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DIED. At Pacific Grove, Monterey, California, on the 12th inst., Evangeline E. beloved wife of Albert E. Heath, and eldest daughter of Sarah and Wm. G. Sabine, of this city, in the 40th year of her age.

In commerce as in life merit wins. That's why Sovereign Flavouring Extracts have come to the front in general favour.

LOCAL NOTICES.

300 blouses at 30c., 45c., 55c., 69c., 75c., and 85c. See our window for designs. James Paton & Co.

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Cotton Crepons.—A job lot 500 yards worth up to 18c. yours for 12c. Blouse lengths only 4 1/2 and 9 yd. lengths.—Jas. Paton & Co.

Silk hats, ties, gloves, and general furnishings at Jas. Paton & Co.

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Aspinal's Enamel, all colors at Watson's Drug Store.

Tomorrow two hundred waists of the newest, daintiest makes are put on sale in the main store—counter after counter heaped full of them.

And guess why? Because peerless buying helps us to sell the most stylish. Call early tomorrow morning if you want to save the price of making one.—Jas. Paton & Co. 93-3

Some thing special in Black Cashmere Hose, Black and Tan Cotton Hose, L. S. Thread Hose, Children's Sox, etc. No better value in the city than at the Sunny-side Dry Goods Store.—Perkins, Sterns & Turner. 55 3i

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. MR. GORDON AND MR. BLANCHARD SPEAK ON THE BUDGET.

They Criticize the Leader's Speech at Some Length—Routine Business Rescued.

THURSDAY, April 22.

After routine business Hon. Mr. Gordon resumed the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. He expressed his pleasure at the tribute that had been paid to the memory of the late Hon. Alexander Laird by the Leader of the Government. The late Mr. Laird well deserved all that had been said regarding him, and all regretted when his health failed. He (Mr. Gordon) thought, however, that the deplorable financial condition of the province was in a measure responsible for his failing health.

"They are as sick that surfeit with too much As they that starve with nothing."

This is the case in Nova Scotia, and wrangling among themselves will surely follow. Aside from these remarks the speech of the premier was merely a defence of the acts of the Government. It was not jubilant or buoyant. This was not to be wondered at when such dissatisfaction prevails throughout the province. The Leader boasts of decreasing the expenditures, still the debt increases by leaps and bounds. The people cannot understand this. All the while taxes are levied on almost every conceivable thing, and there is no increase in the expenditure except in education, which is uncontrollable. Where does all the money go? The debt he believed to be about half a million, and the people should know where the money had gone. There should have been a greater saving on the ferries in the face of the statement of the Commissioner of Public Works that the boats needed no further repairs. The Leader has made reference to our assets at Ottawa. But these assets should not be taken into account. Our capital at Ottawa should not be meddled with. The Government should press our claims at Ottawa. Yet there is no intimation that anything has been done along this line. The condition of the province, he proceeded to point out, is truly alarming. Pork is unobtainable and oats are not much better. The wheat crop barely saved our farmers, who are hard pressed to make ends meet. In regard to wharves, perhaps they cost less for repairs, but it may be pointed out that they are not so much used as they were formerly. The bridges also cost less. If they are in good repair it is well, but our road money, he contended, was misapplied. The road machines, he asserted, were monopolized by a few individuals and no one else sees a dollar of the money expended in the road service. The people complain loudly of this. In his district the people are disheartened, while the roads are almost impassable. That is one reason he was opposed to road machines. Another is that these machines take work from men who need it and do not repair the roads where repairs are most necessary. In regard to the Premier's boast respecting the abolition of the Legislative Council he said the late Government tried to abolish it but failed to do so because the members of that body who were opponents of the party in power opposed every measure with that object in view. He held that any saving in the Administration of Justice should not be placed to the credit of the Government. He thought there were more men employed in the Public Lands Office than were necessary, and he believed there might be a greater saving in that aim of the public service. Indirectly there was a saving in the matter of printing; but when the salaries of stenographers and typewriters are taken into consideration a saving could not be shown in that regard. In the matter of education he thought something might be done by the proper grading of teachers, but he would not counsel meddling with education. Statute labor, as had been admitted, was not giving satisfaction. If the system were a proper one it should give satisfaction. He could not agree with the Premier's statements regarding exhibitions. The Leader stated that the money would be better expended in encouraging steamers to call here. Exhibitions, Hon. Mr. Gordon pointed out, have improved our stock and encouraged fruit growing and stimulated our farmers to greater efforts. Still he would be pleased to see a steamer call here if cold storage were established. In regard to taxation, he contended, the Leader had gone back on his record. In 1893 the Premier said he would not put on taxes until the people were consulted at an election. He read these words in the Liberal papers. Taxation now appears to be looming up in a new form. The people are willing to pay a reasonable tax, but they want to know where the money goes to. A new tax act is before the House which will increase the tax on villages and business institutions. It will not affect the farmer so much, but those holding large tracts of land will suffer. He thought that the Leader's estimated revenue from taxes would be less than he expected. The Premier, he pointed out, covered much ground in his speech. But it was nothing more than an apology for the acts of the Government, and nearly every one of these acts was opposite to what the people were led to believe they would be. In every district dissatisfaction prevails. What becomes of the large revenue received from the ferries? There is nothing but deficits in connection with that service. And that is only one item. The people think that the money is squandered, but they know not in what way. The people must wake up

