

STRAW HATS.

We are doing wonders in the straw hat line. New fresh goods of the very latest styles in immense quantities and at the usual low rate of Bargain Corner selling.

Boys' Blouses and Blouse Suits

in Cotton, linen and serge. The balance of these goods will be cleared out at a sacrifice on our part.

MEN'S PANTS

We claim to be able to do better for the men and boys in odd pants than ever before. We have

A TREMENDOUS STOCK

A Beautiful Assortment, and Special low price.

McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY

CANADA UNDER VICTORIA.

Progress of the Dominion During the Last Sixty Years.

The Marquis of Lorne, M.P., presided recently over a meeting of the foreign and colonial section of the Society of Arts, when Mr. Joseph G. Colmer read a paper on "The progress of the Dominion of Canada during the sixty years of her Majesty's reign."

Mr. Colmer, in opening his lecture, remarked that though the large majority of Canadians had never seen her Majesty the Queen, they had had visits from her children and grandchildren, and they retained a grateful recollection of the kindness and consideration of Princess Louise during the years when the Marquis of Lorne was filling so successfully the position of Governor-General. Proceeding to describe the position of Canada as it was in the year of her Majesty's accession, he observed that in 1837 there was no Dominion of Canada at all. British North America comprised the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Lower and Upper Canada. They were separate and distinct provinces and treated one another almost as independent communities. There was little or no communication between them except by water and by road, and the best of the roads in those days were somewhat indifferent.

There were only fourteen miles of rail in the whole of Canada at that time.

The provinces were largely governed from Downing street, and the expenses of the civil and military establishments were shared by the United Kingdom. Agitation and disaffection resulted and led to rebellions in 1837 and 1838 in Upper and Lower Canada. Out of this trouble, however, good eventually came, for representative and responsible government were inaugurated in the Canadas in 1841, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848, and in Prince Edward Island in 1851, and the foundations were thus laid of the great confederation which now unites under one Government the whole of the British North America, north of the United States, except our oldest colony of Newfoundland.

The lecturer next went on to refer to some of the principal events in the history of Canada during the period under review notably to the commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1852, to the arrival of the first ocean steamer at Quebec in the following year, and to the laying of the Atlantic cable between England and Nova Scotia in 1858. The gold discoveries in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the successful progress of the movement in favor of Confederation and the subsequent transfer to the Dominion of the Hudson Bay territory, were also briefly touched upon, while, with regard to the construction in more recent years of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Colmer remarked that the line had made the Dominion, and had laid the foundation of a grand future for the

country, the importance of which even now could not be foreseen. At the present time there were 16,000 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion, there was a through waterway from the end of Lake Superior to the Atlantic—a distance of 2,000 miles entirely through British territory—the largest sea-going steamers traded regularly to and from Canadian ports and the telegraph was found in almost every settlement in the country.

The trade of the Dominion had advanced by leaps and bounds, the imports for the last year being valued at \$23,600,000, as compared with \$14,700,000 in 1838, and probably about \$4,000,000 in 1837, while the exports were \$24,200,000 last year, as against \$13,500,000 in 1838,

and \$2,400,000 in the year of the Queen's accession. Viewed from an imperial standpoint, the colonies and Canada were bound to the mother country by a slender thread, and if the results he had stated had sprung from a union so unique and novel, what might not be expected from a union of material interests and of hearts—unity for commerce and defence, unity which would give the different parts of the Empire a voice in all matters connected with its well being?

Bargains of trimmed millinery regard less of cost tonight and all through Jubilee week at Mrs. R. Young's, Hillsborough Square.

Royal navy jubilee ties at D. A. Bruce's.

IS IT A MATTER OF TIME?

What Was Considered Modest and Proper a Hundred Years Ago.

Modesty, as has often been said, may almost be considered a matter of time and place. In the time of George III of England, though the drapery was of the scantiest, it was not considered delicate or refined to uncover the forehead. Some young ladies who had been abroad were considered bold looking because they wore their hair Madonna fashion. Ladies not in la premiere jeunesse very generally wore wigs. The princesses had their heads shaved and wore wigs ready dressed and decorated for the evening to save time for the toilet. Widows almost always shaved their heads. Lady Murray says her mother's beautiful hair was cut off for her deep mourning, and she never wore anything but a wig in after years.

