceses and send to them a band of schismatical Anglican bishops. Nay, we can learn from this people more of naive and active faith than we can give to them. In their churches is no distinction of rich and poor. Their kneeling multitudes will shame our congregations where often he or she who kneels is a gazing stock. Their church-going contrasts with our home-staying, or shouting frequenters of Sunday games and races. Their family altars—shall we display the secrets of our family devotions, conspicuous in their rarity? Their reverence will show well beside our profane uses of the sacred names of God and Jesus. There is so much here that should make us humble. I have heard our own soldiers speak of it many times. I know that it is a common saying right here that the Filipino will put on a white shirt and go to Mass and, coming out, will slash you with a bola the next moment; but I have never yet found any one who would give me any cases in point. That where all profess religion there must be some

had is true to human nature. That all are murderous, all are treacherous, I can safely deny. As well say that every citizen of New York is a Bowery tough or a rogue, and all women are impure, because among the population there are its bad elements.

### AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE.

The people are industrious. You would not suspect it, as riding mile after mile through the ranges of but you see men, women and children lolling and sleeping about their abodes. But this is only from 9 or 10 till about 3 or 4. Environment is a great educator. The sounds of labor begin as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, and there is threshing, digging, spinning, weaving and so on, till the sun climbs well up, and then follows a long rest and siesta. With the sinking of the sun towards the west the activities begin again, and one can hear the dull sounds of work until 9 o'clock at night. I should judge that ever at the workhouse, if all goes to all, I'll get a coffin from the poor-house for nothing, and the neighbors will carry me on their shoulders to Knockneryn graveyard, where all my people are buried. The neighbors are very good—God bless them!—and if they have anything at all, they never allow a poor unfortunate creature to want a bit or a sup or a decent buryin'."—Ave Maria.

As a consequence there is but little pauperism and every one having wherewith to purchase or provide food and clothing and a few luxuries like betel and tobacco, every one smokes—men, women, boys and girls. The people seem happy and content. I suppose there has been little or no progress in all these years. As they live now they probably lived two hundred years ago. A dove far niente kind of existence. What urgent call have we to disturb them?

The gentry of Ireland, according to a writer in the current Nineteenth Century, can not be credited with observing the axiom that property has its duties as well as its rights. He says:

What an amount of work in the way of improving the social surroundings of the villagers and imparting some color and variety to their lives awaits the parish curate of the future,—that is, if Ireland ever has such local authorities; and if, as is doubtful, they will undertake this beneficent work! As it is, I did not notice in any of the hundred villages I have visited the influence of even my Lady Donnell or the Squire, such as is visible in humble life in rural England. Nothing is seen in Ireland but dismal evidence of the neglect by the gentry of the axiom that property has its duties as well as its rights. I saw no village greens for outdoor sports and pastimes; and no village halls for concerts, readings, and limelight entertainments during the long winter evenings.

But it is not alone amusement that is lacking in the villages of Ireland. There is, in the vast majority of villages, a complete absence also of endowed village charities for the distribution of blankets, clothing or food to the needy; and of village benefit clubs for the aid of members in times of sickness and death. I know well that excuses can be offered for this seeming neglect by the landed gentry of an obvious duty. The strained relations which, owing to unhappy but relentless historical and economic causes, existed for generations between the landlords and the agricultural classes were not calculated to encourage the gentry to embark on projects of social improvement.

Then, there is also the tendency of the peasantry, with their ingrained conservative instincts, to cling to old familiar habits and customs, and to receive with distrust and antipathy schemes for their improvement, which involve a change in their immediate surroundings.

But however the blame is to be apportioned, my friend, Tom Delaney, knew no more of village charities or village clubs than he did of penny readings or magic-lantern entertainments, and he was not a member of any insurance society. "No, I get no pay on days that I am sick any more than I do on wet days. . . . What do I do when I'm ill? I go to the dispensary doctor at the village for a bottle, if it's only a slight illness; but if it's a bad one—the fever now—I go into the poor-house. My life is not insured. Faith, I'm sure to be buried in any case; and I don't mind if I'm not put in 'the yellow hole' (the pauper burial-ground) ever at the workhouse. If all goes to all, I'll get a coffin from the poor-house for nothing, and the neighbors will carry me on their shoulders to Knockneryn graveyard, where all my people are buried. The neighbors are very good—God bless them!—and if they have anything at all, they never allow a poor unfortunate creature to want a bit or a sup or a decent buryin'."—Ave Maria.

The death is announced of Dr. Falk, who, as Minister of Public Worship in Prussia, was largely instrumental in passing the infamous anti-Catholic laws that will bear his name in history. Bismarck lived long enough to witness the utter failure of his plans, but the discomfiture of Dr. Falk was destined to be even more complete; for at present the position of Catholics in Germany is stronger than it was before the Kulturkampf. They have also added to the strength and unification of the Empire; and this, singularly enough, was the purpose which the persecutors hoped to accomplish by suppressing them. Thus persons perish with a Church endures and gathers force to accomplish her mission, and the lessons of history are constantly repeated.—Ave Maria.

"Ever quarrel with your wife?"  
"No."  
"Have any trouble with your servants?"  
"No."  
"Children worry you?"  
"No."  
"Great Caesar, man! How's that?"  
"Ain't married, and live by myself."

**"Willful Waste**  
Makes Woeful Want."

It is as wasteful not to secure what you need and might have as it is to squander what you already possess. Health is a priceless possession. You can secure it and keep it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood, cures disease, and invigorates the whole system.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, August 8th, 1910.

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

The General Elections.

