

LANGUID

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

See and feel all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

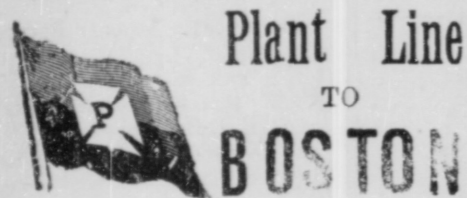
FLOUR

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.

In Five Minutes Its Cooked

Ralston Breakfast Food

SAVES TIME, TEMPER AND DISTRESS

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 Oatmeal and 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 Grocers
115 Sole Agents.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

South Africa and the East.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

The relations of the Chinese religions to the three main systems of the West have been so differently set forth by different writers that one hardly knows what to believe. One thing is clear from the testimony of all historians; it was by land and not by sea that the gospel, as well as Islam and the faith of Moses, entered China. There are some who would have us believe that for their earliest germs of civilization the Chinese were indebted to the Accadians or Highlanders who are associated with the culture of the ancient Babylonians. Scholars have used elaborate arguments to show that the civilization of the Chinese and that of the Babylonians had a common origin, that the characters, the calendars and the primitive science and philosophy of both peoples had a common source. However that be, any connection that could be thus established, must have long antedated the upgrowth of the native sects. The doctrines of Fo or Buddha began to be disseminated in the first Christian century and gradually became the most popular religion in the Empire. The sect of the Rationalists had been established long before by Lantze, born 604, B. C. Confucius, born B. C., 658, visited Lantze in his old age. Mencius (Mengtze) was born B. C., 400, and died in his 85th year, leaving as a legacy a treatise on morality, personal and political, which is highly prized. At what time the Jews entered China is not known, but their existence there has long been well established. At Kaifung-fu in Honan, they were found in large enough number to attract attention as a distinct people, and were known as Blue-bonnets from the cap they wore when worshipping in their synagogues. They were by many considered a sect of Mohammedans. Over the tablet to the Emperor, which is de rigueur in all Chinese temples, the Jews had an inscription to this effect: "Hear, O Israel! the lord our God is one Lord. Blessed be the name of the Glory of His Kingdom for ever and ever." As to the time of their arrival there different conclusions have been reached. Some hold that they entered China from Babylon during the period of the Captivity. Others prefer a later period. A like doubt involves the first coming of the Mohammedans, but there is less difficulty in their case, as many Moslem communities have been in contiguity to the western borders of China since the early conquests of the Prophet's followers.

The arrival in China of the first Christians is supposed to be fixed by a memorial tablet discovered in 1625 at Singan-fu in Shensi. The document commemorated the diffusion by authority of the doctrine known as the "illustrious instruction," and bore a date equivalent to the month of August, A. D., 639. Even in English the style is not only Oriental, but Chinese. Learned men, like Father Kircher, S. J.; Dr. Ligge, Dr. Bridgeman, Father Semedo, and Dr. Wells Williams have expressed no doubt of its authenticity. At first it was claimed that the incoming Christians had been Nestorians. This view still holds this view still, but the general conviction is that they were Nestorians. Puntner considers the Christianity of its authors very vague. He says that both Olopen, the priest whose name is mentioned in it, and his companions as well as the Buddhists, who flocked into China in the same century, were attracted by the generous protection accorded by the liberal Tai-tsoung. He looks upon the doctrines set forth as a medley of Buddhism, Christianity and Confucianism. Father Gaubil observes that there is no mention in the Chinese histories of the introduction of Christianity at the time indicated by the tablet. From time to time reference is made to the Chris-

