# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
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Editor & Proprietor.


## The Legislative Session

THE House was in session but a very short time on Wednesday. It was election day in East Queen's and supporters of the Government considered it of more importance to lend a hand towards defeating Mr. Martin than to attend to the business of the Province. In olden times the representatives of the people were expected to attend to the business for which they were elected. Under Grit rule all this seems to be changed. The draft address in answer to the speech was presented, and some other routine matters of a trifling character were attended to and then the House adjourned.

After routine procedure on Thursday, the address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech was moved by Mr. George Simpson, of Cavendish, one of the representatives of the first district of Queen's. He spoke at considerable length and referred to the subject matter of each paragraph of the speech. He paid a tribute to the worth of members who were in the last Legislature, but are not there now. One of these, the late Cyrus Shaw, had been removed by death; others, such as Mr. Sinclair, Rogers and J. R. McLean, had retired. The great prosperity of the country, the perennial theme of Grit orators, was dwelt upon at length, and an undue meed of praise for this prosperity was given to the Grit Federal and Provincial Governments. If there is prosperity, what have these Governments done towards bringing it about? How much of this prosperity has found its way to Prince Edward Island? He spoke feelingly of the death of Queen Victoria, rejoiced in the expressed determination of King Edward VII. to follow in her footsteps, and expressed the hope that the Duke and Duchess of York, when visiting Canada, would come to our Island Province. The war in South Africa was referred to, and the distinguished and eminent services therein rendered by the Canadian soldiers suitably extolled. The Island contingent was not forgotten, and appropriate mention was made of the two who had fallen in their country's cause. As a practical farmer he claimed to speak with authority on different branches of agriculture. He thought some experimental work should be done at the Government Stock Farm. He admitted that we should have a better road system on the Island. He was considerate enough to conclude his speech by an appeal to members to lay aside past prejudices and enmities and legislate for the best interests of the people. How very nice and non-partisan our Grit friends can be after they secure power by appeals to all manner of prejudices!

Captain Joseph Reid, one of the representatives of the Bedeque district, was the seconder of the address. His treatment of the questions under review might be described as original and vigorous. He evidently believes in putting off his coat and clearing the decks for action. His eulogy of the Canadian soldiers consequent upon their conduct in the South African war was warm, and deservedly so. It was his opinion that our Canadian life was replete with incidents that develop resourcefulness, and that our climate, as well as our ancestors, gave us a morale not found in our English neighbors. He considered the spirit of militarism necessary as we must be prepared for any emergency. It is proper, he thinks, that our agricultural interests should receive assistance from the Government. He thought the Stock Farm had outlived its usefulness, as it is in competition with private interests; but as long as it is kept we should have good stock on it. It would be a great benefit if it could be made an experimental farm. The Dominion Government, he said, owed us a tremendous amount of money, and if they would not pay peaceably there would be trouble. Our road system had not been a success, and he was afraid the expenditure last year, in consequence of the elections, would be higher than usual. The Opposition, he said, was very small, and this as well as other evidences, lead him to express his belief that "Conservatism was dead in this country." Does he speak thus rashly in the hope of magnifying the loss sustained by the Conservative party in his leaving it and turning his political coat? The least respectable bird is declared to be the one that fouls its own nest. The Opposition in the Legislature at present is much stronger than the Grit opposition was a few years ago when someone declared it consisted of "a Yeo, a ram and two lambs." This is the way Captain Reid follows the gratuitous advice of the mover of the address, that party spirit should be laid aside and harmony should prevail.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, congratulated Mr. Speaker on his elevation to his high position. He trusted Mr. Speaker would hold the balance fairly and justly between the parties. Our crops, he said; had been fairly good but he could hardly see where the prosperity came in so far as this Province was concerned. when our farmers were receiving only 28 cents a bushel for oats, and potatoes were not selling at any price. Time was when 45 and 50 cents a bushel were received for oats. All this is now changed. In eloquent and touching language he referred to the death of our late lamented Sovereign, of whom no harsh word had ever been spoken—Victoria the Good. But although we have to mourn her death, it was matter for congratulation that we had in her son and successor a ruler who, he felt assured, would make his mark as an exemplar to other Sovereigns. He quite agreed with the paragraph in the Speech which set forth that every encouragement should be given to our farmers, in the different branches of agriculture; but he was not quite clear as to how the "manufacture" of "fruit culture" could be expanded. Exhibitions were not mentioned in the speech. He was in favor of county Exhibitions. He pointed out that the present Leader of the Government and his two immediate predecessors had told us during previous sessions, that our claims against the Federal Government were to be submitted to arbitration and that we stood to receive millions of money, in consequence. Now there was no word of arbitration; and supplementing our annual subsidy was quite a different thing. This was census year and the law would allow us an increase of subsidy if our population should be found to have increased. This, however, should in no way interfere with our just claims against the Dominion. He wanted to know if our claims had been abandoned and we had been reduced to a position of "mendicancy," as the seconder of the address had said. He hoped the live stock imported would turn out to be of superior quality; although they did not so appear to him when he saw them. He was sure we had animals in the Province that were far superior to them. In the stockyards of Mr. F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown, better animals of the same age could be seen, But when all was said the question arose, did the Government get any appropriation for the importation of stock? Regarding the department of agriculture, it had been his opinion that a Professor of Agriculture in Prince of Wales College was what we wanted. But since the Hon. Mr. Rogers had been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, he presumed that gentleman would go through the country giving lectures and instructions to the farmers. He was strongly inclined to believe, however, that lectures to merchants would be more in his line. He considered it most unfortunate that, as directed by law, the public accounts had not been tabled at the end of the year. He had not the slightest doubt that the fears of the seconder would be realized and that we would have a large deficit. In matter and manner, Hon. Mr. Gordon's speech was a model.