INFORMATION furnished by our Ottawa correspondent and from other sources, strongly indicate that the general Dominion election will be held in October next. As our Ottawa correspondent points out, a number of Cabinet ministers are at present enjoying themselves in Europe, and even deputy heads of departments are absent from their posts; but the clerks of the different departments are working night and day addressing and franking the tons of campaign literature that are sent to every corner of the Dominion. The franking of this literature goes on openly and boldly in violation of the law limiting the privilege to the time Parliament is in session. But Mr. Mulock, Postmaster General, who is so anxious to keep down the expenditure of his department that he reduces to the starvation point the allowances of mail carriers and the salaries of country postmasters, has no complaint to make regarding this swindle, by means of which the revenues are defrauded to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars. Oh, no, the elections are coming on, and no law or regulation must stand in the way of Mr. Mulock and his colleagues in any attempt they make to squander the resources of the Federal exchequer must be exploited for that purpose. Further evidence of the near approach of the elections is furnished by the prodigality with which the public money is paid out to contractors presenting claims for services performed, many of them spurious and previously refused, and the enormous subsidies granted to railways and other public works. The Government must be depended upon to do everything possible to divert the attention of the electorate from the real issues before the people, and they will not scruple to employ the resources of the Dominion to cover up their shortcomings and secure a renewal of power. But the electors of Canada are not to be caught napping; they have before their eyes the record of the Government for the past four years; a record of extravagance, deception and hypocrisy unsurpassed in our history. The Laurier Government came into power under false pretences, and during their term of office have falsified every promise and broken every pledge previously given. When in opposition, the party now in power raised their hands in holy horror at the thought of a government spending \$38,000,000 a year. They went up and down the country bitterly inveighing against the Conservative administration in consequence of this, as they said, altogether too large annual expenditure. Give them power, they exclaimed, and a saving of three or four millions a year would be effected. When they secured power they paid not the slightest attention to their previous promises; but immediately commenced increasing the expenditure till they have reached the enormous amount of \$55,000,000. In opposition they characterized \$20,000,000 from customs as outrageous; in power, they actually collect \$28,000,000 and manifest no qualms of political conscience about it. In opposition they delivered long homilies on the independence of Parliament and the immorality of members thereof being appointed to office, within a period of less than two years from the time they ceased to occupy seats in the House of Commons. In power scores of the Government's supporters in the House have been appointed to Lieut.-Governorships, Judgeships, Postmasterships, Senatorships and other offices, with good salaries attached, and have sat and voted in the House for more than one session with the written promises of these offices in their pockets. That is how the present Government have enforced the independence of Parliament about which they howled so loudly when in opposition! When in opposition, the Grits proclaimed themselves the party of purity and shrewdly avoided the slightest opportunity of having the slightest semblance to jobbery. In power they perpetrated, attempted and connived at the most outrageous and scandalous political corruption. In proof of this we have only to refer to the gigantic steal attempted through the instrumentality of McKenzie and Mann, when an effort, fortunately thwarted by thousands upon thousands of acres of the richest gold lands in the country in the hands of a few favorites. Then there was the Drummond County steal, fresh in the memories of our readers; Sifton's Yukon scandals, and Sifton's Manitoba lands scandals. All these stand out as glaring outrages on the Government's conscience. The emergency ration scandal is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need any elaboration here. Suffice it to say that it was one of the most glaring pieces of political corruption ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The Grits before coming to power pretended to desire clean men and clean methods of Government. In office they placed a premium on hypocrisy by elevating to place and power, and bestowing honors upon such men as Sifton, Blair, Borden and Tarte. These are some of the reasons why

the present Grit Government should be driven from power, as soon as the people are afforded an opportunity. They themselves well know they have forfeited public confidence by their hypocrisy, extravagance and corruption; hence their efforts to steal a march on the electorate. In view of all this, it behooves the Conservatives to be up and doing. Let organization be perfected, let candidates be on the alert, and let all be ready to work with a will to hurl from power the most corrupt Government that ever ruled our fair Dominion.

CALM BEFORE STORM.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—FRANKING TONS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—CONTRACTORS' GROWING TIME—EVERYBODY GETS ALL HE WANTS—MINISTERS SPENDING SUNDAYS IN PARIS.—THE FAITHFUL SEEK SHELTER IN OFFICE—OIL AND LAND SCANDALS.—LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES OPEN THE CAMPAIGN. (Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.) OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—A great calm prevades the political atmosphere at the capital. Not only are the legislative halls deserted but the departments are working without heads, while the cabinet meetings are formal sittings, attended by two or three ministers for the transaction of routine business. All the same it is a period of preparation. Civil service clerks, who would like to have their summer vacations, are busy addressing and franking the prodigious quantities of campaign literature which is flooding the mails. The opposition members have been obliged to content themselves with the free circulation of their campaign sheets and speeches during the session time. But Mr. Mulock allows the franking of political matter to go on all year round from the offices of the ministers, in defiance of the law which limits the free transmission out of session, to official correspondence. These matters do not worry the postmaster general. He is busy keeping down the pay of the letter carrier and the mail driver, while he swells that of the big contractor and of the high official. It was shown last session that the illegal franking of one campaign paper sent out to nearly every house in Canada cost the revenue out of \$3,000. But Mr. Mulock did not even say that he was sorry.

ACTIVITY IN ANOTHER QUARTER.

This is also a time for the active and generous settlement of claims against the government. One contractor has been allowed a cool quarter of a million on an old claim for extras, while the late government refused to acknowledge and pay. Another receives between thirty and forty thousand dollars by private settlement of a demand for which no justification seems to be given. A great railway company is paid \$200,000 for a bridge subsidy in addition to the amount agreed upon and adopted by parliament. The extra payment is made after the work is completed and open for traffic, and after the president of the company has informed the shareholders that the subsidies and allowances previously received were enough to pay for the structure, so that it did not cost the company a penny. Another bridge company has been voted an extra \$100,000 in addition to the subsidy previously agreed upon and contracted for. The government has announced to the house that it has "under consideration" the claim of Mackenzie and Mann for compensation for the loss of the Yukon railway contract. These contractors, who say that they were ordered by Mr. Sifton to go on with the work and not wait for the authority of parliament, want \$115,000 damages, and the ministers are not refusing it, at least until after the election. The financial claims of Nova Scotia for over half a million and those of New Brunswick for a somewhat less sum have been referred to arbitrators who are instructed to get in their work as soon as possible. All these financial operations have a campaign character.

THE MINISTERS ABROAD.

Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid has arranged to attend a convention in Nova Scotia province. Mr. Doherty is said to be giving his attention to the Quebec bridge scheme. Mr. Blair has gone to England with a retinue of the class of promoters, such as he always has about him, and they are supposed to be "floating" something of a financial nature with subsidies in prospect. Sir Louis Davies is also abroad, but he is thought to be looking for a way out of politics and to be taking a great interest in the health of one of the supreme court judges. Mr. Fielding was last heard from in Paris, and Mr. Tarte has not yet left his dear France.

THE PARISIEN SUNDAY.

Four of the ministers have met in Paris just in time to attend the exhibition on Sunday. When a complaint was made in parliament here that the Canadian section was open on Sunday the minister of agriculture took action and afterward announced in the house that the Canadian protest had prevailed and the doors of the Canadian show would be closed on the first day of the week. But as soon as the house was prorogued and Mr. Charlton had gone home word came that Mr. Tarte had permitted the doors to be re-opened, that the Canadian section was in full blast seven days in the week, and that the department of agriculture had endorsed the protest on Sunday. Mr. Tarte is reported to have said that he could not help it, as the authorities threatened to break in the doors if they were not open on the great Parisian holiday. If this is so we have seen a great change in the chief commissioner. It was only the other day that Mr. Tarte threatened to close up the whole show if the British commissioner persisted in treating Canada as a colony like New South Wales, and not as a nation independent of the mother country. The fight which Mr. Tarte made in order to give himself the status of a national commissioner has not thought worth while to make to meet the wishes and satisfy the conscience of the Canadian people. He can fight the British commissioner to show that Canada is not British, but he cannot resist the French commissioner to show that Canada is not French.

THE FLIGHT OF THE OLD LIBERALS.

