



CENTRAL AFRICA BIRDS OF PARADISE
ONLY THREE SPECIMENS KNOWN TO SCIENCE

Rare Animals Now
Dying Out



AFR. AFR. INDIAN BEAUTY
NOW EXTINCT.

SKELTONS OF GIANT SLOTH.



THE GREAT AFRICAN
NOW EXTINCT.

I. C. R. TRAINMEN
IN ANNUAL SESSION

MONCTON, N. B., May 30.—A change has been made in the management of the American Hotel. F. H. Wiswell retires and it is understood W. B. Ganong, who has been under him, will succeed to the management for the present.

The general committee of the O. R. T. are meeting in Moncton. Among those present are P. Campbell, St. John; G. O. Forbes, Springhill Junction; Montgomery P. E. Island; Fraser, Ferrona Junction.

Members of the committee state they are simply holding an annual meeting, but it is stated from other sources that the committee has been called together to consider some recent dismissals of station masters in Nova Scotia.

A delegation of drivers here today interview Superintendent Joughins in reference to runs after the change of time table.

DO YOU GET BILIOUS?

No remedy could be more prompt and agreeable than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No matter where you go you'll hear of the great cures they make. Writing from Ottawa Mrs. M. E. Legere says: "For people inclined to biliousness and sick headache I don't think there is a remedy to compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I formerly had bilious attacks about once a month—used Dr. Hamilton's Pills and obtained grand results. My stomach has been put in good order and my health greatly improved." No medicine better for men, women or children. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00 at all druggists.

WILL GO TO KNOX.

TORONTO, May 25.—A special cable from Scotland to-day announced that Rev. H. A. A. Kennedy, M. A., D. S. C., of Callander, Scotland, accepts the nomination to the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox college, made vacant by the death of Principal Caven in December last. The nomination will be made by the board of management, which meets on June 6, and the appointment by the general assembly, which opens in Kingston on June 7.

PAIN ABOUT THE HIPS.

It is a common complaint with women. The right treatment is Nerviline, which penetrates to the seat of the pain immediately. Nerviline warms and soothes the affected parts, draws out the irritation and pain, allows the patient ease after one rubbing. No liniment so economical and safe. Nearly fifty years in use, and the demand immensely greater every day! Nerviline must be good.

It was a kind of penguin and stood about 32 inches high, with very small wings, of no use for flying, but immensely useful for swimming. The upper surface of the bird was black, save for a patch of pure white around the eye, but the under surface was white. The bird laid only one egg a year, which may account for its destruction. This egg was nearly five inches in length and two and a half inches in circumference, of a whitish or yellowish ground, with black or purple streaks. These eggs are now so valuable that for the last pair sold \$135 and \$200 were given. There are said to be no more than 70 eggs in existence, and only 70 skins

and nine skeletons of the bird. If it still exists, the only place to find it is on the Virgin Rocks, near the Great Banks, off Newfoundland.

About 55 B. C. there were in the forests of Germany a great number of aurochs, a kind of bison. Now these animals are almost extinct. A few still exist in Lithuania, in East Europe, where the marshy ground suits their constitutions. These only continue to exist on account of the very strict laws forbidding them to be shot. The auroch is about six feet high at the shoulder, and is said to emit an odor of musk or violet.

A hundred years ago, if one had de-

scribed the apteryx or kiwi to a zoologist he would have listened with scorn. Yet such a bird exists in New Zealand, wingless, or nearly so, as its name apteryx implies. The bird is very shy, and only comes out at night, hiding all day in the thick fern. It possesses a very long beak, with which it probes the ground for worms. There is a yarn that it jumps up and down on the ground to bring the worms to the surface. Its skin is much prized by the natives, and only the chiefs are allowed to wear it. It has practically no wings and no tail. It weighs about four pounds and lays an egg nearly five inches in size, weighing nearly one pound. It stands about two feet in height, and is of a chestnut brown color. This bird is fast becoming extinct.

The white rhinoceros is another animal that is rapidly disappearing. There are two kinds; one of them has a front horn three feet in length, its second horn being shorter. The second kind, commonly known as the kababa, or long-horned white rhinoceros, is very scarce, and is only to be found in the far interior of Africa, to the east of the Limpopo River. This rhinoceros is much larger than its black kindred, and its front horn is four feet in length. As a rule, it is of a timid disposition, but when thoroughly roused is very desperate, and has been known to drive its horn clear and clean through a horse and out through the saddle. In a arch of this animal an expedition has just set out.

The gorilla is a comparatively new ani-

mal to zoologists, yet as far back as 350 B. C. they were known to exist by the Carthaginians, who thought they were human beings in a very low state of civilization. Certainly it is very human to look at, though it is rarely seen the only climate that suits it being of a virulent malarial nature. The gorilla is to be found in Equatorial West Africa, between the Equator and the Congo River. Very varied are the statements as to its nature, some people saying that it possesses the most violent and dangerous passions, while others assert that it is of a very shy disposition, and will always avoid meeting man. At any rate the gorilla would be an awkward customer to tackle in a hand-to-hand encounter, for it stands about six feet in height and weighs about 17 stone. Its arms are long and very muscular, ending in huge and powerful hands. An albino gorilla is said to have been seen once in Africa.

