

(Continued from 1st page.)

some information. From this return it was found that interest to the amount of \$1,225 was due on these loans for 1902. This threw some light on the mystery of an increase of debt and an apparent decrease of interest; but did not clear the matter up by any means. Mr. Matheson made a calculation from such data as was furnished, showing that the accumulated unpaid interest on these loans for past years must amount to at least \$2,500. That would bring the interest charge for 1902 up to \$27,986, almost \$28,000 or within \$2,000 of the \$30,000 recently added to our subsidy from Ottawa. These figures very probably pretty fairly represent the interest charge on the debt of this Province for the year 1902. How much has been added to it during 1903 we cannot say, as the Government has not furnished any accounts. Is it possible the people can any longer have confidence in a Government that tries to deceive them as has been attempted in this matter of interest alone? Surely the electors of this Province now see that the Government has deceived them on every point. On the question of debt, taxes and interest they have falsified their promises and led the people astray. Are they worthy of further confidence?

## THE GOVERNMENT KEEP THE PEOPLE IN THE DARK.

In the discussion of these financial questions one whole year of Grit administration has to be left out of the calculation, because the Government kept the people in the dark and have given no account of their stewardship for 1903. Why have the Government failed to give the people an account of the public business for the year 1903 before calling on the by-elections? One of the first acts passed by the Provincial Liberal Government after coming to power in 1891 was that authorizing the publication of the public accounts for each year immediately after the close of that year; yet here we are two months after the close of the year and no public accounts are published. In the face of this the Government have the effrontery to ask the people to vote for them in two by-elections without any knowledge as to the manner in which the business of the Province was conducted during the year 1903. It is quite probable that \$50,000 were added to the Provincial debt last year; but the Government insult the intelligence of the electors by asking for support without giving account of their stewardship. If the public accounts made a good showing we may depend they would be published; but otherwise the people must be kept in the dark.

The manner in which the Government are dealing with our public highways under the present road act is simply outrageous. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are taken from the people under the guise of road tax, and this money, along with all the other taxes is appropriated by the Government, as they think most advantageous for maintaining themselves in power, regardless of the condition of the roads and the requirements of the people in this regard. Our public roads, winter and summer, were never so wretchedly attended to. Instead of apportioning a part of the money taken from the people as road tax, to keeping the winter roads broken and in some kind of passable condition, these taxes are dealt out to favorites and the roads are completely neglected and, this winter, are a great part of the time almost utterly impassable.

Their reckless and ruinous administration of our Provincial finances, their scandalous conduct in the matter of our public roads are of themselves more than sufficient to hurl into political oblivion any party guilty of such dereliction of public duty and political corruption; but these do not by any means complete the indictment of the Government. They are guilty of passing legislation so changing the law respecting contested elections as to prevent the prosecution of cases actually before the court, and to secure to a majority of Government supporters seats in the Legislature, obtained—as was charged by illegal means bribery and corruption. This was one of the grossest pieces of legislation ever enacted. They interfered with the decision of the trial judge in the McKinnon—Bruce case, obtained on the sworn evidence of witnesses and distorted to the Judge how he should report. Failing in their effort in attempting to coerce the Judge, they passed an act subversive of the law. As it existed when the trial was conducted. The Government have conceded grave infractions of the law of the land by members of the executive and supporters in the Legislature and have gone into court to defend these legal crimes. In the face of all this the Government now come before the electors of Charlottetown and St. Peter's, and ask for support, and they have the political audacity to seek the suffrage of the electors in these constituencies without giving any account of the manner in which they conducted the business of the Province during 1903. Are the people willing to continue supporting a Government guilty of so many political crimes? A Government that will thus insult the intelligence of the electorate, by asking for support without giving any account of their stewardship?

## The Unrest of the Times.

Bishop Verdaguer, of Brownsville, Texas, has just issued a lengthy pastoral. Here are a few extracts taken from it:

"Another subject we must touch on is of the deepest importance at the present time. We hope to say sufficient to put you on your guard, so that you may not be deceived. It is on Socialism. We will say from the start that you must be very careful, when you are reading on such a subject. The defenders of Socialism know how to present their arguments in such plausible and at the same time strong language, that of first appearance they seem to be just and right."