Besides Sir Louis Davis, who is seeking an asylum on the bench, there are other ministers and members looking for honorable retirement. Dr. Borden has not obtained the position of lieutenant governor, but it is believed that he cannot remain much longer in the ministry. The Emergency Food scandal is one matter that has been ventilated, but the department has been a large purchaser of goods without tender and the same methods seem to have prevailed in all the transactions. The Emergency Food investigation went to show that the militia department on its civil side is administered in a most unsatisfactory way. A third minister who is marked for disappearance is Sir Richard Cartwright, who has described himself as an outsider, and is believed to be out of sympathy with the new liberalism. The ministerial members gave him a banquet during the session at which Sir Wilfrid, with a surprising want of tact, explained that Sir Richard was one of his most loyal followers. The premier proved it by saying that no matter how strongly Sir Richard opposed a policy in the council, he always supported it loyally in the house and country when it had been adopted by his colleagues. Sir Richard has not been allowed to forget this unfortunate compliment. He never rises to support a vicious measure without being reminded that he probably opposed it in council and is only supporting it out of loyalty to his boss. There is a limit beyond which such tame loyalty cannot go, and the former Watchdog of the Treasury has about reached the line.

PRIVATE MEMBERS TOO.

Among the old line members whose retirement from politics is definitely announced are Speaker Bain, Mr. Somerville, Dr. Lanark, Mr. Sorber and Mr. Ellis. Three of them, and perhaps all the five are likely to take office. Mr. Russell, of Halifax, and Mr. Britton, of Kingston, who are sitting in parliament for the first time are expected to step into judgment. Mr. Bostock the wealthy young Englishman who went into parliament from British Columbia to gratify his ambitions, is retiring in disgust. Mr. McInnes of that province, who felt constrained to vote against the Yukon deal and in favor of Yukon investment, has already returned and entered provincial politics. Mr. Richardson, elected as a liberal for Manitoba, refused to endorse the Yukon deal and the Emergency Food contract, and who also demanded investigation into the Yukon and West Huron scandals, has been read out of the party by the machine. If he runs in the next campaign, he must contest against the Sifton candidate. In Quebec the Bourgeois wing of anti-imperialists is coming to the front. It has always enjoyed the sympathy of Mr. Tarte, who will take care that the whole support of the party in his province goes to the Boer sympathizers.

THE OPPOSITION ACTIVE.

We do not hear of the retirement of liberal conservatives from public life. The division within the party division, however, is no longer existent. The old line members of the party are again in the front, and an uncommonly large number of young men are coming forward to contest seats now held by the government. Sir Charles Tupper has put short his stay abroad and is expected here in a fortnight. He will first go to Cumberland, Nova Scotia, to attend a convention called to nominate a candidate in the place of the late Hon. Mr. Dickey. Afterwards he is to be joined by Mr. Foster, Hugh John McDonald and others, and a series of meetings will be held in Ontario, Quebec and the east.

ANOTHER MANITOBA SCANDAL.

The return of Mr. Sifton has been followed by a series of newspaper scudgies of the most exaggerated character. They appear in the Manitoba papers and seem to have come from the same official source. But it happens, unfortunately, that at the moment of their appearance disclosures are made of a class of frauds in connection with the sale of lands in Manitoba by Mr. Sifton's department. It seems that at the auction sales one of the conspirators bids the property off at any price no matter how high. Then he gives it up and another member of the gang comes in and secures it at private sale at about half price or less. Several transactions of this sort have been discovered. This great similarity to the processes employed in the Yukon in regard to mining claims suggests a common origin.

THAT OIL CONTRACT.

Speaking of private purchases, a good deal of interest seems to be felt in the exposure made by Senator Ferguson and Mr. Forrester of the late colonial oil purchases. It will be remembered that Mr. Blair cancelled the contract made just before he took office, and given to the lowest tender. He made a private bargain at higher prices, without competition, with the Galena Oil company, whose agent had come all the way from Pennsylvania, and through a perfect stranger, had gone into Queen's County to assist in Mr. Blair's election. It was shown by Mr. Powell that the contract was improper and imprudent, and that the circumstances suggested corruption. To-day it could be shown that the Canadian Pacific company gets the same lubricating oil from the same company. This railway, like the Intercolonial, pays on the basis of the cost per engine and car mileage, and the cost to the purchaser is rather less than half that paid by the Intercolonial. As the Intercolonial pays \$75,000 a year for oil, there are fine opportunities in a contract of this character.

An ounce of satisfaction is worth a ton of talk.

Satisfaction goes with every shoe we sell. We'll help you stretch your dollars if you buy from us. J. B. McDONALD & CO. A Blue Serge Suit.—A good one here costs ten fifty, but if its sale to judge by what other folks think fair, it's a fifteen dollar suit or better. As a suit, it is really excellent; as a ten fifty suit, it is really wonderful.—J. B. McDONALD & CO. A Shoe Economy.—You ought to practice it; here's a splendid chance at prices that others would not attempt to duplicate.—J. B. McDONALD & CO.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS' The Weather is Hot, But These Garments Are Intensely Cooling Crash Skirts, GOOD QUALITY, \$1.10 Shirt Waists, LIGHT AND COOL, 35c. Summer Corsets, LIGHT AND BEST, 50c. Perkins & Co. The Millinery Leaders, Sunnyside.

FOR HAYING SEASON 1900. Deering Ideal Mowers, Deering Hay Rakes, Deering Harvest Oil. W. GRANT & CO. LePage's Old Stand, Queen Street.

Take That Skeleton Out of Your Closet. If you haven't got one, come at once and get one of our Skeleton Coats, made for warm weather. Luster Coats, Russel Cord Coats, Linen Coats, Linen Hats and Caps, Unlined Tweed Coats, Lined Tweed Coats, Fancy Vests, White Vests. If you want to find every word in the English Language you go to an Unabridged Dictionary. If you want to find all the types of the latest summer clothing come to our unabridged stocks. Coats \$1.25, Coats \$2.25, Coats \$3.25, Vests \$1.00, Vests \$1.50, both together \$3.50 and \$4.50. Skeletons generally make men unhappy, ours are sure to make men happy.

PROWSE BROS. What Trade We Have We'll Hold, What We Haven't We're After. Cured of Constipation. Miss Bessie Nanson, Clover Hill, N. S., says: "I gladly recommend Lax-Liver Pills, as they cured me completely of constipation before I had finished the third box."

IN CHINA!

