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has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

Scott's Emulsion and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

10c and 25c, all druggists, Toronto.

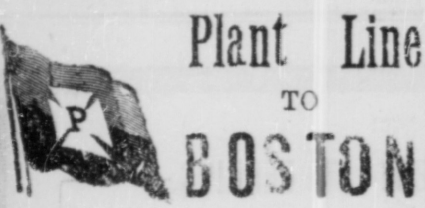
FLOUR

When you want a barrel of choice flour, give us a call; we sell all the leading brands and guarantee every barrel we sell.

When in need of one call on us and let's quote you prices.

SANDERSON & CO

Victoria Row Grocers.



TO BOSTON

Commencing June 29th, 1900

S. S. Halifax

Will leave Charlottetown at NOON on FRIDAY, and

S. S. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE

Every WEDNESDAY at 9 a. m. for Boston via Hawkesbury and Halifax.

Passengers leaving Charlottetown via Pictou, make close connection at Halifax from Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The S. S. Halifax takes Freight and Passengers for Hawkesbury and Halifax.

Tickets for sale at Stations P. E. I. Railway.

For tickets, rates and all information apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent
Charlottetown

H. L. CHIPMAN,
Manager. Apl 24th



Ralston Breakfast Food

Most cereals require a double boiler, and at least 30 minutes cooking, while Ralston Breakfast Food is prepared with ease and dispatch in a single boiler in five minutes.

The vigor and strength imparting properties of Ralston come from Gluterean Wheat, the whole berry of which is milled into Ralston Breakfast Food.

There's not another dish so delicious for breakfast that contains as much nutrition as Ralston Breakfast Food.

FOR SALE BY **JENKINS & SON**

The Corner Green, Sole Agents.

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OFFICE—Brown's Block; South Side Queen Square.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

South Africa and the East.

THE LIFE OF BIG GUNS.

ADMIRAL O'NEILL SAYS THAT A HUNDRED SHOTS IS FAR FROM BEING THE LIMIT.

There has been some interesting and mysterious stories in circulation about the short lives of the big naval guns that are used on our battleships and coast fortifications. One of the yarns most frequently told is that the 13-inch gun, which carries a ton of metal for twelve or fifteen miles, can only be fired 100 times with safety, because the tremendous pressure destroys the cohesive power of the metal and thus weakens it and renders it liable to explode. These stories have got into books and the "100-firing fallacy" is accepted by some of the ablest authorities on ordnance. The big Krupp gun at the World's Fair in Chicago was an object of even greater interest, when visitors were told that it had been fired sixteen times and couldn't be fired again without danger of explosion because of the metal of which it is made had become "nerveless."

Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance, of the navy department, says this is all humbug. "The only damage suffered by the big guns from frequent firing is the wearing out of the rifle grooves," he says, "and that is easily repaired. The gun can either be rifled over again or it can be 'tubed'—that is, a rifled tube can be fitted into the bore, as it frequently done in England, and the gun is as good as new."

"There is no such thing as a gun getting 'nerveless,'" continued the admiral. "The metal of which it is made is not injured by firing. Some of our guns have been fired 100 times without showing any injury or wear. We do not know how long they will last, except that the rifling has to be renewed when it is worn out, but we have never had a gun to wear out in our experience, and many of our guns have been fired several hundred times."

CHINA'S MILITARY POWER.

In anticipation of a campaign by the powers against China it is of interest to note the size and character of the army that the Chinese would be able to place in the field. Although an official statement has never been procured, reliable estimates have been made, one of the best of which is that recently contained in a memorandum prepared by Major A. E. J. Marshal, a British officer. The fighting strength of the Chinese is given as follows: Manchurian field force, 50,000; Manchurian irregulars, 20,000; fighting braves, 125,000; and Chien-Chun or disciplined troops, 10,000. The reserves under arms are given thus: Pekin field force, 13,000; banner troops in Pekin, 75,000 banner troops in provinces, 95,000; and the Luying or green standard regiments, 500,000. This force comprises 60,000 cavalry, which is the least effective portion of the army.

