

A New Year Blessing.

(Written for the Sacred Heart Review.)

BY CHARLOTTE A. CALLAHAN.

When on the world a New Year dawns, The days seem tinted rose and gold. Each sunrise bright with promise seems, More beauties do the sunsets hold. How young the year! Its infant hand Rests softly pink upon the snow That caps the hills where morning lights The winter landscape wide and low. Full many a year was thus begun,— Though seem each time the skies to bend More kindly down. Good wishes pass From lip to lip, from friend to friend. God bless you while the year is young, This is my blessing fondly given; And may your joys outamber far, And far outshine the stars of heaven! Go, now, upon the untrod way,— Your face turned to the morning glow, Nor ask I that you meet no thorn, Or that no harsh winds round you blow. I only hope that when the year 'Mid redd'ning embers dies away, You may have brought to other lives The fragrance of the flowering may.

The Education Battle.

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times.)

With rumors of war and heated discussion of fiscal problems to occupy men's minds, the public may be pardoned for paying less attention than it deserves to the line of action adopted by the recalcitrant County Council of Wales. Yet that action is of great moment, and deserves the careful study of all defenders of denominational education. It is not merely a passing event; it is a mighty movement determined, persistent, permanent. At first, superficial observers smiled at the resolve of the Welsh Non-conformist opponents of the Government's Education Bill to refuse to set upon, that is, to put in force all the powers which it conferred upon their representatives in the County Councils. These superficial observers contended themselves with believing that the Government would very soon see to it that its laws were obeyed; and when the Board of Education notified that, in certain localities, it intended to defer the introduction of the Act, they were jubilant at those exhibitions of spiritiveness, and began to think the game of the County Councils was at an end. Others, however, viewed with alarm the Welsh Non-conformist attitude, fearing that it was a little cloud heralding a big storm. Events have proved the accuracy of their forecast, and will most probably justify fears. For, on Friday last, the Consultative Commission of the Welsh County Councils held a meeting at the National Liberal Club, with Mr. Lloyd George, M. P., in the chair, to consider what course of action should be adopted in view of the Board of Education's attitude towards such public bodies as had declined to carry out the provisions of the law. The resolutions come to by the committee are serious, so serious as to be not unfairly characterized as passive rebellion against the law of the land. Unanimously, report says, the committee advised all Welsh Councils in autonomous districts to maintain rigidly the attitude they have taken up, and to await calmly any further step the Board of Education may choose to make. Believing that the Board would not dare to institute legal proceedings against all the recalcitrant Councils, the committee advised that, if one were singled out for prosecution, all the others should come to its help. And it not unreasonably saw in the Board's postponement of the introduction of the Act into certain local areas an escape for the Councils of such areas; for unless and until the Act is introduced, who can be held guilty of infringing any provisions of it? Various other resolutions were come to, among them being, that the sanitary and industrial state of the non-provided schools should be carefully investigated, and where necessary, full improvements insisted on; that until these improvements were effected, even the Government grants should be withheld; that wherever denominational education was in non-provided schools, the time tables should be so arranged that it would come at the end of the ordinary school lessons; and finally that all Welsh representatives in Parliament should give their united support to any motions defending what Non-conformists consider to be their rights. Now what is all this but a rebellion of the law, and a challenge to the Government to enforce the law if it can? Nor is there here any