Premier Farquharson followed. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address, and referred in courteous terms to the Leader of the Opposition and spoke kindly of the late Cyrus Shaw. His remarks so far were commendable, but no further; for the next moment he began raking up old sores. He resurrected the outrageous proceedings at the opening of the Legislative session last year, and repeated his tactics of last year in attempting to throw the blame on the Opposition. Over and over again he referred to what they "done" on that occasion. Is this the course the Premier and his followers intend to pursue in order to cultivate that amicable spirit recommended by the mover of the address? We withhold any further remarks on the point for the present. The Premier said he hoped the Provincial subsidy would soon be increased. We shall see.

Mr. A. J. McDonald continued the debate. He congratulated Mr Speaker and hoped the Opposition would receive fair play at his hands. After referring most feelingly to the late Cyrus Shaw, he reviewed the circumstances under which the Government had appealed to the people. Had they brought on the elections last summer they would have suffered an overwhelming defeat. Instead of this they went with their heelers to the country at the very worst time of the year, while the Dominion election effects were still felt and by this means succeeded in securing the return of the Government. It was most regrettable, he said, that Dominion politics should have been introduced in this debate. Statements made by speakers on the other side did not need repudiation, they bore their own refutation. Formerly, the Leader of the Government used to be a great exponent of reciprocity. But it is not in consequence of reciprocity that was made the wonderful advance in trade he now claims. It being now six o'clock, the House adjourned.

After matters of routine on Friday forenoon, Mr. McDonald continued the debate on the draft address. Referring to the question of roads, he pointed out that no road act would give satisfaction unless fair, honorable and capable men were appointed to carry it out. Political differences ought not, as now, to be marked in the road service, and road jobs should not be withheld till just before an election and then let without competition in the hope of securing votes. The public money should not be placed at the disposal of incomptent partisans. He proved all he said by references to several roads and bridges upon which public money had been squandered. The prosperity of the Province was not in any way due to the action of either the Federal or Provincial Government. In his reference to the death of Queen Victoria, he took occasion to say that he did not take much stock in lip loyalty. Genuine loyalty should be expressed in action through good report and evil report. He was proud to say that he had been taught loyalty from his childhood, and hoped that none in any way connected with him should ever fail in the slightest degree, in manifesting that loyalty that comes from the heart. It was a source of pride to know that Canada gave such a striking expression of the loyalty of her people in the men that went to South Africa, and the manner in which they had acquitted themselves was a cause of genuine pride and pleasure. He was glad to know the military spirit was strong amongst us and hoped it would always be so. This is a good sign of the people.