On the subject of the capabilities of the Chinese as fighters divergent opinions are entertained. The domestic history of China contains many examples of great fortitude and determination in war, the dynastic changes being carried out only after prolonged convulsions and at a cost of millions of lives, showing that the Chinese are by no means a timid or submissive people. More than a generation of uninterrupted fighting was necessary to enable the present Manchu dynasty to cross the Great Wall and capture Pekin, and many more years passed before they acquired ascendancy in

the middle and southern provinces. But the conditions are very different when the ill-organized and badly trained Chinese regiments are in conflict with the disciplined troops of Europe and Japan. Unfortunately the country between Tien-Tsin and Pekin in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li does not favor tactics. It is practically a vast plain through which the railway runs, at first on an embankment and afterwards on the level, crossing a few small bridges. It is essentially a region where numbers will tell, and in view of this fact and of the serious losses sustained by Admiral Seymour and by the allies in the capture of Tien-Tsin, the prudence of the European commanders in not attempting an advance until a great force has been assembled seems unquestionable. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the disunited condition of the Chinese. Japan in the late war had to fight merely the army and navy of China, the mass of the people taking no interest in the struggle, at least, so long as the operations did not disturb the sacred soil of the Middle Kingdom. In the one that may now be precipitated a united China does not seem to be possible, and unless a Chinese general appears who inspires general confidence, and who proves to be a great soldier and a great leader of men, the campaign should not be protracted or difficult one.

The disadvantages under which the allies will operate are, however, very obvious and very considerable. The troops at present available do not number more than 40,000, and if the resisting power of the Chinese at Tien-Tsin may be taken as an index of their strength, at least three times that number will be needed in the advance on Pekin. The distance to be covered is nearly a hundred miles, and the transport and supply problems will not be easy to solve. We will doubtless soon learn that a commander-in-chief of the allied forces has been appointed who, taking his instructions from the eight nations clothing him with authority, would dominate the individual commanders of those nations, but would have under him officers of adjoining and supporting troops unable to converse in a tongue known to both. Differences in methods, nationality, and temperament among his subordinates will reduce the effectiveness of the army, and a considerable time will probably be required for the work of organization. But before any definite plan of advance can be decided upon a binding alliance must be formed, and we may be certain that the powers are getting nearer agreement on this point as each day passes. The weaker powers, Spain and Italy, since they would be incapable of guarding their interests in China without outside assistance, would no doubt be easily drawn in, and Britain and the United States, since they have no desire to secure territory, but intend merely to keep open the channels of trade, would no doubt accept any reasonable proposition. Moreover, Britain still requires her army in South Africa, and our neighbors need an even greater force in the Philippines than is at present engaged there. France and Germany may be expected to readily join the bond, because they dare not disturb the nice balance that is maintained on each side of their common border, but the attitude of the two remaining powers, Russia and Japan, would probably depend upon the size of the compensations and rewards that each might receive or prevent the other from receiving, or perhaps from seizing. While the other powers are looking primarily for trade, these two want territory. They are too close to China to be put in the same category with the others. There is every reason to believe that the diplomats will soon succeed in reaching the

necessary agreement and unity of action notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the composite force will labour will undoubtedly produce the desired results. China's military power looks very formidable on paper, but since the country is disunited, and the army has neither the arms, the leaders, nor the discipline required in twentieth century warfare, the occupation of Pekin, if it is undertaken, will not be long deferred.—Mail & Empire.

THE BOER GUNS.

An English service journal commenting on the mysterious disappearance of the Boer guns, remarks: "Where are the Boer guns? It is the great and only mystery of the war, and now that peace is in sight it grows deeper than ever. There were big guns before Kimberley, in the Magersfontein defences, in front of Mafeking, in the Colesberg region and in Natal. In short, the enemy gaily transported their artillery to half a dozen widely separated points in a territory as large as Europe without Russia. After nearly every engagement away travel the Boer guns, and we have no better satisfaction than the dust they raise in the blue distance. In the west, where General Baden-Powell and Sir Archibald Hunter are doing such excellent work in restoring order, the thing is even more inexplicable. Boers are surrendering in every direction, stands of arms are growing, and the country is rapidly being pacified; but so far no pom-poms, Creusot or Krupp guns have been surrendered. Until they are the war cannot be regarded as at an end."

SOWING AND REAPING.