The forward movement for the relief of the foreign legations in Peking began Sunday, July 20. A message from Tien Tsin on that date says that the advance guard of the Russians were occupying the Chinese camp and the Japanese pushed up the right bank of the Pei Ho River with opposition. It was the expectation that the whole of the allied expeditionary force, about 20,000 men, would be on the march by Tuesday, July 31. Sixteen hundred Americans and 2,000 British are co-operating. It is supposed to follow the river, using boats to carry food, ammunition and artillery. The telegraph office at Che Foo appears to be blocked and newspaper and official telegrams are subjected to indefinite delays. Shanghai correspondents learn that the Russians were defeated north of New Ching and that a body of 5,000 strong is endeavouring to relieve the forces besieged at Toshi Chow by 40,000 Chinese had numerous guns. Four Russian steamers on the Amur river are said to have been sunk or damaged by the Chinese fire. The Chinese military commanders at Shanghai have formally notified the foreign consuls there that the enlistments now proceeding are to provide large forces for the protection of foreigners and have expressed the hope that they will not entertain groundless fears or suspicions. As target practice at Shanghai the commanders announce that it will be abandoned. The smuggling of arms continues. A junk was seized at Canton, Wednesday, August 1, with 70 rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board. Foreigners at Macao fear an attack. An Imperial trade authorizes the passage of the Bosphorus by Russian transports with war material bound for China. News agency despatches dated at Shanghai, Thursday, August 2, say the ferocious Li Ping Hong, formerly Governor of Shan Tung, has arrived at Peking with a large following of troops. On the way north he killed two French priests and many hundred converts. Li Hung Chang is alleged to have sent a message to Peking to keep Li Ping quiet. The Navy Department at Washington Friday morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey: TARTU, August 2. "Baran Navigation, Washington. "Chasse reports that 800 Japanese scouting towards Peking, lost three men killed, 25 wounded. Enemy in trenches and loopholed houses. (Signed) "REMEY." According to the latest despatches there was severe fighting on Sunday morning near Pei Tung and the Allies lost in killed and wounded 1,200 men, chiefly Russians and Japanese. The Chinese retreat to the east, advancing in two columns on either bank of the Pei Ho river, the British, Americans and Japanese forming the front line and the French and Russians the other. The Russians at Laish Chow are said to have killed 3000 Chinese.

LADIES' STRAW HATS 10c Each At Stanley Bros. 150 Colored and Black Dress Hats and Sailors, worth up to \$1.50 each, now 10c. each. Elegant White And Colored Sailor Hats 10c Each. A lot bought last week worth up to \$1.00 each, and up. With this lot we have included about 100 of this spring's importation, worth up to \$1.50 each. All now Marked 50c each. STANLEY BROS.

BIG SALE OF Ready-Made Clothing J. B. McDonald & Co. Are clearing the balance of stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. At Give-Away Prices. 500 pairs Men's Pants, 75 Men's odd Coats, 75 Men's Suits, 50 Men's odd Vests, half price. 25 to 35 per cent. on other Clothing. Buy your clothing where you can save dollars. J. B. McDonald & Co., Where worth and low prices meet.

The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited. [IN LIQUIDATION.] SHARE CAPITAL £200,000. TO THE CANADIAN SHAREHOLDERS:— Special resolutions for liquidation and reconstruction were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 18th of May last, and confirmed at a further meeting on the 3rd June last, and in conformity therewith, a new company has been registered under the name of The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, having a capital of £100,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each. I give notice that the agreement for the transfer of the assets of the old company to the new company, which was submitted to and approved by the said Extraordinary General Meeting, has now been executed and is dated the 18th June, 1910. Holders of shares in the old company are entitled to claim as of right, an allotment of one share in the new company, with 172 per share credited as having been paid up thereon, for every two shares held by them or to which they were entitled in the old company, providing they agree to pay up the balance of 3s. per share on each of such new shares. Shareholders registered on the books of the old company who have received blanks or forms on which to make application for the shares to which they are entitled to apply for, and which must be received here and be in my hands, together with 1s. per share payable on application by this date 18th August, 1910. Shareholders who do not make application by this date will lose all their interest in the company. Holders of dollar shares of The Athabasca Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, who have not converted their script into £1 sterling shares of The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, which is now in liquidation, are advised to send these promptly to this office for conversion, that they may receive the necessary blanks in time to comply with the above notice and so retain their interest in the property. E. NELSON FELL, Manager. Nelson, B. C., July 25, 1910.—31

BIG Anniversary SALE OF DRY GOODS. Sale Begins July 12th, 1900. BEST GOODS

Yes, it's just two years the 12th day of July since we bought Messrs. Beer Bros. Stock. Our business has grown in leaps and bounds. We keep the...

July 12th 1898 to July 12th 1899.

July 12th 1899 to July 12th 1900.

There must be some reason for it. If you don't deal here try us now.

\$10,000 WORTH OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, Clothing and MILLINERY, At a Big Discount all this Month.

READ THE LIST. READ THE LIST.

- All Summer Dress Goods must go. All Ladies' Hats have got to go. All Ladies' Night Dresses will go. All Ladies' White Skirts must go. All Ladies' Corset Covers must go. All Ladies' Blouses are in this sale. All Ladies' Knickers must go. All summer Dress Goods to go. All Children's Head Wear is in it. All White Muslins have got to go.

All Boys' Youths' and Gents' Clothing must go.

A fierce and furious sale of Sunshades. The balance of our Gents' Summer Underwear, a big lot of Men's Summer Shirts. A great big lot of Ties four-in-hand, knots, bows, etc., almost given away.

All Summer Goods at giveaway prices.

When we advertise snaps you get them. We are going to increase our business thousands of dollars this year, suppose we don't make one dollar on the increase. It will pay you to come 100 miles to buy your...

Dry Goods AT SENTNER, McLEOD & CO'S Successors to Beer Bros.

THE BUSIEST SHOP IN CHARLOTTETOWN

Wholesale and Retail.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

SYDNEY, C. B., is to have an electric railway.

ELECTRIC Light Sports will be held here on the evening of August 14th.

Remember this: No other medicine has a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

UNITED STATES Consul, Wall and family left by the Grand Duchess today to spend their annual vacation at their former home in Vermont.

FOURTEEN men deserted the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax last week. They deserted themselves on a steamer and are now in Boston.

THIRTY shares of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island were sold by auction on Thursday morning. They were purchased by Mr. W. M. Coffin at \$160.

A TERRIBLE storm has been raging through the United Kingdom since Monday. Great loss of life on land and sea is reported with destruction to shipping and other property.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, a native of P. E. Island, and employed by Dominion Steel Works, at Sydney C. B. died there on Monday as a result of injuries sustained while unloading lumber from a vessel at the Company's wharf on Saturday afternoon.

A WINNIPEG despatch of the 4th inst. states that a strike of magnitude has been declared on the C. P. R. The machinists and locomotive drivers are concerned from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The strike may extend over the entire system.

A VALANCE horse belonging to Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of Alberton, was running in a field on Friday, when it suddenly took fright and bounded into a plain wire fence. The animal was thrown off its feet and landed with a broken neck. Mr. Wilkinson had only purchased the horse the day before.

At Halifax, on Friday, two thousand people saw Mark Lynch, the Halifax assassin, defeat E. D. Rogers, of Worcester, Mass., in a three mile single scull race at Bedford Basin. The Halifax man covered the distance in 21 minutes 14 1/2 seconds, crossing the line one and a half length ahead of Rogers.

At the Wanderers Electric Light Sports held at Halifax Friday evening, Frank Stephen ran 100 yards in ten seconds flat. In the 200 yards he did the distance in 22 1/2 seconds. H. B. Anderson, of the Wanderers, reduced the Maritime bicycle record for a quarter mile flying start from 32 seconds to 31 1/2.