tians of China until the middle of the 14th century. Marco Polo mentions their churches near Nanking. Like the Jews and Mohammedans they had become Mongolized. Corvino's mission forms a link between the earlier and later attempts at evangelization. He died in 1330, and Nicolas de Beutra succeeded him in the see of Chathay, but to little purpose. In 1581 Matteo Ricci took up his abode at Canton, but the Spanish and Portuguese merchants were opposed to his mission. Even St. Francis Xavier had been disappointed and died without effecting much in an islet southwest of Macao. But Ricci was determined to persevere and assuming the costume of a native priest he soon won favor with the people, though Confucianists opposed him. After adopting the dress of the literati, he succeeded in his third attempt to settle in Nanking, where he lectured with great acceptance on scientific subjects. A native of Shanghai, named Siu, baptized as Paul, helped him to translate Euclid into Chinese. Paul's daughter, Candada, also proved useful. Finally the Emperor took Ricci by the hand. Ricci died in 1610, at the age of 80.

In spite of occasional prosecution other Jesuits carried on Ricci's work, and it was really from the rival Dominicans that the evangelization thus accomplished received its most serious check. The Jesuits had shown a certain tolerance to Chinese modes of thought, and especially to their veneration for their ancestors, and this compromise the Dominicans would not recognize. The result was that the Emperor who had welcomed the Jesuits as servants, declined to accept the Pope's legate who arrived at Peking in 1705, and in 1706 he issued an edict forbidding any ecclesiastics to settle in the Middle Kingdom. Mgr. Tournon, the legate, who had been made a cardinal, died in confinement at Macao, and through another Pope sent another legate (Mezzabarba) who for a time seemed to thrive at the Chinese court, the edict of Yungching in 1724, and a still severer one in 1736, formally interdicted the teaching of Christianity. Nevertheless, Rome did not falter in allegiance to the command: Go and teach all nations. A century later eight bishops, 57 European and 114 native priests, and 303,000 converts had, according to the Annales de la Foi, represented the success of the mission. By that time the Protestant churches had also pushed forward their pioneers. The Rev. Robert Morrison, of Morpeth, was sent out in 1809 by the London Missionary Society, and in 1813 the Rev. W. Milne followed. These devoted men did a great work as lexicographers and translators. The Americans followed the example some years later, and to one of them, the late Mr. Wells Williams, afterwards a consul, we owe a well known history of China. Some of our readers may have heard Mr. Williams when he lectured in McGill College, under the presidency of Sir J. W. Dawson, to a pitifully small audience—the lecture having been, in fact, extemporized. Of the actual results of Christian missions in China it is impossible to attain a trustworthy knowledge.

The success of missions, like all success in persuasion, is as much due to attractive personal qualities, conjoined with force of character, as to the skill in argument that carries conviction. The loyalty of which Livingstone's tree is a perpetual witness, is as much a triumph for a great-hearted, loving, enduring man as for the gospel that he preached and lived. Doubtless there have been noble men and women engaged in the Chinese missions and the work (the medical work especially) has been its own best advocate. But the success, if judged by the number of those converted to any form of Christianity, is small compared with the untouched millions. We do our missionaries a terrible injustice when we treat the kinsmen of those whom they would bring into the fold as something hardly human. Practical Christianity is what bears fruit with shrewd aliens, like the heathen Chinese, or religious laissez-faire. It is the preaching without practice that does the mischief.—Gazette.

THE EMERGENCY RATIONS.

Devlin's Stuff Was Worthless and Thrown Away by the Canadians.

A member of the staff of the Montreal Star recently ran across a member of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and found that he had with him a can of the famous "Emergency rations" supplied by the Dominion to the Second Contingent. When asked as to the value of the stuff, he laughed and said:

"Why we had to throw it away and get an English article, as it was utterly worthless as an emergency ration. A number

of the cans were opened, but the boys would not eat their contents and so they were thrown by the wayside. The great majority were destroyed unopened. The powder was unpalatable even when eaten in the form of porridge and was also entirely valueless as a tissue-producing food. I am taking a box home just to show my people what the Government gave us to live on when unable to secure any other kind of food."

The boys of the first contingent had been supplied with an English emergency food, and had not seen the Canadian article. They were, therefore, unable to express an opinion concerning it.

Make New Rich Blood

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; see 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. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Insurance

Fire, Marine, Life

All British Companies. Risks taken low rates.

