

Colds ON THE Chest

are dangerous; they weaken the constitution, inflame the lungs, and often lead to Pneumonia. Cough syrups are useless. The system must be given strength and force to throw off the disease.

Scott's Emulsion will do this. It strengthens the lungs and builds up the entire system. It conquers the inflammation, cures the cough, and prevents serious trouble.

See and fit on all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

A By-law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes under Statute 51 Victoria, Chapter 12.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—
1st. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1900, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and of all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1900.
2nd. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such general civic purposes, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1900, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1900, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of seven-eighths of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

A By-law for allowing a Rate of Discount on the Assessments on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1900.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—
1st. A discount at the rate of Two and One-half Per Cent shall be allowed to all taxpayers who shall, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, A. D. 1900, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for Levying and Specifying the Rate of Assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property and Poll in the City of Charlottetown for a Waterworks Fund, under Statute 50 Victoria, Chapter 8.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—
1st. The rate of Assessment on Real Estate for a Waterworks Fund under said Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1900, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1900, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1900.
2nd. The rate of Assessment on Personal Property for such Water Works Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1900, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1900, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.
3rd. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returned by the said Assessors in said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Water Works Fund under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1900, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1900, is hereby specified and fixed at the sum of Ten Cents (10c) on the poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.

JAMES WARBURTON, Mayor.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

CASH DOWN CASH DOWN

The highest for scrap iron, lead, copper, brass or any old alloy at Esdale Foundry.
T. A. McLEAN,
Charlottetown.

COATMAKERS!
Good coatmakers wanted at once steady employment, good wages.
CHAPMAN BROS.,
Amherst, N. S.

The Transvaal War

WHAT THE BOER DELEGATES KNOW.

In a report in the New York Sun of May 16, of the reception in New York to the Boer delegates, the following paragraph appears:

"Former Judge Van Hoesen made a speech and then Edward Lauterbach rehearsed the history of the trouble between Great Britain and the Boer republics. At every point he made the delegates nod their heads in approval. They were particularly enthusiastic when he said that the Uitlanders had insisted on the right to hold the franchise in the Transvaal and at the same time retain their British citizenship. Delegate Fischer said that if all Americans understood the Boer case as well as did Mr. Lauterbach, then a Boer mission to this country was indeed idle."

Mr. Lauterbach, a prominent New York sympathizer with the Boers, and other sympathizers in the United States with the Boers, have many times made public the statement that the Uitlanders or British insisted on the right to have the franchise in the Transvaal, and at the same time retain their British citizenship. The statement is not true. This might not in itself deserve notice, too much untruth being current in the States as regards many aspects of the South African trouble to render systematic rectification an inviting task; but Delegate Fischer's praise of Mr. Lauterbach's knowledge of the question confers more dignity upon this particular falsehood than usual and makes it more worthy of notice than usual.

The following extracts are taken from the official minutes of the conference at Bloemfontein, prior to the war between President Kruger and the British commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. They show (1) that what the Transvaal required was that persons desiring to get the Transvaal franchise must abandon their former citizenship many years before getting the new one; in other words, remain for years outside the pale of citizenship of any country; (2) that what the British proposed was to actually encourage the Uitlanders to throw away their British citizenship entirely, in order to become pure Transvaal burghers. The extracts follow, from the official minutes of the conference:

"Sir Alfred Milner: 'There are a great many objections of the gravest kind to the process by which men may now obtain burgher rights. First of all, before he can begin the process of gradually securing burgher rights—which will be completed in 14 years at present, and in 9 years according to the President—he has to forswear his own allegiance. Take the case of a British subject, which interests me most. He takes the (Transvaal) oath and ceases to be a British subject by the mere fact of taking that oath; he loses all the rights of a British subject, and he would still have to wait for twelve years, and under the new plan seven years, before he can become a full citizen of the Republic.'

President Kruger: 'I would not like His Excellency to propose a scheme.'

