

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 25

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Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers,
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Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Magnate's Confession

(Washington Star)

Down by the livery stable, on a sultry summer day, Cy Jones got out the checker board challenged me to play, I thought I stood a chance, for I had watched the game a bit; But he started for my king row. I was vanquish when he lit. And everybody laughed and said I had myself to blame For thinking that Cy Jones would let me beat him in the game.

That's my earliest disappointment. It embittered my career I went and got a book and settled down to work severe. I beat some other players, and then as time went by I thought that maybe I was strong enough to tackle Cy. But my well-laid calculation seemed to falter and go lame— Cy let me take a man, and then jumped three and won the game.

As years went by I had some luck and prospered more or less And yet there's just one little thing that spoils my whole success. I know that I am envied as a most sagacious man, Likewise admired or hated for the way that I can plan, Cy hasn't made much money—but I know that just the same If ever we play checkers he will beat me at the game.

Hagard'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.

Boston girls have broken the record for high jumping. Must have been an extra large sized mouse.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

After a bachelor has passed through a corset factory, he never has the same confidence in womankind. It makes him cynical and convinces him that life is a hollow show.

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.

This weather is liable to make the house cleaning microbes get on the rampage to an even worse extent than ever.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tuskat Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES
General Secretary.

A BAD CASE

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers. Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Items of Interest.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, on Sunday, April 17 consecrated the Right Rev. Dr. Olier, S. M., the new Coadjutor-Bishop of Tonga.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, the other day, Archbishop Maguire ordained eight students to the priesthood, the largest number ordained at one time since the so-called Reformation.

Rev. Richard Baxter, S. J., who died recently in Montreal, Canada, aged 83, spent the greater part of his life at the Port William Mission to the conversion and welfare of the Indians.

The Very Rev. Hyacinth Cormier, O. P., has been elected master general of the Dominican order of the whole world. The new incumbent is a Frenchman, 173 years of age, and has been procurator general of the order for the past ten years.

The Minister of Agriculture of Argentina has authorized Rev. Father Iturralde, O. F. M., Apostolic Prefect of the Franciscan Missions of Formosa, in the Argentine Republic, to undertake an exploring expedition into Chaco, in order to bring its numberless indigenous tribes under the pale of civilization. These regions have never yet been explored.

Nuns of the Good Shepherd from the mother house in Angers, France, are now establishing a house in Johannesburg, South Africa. The little community consists of five religious. The Mother Superior is French, two of her companions are Irish and one, the assistant superior, a Massachusetts lady, who left her native place a few years ago to enter the order of her choice in France.

The selection of three names by the parish priests of the diocese of Killaloe for recommendation to the Holy See in connection with the forthcoming appointment of a successor to the late Dr. McRimmond took place May 17. Very Rev. M. Fogarty, vice president of the diocese, was dignissimus, with 25 votes; Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross dignior, with 17 votes, and the Very Rev. Dean White, P. P., Menagh, dignus, with 6 votes.

The following was the result of the meeting of the parish priests of the diocese of Kerry held at Killarney on May 19 for the selection of three names to be submitted to Rome with a view to the appointment of a successor to the late Bishop Coffey: Dignissimus, Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P. P., Millstreet, 19 votes; Dignior, Van. Archbishop Mangan, P. P., V. G., Kenmare, 16 votes; Dignus, Very Rev. Canon O'Leary, P. P., Dingle, 5 votes.

Regarding cathedrals in Ireland, says Louco "Truth," Dublin is in the curious position as the capital of a Catholic country of not only possessing no Catholic cathedral, but of having two Protestant cathedrals, Land anti-Catholic writers on Ireland, to whom Bacon's dictum that writing makes an exact man can hardly be applied, find fault with and trace the country's failures to the over-zealous Catholic churches. The fact of the two Protestant cathedrals of Dublin escapes their notice, as well as the fact that the supply as regards congregations by no means demands so much accommodation. Neither do these writers record the undeniable fact that, however numerous the Catholic churches may be, they one and all have congregations to fill them.