shrinking from Parliamentary discussion; it is foreseen and welcomed. The position which thus arises is grave. Government repression of Welsh sentiment would enkindle such a fire in Wales as would quickly spread elsewhere, and once our neighbor's house is on fire, it is high time to look after the safety of our own. But will the Government venture on drastic proceedings against the recalcitrant County Councils? He is a sanguine hope who thinks so! With troubles in the Near and Far East, with fiscal proposals of an unappealing momentous character at home on which it must soon decide, with our whole national system of land tenure looming up more and more distinctly every day—a natural and inevitable emergence from any discussion on trade and the comparative prosperity of industries—what Government will have heart to throw itself over the Niagara Falls of education into the rapids of embittered religious dissensions further down? The fancy may be dismissed off-hand. What solution, then, will be found? It is hard to foresee. Certainly, the action of individuals, or of collective bodies in Wales, refusing to pay or levy rates, none of which are to be spent on denominational schools, will be as futile as it is just. For the denominationalists are in a minority in the Principality, and were they even in a majority would scarcely make head against their opponents, practical and practised politicians to a man. The outlook is serious from any point of view. If a Conservative Government can provide no help, a Liberal Government would simply ignore us. Perhaps we can help ourselves? His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster recognizes the gravity of the situation, and is resolved to spare no pains to safeguard the rights of our Catholic schools, which, even under the Act, are by no means free from burdens. The Churchmen are not so determined, perhaps because they are less united than we. And they have not, as we have, the assurance that a party like the Nationalist Party will solidly support any action which is needed to maintain their rights. Consequently, they must make their own bargain, and apparently, if we may judge by the Durham Concordat, they are quite ready to do so. But this again will leave us less strong, because more unfriended. Everywhere the prospects are drear, so drear, that the Scots Episcopate are wisely determined to seek security and safety, when the educational matters of Scotland come up for settlement, in a demand for separate treatment of the Catholic schools. Perhaps, for us in England and Wales, the day for obtaining that boon is gone. If so, then we can rely upon nothing but our own strength. . . . at the polls. We are not an insignificant voting power, especially during a general election, when not a seat, but a party, is trembling in the balance.

Were we organized, were we united, neither Liberal or Tory Programm-makers and election managers would hesitate to recognize the value of our support. If neither party gave us a promise of separate treatment, we should have lost nothing; we should be where we are. If either promised, we should have a chance of winning salvation where now only ruin stares us in the face. If both promised, then salvation would be won, and we could vote according to our conscience. But sitting down and waiting till the river has flowed past? It will overflow, and sweep us down the current.

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit. The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science. But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia? Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



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The three-and-thirty years since 1870 have much in them for us to think on, and many lessons may be drawn thence. One of those lessons surely is that, whatever else we have gained, we have not gained an enlargement of facilities for religious instruction in the schools we have built. If we note carefully and judge accurately passing events, we may not unreasonably fear a still further curtailment of what is to us not simply a matter of highest conscience, but a matter of life and death for the Church in this land. Should the underdominational party win the battle in Wales, they will carry their victorious march elsewhere, and in England itself the great conflict will be fought out to the finish.

The Trappists in South Africa.