Attorney-General Peters continued the debate. His remarks were not of a very weighty character. He expressed regret at the death of the late Cyrus Shaw. But if his remarks are any criterion, he seemed to experience much pleasure at the political death of other members who were in the Opposition in the last Legislature. He occupied considerable time discussing the conduct of the Opposition in previous years. He was particularly virulent in his reference to what took place at the opening of the session last year, In this he followed the bad example set by the Premier. He and his Leader must feel sore on this question. What would the Government members find to speak about, if they did not rake up old sores? What arrant hypocrisy it is for a Government supporter to recommend the burying of all past rancor, and for the Leader and his first Lieutenant to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to create bitter feelings between the two parties. It appears to be anything at all to direct attention from their mal-administration. Mr. John McLean adjourned the debate and the House adjourned till Monday.

AN election for the House of Commons was held in North Bruce, Ontario, on Wednesday last, as well as in East Queen's, P. E. I. In the Ontario constituency the electors proved the wisdom of the political principles by which they were actuated, by returning Mr. Halliday, Conservative. At the general election in November, Mr. McNeill, Conservative, was declared elected by a majority of one. A recount and scrutiny was demanded and Mr. McNeill lost one vote more than his opponent. This left them even and the judges declared the election void. Owing to poor health, Mr. McNeill did not offer again, and Mr. Halliday was chosen. The complete official returns show that he has been elected by twenty-four of a majority. Good for North Bruce!

IN the East Queen's election held on Wednesday last, Mr. Martin polled 2,039 votes and Mr McKinnon polled 2,433 giving him a majority of 394. This is quite a change from the general election when Mr Martin secured a majority of the votes polled, but was deprived of his properly won seat by means already well known to our readers. We do not know by what means such a majority of votes was secured for Mr McKinnon; we may know later on perhaps. 2,039 is a very respectable vote to receive and we may depend upon it that this vote was cast by free, independent and incorrupt electors of East Queens. It is a splendid vote and it is highly complimentary to Mr Martin to have received it. Of course his opponent received a considerably larger vote and was declared elected; but perhaps if the means employed to secure this larger vote were laid bare, no one would have any difficulty in deciding which of the two men enjoys the more honorable position.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### The Leader of the Conservative Party.

### BORDEN A WINNER.

OTTAWA, March 23.

The week opened with the leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, moving a motion stating the stand and policy of the Liberal-Conservative party. This speech stamped Mr. Borden as a power in debate, and all that he has done thus far seems to indicate that the party have found a true leader.

THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER FOOT.

For four years the government has been boasting they brought about the prosperity which was the flowering upon the policy of eighteen years of wise policy, and on the whole, honest administration. Now they begin to scent danger. They hear a breath of coming danger. They hear a breath of coming storm—the cloud no bigger than a man's hand is on the horizon. Fielding in his budget speech said we are on the crest of the wave, and hinted we should soon be in the trough of the sea. We should soon have to face the depression and stringency. "Why," asked Mr. Borden, "does not the government which brought about the good times wave back depression from coming on the country."

THE TARIFF NOT FAVORABLE TO ENGLAND.

The British preference which is represented as so favorable to Britain, and as given in return for all the great blessings the British constitution and the British Imperial rule has conferred on us in part of a tariff which works against the mother country. Mr. Borden pointed out that Sir Richard Cartwright while contrasting the trade of the past four years with that of the previous four years preceding, forgot to show this state of facts:

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| Imports to Canada from Great Britain— | |
| Four years ended the 30th June, 1896 | $145,000,000 |
| Four years ended the 30th June, 1900 | 143,000,000 |
| Decrease (exact) | $2,214,000 |
| During the same period our imports from the United States increased | $118,000,000 |

SURPLUS.

Mr. Fielding had declared his surplus for 1900, the largest on record, and for five years $20,445,194. He had boasted of this, though Laurier had stated emphatically in 1894 that large surpluses were a disgrace to a Finance Minister, who thus shows he cannot calculate what's the exact amount needed to carry on the business of the country. He takes money out of the pockets of the people, which should be fructifying there. Fielding gloried in these surpluses, and yet he added to the debt $8,796,873. But in 1882 the same Mr. Fielding writing in the Halifax Chronicle, denounced the surplus of Sir Leonard Tilley as utterly unjustifiable and asked; "How long would the Dominion stand the drain?" But in 1882 and 1883, as Mr. Bell pointed out, if Sir Leonard Tilley had surpluses he made good use of them by giving relief to the people.

