

THE LAST HOURS OF A SPY GREAT BRITAIN'S FORCES. CANADIAN CHEESE LEADS.

The Request For a Last Look at His Birthplace Was Granted.

How a spy for the Boers, captured within the British lines at Mafeking, was put to death is told by the correspondent of the English paper, who was one of the witnesses.

The spy was a young man, says a correspondent, and a native of the Stadt, which is a portion of Mafeking, and one who had accepted the work of carrying information to the enemy because he did not sufficiently realize the punishment that would fall upon him were he to be captured. His instructions from the Boers had been remarkably explicit, and the sphere of his activities embraced our own position. He was to visit the forts, counting the number of men, and to take special notice of those to which guns had been attached. He was to report upon the strength of the garrison, the condition of our horses, the supplies of foodstuffs, and he was to stay within Mafeking for about ten days. He was captured as he was creeping in.

He was creeping in under the cover of the bushes and rocks which spread over the south-eastern face of the town. When he was caught, as though momentarily realizing the possibilities of his fate, he at first refused to say who he was, whence he came or what had been his purpose.

However, he confessed, endeavoring to minimize his offence by showing that at the moment of his capture he had gathered no information; yet his pleas were futile, and he at last seemed to understand that his doom was sealed. From then on he returned to the prison to await the execution of his sentence, he said nothing more.

At night the shooting party came for him, marching him to a secluded point upon the southeastern face, and there they halted him, a silent figure in a wilderness of rock and scrub. Around him there was the scene of yesteryear. In the distance lay the green clad veldt shimmering a russet brown beneath the glories of sunset. At our feet it sloped, breaking into rocky slits, banked up with bushes; over all there was the zephyr, tempering the heat. It was a moment meant for rejoicing in the beauty of earth's loveliness rather than for dimming it with the sadness of some crimson act. Presently we arrived, and as we bent across the slope the blood-red streams of passing sunlight played around the shallow, heap of earth, thrown out from this man's final resting-place. It was visible, much as were the deeper shadows of the excavation some seventy yards away, when as though wishing to spare the prisoner.

His eyes were bandaged by the officers of the party. With that a

sudden silence fell upon us and each seemed to feel that he was walking within the shadows of the valley of death. The prisoner, supported on either arm, stumbled in the partial blindness of the bandage seeming, now that his last hour was at hand, to be careless, more lighthearted than any of the party.

Then we halted, and he was asked whether there were anything further which he wished to say, and he was warned for the last time. He shook his head somewhat defiantly, but his lips moved, and in his heart one could almost hear the muttered curses. Then for a space he stood still, and a few yards distant, in fact some ten paces, the firing party formed across his front. There were six of them, with a corporal and the officer in command of the post, and there was that other, who in a little was to pay the penalty of his crime. There was a moment of intense silence as we waited for the sun to set, in which the nerves seemed to be but little strings of wire, played upon by the emotions. Unconsciously each seemed to stiffen, waiting for the word of the officer, and feeling that at each pulsation one would like to shriek "Enough, enough!" As we stood the prisoner spoke, unconscious of the preparations, and the officer approached him. He wanted, he said, to take a final glance at the place that he had known since his childhood.

His prayer was granted, and as he faced about the bandages across his eyes was for a few brief minutes dropped upon his neck. In that final look he seemed to realize what he was suffering. The Stadt lay before him, the place of his childhood, the central pivot round which his life had turned, bathed in a sunset which he had often seen before, and which he would never see again. There were the cattle of his people, there were the noises of the Stadt, the children's voices, the laughter of women, and there was the smoke of his camp fires. It was all his once—he lived there and he was to die there, but to die in a manner which was strange and horrible.

Then he looked beyond the Stadt and scanned the enemy's lines. Tears welled in his eyes and the force of his emotion shook his shoulders. But again he was himself; the feeling had passed and he drew himself erect. Then once more the bandage was secured and he faced about. The sun was setting, and as the officer stepped back and gave his orders a fleeting shudder crossed the native's face. Bayonets were fixed, the men were ready and rifles were presented. One gripped one's palm. "Fire!" said the officer. Six bullets struck him—four were in the brain.

Report of Russian Attack on Buller—The Men Absolutely Fearless.

A St Petersburg despatch says:—At last I have been able to get an answer to my inquiries as to the tenor of the report sent home by the Russian Military Attaches with the English headquarters' staff. For the last fortnight the Czar has been carefully studying it, with the assistance of Major-General Michnewitsch and the Grand Duke Vladimir.

The following is a resume of the report:—In regard to the English cavalry, the horseflesh is not equal to the strain put upon it, but the men are almost without exception clever riders, and absolutely fearless even in the face of the hottest fire.