"In theory, really, Socialism seems to be a thing very just and easy to be established, and from which great good might result to the world or to society. But if we reflect a little we soon discover that in practice it is impossible, and that it possible its establishment would produce terrible consequences. 'Thou shalt not steal.' That is God says in the seventh commandments of the Decalogue. Anything, then, you take from another, which belongs to him, you steal. Earthly goods, such as food, clothes, a dwelling house, money and other things necessary to man's subsistence. Consequently, every man is justified in striving to gain earthly goods in an honest and just manner, and in possession of them as his personal property. This will not be denied by any one who can reason. Because, since it is the natural right of every man to preserve his own life, he is justified in gaining for himself, and keeping as his own, those external goods which are indispensable to his existence. We go farther. Man is bound to provide for those depending on him, and this he could not do if he himself lived from hand to mouth. We read in the Book of Genesis that God commanded our first parents in Paradise to fill the earth and subdue it." We also read that Cain and Abel had separate possessions; that each brought his own offering of sacrifice, and trustworthy information respecting the earliest ages of humanity bears evidence of the possession of personal property, a thing absolutely necessary. It was necessary that each one should have his own, otherwise mankind could not have been in peace. There would have been continual strife and contention."

"All this proves that the holding of property is an ordinance of God, just as marriage and legal authority. If the holding of property is an ordinance of God, Socialism, if the defenders of such theories mean what they preach, is impossible; because it is wrong, most unjust and a robbery. For what are the doctrines or the objects of Socialism? The objects of Socialism is this: Socialists want all private property to be confiscated by the State. And many of them go farther; they would go away with religion, authority, social order and family life. Theories, most of which could not be possibly realized, and if some could be carried out they would be attended by fatal consequences. The universal equality which the Socialists propose to bring about is an utterly impracticable idea, especially in regard to property. Why? Because if the State were to appropriate to every one the exact amount required for his livelihood, what more probable than that they would spend it all and another would put a part by. Thus, an inequality would immediately arise; and to enforce surrender of a man's savings would be sheer tyranny. The same endless variety which we see in nature exists among mankind. Difference of age, of sex, of health, of physical power and mental endowment, above all, of character and man's, cannot be affected, and these differences of position and of possession are inevitable. 'The same must be said as to the other theory, the proposed absorption of individual property by the State, for this could not be accomplished without serious disturbances. Who would be willing to surrender his property without a struggle? Socialists are wrong. We have said it, and we repeat it, the theories of the Socialists are against the ordinance of God, and, even if they were not, some of them are utterly impracticable; some others might, perhaps, be carried out, but they would be attended by fatal consequences. Socialists, even if they succeeded in all they wish, would never obtain the happiness to which they aspire. 'They imagine that with their theories in practice every one would be happy, but, dearly beloved, such happiness as they dream of is not attainable upon earth. Whatever exertions may be made to ameliorate the lot of man here below, none can succeed in eliminating from it suffering, sickness and death. Sorrow and suffering are the portions of mankind; a life of peace and enjoyment is not for this world. True happiness is not to be found in sensual pleasures, but in God; and while the world lasts, crime, vice and poverty cannot be wholly banished from it. Our Saviour has said: 'The poor you have always with you.' 'We will, then, say that those who defend and propagate Socialistic theories, though perhaps in good faith, are endeavoring by unlawful means to deprive their neighbor of his personal property, and this is a sin against the seventh commandment. Nay, the mere fact of coveting what belongs to another is a sin. And we know, dearly beloved, that all sins bring others in their train, and this is no exception to the rule. St. Paul says that the inordinate desire of money is the root of all evils and the utterances of Socialists at their gatherings (though perhaps not approved by them all) prove the truth of these words. Because their speeches often abound in virulent attacks upon all in authority: on the Pope, on priests and civil magistrates. We acknowledge that though the holding of property is an ordinance of God, the distribution of wealth, as it is under existing circumstances, is not entirely according to the will of God. For it cannot be His will that a small minority should enjoy a superfluity while an overwhelming majority of His children should live in poverty and destitution. 'Dearly Beloved, this brings me back to the statement made in the beginning of this pastoral, that sin is the cause of all evils and miseries. For this great inequality is also the result of sin. Yes, sin. There is a decrease of religious feeling everywhere. These words of the Apostle. 'To give easily and communicate to others,' is almost forgotten. None—neither the rich nor the poor—are perfect; there are wrongs and injustices among the rich as well as among the poor; among masters and among servants, employers and laborers; and we can apply to all classes of society the words of reproach which the prophet Isaiah addressed to the Jews. 'All have turned aside into their own way, every one after his own gain, from the first to the last.' The majority in the world forget that the fundamental principle of Christian charity which urges to almsgiving, is this: 'Brother, what is mine is thine.' 'Whom many, including Socialists, if they mean what they teach, say, 'Brother, what is mine is mine.' We do not observe the command of God to love our neighbors as ourselves. 'When one arises the dissatisfaction which exists to-day, more than ever in society; the violent antagonism between the poor and the rich; those mutterings of discontent and that rumbling of a strife that threatens to subvert society? It is because there is no longer charity among men. People have become selfish; each one seeks only his own interest, and envisions all that is above him in rank and fortune, and men are not ashamed to employ the most unjust means to elevate and enrich themselves at the expense of others. Few, very few, mind the words of God, 'I command thee to open thy hand to the needy; and the words of St. Luke, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire'; and those of St. Paul, 'Every man shall receive his own reward according to his labor.' In a word, we will say to you that the principal cause of the present position of society is want of religion. Religion, and religion alone, will destroy Socialism, Anarchism and all the 'isms.' The world will never be what it should be; will never have true peace and tranquility, but inasmuch as religion is allowed to resume her sway, or, as our Holy Father, Pius X., says in his first Encyclical Letter, till the human race be restored to Christ. And 'all things to Christ, so that 'Christ may be all in all.' 'The desire of peace,' says the Holy Father, 'is certainly in every breast—but to want peace without God is an absurdity, seeing that where God is absent, there, too, justice flies.—True Wisdom.