Despite his recent election triumphs, the position of M. Combes is not all sunshine, remarks the London "Catholic Times." He has to watch clouds lowering overhead. There is still hanging over his son the accusation of taking money from the Catholics. The accuser, M. Joseph Besson, is not to appear before a jury for slander or libel; M. Combes has granted an amnesty for the whole affair! But M. Besson will not receive the proffered amnesty. He sustains the charge by repeating it, and dares M. Combes, Jr., to summon him before the courts. It will scarcely be possible even for the boldness of M. Combes to allow this public challenge to lie unanswered. The honor of his son touches his own very nearly indeed, for he owes his advancement to his father's position in the government. France is keenly interested about charges made against the honesty

of her public officials, and for the sake of the country at large M. Combes will surely find it prudent to make his son take note of M. Besson's grave challenge. And then we may learn what manner of man these hunters of monks and nuns really are.

Alluding to a recent account, by Mr. George T. Angell of Boston, of the hearty co-operation in the work of preventing cruelty to animals which he receives from Catholics, the Catholic Columbian remarks: "Because the Catholic Church does not go to the extreme of teaching that the lower animals possess rights equal to and as sacred as the rights of man, there are many good people

who have little sympathy with movements intended to lessen cruelty to animals. Nothing could be more mistaken. Catholics, it is true, believe that it is a far more sacred duty to care for destitute children than destitute dogs or cats, and sokeance is a Frenchman, 173 years of age, and has been procurator general of the order for the past ten years.

The thrilling bit of fiction, representing Colonel Fanston in the act of swimming the dusty bed of the Rio Grande River in the face of a withering fire, is to be expunged from histories used in the Kansas public schools, remarks the Monitor. "This is done at the order of the State Text-Book Commission, which states that its members 'are tired of seeing the misstatement paraded before the pupils of the Kansas high schools.' The Commission adds that an end is put to the story now, while there are men living in the State who know that it is not true." It took the Text-Book Commissioners a long time to discover what was known for years to most every newspaper reader in the country. But better late than never. Since it is alleged that Fanston's promotion to a brigadiership in the regular army was inspired by the same fictitious feat, it is up to President Roosevelt to follow the example of the Kansas censors and cancel the reward for heroics which never transpired except in the fertile fancy of Fanston's literary agent."

Rome, May 25.—The Vatican ought to be a place of turmoil and confusion these days, but it isn't. This morning's newspapers were particularly full of the situation between France and the Holy See, and Vox Urbis visited the immense edifice half with the expectation of finding everybody there rushing about frantically and asking what France was about to do next. Instead all was quiet. The Holy Father was receiving as usual; Cardinal Merry del Val passed by quietly conversing with a prelate the minor officials were engaged in their usual occupations just as if there were no fear in the world of a cataclysm. As a matter of fact, neither Pius X., nor Cardinal Merry del Val is in the least disturbed. They have shown that while the Holy See will never take the initiative in producing the suspension of diplomatic relations and the abrogation of the Concordat, it will not be altogether sorry when this happens. Meanwhile the French ambassador left Rome last Saturday after some very strange manoeuvres, which he was compelled by the French Government to execute. On Friday last, he visited the Vatican twice. In the morning nothing particular happened. M. Nisard chatted with the other diplomats in the halls of the Sala Borgia, and had a brief interview with the Cardinal. When he returned to his residence he found the telephone bell ringing furiously for him, and he found himself in communication with his own government in Paris. He was instructed to repair at once to the Vatican and demand from the Cardinal Secretary of State whether the famous document recently published by the Humanite of Paris contained the authentic text of the note sent to the other powers in connection with the visit of M. Loubet to Rome, and especially with regard to the passage in which it was stated that only very special reasons prevented the Holy See from recalling the nuncio from Paris. The Cardinal replied that if the ambassador would put his questions in writing, he would answer them immediately. Nisard said that time was pressing and M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, required an answer at once in order to be able to use it in the debate which was to take place that same day in the French Parliament. The Cardinal replied that the answer would be ready in an hour—in half an hour if necessary.