If we take a delight in sowing guns and ammunition, mounted guns, machine guns, Mauser rifles, and all classes of firearms and explosives, then we must expect to reap wars, rebellions, deaths and disasters. We stated two weeks ago that no light had been thrown on the way in which the Chinese had secured such stores of ammunition and such modern, approved weapons of warfare. Some light is dawning now. Let us think of its meaning. Mr. Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary of the British War Office, stated in the House of Commons last week that since April, 1895, British firms had supplied to China 71 mounted guns with 11,740 rounds of ammunition, 123 field guns with 49,400 rounds, and 297 machine guns with 4,228,400 rounds, and that a single German firm had in the meantime supplied her with 460,000 Mausers and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition. It is an accomplished German artillery officer who has improved, reorganized and drilled the Chinese artillery, doubtless with the full permission of the German Emperor who is now so hot to be avenged for the murder of his representative. Russia and Great Britain have been able to spare accomplished officers from their military organization to instruct the Chinese in modern tactics. The severe contests now being waged on the Pei-Ho prove that the Celestials have beer apt pupils. It is not the first, nor the fiftieth, time civilization has

invited disaster, outbreak and massacre for the sake of temporary commercial gain, and it has now to meet uncorrupted, armed with the latest military intentions and drilled by the most skillful tacticians.

SMITH-DORRIEN'S BRIGADE.

General Smith-Dorrien, in an order issued to his brigade, the nineteenth, which consists of the Shropshire Light Infantry, Gordon Highlanders, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the Royal Canadians, says:

"It has achieved a record of which any infantry might be proud. Since it was formed (Feb. 12) it has marched 620 miles, often on half rations and seldom on full."

"It has taken part in the capture of ten towns, fought in ten general actions, and on twenty seven other days. In one period of thirty days it fought on twenty-one of them, and marched 327 miles."

"The casualties have been between four and five hundred, and defeats nil."



Pure and Fragrant
The "Albert"
Baby's Own Soap
Is specially recommended by many family physicians, for nursery use. Beware of imitations, some of which are dangerous and may cause skin troubles.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

LADIES

We have just received of Madame May's (Boston) Complexion Specialist Preparations including **ALMONDINE and FRENCH CREAM.**
Macdonald's Drug Store
For Tourists—Ferguoss celebrated "Edinburgh" Candy.

Flour.

Some brands of Flour have advanced in price at the Mills as much as 90 cents per 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 bbls. early, and we are now offering them for sale at a very reasonable figure for spot cash. If you want to buy Flour i will pay you to write or call and get our prices before buying elsewhere. Every bbl. guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Beer & Goff.



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.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1900.

Trains leave Charlottetown at 7.50 local Georgetown 6.50 local, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Return tickets from Charlottetown 85c, Georgetown 85c, intermediate stations all proportionate rates.

Return tickets will be issued from all stations west of Royalty Junction at one first-class fare on August 21st, good to return on August 23rd.

For train arrangements, prize lists and all particulars see programme and advertisements in newspapers later.

JOHN MCPHREE, President.
D. R. McLENNAN, Rec. Secretary.

A CARD

R. MACNEILL, M. D.,
Having 30 years experience in the practice of his profession, may be consulted on all branches of general medicine including the specialties.
Office and Residence—Prince Street third door above Kindergarten Hall.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. dy & wky 3 mos.

LOST—A stick pin with cameo pendant. Finder would oblige by leaving at this office.

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and remove impurities from the stomach, liver and bowels, by the use of the best blood purifier known. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle; one a dose. Recommended by many physicians.

Parsons' Pills

"BEST LIVER PILL MADE" Positively cure biliousness and all Liver and Bowel complaints. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid, for 25 cents. Book Free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that we put on found fishing without permission or otherwise trespassing on the stream or property at McCre's Mill, Milton, either below or above the mill, will be prosecuted without distinction.

TO BE LET.

Business possession of that Build... Apply to Mrs. D. K... 1 wk.

National Wheels

Carniva's, Sotsman, 20th Century, E. & D, Columbias, Hartfords have had a large sale in Charlottetown. We are still receiving the above daily.
Look them over—Write for catalogue.
Repair supplies Second Hand Wheels.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.