"Sir Alfred: There are two things I have to consider. I have got to consider the prejudices of the old burghers. I know that even if I were to convince the President himself he might have difficulty in convincing other people: therefore I must, in proposing, propose something which it can be made absolutely clear to the old burghers will not swamp them. On the other hand I have to consider that it is perfectly useless to propose something which will give no satisfaction whatever to the reasonable desires of the new (Uitlander) population, the whole object of the proposal being to give them such an amount of satisfaction as will bring them on to the side of the State, to throw in their lot with it, and to work in future with the old burghers as one people. Bearing these things in mind, what I suggest is this: that every foreigner who can prove satisfactorily

that he has been resident in the country for five years, and that he desires to make it his permanent place of residence, that he is prepared to take the oath to obey the laws, to undertake all the obligations of citizenship and to defend the independence of the country, should be allowed to become a citizen on taking that oath. This should be confined to persons possessing a certain amount of property, or a certain amount of yearly wages, and who have good characters. * * * But, of course, I do not contemplate for a moment that if that extension of the franchise is given Her Majesty's government should interfere in constitutional questions in the South African Republic. * * * The moment you give these people (Uitlanders desiring the franchise) a really substantial position inside the State, always providing against their swamping the whole population, then they will have less temptation to appeal to outside, and not only Her Majesty's government, but all fair-minded people, will say that they ought not to appeal outside."

President Kruger: "But can His Excellency not understand that if I should give in to what he proposes they get self-control, and then I would be practically giving my land away."

President Kruger continued to harp on this latter idea, "his land," and stuck to his proposal of a franchise to be granted as follows:

Six months, notice of intention to apply for registration.
Two years' continued registration.

Naturalization after the two years of registration; then five years' naturalization before receiving the franchise.

Proof of continuous residence in the Transvaal for the whole seven and a half years, and of good character and obedience to the laws during that time.

Now, the naturalization in the Transvaal, meant the abandonment of allegiance elsewhere, so that what President Kruger demanded was that a British subject should abandon his British citizenship five years before he (if lucky) could get Transvaal citizenship. We continue the quotations from the official minutes:

President Kruger: "It is wholly against God's word to let the strangers carry on the administration, seeing that they cannot serve two masters at the same time."

Sir Alfred: "My proposal absolutely gets over the difficulty about their being strangers. The whole basis of negotiations is that they must be citizens of one state or the other. The President must recognize my difficulty. It is an extremely difficult thing for me to propose that the people whose interests I am defending should give up the citizenship which they at present have and to which they are sincerely attached. They will not do it readily; but I am sure that this is the only solution. * * * With reluctance, I have come to the conclusion that the best way to enable these people to have their reasonable desires attended to is to urge upon them to take up the citizenship of the State in which they are living; that

is to say, those of them who desire to live there and to have their families there, and bring up their children there, and to make their permanent place of residence. Of course, there are thousands of people who only want to stay in the State a few years and go away again; their position is different. I am thinking now only of people who want to make the country their home. For those British subjects who want to make the country their home, I say it is the best thing to go in heartily as burghers of the republic; but then, if they are to retain their British citizenship, let them be really equal citizens of their new State. I could not reasonably urge them as a body to give up the one thing without getting the other."

Sir Alfred Milner then proposed a franchise to be granted after five years' residence, with good character and reasonable property or income qualifications—and note this—the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal, including the defence of the Transvaal's independence, and absolute relinquishment of the allegiance to any other country. President Kruger refused. He stuck to his seven and a half years' requirements, including five years after naturalization and before franchise, during which five years an applicant for the Transvaal citizenship must remain unallied to and unprotected by any country at all.

So the conference broke up.

A TORONTO DRUGGIST

Cured of Catarrh by Japanese Catarrh Cure after scores of remedies and Physicians failed, says Japanese Catarrh Cure is the Only True Specific.

Mr. John Wylie, who has been for a number of years the well-known senior clerk for Mr. George Marshall, the leading East-end druggist, cor. Queen and Berkeley streets, Toronto, writes:—
"When I say I believe Japanese Catarrh Cure the only cure for catarrh on the market, I believe I know just what I am talking about. I have been very badly troubled with nasal catarrh for a number of years. I have tried every remedy which I thought would do me good and also several doctors, but only received a little temporary relief. After hearing several of our customers who had used Japanese Catarrh Cure speak so highly of it, I tried it. From the very first it gave me much relief, soon the dropping in my throat ceased, and now, after using in all four boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, find myself completely cured of this most disagreeable disease after suffering for years. Since being cured by Japanese Catarrh Cure, I have recommended it to some of our customers and know of several of them whom it has cured."
If you have catarrh don't go on experimenting until the disease has reached the lungs, get a box of Japanese Catarrh Cure and cure it now. Your druggist sells it, price 50 cents.