The artillery fire is good, but it does little damage, because the positions bombarded are almost immediately vacated by the Boers, who do not occupy them again until the firing has slackened.

Praise is given to the artillery officers for their skill, and to the officers as a whole for their courage; they set before their soldiers, says the report, a splendid example.

The report reserves its highest encomium for the performances of the infantry, who march into battle—on the Tugela, for instance—with supreme contempt for danger. Their storming of Spion Kop at the point of the bayonet to the cry of

M. A. McQueen, G. Reid. Passed D. J. McLeod, W. Matheson.

English, (first class)—Coffin; (second class) McQueen, Matheson. Passed, McLeod.

Chemistry—Second Class—Read. Passed, Coffin, Matheson.

Greek—Passed, McQueen, McLeod.

German—Passed, Matheson.

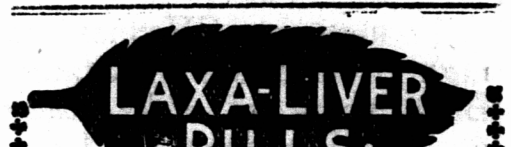
Convocation takes place to-morrow. There are a large number of Islanders to graduate.

"Revenge for Majuba Hill" is very exhaustively treated of in three sheets, and the greatest admiration is expressed for the English infantry and their officers. The courage of the English officers and their men in the battle at Oliver's Hook Pass is also mentioned in terms of the warmest admiration.

The whole report speaks only of the great fitness for its work displayed by the English army, which is struggling heroically and fighting against a country occupied by foes who are safe shots, but strategically insignificant.

The activity of General Buller appears in a very different light in this report from that in which the Continental press loved to represent it.

I hear that it is the Czar's express wish that the whole of the report shall be communicated to Queen Victoria, a sure sign of the Czar's great regard for Great Britain and of the friendly feelings he harbors toward her.



Here's how the people speak of them: "I had an attack of Liver Trouble and Indigestion and decided to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and found them to be the best remedy I ever used, and their effects are lasting." Mrs. C. GAMES, Hazelton, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills work while you sleep without a gripe, make you better in the morning.

A U. S. Dealer Admits that Canada has Beaten the State in the English Market.

The decline in the production of cheese in New York State from 133,000,000 pounds in 1892 to 76,000,000 pounds in 1898, attributed largely to the wholesale counterfeiting of State brands by Western and other makers and dealers, in the plea advanced in favor of the present efforts to obtain national legislation against misbranding product.

"Our greatest competitor in the foreign markets," said a big New York cheese exporter yesterday. "Is Canada and the decline noted, particularly since 1893, was largely due to the fact that our manufacturers persisted in ignoring the demands of foreign consumers in the matter of quality. Many low grade cheese, known as skims, as well as the adulterated filled cheese, were shipped out of the country immediately prior to and including years of smallest export. These, together with the fact that Canadian makers are steadily improving the quality of their goods, brought our own into disrepute. It is gratifying to note, however, that our manufacturers are learning a lesson in respect of quality for export, at the same time Canadian cheese commands a better price in the English market than our own. This is not so much due to the idea that the former is better

as it is to the fact that consumers still lack confidence in our product. This fact is forcibly brought home to us by the knowledge that a great deal of cheese purchased in the upper part of New York State by Canadian exporters and sold as Canadian cheese in Liverpool commands a higher price than the same goods shipped under American brands and marks.

"The profit to Canada through the degeneration of our own cheese in foreign markets may be imagined when it is stated that during the period of our largest export from 1880 to 1885 Canada's export of cheese was only 100,000,000 pounds annually. The average during the following four years was upwards of 84,000,000; increasing to 155,000,000 pounds in 1895. The number of cheese factories in Canada during this period increased from a few hundred in 1880 to 2,300 in 1896.

"The bulk of the filled cheese produced in this country is made in Illinois, the product paying a tax of 1 per cent. per pound. The output last year, according to record, being nearly 2,000,000 pounds the manufacturers paying an annual tax of \$400 each for the privilege of making, the product in addition to the 1 cent stamp tax. The product is made from oleo oil or lard combined with skimmed milk."

THE EDITOR'S MAIL. Snakes are Harmless.

SIR,—I am sorry your eastern correspondent when citing as an instance of the early spring the fact that Mr. Massey had "killed four snakes" did not at the same time give it as an instance of the gross ignorance which prevails throughout this island in reference to these harmless but useful creatures.

