

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 5, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 14

Herring. Herring. New Colored Shirts

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.



Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men,
Because students waste no time,
Because students receive personal instruction,
Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work,
Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.

Write for our new prospectus. Address
W. MORAN Prin.
Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown

Well Satisfied



Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our

Groceries,

and you will be satisfied if you get your

Winter Supplies

HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Biscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction. People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

McKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576

Grocery.

Osborne House,

Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from traps and boats.
SIMON BOLGER, Proprietor.
Myall, 1904.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
(CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.)
OFFICE—London House Building.
Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

Handsomeness Patterns

G. W. & R. Make.

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Picton before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up-to-date goods.

D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

Rattan Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc..

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, railings, Balusters, Newell Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumptives caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams. It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the respiratory tract and sinuses.

Mrs. M. B. Little, Esq. Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it is a fine remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time. Price 25 cents per bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I thought you knew her. Shelves in the same square with you. Perhaps. But she doesn't move in the same circle.

Mrs. Hibbert Beck, Newburn, N.S., writes: "I was in bed for weeks with Rheumatism and could not move without help, I began using Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and one box relieved the pain and six boxes completely cured me."

"Jimmie: 'Ain't it good of de school board to shut up de schools in summer so we can have a rest?'
Tommy:—Aw, dat ain't de reason. De teacher give de teachers a chance to learn some more."

Constipation Cured.

Mrs. James Clark, Commands, Ont., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me more good than anything I ever took."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Soph.—Why did they call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages?
Junior.—Because the women kept their eyes dark?
Soph.—No; because there were so many knights.

Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprising short time.

MRS. J. H. MYERS

Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

Mr. Chugwater: "What are you coughing and sneezing about?"
Mrs. Chugwater (busy with the morning paper): I am not coughing and sneezing. I am trying to read this dispatch from Port Arthur."

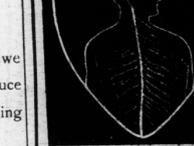
Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

A young Irish woman, traveling in a compartment with two or three Englishmen, was listening to their rather free comments on Irish habits and customs.

At last one of the Englishmen loudly remarked:—
"Oh, the Irish even sleep with the pigs."
"Yes," quietly broke in our young friend, "and travel with pigs too, sometimes."
She heard no more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Depression, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Headache, Dizziness, Irritability, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.
Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. All Dealers or The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

About a Famous Quotation.

Everyone is familiar with Lord Macaulay's oft-quoted tribute to the indestructibility of the Church. "She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the Temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Not so many persons, perhaps, are aware that the image, or figure, in the last sentence was used by Macaulay more than once, and that its underlying idea had already been utilized by several writers before he employed it at all.

The sentence, as given above, appears in Macaulay's review in the Edinburgh, of Von Ranke's "History of the Popes of Rome, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." This review was published in 1840. Eleven years previously, discussing, in the same periodical, Mills' "Essay on Government," Macaulay had written: "Is it possible that, in two or three hundred years, a few lean and half naked fishermen may divide with owls and foxes the ruins of the greatest of European cities,—may wash their nets amidst the relics of her gigantic docks, and build their huts out of the capitals of her stately cathedrals?"

Five years before this last sentence appeared in print, Macaulay had published, in Knights' Quarterly Magazine (November, 1824), a review of Mitford's "History of Greece." The concluding sentence of that review runs: "And when those who have rivalled her [Athens] greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abodes in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when, perhaps, travellers from distant regions shall in vain labor to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol, over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts; her influence and her glory will still survive,—fresh in eternal youth, exempt from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin and over which they exercised their control."

With the passing comment that the use, in the sentence about the Church, of the specific "traveller from New Zealand," "London Bridge," and "St. Paul's" gives to that sentence a graphic quality not secured by the generic phrases, "travellers from distant countries," "our proudest chief," and "proudest temple," employed in the period about Athens,—let us see whether Macaulay's three-repeated idea may not have been suggested by some author who wrote before his time.

In that short-lived periodical, the Bee, which flourished forty-one years before the great reviewer's birth and just a century before his death in 1859, Gollamith, in "A City Fight Piece," had written: "What cities, as great as this, have . . . promised themselves immortality! Posterity can hardly trace the situation of some. The sorrowful traveller wanders over the awful ruins of others. . . Here stood their citadel, but now grown over with weeds; there, their senate-house, but now the haunt of every noxious reptile; temples and theatres stood here, now only an unrecognised heap of rains."

In 1791 Volney, the French author, published his famous "Ruins," in which appeared these words: "Who knows but that hereafter some traveller like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the Zayder Zee, where now, in the tumult of enjoyment, the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations? Who knows but he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people incurred and their greatness changed into an empty name?"

Seventeen years before Volney produced his "Ruins," Horace Walpole had written in his "Letter to Mason": "At last some curious traveller from Lima will visit England, and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Basilio and Palmyra."
Henry Kirke White published, at

the age of nineteen, just two years before his death from over study at Cambridge, in 1808, a volume of poems, in one of which, "Time," we find this passage:

Where now is Britain?
Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitals,
and hears
The bitter booming in the woods,
he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude.

Finally, Shelley, who was drowned two years before Macaulay published his review of Mitford's "Greece," has this sentence in his "Dedication to Peter Bell": "In the firm expectation that when London shall be a habitation of bitterness; when St. Paul and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh; when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and oast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream,—some Transatlantic commentator will be weighing in the scales of some new and now unimagined system of criticism the respective merits of the Bulls and the Fudges and their historians."