A Writer in the Catholic Magazine for South Africa describing the Trappist community at Mariannhill, near Durban, Natal, shows what wonders have been wrought among the natives by the good Fathers, Brothers and Sisters of that order. He says:— "There are three principle groups of buildings at Mariannhill comprising the monastery, with its adjoining church and extensive workshops, the convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Blood about a mile distant where the Zulu girls and women are taught; and going farther, about one and a half miles all down hill, we come to the mill situated beside a small river and dam where water-power is obtained. "Taking a stroll in the various workshops reminds us of passing through a large industrial institution. There is a great variety of work taught by men who have been thoroughly trained in Europe. In each shop the Brother or Brothers have under them a number of Zulu youths who are, it were, apprenticed to the trades for which they are fitted or show an aptitude. In the tailoring department, in charge of four Brothers, is made the clothing required by the entire community. The baking is managed by two Brothers who have no pupils at present, but have five native-helpers. The blacksmith's shop is comparatively a large establishment where all the farm implements are made, and the horses shod. Talk of iron manufactures—here we have them. Ploughs, harrows, sowing and reaping machines, spades, barrows, chains, iron-work of carts, etc., are all turned out here. The wagon makers also do very good work. The work done is simply magnificent. I had opened my eyes wide when I saw the powerful wheels made and in course of making, and when I saw the solidity and massive ness of every part. "Joining and carpentry are taught to twelve boys by three Brothers, and one of their last works is a most beautiful altar. I could not wish to see a more suitable one. Doors, windows, floors, stairs, and furniture are all made here. Then there are house painting, photographic art, tin-smith, and shoemaker's shops. One Brother, who is a painter in oils, works within his studio. There is nothing like leather as tanned and prepared at Mariannhill. In the harness makers' department every kind of horse-gear is turned out. Their saddles are splendid, and would suit either the Galway Blazers or the Derby Jockey, and as for their carriage harness, the walls of the workshops are ornamented with Exhibition testimonials and medals. "So far as the mills are concerned, they make flour and meal of various kinds from arrowroot to mealies. For the former a ready sale with a grand price is obtained in London. The saw-mill is attached, and we find here also the printing house whence a great many Kaffir and Zulu works are issued. A bookbinding room adjoins. "Now we ascend the long steep hill on a good road, and at the top see hundreds of orange trees, and in the midst of them the convent. The scarlet and white dresses of the Nuns picturequely stand out from the leafy background. There are ninety-four Sisters here teaching 150 native girls, and certainly teaching them well. Cooking, household management, farm work, plain sewing, washing, mending, etc.—of course above all, and through all, religion—are subjects of instruction. "We are forced once more to address ourselves to those subscribers who have not remitted the amounts due by them. All are well aware of the conditions of subscription; but not all have complied with them. To those who have always promptly paid, we return our sincere thanks. They have not required any reminders in this matter and nothing we have said or now say in this connection has, or can have, reference or application to them. There are no waver, very considerable numbers who, we think could very well pay; but who are terribly slow about it. Now, we want to be candid with them. We want the money badly to enable us to pay the bills we owe. We would ask them to place themselves in our place. Bills for paper, and other supplies, for rent, fuel, wages and numerous other things have to be met, and we are to depend on subscribers for the necessary money to pay these. We would have plenty and to spare, if all would make a little effort

to do their part and do it promptly. Surely their conscience will admonish them that it is very unjust that we should be hampered for want of money to meet our legitimate requirements, while they each refuse to send a trifle. It is impossible to do very much in the way of personal collection, with such weather and roads as we have had this winter, and no one should expect such an unreasonable task on our part, when they can so easily discharge their duty in this particular by mail. Is it too much to ask you in the most earnest manner possible to remit your subscriptions and to remit them without delay? We have referred to this matter more frequently than we could desire, and this is our final word. What will you do?"

One of the charges which anti clerical papers have been making against the religious orders in France in order to justify their expulsion is the contribution by the members of those orders of more than ordinary percentage to the statistics of criminality. It now appears that for the purpose of bolstering up this charge they put forward false figures, which have been widely copied outside France. The Rev. George Bertin, a professor in the Catholic Institute, Paris, has made an examination of government figures—it will be readily admitted that the compilers were not particularly favorable to the religious orders—and he has discovered that in the four years ending with 1901 the proportion of convicted criminals per 100,000 in the liberal professions was as follows: Lawyers, notaries and procurators, 48; artists, 26; medical men, 18; lay masters of schools, over 6; members of the clergy, including masters, 3.

The Casket is authority for the gratifying information that the University of Ottawa, recently destroyed by fire, is finding friends in quarters least expected. It says: "Since the destruction of the buildings of the University of Ottawa, all Canada seems to have awakened to the fact that this seat of learning had been quietly doing splendid work, and that the country as a whole requires that the work should be continued with as brief an intermission as may be. Men who never took an interest in Ottawa before are hastening to its aid. Post-estants are joining hands with Catholics."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Amateur Critic—Splendid picture, really. Allow me to compliment you. But why did you choose such an ugly model? "She's my sister." "Oh, pardon! How foolish of me. I ought, of course, to have noticed the resemblance."