In this issue will be found advertisement of the demonstration in favor of the Whelan Monument fund. This promise to be a grand affair and should not be missed by anyone who delights in oratory, and has a keen relish for outdoor sports and amusements.

The barn of Mr. John A. McDonald, about two miles from Souris, was struck by lightning during the night of Wednesday, and was burned to the ground with all its contents, among which were included a self-minder and other valuable farm implements. The loss to Mr. McDonald is estimated at \$1000, with no insurance.

At the horse races held at St. Stephen, N. B., on Wednesday last, Freddie, owned by Mr. W. S. McKie, of Charlottetown, won the first heat in the free-for-all in 2:19, taking second money the race and beating the track record and record of the Province and the New England States. This clip is 3/4 seconds off his previous record.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. of Chicago, has received word from Paris that the gold medal and 200 francs, the single highest award for an agricultural machine, was won by the McCormick machine at the field trial at Coulmiers on July 19, against all comers. This is the greatest and most important trial held in France during the exposition year.

A BARGE is in progress in the harbor today. The course is from Connelly's wharf around the Aylmer buoy, thence around the buoy at Brickman Point, and from there to North River and back to the starting line. About a dozen boats are taking part. Shortly after 10 o'clock started one boat upset and a young man named Riley was drowned.

While cutting hay in his field at Fortune Road, Mr. Thos. Larkin had a very close escape from death during the storm of last week. The lightning struck the machine upon which he was sitting, throwing Mr. Larkin some two or four feet. The machine was badly twisted. The horses took fright and ran away. Their ears were badly burned by the electricity.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Kinkora will be laid on Sunday next, by his Lordship Bishop McDonald. The ceremony will begin at 9 1/2 a.m. and will be immediately followed by Pontifical High Mass, by the Bishop, in the new church. In the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, his Lordship will administer Confirmation to the children of Kinkora and Seven Mile Bay.

A TEA PARTY, in aid of the new Catholic church at Indian River, will be held on the church grounds there, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. Teams will be at Kennington Station to meet passengers on the morning express from Charlottetown, and convey them to the tea grounds. Cheap fares will be given by the railway, on the occasion, and persons from points east of Charlottetown will leave the advantage of those to return on the following day.

At the exhibition to be held at Charlottetown this autumn \$25 for the best and \$10 for second best thoroughbred stallion three years old and upward are offered. Let price \$20, 2nd price \$15. Standard bred carriage stallions 4 years old and upward \$10, \$7, \$5 and \$3.50 are offered. First second and third prizes for Clydesdale or Shire filly three years old, at the exhibition here this autumn. \$204.00 is offered in prizes for Clydesdale and Shire horses at the exhibition in Charlottetown in September.

A HEAVY thunderstorm took place on Wednesday last and was particularly severe in the eastern section of the Province. Mr. Daniel McMillan, of St. Peter's Road, about five miles from Carleton Place, while at work in a hay field was struck by lightning and instantly killed, a horse which he was leading at the time was also killed, but not immediately. His brother who was near the spot at the time witnessed the accident. Mr. McMillan was 32 years of age and unmarried.

A barn owned by Mr. Wm. Bruce, of Brooklyn, Lot 61, was struck by the lightning and two trees belonging to Mr. Alex. Bruce which were inside the building were killed.

DIED

At Hay River, Lot 44, on the 5th ult., Donald McDonald, aged 57 years. Deceased was in early life a school teacher. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Assembly, and was one of the apostles of secession, in which movement he did great service, being a fine scholar and able writer, and he was the conciliating spirit during the Hanesy riot in 1848. After some fifteen years in the House of Assembly, he went to Halifax, where he taught school for several years. Returning to the island, he took the position of Customs Banker at Charlottetown, holding that office for many years. His funeral took place to St. Margaret's on the 17, and was largely attended. R. I. P.

At Summerside, on the 1st inst. Jas. Brasel, in the 80th year of his age. R. I. P.

If your child is suffering from worms, give him Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It is perfectly harmless and contains its own cathartic, so that there is no need of giving a purgative. Price 25c.

Ecclesiastical Notes.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Halifax, is spending his vacation in this, his native Province.

Rev. Father Billings, of Boston was among the visitors to Charlottetown during the past few days. He left by the Grand Duchess to-day.

Rev. Fathers McDonnell and McDonald S. J., who have been on the Island for some weeks left for their homes yesterday morning, via Summerside.

The ecclesiastical retreat for the priests of this diocese is going on this week at St. Dunstan's College. The retreat is conducted by Rev. George B. Kenny, S. J., a former Rector of St. Dunstan's.

At the evening exercises of the Sacred Heart devotion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Friday last, first Friday of the month, Rev. Father, Alton McDonald, S. J., delivered a brief but earnest discourse on the devotion to the Sacred Heart. He pointed out all the dear Lord was willing to do for us if we but approached Him through His Sacred Heart. He was willing to do everything for us, if we would only love Him.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Woods celebrated High Mass and Rev. George B. Kenny, S. J., preached the sermon. His theme was the transfiguration of our Lord as recounted in the Gospel for Monday. His discourse was admirable in every respect. It was a masterly, yet simple, exposition of the Gospel narrative, filled with practical admonitions as to how the Gospel mandates may be applied to ourselves. His Lordship the Bishop, on the 23rd of August, presided at the High Mass and the sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father Woods, of the same diocese. The theme of his discourse was the Blessed Eucharist, and his text was: "Behold I am with you all the way even to the consummation of the world." In beautiful and eloquent language he portrayed the unspeakable goodness and mercy of God, and His loving condescension in dwelling perpetually among us in the Sacrament of the altar. He admonished all to make a return of His love and to frequently visit our Eucharistic Lord veiled for us in the tabernacle. This was the fountain of grace; here we could find solace for our wounded souls. We should approach this without restraint.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

The Crowning Event of his Life.

The Rev. Father Chas. A. MacLeod, C. S. R., who was ordained to the priesthood in Kansas City, on Wednesday July 26th, celebrated his first Mass on Sunday July 29th, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and acquaintances who had come to assist at the crowning event of the life of the young Redemptorist. At the close of services the newly ordained priest gave his blessing to the congregation at the Mission Church. In the evening solemn high vespers were held, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The officiating clergy, being Rev. Fr. MacLeod, celebrant, Rev. Fr. O'Keefe, deacon, Rev. Fr. Garis, master of ceremonies, and Rev. Fr. O'Keefe, who had been specially prepared was beautifully rendered by the full choir under the direction of Fr. E. Macgregor. The decorations of the high altar were superb roses and lilies. Thousands of electric lights shone in their mellow rays on the altar and the choir, and the choir, who in all probability is visiting Boston for the last time. Rev. Father MacLeod is a son of the late James MacLeod, tailor of this city. Eleven years ago he left Charlottetown to enter the Redemptorist Order, in Kansas City, Mo., and after this trying course of studies he has finally attained the summit of his ambition. Blessed with a healthy constitution and a mission which is continually growing larger he is in every way fitted to undertake the arduous duties of a missionary in the Western States.