NO REPUDIATION OF TAXATION.

In other days Sir Richard Cartwright proclaimed from the highest tile on the housetop that taxation was an evil, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said protection was slavery, just as Southern States slavery was slavery—and the manufacturers were "robbers great and robbers small," because of the taxes which they took out of the pockets of the working man and working woman. Do they carry out their pledges to reduce taxation? Not they. They increased the taxation, notably on tobacco and sugar.

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| Taxes in 1900 on tobaccos— | |
| Customs | $ 486,000 |
| Excise | 2,281,000 |
| Total | $3,767,000 |
| On Sugar— | |
| Customs | 2,286,123 |
| On two items of common necessity | $6,053,123 |

It will be remembered the tax on sugar was increased in 1898.

HIGH TAXES, PROTECTION, YET UNCERTAINTY.

Mr. Fielding in his budget speech declared that the manufacturers would have to exercise eternal vigilance, by which it was understood by the public he meant that the tariff would be changed from time to time, perhaps from year to year, until they arrived at free trade, but at the time shrewd men thought he meant: "Make us right—stand in with us, and your protection will be undisturbed." And that this word was the correct one is seen by the fact that they have not carried out their pledges, and have made Lyman Jones, the manager of the Massey-Harris Company, a Senator. Sir Richard, as Mr. Borden reminded him, had said the ship's head was turned towards the open sea of free trade. But it has proved not a real ship but the painting of a ship turned to the painting of an open sea—there it is eternally turned—but never moves.

NO REPEAL OF THE PRESENT PREFERENCE.

The Liberal party has tried to make out that repeal of the present preference was one of the planks in the Liberal-Conservative platform—not so said Mr. Borden, but to get in addition to that a preference for Canadian produce in the British market. But suppose as Mr. Brock, the member for Centre Toronto, in a powerful maiden speech, pointed out 75 per cent. of the manufactured goods which came in under the British preference is foreign labor! That is in fact no supposition. In reply to Mr. E. F. Clarke, Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, said that it was required of manufactures coming in under the British preference that 25 per cent of the manufacture should be British. Therefore of every manufactured article which comes in under the preference 75 per cent may be foreign—say German. Now we know that a very large, if not overwhelming percentage of manufactured goods which come in as British, have been first operated on in Germany, and the reason the 25 per cent. has been taken by the Customs Department as the minimum, is that if they put it higher very little of English manufacture could squeeze in. It follows therefore, that for every $3.33 remitted to the British exporters under the preference the relative advantages stand thus:—

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|---|---|
| Great Britain | $ 8.33 |
| Germany and Belgium | 25.00 |
| | $33 33 |

This is to use a London slang expression—lovely.

THE PREFERENCE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 declared again and again at London, at Toronto, even at St. John's, that if the sweet voices of the electors would only place him in power he would at once set about getting Canada a preference in the British market. Ross, the premier of Ontario, was in favor of it. All Canada acclaimed it in 1896. But as Mr. Brock pointed out, when at the auspicious moment of the Jubilee Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England, he betrayed our interests and came back and told us we could not get it, and all the tongues of the Government sing now in a glib chorus: "It is not to be had." On this Mr. Borden made a good point The sentimental heart of John Bull was represented as so touched by Canada's kindness in giving him a special preference in her market that the workingman even left his pipe and beer of an evening and sallied forth to look up Canadian products to buy. But when it is a matter of asking for a preference for our goods in the English market we are told by the same person who cried up his heart of melting gratitude—"When it comes to a matter of commerce John Bull is utterly cold blooded." Mr. Borden quoted the Saturday Review, the National Review, and Mr. Ford, the American correspondent, to show that English sentiment was setting towards a preference in British markets to colonial producers. Canada should join with Australia in presenting the colonial claim.

SIR RICHARD AS A BARNACLE.