An expedition was equipped and sent out only five years ago to find the giant sloth or mylodon. It was unsuccessful, but there is hardly any doubt that within the last 50 years such an animal existed in Patagonia in South America. It was a gigantic animal, some eleven feet in

height and covered with coarse greenish-brown hair. In all probability it possessed a short trunk and a long, thin tongue, which it used for the foliage on which it fed. A portion of its skin was found in 1897 in South Patagonia, hence the theory that it has existed in quite recent years. It had enormous bones, especially thigh bones, as may be seen from the picture and its weight must have been enormous. Of course, these animals must not be confounded with these which have ceased to exist for thousands of years.

Of rare animals a large number could be mentioned. There is the okapi, a strange giraffe-like animal, which inhabits the forests of Central Africa. Directors of zoological gardens would willingly give a good sum for a specimen. Mr H. M. Stanley was the first to hear of the okapi when travelling through the Congo forests on his last expedition, the natives frequently informing him of a strange, horse-like creature marked with stripes. Mr Stanley, however, failed to see one, "for moving as he did," he says, "and a caravan two or three miles in length, everything of a mild or timid nature fled before us." Many tracks seen on wet mud confirmed the stories of

the natives, so that Mr. Harry Johnson, when exploring in the district of the Congo State, determined, if possible, to learn more of the strange okapi. He first obtained two pieces of the animal's skin which he sent home, and on the evidence of these it was supposed that a new species of striped horse had been discovered. But later on two skulls and a complete skin were obtained from Mombasa, and these now show that the okapi is not a horse, but a cloven-footed ruminant of most astonishing coloration and appearance, allied to the living giraffes.

The animals which the great animal dealers find most difficult to procure are the giraffe, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. Of the smaller animals, the wildest, once so common, is fast becoming extinct.



CHARMING BLOUSE OF EMBROIDERED LINEN.

The deep yoke that characterizes so many of the latest blouses is well exemplified in this one. It is made of Irish linen, decorated with a wealth of hand embroidery. The familiar elastic sensation itself is followed for the main part of the yoke, this being on the plain linen, and a variety of fancy stitches is used to fill in the bordering bands. The body of the blouse is of the plain linen, with hand-run tucks running horizontally all around. The upper part of the sleeve is entirely without decoration, save for the tucks which match in line those on the body of the blouse; the puff runs to the elbow, where it is met with a cuff that follows the elaboration of the yoke in its decoration. A smart little ruff makes a dainty finish at the hand. The collar is one of the new high shapes, close at the front and sides, and cut down a trifle in the back, so that the hooks or other collar fastenings do not catch in the hair.

Home Comers' Week and Carnival
At Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
JULY 24th to 31st, 1905.

Greatly reduced passenger fares to Prince Edward Island have been arranged for the greatest celebration which has ever taken place in the Province, as follows:—

The Intercolonial Railway will issue on July 24th and 25th from all stations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick return tickets at One First Class Fare. Tickets good to leave Charlottetown seven days from date of issue. The Intercolonial will issue at Montreal and all stations in Quebec Return Tickets on the Standard Certificate plan at One First Class Fare.

The All Rail Line will issue return tickets on July 19, 20, 21, from Boston to Charlottetown, at \$17.45, good to return up to August 2nd. Proportionately reduced rates will be made on same dates from all intermediate stations.

The Eastern Steamship Company will issue for all sailings from Boston of their palatial steamers between July 22nd and July 28th, tickets from Boston to Charlottetown, via St. John, at the exceptionally low rate of \$11.70. This is one of the best rail and water trips in North America. Tickets will be good for ten days from date of sale.

Return Tickets will be issued at all stations on the P. E. Island Railway at One First Class Fare during the celebration.

Grand programme of Sports, Entertainments and Amusements, Horse Races, Yacht Races, Athletic Sports, Naval, Military and Society Parades, Firemen's Electric Light Sports, Gathering of the Clubs, Immense Farmers Markets, Operative and Dramatic Entertainments, Water Fetes, etc.

MONDAY, JULY 24.
Orchestra in Queen Square Gardens from 7 p. m. reception to visitors in the Market Hall at 8 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.
Grand Jubilee Celebration at St. Dunstan's College grounds besides sight seeing; Market; Renewing Acquaintances; In the afternoon there will also be Cricket, Baseball, Lawn Tennis and other Amusements with Naval and Military Bands in attendance at Victoria Park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.
10 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Annual Scottish gathering and athletic sports at C.A.A. A. grounds.
7 to 8 p. m.—Band in Queen Square Gardens.
8 p. m. Opera house.—H. M. S. P. nafore.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.
Morning—Yacht and rowing races, as assisted by the Navy.
Afternoon—Grand parade of Military and Navy Forces and School children to Victoria Park, Grand Military and Naval Review.
Evening—Electric light sports by Charlottetown Fire Department and Absgweil Athletic Association on C. A. A. A. Grounds.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.
Morning—Special market.
Afternoon—Horse Races.
Evening—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.
To be devoted to excursions, picnics and drives etc.

SUNDAY, JULY 30.
Special appropriate services in the different churches.

MONDAY, JULY 31, SOUVENIR DAY
Fuller particulars of this program will be published later on as the different details are elaborated. Committees have charge of the different events and the program as a whole is under the direction of the Executive Committee of the P. E. I. Development and Tourist Association.

The P. E. Development and Tourist Association.
5-31 wed, sa & w 4d

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BEAN TIME
and you will find that our stock of climbing and dwarf varieties is choice. We have also a stock of Gregory's Celebrated Mangel Seed.

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