and send men to parliament who will guard our finances more carefully than they have been guarded in the last few years. Unless this were done this province would eventually be joined to Nova Scotia. He believed before the debate was over that a thorough exposure of the affairs of the province would be made.

Mr. Blanchard followed. Taking up the remarks of the Leader of the Government regarding his Lyceum speech, he pointed out that the Premier reported the Leader as saying that he would not attempt to impose taxation until he consulted the people at the poll. Further the Leader said the day of taxation was far off. The Leader claimed credit for certain reductions in expenditure in the face of the fact that his average expenditure is far greater than it was under Conservative rule. Where then has the money gone? In education and exhibitions; it is true, there was an increase, still these do not show where all the money has gone. The Leader need not claim so much credit for abolishing the Legislative Council because the Liberal party in that chamber thwarted every effort in that direction that was made by the Conservatives. The Conservatives worked hard for twelve years to abolish the upper chamber, and if they had their way a saving of \$60,000 would have been effected instead of \$15,000 as claimed. He then pointed out the deficits that had occurred each year since the present administration obtained power, and showed that while all were large that which was rolled up in the election year was the largest. There was no guarantee that this year also the deficit would not be a large one. The deficit on the ferries during the past six years, he pointed out, was \$101,720, and he showed further that in the item of interest alone they paid \$8,000 a year in their predecessors. These two items showed where much of the money was going. The Leader said that no man should deny the credit of the country, yet when he was in opposition he deplored the small debt which then existed, and now when it is about half a million he says the finances are in a splendid condition. He (Mr. Blanchard) denied this latter statement. If they have practiced economy in a few departments they have practiced extravagance in other departments. The roads and bridges of his district are in a disgraceful condition, and at Fortunes Cove the bridges are impassable. Our rights are denied us despite the fact that we pay our share of taxes. The debt of the province at the present time is \$446,706. If the banks refused to lend the Government any more money where would the province be? He referred to the disfranchisement of the Dominion officials by the present government, and to their re-enfranchisement the present session. He argued that selfish motives prompted the Government in both instances.

At the afternoon session Mr. Blanchard resumed the discussion, and after speaking for a short time moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Shaw moved the second reading of the bill incorporating the Roseneath Hall Committee. Read a second time and set down for third reading to-morrow.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill amending the act incorporating the trustees of St. James' Church. Read a second time and set down for third reading to-morrow.

Mr. McKinnon moved the third reading of the bill incorporating the Murray River Hall Committee. Third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters the bill amending the Assessment Act, 1894, was read a third time. On the motion that the bill do now pass Mr. Shaw moved in amendment that it be passed this day three months.

Mr. Campbell seconded the motion. The House divided on the amendment which was declared lost on a straight party vote. The motion that the bill pass then carried.

Hon. Mr. McMillan tabled the return asked for by the Leader of the Opposition. Hon. Mr. Peters presented the report of the Hospital for the Insane.

House adjourned until 10 a. m. on Friday.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind 1 3 5w

Ready to Wear Goods.—Men's and Boys Suits, all new goods, latest styles and the best value in the city. Just see our stock; it may not be the largest on P. E. Island, but we do claim it is right in every other respect.—Perkins, Sterns & Turner. 95 3i

JAMESON'S DEATH ON MOTHS

The Best Moth Killer in the Market.

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REDDIN BROTHERS Opposite P. O.

The State's Duty to the Prisoner.

The average age of the convicts of the United States is not far from 26 years. Therefore, the men constituting this body are undeveloped men, so far as age is concerned, and, as already stated, they are undeveloped in their moral and intellectual faculties—in fact, they are undeveloped in all directions except to a certain extent in the criminal tendency which comes from their environment. They are also, to a very large extent, short term men. A careful classification of the convicts of the country shows that six-eighths are short term prisoners, one-eighth incorrigibles and one-eighth amenable to reformatory efforts. These proportions are fairly correct. They may be a little too large or a little too small, but practically they may be admitted. It cannot make very much difference what system is employed so that prices and wages are not affected, when the short term men are considered.