Rev. Father MacLeod will return to Kansas City, on August 9th.

Mr. Arthur Byrns, Rock Hill, Ont., writes: "I was laid up with stiff joints for about four years, and could get no relief until I used three bottles of Hagar's Yellow Oil which cured me." Price 25c.

C. M. B. A.

A new Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, to be known as St. Ann's, was organized at Hope River Monday evening last, the 6th inst., by Grand Deputy Bro. James McLean. The officers are: Spiritus, Adviser, Rev. James Jones McDonald; President, William H. Hogan; 1st Vice President, Peter P. Murphy; Recording Secretary, Stanislas Bott; Assistant Secretary, James McDonald; Treasurer, Edward A. McLean; Marshal, Joseph Peters; Guard, Joseph McDonald. The Branch is under the immediate supervision of the Provincial Grand Master, Joseph Peters, James Carr, Alexander Steele Acting Chancellor, Joseph McDonald. The Branch is under most favorable auspices and has good prospects of largely increased membership at an early date.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION ON THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

An attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia, Muslier-ed-Din, was made in Paris on Thursday, last, but without any fatal results. The assassin broke through the line of police guarding the Shah and mounted the step of his carriage and pushed forward revolver toward the Shah. Before he had fired the weapon the Shah stood up and hitting a case, a second shot brought him down upon the head of his assailant. At the same moment the grand vizier jumped to his feet and at the same time by the arm and twisted his wrist, actually raising him from the ground. The grand vizier was a veritable giant and the man, drew him back. Other police arrived and the man was overpowered and led away.

It was announced at a meeting of the Paris Cabinet on Friday, that the man's name is Francois Salson. He is a Frenchman and was born in 1876. He was regarded as a dangerous anarchist and in October, 1898, was condemned to three months imprisonment for preaching anarchy. In June, 1899, he was condemned to eight months imprisonment for a like offence.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND Pain-Killer. THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

GRAND Scottish Gathering. The Annual Scottish Gathering of the Clans under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, will be held At Souris Driving Park, On Wednesday, AUGUST 22nd, 1900.

Liberal-Conservative Electors of West Queens. A convention of the Liberal Conservative electors of the Riding of West Queens will be held in the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall, Kent Street, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, instant, at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the riding, at the forthcoming Dominion Election.

Grand Demonstration Monday, August 27th, 1900. ON THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION PARK, CHARLOTTETOWN, IN AID OF THE Whelan Monument Fund!

Public Questions of the Day. This will be the largest and most representative gathering held in this Province for years, and all who want to have a big day's sport should not fail to attend. Reduced train fares will be advertised later. Admission to grounds 25c. P. S.—Should the day prove unfavorable the Demonstration will be held on the first fine day following. Aug. 8, 1900.—31 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Herring. Herring. We have just received 100 bbls. large fat July Herring. We warrant these Herring extra choice, and can supply them in the following size packages: 4 bbls. at \$2.75, 4 bbls. at \$1.50, pails 80c. If you are too busy to come to town remit us the money by mail, and add the amount for freight. If you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station on receipt of the fish, if you do not find them up to our recommendation ship them back at our expense and your money will be promptly returned.

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

PERFECTION BLEND at 25 cents per lb. HAZARD'S BRAHMIN at 25 cents per lb. ORANGE PEKOE at 25 cents per lb. Highest Market Prices in Cash or Groceries for EGGS, BUTTER and WOOL. We are Agents for Mill View Carding Mills. MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention. Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection. R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

JUNE SALE AT THE PEOPLE'S STORE. Shoppers will find it to their advantage to buy at Weeks & Co's Store. We keep the finest range of Dry Goods to be had in any first-class store. Your dollar will go as far if not farther than in any other store in the city. Some of our special lines for the June sale we give below.

Dress Goods, Ladies' Vests, Blouses, Linings, Ladies' Hosiery, Summer Muslins and Gingham, Corsets. Black Union Cashmeres, 20c, 25c, 28c, 34c, 48c. Black All Wool Cashmeres, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, up to \$1.60. Black and Wool Merinos, 45c, 55c, 65c, 78c, up to \$1.35. Plain Black Lustres (1 able width), 27c, 30c, 35c, 55c, 65c, 85c. Fancy Black Dress Goods, 23c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 54c, up to \$2.00. A beautiful stock of Mourning Goods always kept in stock. Colored Dress Goods all prices and colors, 9c, 12c, 15c, 22c, 25c, better lines 30c, 40c, 45c, and up. We keep a full line of Linings for Waists and Skirts, in Percales, Linens, Satin, Strah Twill, Fancy Linings, Silks, all qualities and prices, always in stock. Ladies' Hosiery. Black Cotton, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, up to 35c. Our special Hermsdorf, with natural wool, selling fast, 35c. Black Cashmere, 25c, 28c, 32c, 38c, 40c, up to 75c. Summer Muslins and Gingham. If you want the prettiest Muslin or Scotch Gingham Dress call in and see our stock. The finest display to be seen anywhere. Bought right and will be sold right. Corsets. Our stock of Corsets is always complete, from 25c a pair to \$1.50, in Complete, P. C. P. D. makes Summer Corsets a full line.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid. If you are not already a customer give us a trial as we know we can please you. Weeks & Co The People's Store, Wholesale and Retail. Our New HATS AND CAPS. We are a little later than usual in opening these Goods owing to the confusion caused by our big fire sale. But they are now ready for your inspection, and are well worth a visit to see them, as we are safe in saying that we have now the largest and best stock of stylish and elegant Hats and Caps ever shown in this city, and if you find it hard to suit yourself with a Hat or Cap, then try the "Model Store," where "you always get the best."

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Any shape, any shade. The very latest American Goods. Caps for the Million. In every conceivable color and style. If you like bright colors we can suit you, if you like dark colors we can suit you, and if you want something "just between" we have it for you. Don't pass the Model Store if you want a nice Cap.

R. H. Ramsay & Co. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

Wheeze in the Chest.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had an attack of croup which left a bad wheeze in his chest. We used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and it completely cured him."

(Correspondence.)

Champlain Summer School, Cliff Haven, N. Y., July 28th, 1900.

PROGRAMME OF FOURTH WEEK.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE LECTURES AND STUDY CLASSES.

The most notable feature of the fourth week at Cliff Haven was the decided increase in attendance at the lectures and classes. The number of courses provided for this year makes it necessary for each student to elect only those most adapted to his needs, and consequently there are few on the grounds who are not availing themselves of the privilege of one or more lines of work.

The study classes in Shakespeare, Dante and Legio are conducted informally for the most part, the instructors deeming such methods as more productive of good results. The two former classes have been during the past week under the new instructors scheduled for the second fortnightly period. In Shakespeare, Alex. S. DuPont Coleman, A. B., of New York, again interested large numbers of the students at Cliff Haven. The drama under consideration was Julius Cæsar, and in the analysis of it, Mr. Coleman most ably developed those points which lead to a clear understanding of the essential nature of this great tragedy.