If people would but study the matter a little they might readily perceive that snakes do not subsist on air, and therefore, must grow and thrive on something else, and that something must be mice, grubs, beetles, snails, etc., which are a constant menace to the farmers. I know men who consider it a religious duty to destroy these creatures wherever and whenever they cross their path, be it Sunday or Monday, simply because a miserable old tradition would seem to justify such a procedure.

I only wish they would display a tenth part of the zeal in destroying the larvae of cattle bot-fly, which disfigure the backs of their poor suffering animals every Spring, to see if the pest could be eradicated. Those who did not attend to it in the early part of March should go to work now, using a small-bladed knife to enlarge the openings. This is a duty incumbent upon every farmer both from a human as well as pecuniary point of view. I would like to see Legislation passed to compel farmers to attend to this, as I believe the trouble is increasing. I see that in the West the damage to hides alone is put down at millions of dollars. Yet farmers here neglect to attend to the matter but never miss an opportunity to destroy a snake!

Yours Truly,
JOS. MACVANE.

The Use of Tobacco.

SIR,—In the Semi-Weekly GUARDIAN of the 19th inst., you publish a paragraphic article under the heading "The Use of Tobacco in War" evidently without seriously considering the effect upon a large number of your readers. The fact that every intelligent reader will readily understand that the intention is not to palliate in any degree this very injurious habit, does not by any means obscure the prominence given to the supposed beneficial results recorded in the article referred to. That tobacco has created for itself a place in the civilization of the present day is evident, and if there is any virtue in it that virtue lies in its power to satisfy the craving for which it alone is responsible. If as is attributed the use of tobacco sustained Wellington's men through the terrible privations of the Peninsular War and the lack of it was the cause of the fatal discontent that obtained among the French troops, then the truth is clear that these noble standard bearers, the heroes of many battles and the pride of their respective countries, were willing slaves to a power that a man should be able to trample under foot, namely the tobacco habit.

A French scientist by a recent experiment discovered that the use of tobacco by boys retarded not only their mental development but their physical growth as well.

Lieutenant Greeley's experience in his search for the north pole in convincing by the fact that of the seven men of his party who died all were tobacco users but one and he died last; of the remaining nine not one used tobacco.

READER.
THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

PICTON, Feb. 17.—This is to certify that I have used Eison's Nerviline for rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for all internal pain, and would greatly recommend it to the public.—N. T. KINGSEY.

LEEDS COUNTY, Jan. 9.—We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but we cannot withhold our testimony as to the great value of Nerviline as a remedy for pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as a never-failing remedy.—REV. H. J. ALLEN, BENJ. DILLON, and many others. Sold by druggists.

HUMANITY'S COMMONEST TROUBLES.

Thousands Suffering in Springtime.

Paine's Celery Compound The Great Banisher of Dyspepsia Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

The most prevalent trouble in springtime is dyspepsia in its many various forms.

This common but dreaded disease is produced by acute inflammation of the nerves centered about the stomach.

It is a well known fact that the stomach is one of the chief nerve centres, and physicians will tell you that without healthy, vigorous nerves, the stomach cannot properly digest food.

It must also be noted that the tissues and all the organs of digestion are quickly weakened by impoverished blood, overwork, worry and care.

The first and greatest work for all suffers from dyspepsia and indigestion to accomplish, is to nourish and brace the nerves and purify the blood.

Paine's Celery Compound is the chosen medicine of the ablest physician for producing nerve fibre, true nerve force and pure rich blood. When these blessings have been secured, dyspepsia and its train of evils are completely banished, and a solid, lasting health is established.

Paine's Celery Compound has done more for dyspeptics than all other combined agencies. Thousands of testimonies from the best people tell the story that Paine's Celery Compound "makes sick people well."

Mrs. E. Trinder, of Simcoe, Ont., says: "For a long time dyspepsia and indigestion made life miserable for me. I was so bad I could not go out of the house, do housework or get regular sleep. I bought six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound from Mr. Austin, our druggist, and commenced to use it regularly. My doctor advised me to continue with your compound, and told me if I had not been using it he would have recommended it to me."

"Your Paine's Celery Compound has worked wonders for me; it has banished my dyspepsia, indigestion and sleeplessness, and given me a new life."

La Havanna, Picador, Garcia, La Industria, El Jap, El Fenix, El Merite, Cigarettes, Pipes, Tobaccos.

ACDONALD'S DRUG STORE

MR. ARTHUR J T MELLISH

Barrister and Attorney at Law

Having proceeded to South Africa for the winter on active military service in response to Her Majesty's call, begs to announce that in his absence his law-office at Souris will be kept open and all legal business will be promptly attended to by a competent management. Correspondence on business may be addressed to him at Souris as usual.