At Windsor castle in those days luncheon was not, as it is now, a general meal. Each lady had a chicken, a plate of fruit and a bottle of king's cup (the peel of a lemon put to soak for some hours in cold water and then sweetened with sugar) brought to her room every day. Those were the days for servants' perquisites. On all the highest saints' days a tinsel cross of divers colors was placed on the tables

of the ladies or sent to their residences, and a guinea was understood to be due in return. A bottle of wine every two days and unnecessary wax candles were the perquisites of the ladies' maids.

Candles were extinguished as soon as lit, to be carried off by servants. Pages were seen marching out before the royal family with a bottle of wine sticking out of each pocket, and the state page called regularly upon each person who attended the drawing rooms, with his book, to receive the accustomed gratuity. The ladies in waiting then wore the Windsor uniform, which is at present confined to the gentlemen attendants. It was a blue cloth habit, not long, as worn for riding, but the length of a gown, with buttons having a star surrounded with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" and a scarlet collar.—New York Herald.

Hat Shooting.

A visitor in Pass Christian, Miss., the other day heard some pistol shots and asked a negro boy what they meant. "Oh," was the reply, "them fellows dun be shootin' fo' hats." "Shooting for hats!" exclaimed the visitor, "what on earth do you mean?" "Sure, dere is nuffin strange 'bout dat. They's doin' it ebery day 'most. When de train is comin', dey des' fires dem shots when she

gets good on to de bridge, an de men day sticks dere heads out to see what's up, an de wind jes' takes dere hats off an drops 'em in de bay. Den dey rows around an picks 'em up. Sometimes dey gets a lot of 'em. Other day Josh Johnson got seben." "What does Josh Johnson do besides shoot for hats?" was asked. "Oh, he fishes an does odd jobs an lives."—New York Tribune.

Footed the Bills.

Francis W. Bird, the Sage of Walpole, once went to see Dr. S. G. Howe and found him with his feet swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. "Howe, what is the matter?" he asked. "I have got the gout," said Howe. "You have got the gout—such a temperance man as you." "Yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine, and I have to foot the bills."—Boston Transcript.

In former times chapels were commonly built on bridges at the entrance of towns and villages, but the custom has long since fallen into disuse, and very few of these structures remain to-day. One of the best existing specimens may be seen at Rotherham. It stands on the bridge crossing the Don and was built in 1488. Leland mentions it in 1550.

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT

The Feast of Days To be Held in the Skating Rink

JUNE 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church, will open To-night at 8 o'clock—Galbraith's Band in attendance

There will be for sale in the different Booths everything needful for each day of the week.

- Everything required for Wash Day
- Everything required for..... Ironing Day
- Everything required for Reception Day
- Everything required for Sweeping Day
- Everything required for Cleaning, Polishing Day
- Everything required for Baking Day

AT THE REFRESHMENT BOOTH

You can buy Cakes of all kinds, Pies of all kinds, Jellies of all kinds, and thus save yourself the trouble of cooking during Jubilee Day.

At the Doll Booth

You can buy Dolls of all kinds, Black and White, Big and Small, Old and Young. Also TOYS for the children.

At Rebecca's Well.

You can have Ice cream and Lemonade served in a retired place, where you can be comfortably served and enjoy it to your heart's content. Be sure and take in the

-- Grand Tea --

On Tuesday, from 5 to 8 o'clock. 225 people can take Tea at one sitting, so you will not have to wait long, even if you are late. This will be one of the best Teas ever given here.

Admission and Tea Ticket, 35c.

Admission Alone, 10c.

The Babies' "At Home"

On Wednesday, June 23rd, from 3.30 to 5 o'clock, will be one of the most interesting features of the Feast of Days.

Babies from 6 months to 3 years of age, from town or country, are invited. Mothers or nurses bringing babies will be admitted free.

THE JUBILEE COOK BOOK

Is one printed especially for sale at the Feast of Days.

The recipes are all contributed by well-known Charlotte-town ladies, and each recipe is vouched for by the lady giving it. Price 25 cents a copy.

Everybody Come To-Night at 8 O'clock.

The decorations alone are worth the price of admission.

Admission 10c. School Children admitted Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 for 5 cents. Tea and admission Tickets, 35 cents.