DR. GORDON ALLEY PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

(Graduate McGill University)
Office and Residence—Dorchester Street
Office Hours—9 to 10, a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8, p. m.
Prompt attention to all cases.

Eczema on the Scalp

Would Itch and Burn until the Child Screamed with Agony—A Wonderful Cure Effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The case recorded here is one of the worst ever brought to the attention of Toronto's best physicians, and when doctors gave up all hope of recovery, Dr. Chase's Ointment was successful in producing a perfect cure.

Mr. James Scott, 136 Wright avenue, Toronto, states:—"My boy, Tom, aged ten, was for nearly three years afflicted with a bad form of Eczema of the scalp, which was very unsightly and resisted all kinds of remedies and doctor's treatment. His head was in a terrible state. We had to keep him from school, and at times his head would bleed, and the child would scream with agony. For two and a half years we battled with it in vain, but at last found a cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment. About five boxes were used. The original sores dried up, leaving the skin in its normal condition. To say it is a pleasure to testify to the wonderful merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment is putting it very mildly."
Dr. Chase's Ointment, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE TO LET

That nicely situated residence, with out buildings, on the Malpeque Road, one mile from Post office, with 9 or 32 acres of land, as desired.
Apply to
J. T. PEARDON.

Boot and Shoe Facts

Wear at the toe—spend as you go.
Wear at the heel—find a good deal.
Wear evenly—after many months of comfort and thorough satisfaction you spend your shoe money at

MATTHEW & McLEANS' BOOT AND SHOE COUNTER

where you can make a selection from 6000 pairs, latest styles and shapes at a much lighter figure than you can purchase elsewhere.

- Child's Dongola Kid buttoned or laced boots, self tip, spring heel, 65c \$1.10
- Child's Ghocolate button boots, spring heel, 90c \$1.15.
- Misses' Box Calf button boots, self tip, spring heel, sewn sole, \$1.20
- Misses extra fine button or lace boots, patent tip, \$1.15.
- Misses' shoes or slippers in Tan or Black, 90c \$1.10.
- Ladies' patent leather shoe strapped \$1.50
- Ladies' Ghocolate buckle slipper \$1.25.
- Ladies' boots finest Dongola Kid in button or laced \$1.20 \$3.00.
- Ladies' Ghocolate boots, self tip, \$2.25.

BOY'S BOOTS

Boy's Real Calf lace boots, extra well made and finished, great wearers, \$1.10.
Boy's extra fine Dongola boots, laced \$1.30.

MEN'S BOOTS

Gents' fine Buff lace boots tip \$1.40
Gents' extra fine Box Calf or Dongola boots \$2.50.
Gents' boots in all the latest shades of Tans and Browns, extra quality \$3.25.
Also farmers' whole stock pegged boots for spring and fall, and fisherman's long boots, best makes at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per pair.

No matter where you go you can't invest your money to the same advantage you can here.
We would like you to verify this statement by coming to see the special values we offer.
Go elsewhere and make comparisons you must in justice to yourself return to the old reliable

MATTHEW & McLEAN.

SOURIS, P. E. I.

Some of our snaps for Shoe Buyers

- | Children's & | LADIES' | MEN'S |
|--|---|--|
| A nice fine Oxford for children size, 8 to 10, for 55c. | A pretty little strap slipper with patent tip for 80c. | A strong working boot for men, \$1.00, all solid. |
| A fine child's Dongola buttoned boot, soft tip, spring heels for 80c. | A nice fine laced shoe self tip for 85c. | A good Buff nailed boot for \$1.00, worth \$1.50. |
| A nice fine Oxford for Misses, sizes 11 to 2 for 75c. | A nice tan pebble Oxford self tip for 85c. | A nice Dongola laced elastic side boot for \$1.75. |
| A Tan Pebble Oxford Tip, a nice and serviceable shoe, misses sizes 11 to 2, for 75c. | And a very nice fine buttoned boot with self tip for \$1.25, A splendid style and finish. | A fine Box Calf laced boot for \$2.00. Such value was never seen before. |

We only mention a few lines but we have many others just as good and our shoe trade is increasing, Why? Because we sell you value from us than they can anywhere else. Let us sell you you won't be sorry.

R. H. Ramsay & Co