Mr. Coleman is an old and favorite lecturer at Cliff Haven, having talked on topics from French history during the sessions of 1898 and 1899. Judging from the attendance at, and the interest manifested in his class, it may unhesitatingly be pronounced as one of the most satisfactory and profitable courses yet instituted.

The instructor in Dante, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Longhin, of Philadelphia, the vice-president of the school, scarcely needs further introduction. Mgr. Longhin has been an earnest student of Dante for several years past, and he has so fully worked himself into the spirit of this great epic, that he can quite easily transmit his feelings to the members of his class. Consequently the class work in Dante is proving a great attraction, both to those who were fortunate as to follow the able lectures of Dr. Mahony on the Inferno and to those who were not.

The weekly course of lectures scheduled for half past ten o'clock this week being delivered by Rev. Wm. Livingston, of Newburgh, formerly a professor in the Troy Seminary. Father Livingston is likewise an old friend of the school, having been present at many sessions and having lectured during the summer of 1893. Those students who have had the pleasure during the past winter of attending the summer school classes instituted in New York, have had occasion to know Father Livingston's power and skill as a lecturer. The present course, which is entitled "Constantine the Great and His Times," reveals not only a deep and thorough knowledge of historical details on the part of Father Livingston, but also undoubted skill in the differentiation and generalization of those facts and a critical and impartial mind that endeavors to see events in their true relationship.

The evening lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings by Prof. Eiram C. Bristol, of Brooklyn, were illustrated by a splendid collection of stereopticon views, which for accuracy in detail and beauty in effect were quite above those ordinarily seen. The lectures themselves, one on "The Sunset Land," and the other on "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," though different in many ways, were equally enjoyable, abounding as they did with many brilliant pen-pictures and pleasant anecdotes.

The fourth course of lectures by Rev. M. W. Holland, of Port Henry, on Thursday and Friday evenings had for their subjects, "Catholic Education in the United States," and "The History of the Church in New York State." For wealth of information and originality in material, these lectures were specially noteworthy and valuable.

By next week, it is fully expected, the attendance at Cliff Haven will pretty nearly reach the School's limit of accommodation. Every boat and train bring in crowds of people eager to participate in the various pleasures afforded by summer school life.

Despite the strengthening in the intellectual life of the school, the recreation program is still as attractive as ever. Each afternoon groups of students cluster around on the lake shore or up in the bluff, watching the bathers, or as it often occurs, the aquatic sports. Elsewhere, crowds of the members, young and old, watch with deep interest the progress of a ball game or a tennis tournament.

In the evenings, if no entertainment be announced, various cottages hold open houses and cordially wel-

come all passers-by. The abundance of talent present on the ground precludes all possibility of an idle moment, and consequently music generally resounds upon the evening air.

Imbued as everyone is, with a feeling of friendship and kinship to all new comers, it is quite natural that many of the Catholic people of the East should at this time be turning their faces toward their summer home at Cliff Haven.

The Treasures of the Vatican.

The Vatican, writes a correspondent of some note in the art world, is the successors of the Lateran Palace, which was the official residence of the Popes prior to their departure to Avignon. Upon the return of the Popes in 1278 the Lateran was found in a ruined condition and Nicholas V., the "Builder Pope," determined to build upon the site of the Papal villa, near the old Basilica of St. Peter's, the most imposing palace of Christendom, uniting in it all the offices of the Papal administration and the residence of the Cardinals. This was to cover the whole of the Borgo from the Castle of St. Angelo to the Cathedral. Although this stupendous plan was not carried out, it resulted in the greatest continuous mass of buildings in the world.

The name Vatican was borrowed from the adjacent Vatican Hill, which received its name, according to Crawford, from Vaticinium, an oracle or prophecy. Tradition says that "Numa chose this hill as a sacred place from which to declare to the people the prophetic utterances of the vates or seers. Truly, this is a felicitous appellation for the sources of the encyclicals of Leo XII, and a happy evolution from heathen oracle to Christian Pope.

The main entrance to the Vatican is at the bronze gate. Here visitors apply for passes to the Swiss Guard, who are attired to this day in the picturesque costume designed for them by Michael Angelo. A covered stairway leads to the court of St. Damasus which seems full of the gaily-attired guard, carrying their mediæval halberds and looking as they walk up and down the court, very like enchanted tiger-lilies in their stripes of blue, red and yellow.

From this court named for St. Peter's successor, St. Damasus, one may enter the Loggia of Bramante, where we find Raphael and the Picture Gallery. The Stanze are in the Tor de Borgie, the oldest portion of the palace.

The entrance to the museums used at present is on the west side of the palace. At the sides of the entrance stand colossal Egyptian statues found in Hadrian's Villa; in the floor are three ancient mosaics. The chief objects of interests here are the two enormous sarcophagi made of red Egyptian porphyry. These contain the bodies of St. Helena, mother of Constantine and of Constantina, his daughter, who died 354 A. D. In the Aræzie, or Gallery of Arras, are exhibited the famous tapestries executed from cartoons designed by Raphael. Seven of the cartoons are still in existence and are in the South Kensington Museum. The tapestry copies were executed with wonderful skill in wool, silk, silver and gold, the colors being far more brilliant than those of the cartoons. The rich frame work around each picture designed by Raphael's pupils exists in the tapestry and adds greatly to the decorative effect. These marvels of textile coloring were wrought in Brussels (not Arras, as formerly supposed) at a cost of £7,000. They hung in the Sistine Chapel, for which they were originally designed, about six years before the sack of Rome in 1527. They were then carried off and seriously injured. After many vicissitudes they were placed in this gallery by Pius VII. in 1808.

Entering the Cortile del Belvedere, the first corner to the right will be found to contain the famous Laocoon, of which Hillary says: "It stands upon the very line by which the art of sculpture is divided from poetry and painting." Passing the sculptures in the arcade, we discover Apollo, "the most brilliant piece of sculpture of ancient times," called Apollo Belvedere, because of its place in the Belvedere apartment. In the vestibule of the Belvedere we also find the celebrated Torso of Hercules made, according to the inscription, by Alphonos of Athens. It was found in 1506 near the Theatre of Pompey. Michael Angelo declared it a masterpiece, and in his blind old age, groped his way into the Vatican, where, with uplifted face, he used to pass his loving fingers over the torso.

In the same apartment stands the ancient sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus, great grandfather of the illustrious Scipio Africanus. This was taken from the tomb of the Scipios on the Appian Way. When the burial case was opened the skeleton within was well preserved. On a figure was a ring with a cornelian engraved with a standing figure of a winged victory holding a palm. In 1891 the ring was at Alwick Castle in the Northumberland collection of gems. The Braccio Nuovo contain forty statues and about eighty busts. The most beautiful sculpture is the Apoxyomenos after Lysippus. When the original stood before the baths of Agrippa the people so loved it that they would not permit Tiberius to remove it to his palace. The pose of the figure is its chief charm. The Venus rising from the sea is here; also the portrait statue of Demosthenes found near the ancient Tusculum. After one more room of terra-cotta urns, statues and reliefs you come to the rooms of vases. There are four of these rooms, the rarest and most beautiful vases being on single pedestals.