The Greeks used to say you should call no man happy untill he is dead, by which they meant that no matter how good a milker a cow is, until the pail is removed beyond the orbit of her hind leg, she may always kick it over. So the able benefactor of mankind may always do something which will discount great achievement and make the world consider its estimate of him. Had Gladstone died in the seventies, he would have left a more creditable reputation behind him than his name enjoys to-day, and had Sir Richard given up the ghost for the 1st of July, 1896, or had he retired from office in 1897, he would have left behind him a much better sound for fame to roll through her hollow trumpet of brass. Why did he let himself sink? Why did he endure the snub? Why did he broke the snaffle of contempt? He evidently enjoys office, even if without power—and his family pickings have been nice and numerous.—So that Mr. Borden hit harder than he had thought, or to use Sir Richard's pet language—"building better than he knew"—when he scored the back-sliding free trader and recreant knight of economy and low taxation, with having laid altogether too much stress on the prospect of the Liberal party holding office. The most inspiring thought with which the student of Shakespear and the reader of Milton could close his harangue, was a greedy invitation—a prayer—a hope that they might remain twenty-five years in power—but?

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

at Balthasar's feast was not more significant than the look of anxious alarm—a certain reflection of fearful prophecy which has been on the face of the Finance Minister—a shadow that deepened into darker gloom when on Thursday night at 20 minutes past ten o'clock—Fraser of Guysborough who, with Tarte and all the stumpers and organizers had, been at North Bruce, entered the Chamber—

"With haggard face and staggering pace
From his last field he came."

Down he sat near Fielding, told him how all Tarte's promises, all the organizing devilry of the gang, all the tricks of the machine, all his own buncombe and soft solder and fine social gifts over the festive board, were of no avail. "There is nothing for it Fielding" he said, and searching his memory for a quotation "but—but—

"I'll weep with thee tear for tear.

Fielding, albeit not used to the melting mood was deeply affected and the writing in the style of the Balthazar feast delved deeper lines, gloomier characters on his brow. "You must now" added Mr. Fraser, "get me my job at once—for it is quite clear the people are going to kick you out."

BORDEN'S ITHURIAL SPEAR.

The character of the closing remarks of Sir Richard were brought fully out by the last words of Mr. Borden's speech. There were things of more importance to a political party instinct with patriotism than office. An honorable adherence to principle was more than office; to uphold the standard of public life more than power. The cheering which followed these noble words showed that the leader had struck a deep chord in the Conservative heart—nay in the heart of Canada.

THE TWO POLICIES.

| BORDEN. | LAURIER |
|---|---|
| Protection for our labor, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other industrial interests. | Gradual free trade for those interests. The duty of a Government is to tax, and not protect. If protection comes accidentally with taxation it cannot be helped. |
| A preference for our products in the markets of Great Britain. | A preference would involve free trade, which we are gradually giving, because it is right. Therefore, a preference would be injurious and wrong, because it destroys protection. |
| Equel treatment to foreign nations which lay heavy imposts upon our goods. | Low tariff by Canada on the products of countries which impose a high tarriff upon Canadian produce. |

The discussion this past week was illustrated by able speeches from Mr. Clancy, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Roche and others; a remarkable and striking maiden speech both in tone and matter from Mr. Brock. The speeches from the new men such as Vrooman and Claire, with those of others showed that if much was taken in the general election much was given too, and that the Conservative party is remarkably strong in the quality and number of its able men in Parliament.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The British House of Commons on Wednesday last passed the second reading of the bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicants to persons under eighteen years of age. The vote stood 372 to 54.

BIG EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The London Daily Mail says: "It is reported in high circles that King Edward contemplates a big exhibition in London on the lines of the Paris Exposition, the idea being to enclose the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Albert bridge, including the whole of Battersea Park."

CONCERNING THE "OPHIR."

It is stated that the chartering of the splendid steamship Ophir, on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are making their tour of the world, cost the British Government £85,000 and the bill for furnishing and redecorating her £32,000 more. The Admiralty insisted that the vessel should be manned by naval men, with the exception of the engineer staff. The crew includes 27 officers and 125 bluejackets, 100 marines, 37 members of the band, 88 engineers and 50 stewards.

NEW COMMANDER IN INDIA

King Edward has approved the appointment of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer as commander-in-chief of the forces in India. General Palmer has been provisional commander-in-chief for a year. This disposes of the rumors pointing to Lord Kitchener or the Duke of Connaught for the post.

JUMP IN PORK.