HYNDMAN & CO

AGENTS

Telephone 67.

Excursions to Pictou

The most pleasant way of Spending a hot day.

Return Tickets good for day of issue, will be sold on steamer

"PRINCESS"

for one dollar and fifty cents each.

Fare will include Tea on return voyage.

Steamer leaves half past nine local Returns about nine in the evening.

By order

F. W. HALES, Secretary Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Ch'town, July 7th, 1900.

DR. CLIFT

Cures CHRONIC DISEASES and RUPTURE. Office at Mrs. Stumbles, corner Prince and Kent Street, Charlottetown, from Saturday evening to Tuesday a. m. every week.

DO YOU WANT COMFORT

YOU'LL FIND IT IN OUR HATS.

A man who wears a straw during the hot days feels better and looks better than if he persists in carrying around a heavy felt hat.

Did anybody ever tell you how nice Ramsay's straws are, or better still, did you ever see them yourself?

We have an immense stock of them this year, twice as many as we ever had, and up to the present time have sold more than twice as many as we did any other year this early in the season.

We're rushing them out every day by hundreds and we want to keep on rushing till we have sold every one in the store.

Think how much better you will feel, and come and get one.

R. H. Ramsay & Co

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

and Steamship lines to Boston via Yarmouth.

The Popular Fast line between Nova Scotia and Boston (via Windsor Junction and Halifax)

EXPRESS TRAINS leave Halifax daily (except Sunday) at 6.35 a. m., for Digby and Yarmouth, making connection Wednesdays and Saturdays at Yarmouth for Boston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "PRINCE GEORGE"

2100 Gross Tonnage, 7000 Horse Power, the fastest and finest steamer plying between the Maritime Provinces and Boston.

Leave Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturdays for Boston.

on arrival of Express Train from Halifax. Returning leaves Boston Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m. Passengers arriving in Halifax next day 5.30 p. m., by Express Train.

For all information, guide book, folders, etc which will be sent free, write to F. H. Armstrong, general passenger Agent Kentville, N. S.

P. GIFFKINS, Gen. Manager Kentville N. S., May 25th, 1900.

NOTICE.

Having retired from business would all who are indebted to me make immediate payment at the Medical Hall Queen St. Charlottetown.

S. W. DODD.

NOTICE.

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

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Dominion of Canada

PROVINCE OF

Prince Edward Island

City of Charlottetown.

Before Francis Longworth Haszard, Esq., the Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown.

Take notice that His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown, has by virtue of the power and authority in him vested by the statute of the General Assembly of the Island, instituted,—

An Act to Consolidate and Amend the several Acts Incorporating the City of Charlottetown, ordered and appointed that Wednesday, 18th July, next, be the day set down for hearing all appeals made to him from the preceding Valuation Assessments of rates imposed or authorized by the City Council of the said City, and that on such day and daily thereafter, until such appeals have been heard, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Police Court, in Charlottetown, aforesaid, all such appeals will be heard and finally determined by him.

Dated this 5th day of July, A. D., 1900.

ROBERT VAN DERSTINE.

Collector for said City.

3ms. e o d.

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 it will pay you to write or call and get our prices before buying elsewhere. Every bbl. guaranteed first-class or money refunded.

Beer & Goff.

For

Sweaty Swollen Sore Aching Tender Tired Feet

Try Foot Elm for sale at

Macdonald's Drug Store

NIGHT BELL NURSES REGISTERED

DENTISTRY BY SPECIALISTS.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY by use of ELECTRICITY or by the BERLIN METHOD.

MODERN DENTISTRY Crown and Bridge Work (Teeth without Plates).

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—We make all kinds. Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Berlin Dental Parlors.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

FOR SALE.

20 Building Lots for sale 50x100, will be sold cheap. Also two Dwelling Houses on Highland Avenue, together with our whole stock of C.cker, Glassware and Groceries, etc.

P. MONAGHAN, Queen Street.