There is not much to be gained, whether in the interest of the state or of the community or of the convicts in putting them at work under one system of labor as against another. They must be employed, their minds must be occupied and their hands utilized. It cannot, from the very nature of things, be worth while for the state to erect costly plants for the sake of employing them under one or another system of labor. No one can argue with respect to the short term prisoner himself is to be particularly benefited by any such employment. The chief point to be insisted upon is that his labor shall not be debasing. If he can be employed in making blankets, furniture, coarse boots and shoes and the infinite variety of things that may be needed in the state institutions without the introduction of power machinery, not only the state will be the gainer, but also the prisoner himself. He does not stay in prison long enough, as a rule, to be taught in the higher methods of manual training, and what little he can learn by running some machine is of little consequence in his after life. If he stays long enough in prison, the state should see to it that he comes out better equipped to earn a living than when he entered it.—Carroll D. Wright in North American Review.

Parsee Burial Customs.

A Bombay correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing of the burial customs of the Parsees, says: "The approach of that transition we call death is a signal for the relatives to leave the presence of the dying one, the priest alone remaining to whisper Zend-Avesta precepts into his ear. He, in turn, passes out of the room and admits a dog, who is trained to gaze steadily into the face of the dying one. A dog is accounted the only living creature that can terrify the evil spirits, so the 'sas-did,' or 'dog stare,' is the last sight the Parsee has on earth. No human shadow must intervene, otherwise the guardian virtue of the dog's gaze is annulled."

Evidence Enough.

Counsel for the Defense—You have heard the testimony of Mr. Brown for the prosecution. Now, did you ever hear Mr. Brown's reputation for truth and veracity questioned?

Witness—Not directly, but he has a baby at his house, he owns a dog and rides a bicycle, and he is an amateur fisherman.

"That will do, sir." Then to the magistrate: "We do not care to cross-examine the witness, your worship."—Pearson's Weekly.

Probably the oldest restaurant in London is Crosby hall, in Bishopsgate street, in the city. This was built more than 600 years ago, was once the palace of Richard III and afterward the residence of Sir Thomas More.

The best fluid you can use in order to get rid of sunburn is buttermilk laid upon the face and let dry there before you retire at night; then wash off in the morning.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Clean your carpets. O. G. Gall Soap at Watson's.

Household Ammonia, 12 and 20 cents, at Watson's.

Watson's Furniture Polish requires no rubbing, 5 cents, at Watson's Drug Store.

Evidently we are leading in Millinery. With an entirely new stock and a first-class milliner could it be otherwise? Everything right up to date, especially the price (that means a low price).—Perkins, Sterns & Turner. 95 3i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY

Election in West Prince.

In connection with the Bye-Election to be held in the Riding of West Prince on Tuesday, 27th inst., a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m., and Summerside at 8.45 a. m. of that date for Tignish, returning same afternoon. Return Tickets will be issued to voters going and returning by this train at undermentioned rates:

From Charlottetown to Emerald, inclusive, to Wellington and all portions west of there..... \$1.25 From Freetown to St. Nicholas, inclusive..... 1.00 To all Stations in Riding where ordinary return fare exceeds this amount; and at ordinary return fare to all Stations where such fare is less than \$1.00.

A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGAR, Supt. Gen. Mg. Gv. R. S. Moncton.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, April 23, 1917. dy4f

FOSSIL MINES.

Scientists Often Buy Stone Fences to Get the Treasures Therein.

The pavements of cities are not infrequently veritable mines of fossils. Slate flags often contain the visible remains of marine shells and ancient mollusks related to the modern pearly nautilus, etc. The paleontologist, walking down Broadway in New York city, finds a whole story book of antiquity in the sidewalk. In northern New York state the limestone fences are so full of fossils as to excite amazement. It is not an uncommon thing for a scientist in that part of the country to buy a few rods of stone fence just for the purpose of knocking it to pieces and getting out the fossils, which stand out in bold relief, so as to attract attention. Among the fossils are many kinds of corals, numerous species of extinct mollusks and not a few "sea lilies"—animals counterfeiting flowers in their appearance, which stood on the bottom of the ocean when New York state was covered by the sea. The rocks of the Helderberg mountains in Schoharie and Albany counties, N. Y., are full of queer crustaceans, which were the ancestors of modern lobsters and crabs. Such crustaceans are yielded in large quantities by the famous cement beds of Buffalo. From these is obtained a so called water limestone, which is converted into cement by a simple process of burning and grinding.