CAUSE OF FLATULENCE

One of the Most Distressing Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets an Excellent Cure for Flatulence—Undue Collection of Gas in Stomach or Bowels—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Prevent Formation of Gas.

One of the most common and at the same time one of the most unpleasant symptoms of Dyspepsia is Flatulence. This form of stomach trouble, simply means that the food is lying undigested in the stomach and fermenting.

Wherever there is fermentation there is gas. Every housekeeper who has had experience with preserved fruit knows the effect of fermentation. In damp cellars or where the fruit has not been sufficiently cooked, how often will the gem jars be found cracked, or with the corked tops forced, in the case of stone bottles. This is due to the pressure of gas from fermentation.

When, therefore, a person has an uncomfortable, bloated feeling in stomach and abdomen, accompanied in some cases by gas rising in the throat, it is nothing more or less than a case of fermentation. In more severe cases it positively indicates a putrefaction of the food, which is intended to create new blood and nourish the body.

How many people would eat putrefied food! Nature, instinct, reason would rebel. The effect is just the same exactly when the putrefaction takes place in the stomach.

The great value of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is seen at once when considered in connection with Flatulence. Composed principally of pepsin diastase, two natural digestants, they act on the food before fermentation has time to take place. When the stomach is too to work Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals will fill its duties just as well as it could do itself.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food immediately. To time is allowed for fermentation. No gas can accumulate in either stomach or bowels. Flatulence is banished when Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are used.

During La Grippe or after.—Our own Quinacel Emulsion, Grippe Tablets, Quinine Wine, British Cough Cure, Tonics, etc.,—remedies that cure.—Central Drug Store, 21 St. W.

Examinations at Dalhousie Are Posted.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The results of the Dalhousie examinations have been posted.

The Island boys in the several years have taken a high standing. The following is a list of the names and positions taken. For those trying for class distinction extra work is assigned. Those whose names do not appear in the list of classes have taken only the ordinary course.

FOURTH YEAR.

Moral Philosophy, (first class)—C. A. Myers, Lake Verde; E. H. Ramsay, Hamilton. Passed, M. J. McPherson.

Political Economy, (first class)—Ramsay, Myers.

Senior History, (first class)—Ramsay. Senior Philosophy, (first class)—Myers.

Latin—First Class—Ramsay. Greek—First Class—Ramsay. Passed—Myers, McPherson.

THIRD YEAR.

Junior History—First Class—L. J. Miller, Charlottetown. Passed—D. E. Ross, Bedeque; M. J. McPherson.

English—First Class—Miller. Constitutional History—First Class—Miller.

Latin—Second Class—Miller. Passed D. E. Ross.

Junior Physics—Passed Miller, McPherson, Ross.

Torts, passed, Miller. Senior Philosophy, passed—Ross, McPherson.

Political Economy, passed, Ross.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin, (first class)—E. W. Coffin, Charlottetown; passed, J. F. Reilly, I. B. Howatt, R. H. Stavert, A. W. Myers, French—I. B. Howatt, Senior Mathematics, (first class)—J. F. Reilly, Second class—I. B. Howatt. Passed—Myers, Coffin, Stavert.

Juniors Philosophy, (first class)—Coffin, Howatt, Myers; Passed—Reilly, Stavert.

English (first class) Myers. (second class) Coffin. Passed—Reilly, Howatt, Stavert.

Greek (first class)—Coffin. Passed—Reilly, Stavert.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin, (first class)—W. H. Coffin; second class, C. W. Matheson, Ch'town. Passed, M. A. McQueen, D. J. McLeod, G. Read.

spring millinery

For the ladies of Charlottetown must be the choice of the world. Knowing this we have searched both the Foreign and Domestic markets over and over, and are now prepared with the prettiest selection of brightest creations ever seen in Charlottetown. Come and see our milliners and find out how much money they can save you, on your spring hat.

In Trimming we have the latest in Chiffon, Lace, Tips, Feathers, Ornaments, Metal Net, Ribbon, Wire Shapes, Chip Shapes and Sailors. See them all before buying any.

spring hats

For Gentlemen. Our large stock of hats is a surprise to everyone, even to those who have been our customers for years. Our stock this season is enormous. More styles and colors are shown this year than ever before. The usual plan of selling more value for a given price than anywhere else sells, is being maintained and new customers are daily learning of the advantages we offer.

Christy's 1900

Derbies and Federas 50c to \$3.00 American 1900

Derbies and Federas 1.00 to 5.00 1899 styles

Derbies and Federas Half Price

Nearly 6000 Hats to choose from. Where else will you see half that quantity out side of

Prowse Bros.