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## Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, Toronto, Ontario. 50c and \$1; all druggists.



Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc. It stops that tickling in the throat, the pleasant taste and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes: 'I had a very severe attack of croup and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone who is bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.'

## MISCELLANEOUS.

How did you get your black eye, Sambo? Well, boss, yer see, I was out a-lookin' fer trouble and dis ere eye was de fust I find it—Yonkers Statesman.

## A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thos. Carter, North port, Ont., says: 'I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me.'

It is strange what a time we have with cooks, dear, said Mr. Luniscup. Dawson was telling me to day that they've had theirs for ten years. Yes, dear, and did he tell who she was? No. Who? His wife.

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

'What's that girl singing?' asked Mr. Topfmore of the bell boy. 'Oh Promise Me, replied the youth. Well, for goodness sake go down and promise her whatever she wants and charge it to account.'

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

ABOUT PIES.—Three practical suggestions on pie-making: B-eat eggs into the milk for custard pie and beat with cyclone egg-beater until foamy. Makes much finer and smoother custard.

For fruit pie, always mix the flour thoroughly with the sugar for the thickening and sweetening of the pie. Makes the juice creamy and is not so apt to run over. Put the butter on the lower crust before putting in the fruit, as it will rise when heated and be more evenly distributed through the fruit.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil can be applied externally for rheumatism, stiff joints, chapped hands, chilblains, sprains, etc. It can be taken internally for croup, quinsy, bronchitis, pains in the stomach, kidney complaint, etc. Price 25c.

THE COFFEE POT—Should not be washed with the other cooking dishes. Have fresh hot water without soap and be sure it is thoroughly clean and well soiled. Nothing loses in flavor more quickly than coffee, if poorly cooked.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Father.—My boy, don't you know that when you tell a lie it makes me ashamed to own you as my son? Son.—Well, dad, I shouldn't think you'd expect a little boy like me to lie as good as you can.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Miss Laura.—Oh, auntie! You remember Mr. Meeker, who went from here as a missionary I have just heard that those awful cannibals ate him. Aunt Sophina.—La me! I do hope, I hope they cooked him with turnips. The poor dear man was so fond of turnips.

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## Deranged Nerves

## Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

## "GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Most wives are inconsistent. When husbands drive them to it; They say "It's no use talking," Then go right on and do it.

## A Druggist's Opinion.

Mr. W. J. Stinson, Austin, Man., writes: "Our customers speak so highly of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders that it is a pleasure to recommend them to others. They never disappoint but always cure." Price 10c, and 25c.

Be sure you are right—then instead of sitting down and thinking it over—go ahead!

## Suffered 15 Years.

Mrs. Wm. Ireland, 170 Queen St. East, Toronto, wife of the well known shoemaker suffered from indigestion and constipation for over 15 years. Nothing did her any good till she tried Laxa-Liver Pills, which cured her.

The trouble with some people is that some allow themselves to be discouraged by criticism, and the trouble with others is that they do not.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire And said to his mate, "I declare, If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue We'll have to sit on the air."

If you want to quit being a weather prophet, have your rheumatism cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, a guaranteed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Price 50c. at all dealers.

Henry Watterson is well known for his puns. "Can you make a pun on the constellations?" asked a friend one day. "By Gemini," answered Watterson quickly, "I Canser."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it HARLIN FULTON Pleasant Bay, C. B.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Tourist Cars

Every Thursday FROM MONTREAL. Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY.

No Change of Cars, Montreal to Vancouver, Traversing the Great Canadian North West.

The Finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent.

Lowest Rates Apply. The Canadian Pacific Service is Up-to-date.

World's Fair, St. Louis Opens May First, Closes December First, 1904.

C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

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"Westward to the Far East."

"Fishing and Shooting in Canada."

"Time Table with Notes."

"Around the World."

"Quebec—Summer and Winter."

"Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis."

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"The Challenge of the Rockies."

"Western Canada."

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"Tourist Cars."

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

Worlds Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904.