Once upon a time there was a shallow lake in a little valley near Pike's peak, Colorado. Ancient streams poured into this lake, their waters carrying insects, which fell into them. There was a great volcanic eruption in the neighborhood, and great quantities of ashes and other debris filled up the lake, burying the insects and preserving them in fossil shape. Thus it happens that geologists nowadays dig out the fossil insects with pickax and hammer. One little hill, which was formerly an island in a lake, has been found a mine of these bugs of antiquity. Buried in the rocks are mosquitoes and gnats in abundance, ants of all sorts, saw flies, butterflies and moths. Of fossil beetles the variety is endless. There are ground beetles, water beetles, June bugs, blister beetles, snout beetles, with long noses; also dragon flies and cockroaches. It seems wonderful that things so fragile, so minute and so easily destroyed should have been preserved in rocks for millions of years in such perfection that the very hairs which fringe the wings of certain small varieties are visible today beneath the microscope. From the remarkable deposit described comes the greater part of the National Museum's collection of fossil insects, which, appropriate enough, is placed alongside of the new collection of fossil jellyfishes.—Boston Transcript.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

The Modern Mortar Batteries and How They Are Operated.

Charles Rawson Thurston, in St. Nicholas, says of mortar batteries as a means of harbor defense:

The mortar batteries usually mount 16 guns and are so arranged that the exploding of a mortar, or perhaps a shell from the enemy, can affect but four pieces, if as many as that. The batteries are made up of rifled mortars. The placing of these batteries is an extensive and expensive undertaking. The batteries when completed are capable of dropping upon a vessel some five or six miles away a shower of several hundred pounds of iron or steel and explosives.

The layout of a battery is such that, all 16 mortars being trained alike and primed, the pressing of one button will cause them all to fire at the same instant. They are planted some 20 feet below the surface in pits and are consequently quite concealed from the enemy. If smokeless powder should be used, as it probably would be, only an indistinguishable vapor would rise from the pits to betray the location of the battery. The enemy would hear a report, and from he knew not where, the shells would rain down and pierce the decks. If but three or four guns were fired, there might be some hope of escaping injury, but with 16 pieces carefully trained the chances of destruction of the ship are greatly increased.

But this is too close range to begin fighting, as the enemy's guns could long before have swept all within sight along shore and done great damage to shipping that had sought protection in the bay or harbor, and so coast defense guns are located about the entrances to harbors and bays. These, too, are so arranged as to be hidden from the enemy, as it is no longer sufficient to build great granite walls, pierced by portholes and bristling with cannon. These offer too good a target to the enemy, and only a short period of fire against them with modern guns would completely demolish them.

The Polar Snow Cap of Mars.

We have received the following information from America: "A telegram received at Harvard observatory on Jan. 11 from Lowell observatory, now located near the City of Mexico, says that a rift has been observed since Jan. 7 in the north polar cap of Mars in longitude 40." This rift is probably similar to those observed at the opposition of 1894 in the southern cap. Professor W. H. Pickering, with a six inch telescope, found one on May 22, crossing the cap from longitude 330 to 170. This grew considerable in size, measurements made on June 6 and 15 indicating a width of 100 and 350 miles respectively. Mr. Douglas also during the same month, June 10, detected a second and third rift the latter running from longitude 170 to 90. The sequence of phenomena observed seems to indicate that they are due to the lower levels at the poles being uncovered. In this way, as the snow melts, the bare ground is exposed, appearing dark in contrast to the snow still lying on the more elevated heights. Their broadening is then a natural result of the departing snow and indicates that the polar cap is at that time in a far advanced state of disintegration.—Nature.

Carter's for Wall Paper

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DR. CLIFT

Graduate of N Y University and the N Y Hospital. 29 years practice in N Y City. Diploma registered in U S and Canada. Address:—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office:—Victoria Row. Telephone Call. Accommodations Reserved for patients. References on application. 94-d&w 1yr.

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CANADA,

Province of Prince Edward Island In Chancery.

In the Rolls Court.

Albert Stanlake, Emma Ashton, Albert Lee, Elizabeth Ann Lee, Frederick Trester and Lillian Hensler, Claimants.

And Frederick J. Stanlake, Arthur W. Stanlake, Joseph Stanlake, Thomas W. Reilly and Mary Jane Reilly and Mary E. Stanlake, a minor under the age of twenty-one years, by Aeneas A. Macdonald, a Solicitor of this Court, guardian ad litem, Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the 24th day of March instant, notice is hereby given that all creditors having claims against the estate of the late John Stanlake, late of Charlottetown in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, do come in and prove their accounts before me at the Prothonotary's office, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on or before the 21st day of April next, or in default they will be excluded in the administration of said estate and in the decree of this Court therein. Dated this 27th day of March, A. D. 1897.

J. A. LONGWORTH, Master in Chancery

Mr. A. ERNEST INGS, Complainant's Solicitor. 74 St. J. St.