The next room is hung with paintings and the last is the "Chamber of the Tomb, fitted up in imitation of Etruscan tombs.

The Papal manufactory of mosaics is beneath the Gallery of Inscriptions. Men are here employed in copying pictures for churches. One may see the mosaics in process of manufacture. Two hundred differently tinted enamels are used. Opposite the studio of mosaics under the Gallery of Charts and Tapestry and Candalaria is the longest room in the world—the Vatican Library, which although surpassing in the number of its volumes, is unrivalled in the cities of Europe in extent, in beauty of proportions and in decorations.

day when we can land you in a safe place."

He did not seem to understand. "But I am only waiting until nightfall to ask you to send me to the end of the bay in a small boat. Before night you can surely have me put on shore, can you not?" he asked, uneasily.

"Landed! And what will you do on land?"

"I will return to my village," he said, with sublime simplicity. "I could not sleep here, you know. The attack might be made to-night."

This man who had seemed so valiant at first grew larger at every word, and we surrounded him, alarmed and curious.

"But it is you, father, who will be most in danger."

"That is very likely," he replied, as tranquil as an ancient martyr. "Ten of his parishioners would wait for him on the shore at sunset. At nightfall, all together, they would return to the threatened village, and then, at the will of God!"

And as we urged him to stay—because to go was to die to certain death—to some atrocious Chinese death—this return after aid had been refused, he became indignant, gently but obstinately and unchangeably, without long words and without anger.

"It is I who converted them, and you wish me to abandon them when they are persecuted for their faith? But they are my children!"

With a certain emotion the floors of the watch had one of the ship's boats prepared to take him to shore, and we all shook hands with him when he went away. All was quiet and now insignificant again, he confided to us a letter for an aged relative in Lorraine, took a little French tobacco and went his way.

And as twilight fell we watched in silence over the heavy, warm water the silhouette of this apostle going so simply to his obscure martyrdom.

We got ready to leave the following week, I forgot for where, and from this time on events gave us no rest. We never heard more of him, and I think for my part that I would never have thought of him again if M. de Lorraine, director of Catholic missions, had not insisted one day that I write a little missionary story.

WHAT NOT TO SAY.

Do not say, "I can't eat." Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and say, "I am hungry all the time, and food never hurts me."

Never say to your friends that you are as tired in the morning as at night. If they happen to be sharp they will tell you Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling. Do not say, "My face is full of pimples." You are quite likely to be told by some one, "There is no need of that, for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures pimples."

It is improper and unnecessary to say, "My health is poor and my blood is bad." Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you good blood, and good health will follow as a natural consequence.

Short—I thought you were going to drown that cat?

Long—Well, they say a cat has nine lives, but this one has 20, I think. Why, I actually put that cat into a tub of water and jid a brick round its neck, and what do you think?

Short—Goodness knows.

Long—Well, this morning when I went to look at the tub the cat had swallowed it! The water and was sitting on the brick.

Don't suffer from toothache when a ten cent bottle of Dr. L.'s Toothache Gum will cure it quickly without blistering your lips or cheeks.



SOOTHES THE IRRITATED BOWELS, settles the stomach, gives prompt relief from pain, prevents collapse, and cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Colic, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Nursing Sore Mouth of Infants and all bowel complaints of young and old more safely and speedily than any other remedy.

47 YEARS IN USE. Mrs. Middleton Wray writes from Schomberg, Ont., as follows: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best remedy I know of for Summer Complaint and Bowel Diseases of children. I have used it in our family for the past several years and never had occasion to call in the doctor for these troubles, as the Fowler's Extract always worked like a charm."

Always ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and refuse substitutes or imitations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMART BOY.

A Charlottetown dry goods house advertised for a smart boy. They got him. He was put behind the counter. The following conversation passed between him and his first customer:

Customer—(picking up a pair of gloves)—"What are these?"

Boy—"Gloves."

Customer—Yes I know. What do you ask for them?"

Boy—"Don't ask for them at all, customers do that."

Customer—"You don't understand me. How do they come?"

Boy—"Why they come in pairs of course."

Customer—"I mean how high do they come?"

Boy—"Just above the wrist I believe."

Customer—"But what do you get for them?"

Boy—"Me? I don't get rothin' for them. Boss pockets all the money."

Customer—(losing patience)—"What is the price of those gloves per pair?"

Boy—"Oh! that's your way is it? Why didn't you say so before. One dollar!"

Blind With Headache.

"I was so bad with headache that I could hardly see. I could get nothing to help me till I tried Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders, and they quickly cured me."

Joseph Murphy, Emerald P. E. I.

Palmist—This line in your hand indicates that you have a very brilliant future ahead of you.

Simkins—Is that so?

Palmist—Yes, but this other line indicates that you are too slow to ever catch up with it.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BYARD McMULLIN, Obatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. W. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY, Parkdale, Ont.

The Gout—I warn you, about 10 tonight the maid is going to elope with the milkman.

The Watchdog—Indeed! How do you know all this?

The Gout—I have inside information. I swallowed his note.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are (quite English you know), and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c.

PROWSE BROS.

Flour.

Some brands of Flour have advanced in price at the mills as much as 90 cents a bbl. within the past two or three weeks, and some millers think that they have not touched the top notch yet.

We were fortunate in securing several hundred barrels early, and we are now offering them for sale at a very reasonable figure for spot cash.

If you want to buy Flour it will pay you to write or call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

Every barrel guaranteed first class or money refunded.

BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

A. E. ARSENAULT. H. R. MCKENZIE.

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Aug. 30, 1899—y

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Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in quarter lbs. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

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Oct. 5, 1898—301

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road.

That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. E. KELLY, Executors.

Jan. 31—f

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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.

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

August 8, 1898—6m

Wool, Wool, Wool.

WANTED, 15,000 Pounds Washed Wool.

For which we are prepared to pay the highest in Cash, Oxford Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, or any goods in our store.

Oxford Manufacturing Co D. A. BRUCE.

WHOLESALE

100 doz. Galvanized Pails

40 tons Barb Wire

20 tons Black do.

10 tons Paris Green

40 tons Bar Iron

15 tons Sheet Iron

500 Boxes Glass

100 doz. Shovels

400 doz. Arcade Files

2000 Kegs Cut Nails

1000 Kegs Wire Nails

250 Boxes Horse Nails

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1000 Rolls Building Paper

Shelf Hardware and Stoves.

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Choosing a Bicycle!

In choosing a bicycle you must judge by appearances. You must judge by reputation and reliability. If you stop to think you will acknowledge that for years the wheels of reliability have been the

Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Welland Vale!

Season after season these bicycles have led in improvements that have won the praise and patronage of the general public, and for 1900 with the five-fold facilities of capital and equipment at the disposal of their makers, places them in a sphere of their own.

Material and Construction Guaranteed by the

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Lowest prices, prompt attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.