A Chicago despatch of the 20th says: Pork for May delivery sold at $16 90 a barrel on the board of trade today, or 45 cents higher than the price for which it sold yesterday. Shorts were bidding for it all through the season, but holders seemed not at all anxious to sell, only small lots being offered now and then when the price became tempting. The anxiety of shorts was owing to the fear of a possible "squeeze." Armour & Co. is said to be in a position to manipulate the market. The market for live hogs was also higher today, the best grades selling at six dollars per one hundred pounds, the highest price touched in over seven years.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

The German steamer Brutus from Scotland for Kiel, Prussia, is reported to have gone down with all on board.

KRUGER MAY VISIT THE U. S.

The German correspondent of the of the London Daily Mail says it is reported that Kruger will visit the United States next month, if his health permits.

WILD TIMES IN RUSSIA.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following, dated March 24th, from its St. Petersburg correspondent:—"Yesterday (Saturday) five hundred workmen from Obuchower met at the works and paraded on the Nevoeskoi Prospekt. On their way there they demolished the state brandy booths. Eight hundred Cossacks with drawn swords met the workmen and a sanguinary encounter ensued. The number killed and wounded is kept secret.

The police have discovered a plot against the life of the Czar. It appears that a group of students drew lots and that the fatal choice fell to the son of a prominent general. The student told his father and the latter informed the Czar imploring him to leave St. Petersburg."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Express says: "In the last encounter at Narva Gate, 100 workmen are reported to have been killed or wounded by the Cossacks."


BRITISH

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For *Caked Breasts* or *Cracked Nipples*, which cause women so much suffering, they will find nothing to equal Troop Oil.

Internally the Oil may be taken with great benefit for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough*, etc., in addition to the internal use of the Oil, the throat, neck, and chest should be rubbed thoroughly with it.

Used as a gargle it is of inestimable value in *Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Quinsy* and *Ulcerated Tonsils*. A large bottle 25c.


THE theme of Rev. Dr. Monaghan's sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last was the "Ceremonies of the Church." He showed that the ceremonies of the church are intended to render more august and solemn the worship of Almighty God. Man should worship God his Creator and Sovereign Lord, with all his senses. These ceremonies assist him to do this. What the eye does not behold the heart does not desire. He pointed out that many of the ceremonies of the Church were of divine origin, and others of apostolic institution. The great central object of Catholic worship is the Mass. All ceremonies used in connection with the celebration of Mass are intended to contribute to the grandeur and sublimity of this august act of divine worship. The language of the liturgy and the ceremonies of the Church being the same everywhere, any Catholic will find himself at home in whatever part of the world he may happen to attend the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. These ceremonies, then being such powerful auxiliaries towards bringing us nearer to God should be properly appreciated.

HIS Lordship Bishop McDonald, left here this morning by the Minto en route to St. John to attend the funeral of Bishop Sweeney, which takes place on Friday morning.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

THE "Forty Hours Devotion," opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday morning. The Solemn Mass of Exposition took place at 8 o'clock, and was celebrated by Rev. R. B. McDonald, Rustico, assisted by Rev. J. C. McLean, Summerside, as deacon, and Rev. P. D. McGuigan, Tracadie, as sub-deacon. His Lordship, the Bishop, assisted in cope and mitre and was attended at the throne by Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, St. Teresa's and Rev. Dr. Monaghan, of the Cathedral. Rev. Dr. Morrison was Master of Ceremonies. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession round the Church, the Monstrance being borne by his Lordship, the Bishop, attended by the above named clergymen. Returning to the High Altar, and the Litany of the Saints and accompanying prayers having been chanted, the Monstrance with the Blessed Sacrament was placed on a throne for the adoration of the faithful. The Altar was becomingly adorned with gold lace, flowers and lights, while a canopy formed by streamers of different colored laces depended from the ceiling of the Sanctuary. A large number of priests are engaged in hearing confessions and the church is thronged with worshippers, especially during the evening. Masses were celebrated this morning from half-past five o'clock and the Solemn high Mass *pro pace* was celebrated at 9 o'clock. The celebrant was Rev. John J. McDonald, Kinkora; deacon Rev. Dr. Monaghan; sub-deacon Rev. Father McAulay, Morell; Master of Ceremonies Rev. I. R. A. McDonald.


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Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray.

We do not import condemned stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.

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WILL BE CLEARED OUT

AT COST

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