Liver Troubles, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc, yield to the curative powers of Laxo-Liver Pills. They are sure to cure.

NOTICE.

There has been on the subscriber's premises since January the 25th, a heifer one year and a half old, color red, with some white, marked on both sides. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, and if not claimed before the 15th of February will be sold on that day and date to pay expenses.

JOHN P. KELLEY, Bear River, Lot 43, Jan. 27, 1904. Feb. 3rd—21

CARD.

To the Electors of West Queens.

GENTLEMEN—After months of preparation for a general election the Government has decided to call an election on the 17th of the month of March. It is the interest of their party that another session should be held, and the official statement or reason given for not appealing to the country at present is that "certain modifications have been asked for by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the contract entered into last session. . . . Although the pronounced policy of the Liberal party when in opposition was that all by-elections to fill vacancies in the House of Commons, should be called simultaneously, they have thought fit on this occasion to issue writs to fill only a few of the many vacancies in the Province of Quebec, except the one recently caused by the appointment of a member of the House of Commons to a Cabinet position. I have been honored by my party in this riding as their standard bearer and in being the determination of the Liberal Conservative Party and of our respected Leader, Mr. R. L. Borden that the seat should be contested, I am a candidate for your suffrage. . . . At the last session of Parliament the Liberal Conservative party fought strenuously against the imposition upon the country of the Grand Trunk Pacific Deal—a scheme which was sprung upon Parliament near the close of the session without mandate from the people of Canada, and the carrying out of which would result in immense expenditures of public money and incur a liability estimated from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty millions of dollars. . . . As you are aware the Liberal Conservative party were joined in their protest against the scheme by all the independent members of Parliament and by the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, one of the ablest members of the Cabinet who resigned his cabinet position in protest. . . . The limited time at my disposal will not permit me to call personally upon all the electors and I take this means of asking for your support on the 16th day of February next, I shall if elected join with those representatives of the people in Parliament who oppose the Grand Trunk Pacific Deal. . . . I need not say gentlemen that if elected the interests of my native province shall be my first care. I remain, Yours respectfully, A. A. MACLEAN, Jan. 26, 1904.

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc. It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. K. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— "I had a very severe attack of sore throat 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 bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Doctor Jinks—I suppose you must have lost some of your patients by being away for so long a time!

Doctor Kent—Yes, confounded it! Ten or a dozen of them got well.

What state is Effigy in, mamma?" queried small Floramay.

"Effigy!" exclaimed her mother, "why, I don't believe I ever heard of such a town."

"Well," explained Floramay, "the paper tells about a man who was hanged in effigy, and I can't find it in my geography."

Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Anxious Arabella—"I hope it doesn't bother you to have my hair blow in your face?" The Brute—"Not in the least I was born in China. I can eat rats."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Husband—"What does it matter how plain your clothes are? Beauty, you know is only skin deep, and— Wife—"And I really would like to make mine seal skin deep just for once."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Jason—"Smith says that he believes all women should be allowed to vote."

Mason—"He does, eh? Well that is what comes to marrying a lady you can't lick."

Don't suffer from Rheumatism this winter, Milburn's Rheumatism Pills eliminate every atom of the uric acid poison from the system and give complete relief from pain and suffering.

Father—"Don't ask so many questions, Tommy. You are not supposed to know everything that goes on around here. Tommy—No, but I do, though."

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"I really don't see how the bacilli-ologists get along without a loving helpmate," began Mrs. Benedick. "Yes, a woman can help a man in so many ways," replied her friend.

"Exactly. Now there's my Henry; whenever he sits down to mend a tear in his coat or sew on a button, he always has to get me to thread his needle for him."

"How did that poem of yours turn out?" "Oh," answered the author, "there was the difference of opinion that usually attends the production of a masterpiece. The postmaster insisted that it was first-class matter, and the editor insisted that it was not."

Deranged Nerves AND 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."

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