Without accusing Macaulay of plagiarism, conscious or unconscious, it will readily be seen that his reading of Gollamith and Walpole and Volney and White and Shelley may well have had much to do with the evolution of the famous sentence quoted from the Edinburgh Review,—a passage so commonly known that "Macaulay's New Zealand" has come to be synonymous with one belonging to a century as yet far in the future.—Ave Maria.

How Austria-Hungary is Governed.

No other country in the world has so heterogeneous a people as Austria-Hungary. Its population is a hodgepodge of Germans, Poles, Magyars, Jews, Rumanians, Croats, Serbs, Italians, Croats—of every people, in fact, of eastern Europe. The Germans are more numerous in Austria than any other people, but they are less than one-third the whole Austrian population. It has been necessary, at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, to administer the oath in as many as eight languages. The Magyars are more numerous in Hungary than men of any other race, but less than half the people of Hungary are Magyars. The Czechs, who predominate in Bohemia and Moravia, are the only people who have a majority in any of the numerous divisions of this discordant realm; and Bohemia and Moravia have been practically absorbed into Austria. To the confusion of tongues is added a confusion worse confounded of political aims and aspirations. The irrepressible Magyar longing for complete national freedom is incompatible with the German desire to keep Hungary under the Austrian yoke. Bohemia chafes because Austria will not grant her the large share of self-government which she has granted Hungary. The other peoples of Hungary are in constant turmoil because the capable Magyars almost completely deny them any share in the Hungarian government.

The peculiarities and complexities of the dual monarchy explain the peculiarities and complexities of its system of government, as well as of its incessant and bitter political struggles.

The constitution which was granted by Emperor Francis Joseph in 1867 gives to two of the divisions of his dominions a leading share in the national government—Austria and Hungary. The minor subdivisions of the country are all appendages of one or the other of these major divisions. The principal tie by which Austria and Hungary are held together is their common chief executive, who bears the titles of "Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary." In constitutional theory, and for the most part in practice, the emperor-king is the real ruler of the country—or rather of the countries—his ministers being merely his advisers and agents and the legislature merely assenting to the laws of which he is the maker.

To help him carry on the common business of his kingdom the emperor has three ministers—a minister of foreign affairs, a minister of war, and a minister of finance. The minister of foreign affairs is the head of the diplomatic service and also looks after the two kingdoms' commercial and shipping interests abroad. The minister of war has oversight of the common army, provision for the support of which is made by the Austrian and Hungarian legislatures sitting separately.

The minister of finance prepares the joint budget, appropriates the expenses of the joint administration, raises the quotas which the two parliaments grant him, expends the joint funds, and administers the common debt. The common customs revenues are applied to the joint expenses, and Austria and Hungary defray, in the proportion of 66 and 34 per cent., the expenses which these revenues are insufficient to meet. As aggressive Hungary has at present more influence over the joint affairs of the two kingdoms than Austria, it has been wittily said that Hungary reaps 66 per cent. of the benefits of the union, while Austria pays 66 per cent. of the bills. The political union between the two countries is permanent, but their fiscal union is renewable at periods of ten years. It is called the Ausgleich.

The most marked peculiarity of the dual government is that it has no legislature. The functions of a legislature are performed partially, and only partially, by the "delegations," which are committees of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian diet. Each delegation has sixty members, forty of whom are elected by the lower house and twenty by the upper house of the legislature which they represent. The two delegations meet at the same time and at the same place, one year at the Austrian capital, Vienna, and the next at the Hungarian capital, Buda-Pesth, but they usually sit separately. They pass upon the annual joint budget, superintend the common administration, and may call the common ministers of the dual monarchy to account for abuse of power or failure of duty. If the delegations are unable to agree concerning any business, after having communicated with each other in writing three times, they meet together, and without discussion, settle the matter by a joint majority vote.

The emperor is assisted in the performance of his duties as chief executive of Austria by a ministry having seven members and presided over by a minister president. A law enacted in 1877 made the ministers responsible to the Reichsrath—in other words, required them to resign when that body condemned their policies—but little attention has been paid to this law in practice.

The Reichsrath, as the Austrian parliament is named, consists of two houses, the house of lords (Reichsrath) and the house of representatives (Abgeordnetenhaus). The house of lords was composed in 1892 of seventeen princes of the blood royal, ten archbishops, eight bishops, sixty-eight nobles having hereditary seats and large estates, and 131 life members, appointed by the emperor in recognition of special services to science, art, the church, or the state. The house of representatives is composed of 425 members, elected for a term of six years by five classes of people and representing all the sixteen provinces of Austria. The consent of the chambers is necessary to treaties affecting the country's trade, as well as to legislation. Financial and military measures must originate in the lower house. Parties in the chambers are divided mainly on racial lines, and their efforts are commonly directed, not to securing the adoption of broad and definite policies but to getting control of the legislative machinery for this or that race or group of races. There can, of course, be no true parliamentary government in a country where such a condition exists.

Large powers are reserved in Austria to the landtag, the legislatures of the various provinces.

Besides the joint ministry of the dual monarchy and the ministry of Austria, the emperor-king has still a third ministry, that of Hungary. The Hungarian ministry has nine members, at whose head stands the minister president. Unlike the Austrian ministers, the Hungarian ministers must resign when they cannot command a majority in the kingdom's parliament. The Magyars have, in fact, shown a far greater capacity for self-government than any other people in Austria-Hungary.

Fear of the great neighboring powers and the personality of the good emperor, Francis Joseph, are all that now hold the miscellaneous and antagonistic races and nationalities of Austria-Hungary together. Francis Joseph is 74 years old and can hardly reign much longer. There will be no occasion for surprise if his death is followed by the disruption of his empire.—S. O. D., in Chicago Tribune.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth. CHAS PLUMMER

I was cured of Sciatic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Burlington, Nfld. LEWIS BUTLER