The ambassador urged that it was a very delicate question, and the Cardinal replied that for that very reason it was all the more necessary to have everything in black and white. Nisard continued to insist for a verbal answer, a mere "yes" or "no," and His Eminence simply said that he was sorry, but he could not give any other answer. Nisard is, however, a rather obturate kind of a man, and asked if he might conclude that the Holy See denied the authenticity of the document, and telegraph in that sense to Paris. Merry del Val very calmly told him that he had said nothing of the kind. The ambassador then seemed to give way to the very reasonable attitude of the Secretary of State.

At one point the questions in writing and he hoped that the answer would not be long in forthcoming. He went—and no more was heard of him. After two hours he was informed that the written questions were awaited, but the written questions did not come. Nisard had again telephoned to Paris, and had received word back that he was to take no further steps, but to leave Rome as soon as possible. Twenty-four hours later he had left the Eternal City, and all the anti-clerical press of Europe was dividing its space between shrieking denunciations of the Vatican and declaring that France had been insulted and must be avenged.

Next Friday the French Chamber of Deputies will debate what is to be done now, and next Monday the Italian Chamber of Deputies will have an opportunity of relieving its feeling on the whole subject.

One great fact emerges strikingly from all their hurly-burly. M. Loubet's visit to Rome was eagerly sought by the Italian Government as an evidence that the famous Roman Question was completely dead and buried—instead, it has served to give the most ringing kind of a proof that the Roman Question is still as burning as when the Piedmontese troops brutally and treacherously took possession of the Eternal City thirty-four years ago. Their presence here then was unjust and unlawful, and so it continues to-day. The incident is all the more significant under a peaceful and Apostolic Pontiff like Pius X. Everybody knows that he wishes to have as little as possible to do with political questions, and if he has been obliged to protest sternly against the visit of the President of the French Republic to King Victor Emmanuel, the reason is because, like Leo XIII., and Pius IX., he finds his position in Rome intolerable under present circumstances.

Attempts have been made to put all the responsibility of the present situation upon Cardinal Merry del Val. It is an old trick. During the life time of Leo XIII., it was the fashion for people to blame Cardinal Rampolla for everything in the policy of the Holy See that did not please them. The trick has failed to work in that case, and there is not the least likelihood that it will work in this. From the beginning to the end, the Holy Father himself has been the prime mover in the present incident. A few months ago, when it became certain that Loubet was definitely coming to Rome, Pius X., made the most careful inquiries as to what provision had been made for such an event during the reign of Pope Leo. There was not the least uncertainty about this. Cardinal Rampolla had already drawn up a form of protest which was to have been sent to France and the other powers—and this same protest it is, with some slight modification of the wording, which has been lately sent to France and the other powers. The confidence of Pius X., in Cardinal Merry del Val is unlimited in one way, for he knows that the Cardinal is absolutely devoted to him and to the Holy See. But on the other hand, neither Cardinal Merry del Val nor any other Cardinal is anything more than an instrument of Pius X., in the grave matters which vitally concern the Church. When the Cardinal visits His Holiness every morning and lays before him the business of the day, the Pope disposes in a few words of the unimportant matters. When the question is serious he sometimes asks the Cardinal for his opinion or for explanation, and invariably defers his decision for at least some hours. Once he has made up his mind, he never changes it—unless on the very gravest grounds. And the Cardinal on his side never takes a step of any importance without first submitting the matter to his Holiness. Hence his refusal to answer off-hand the French ambassador's questions last Friday. He wished to consult the Pope, and refused to say a word until he had done so.—Vox Urbis in N. Y. Freeman's Journals.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1904. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

That Fishery Award.

As briefly intimated in our last issue, the matter of the Fishery Award, of which we have heard so much during the past year, has been relegated to the Imperial Privy Council. This shunting of the question must be rather humiliating to Premier Peters after his repeated declarations that the matter was all but settled in our favor by the Supreme Court of Canada. As we have more than once pointed out, Mr. Peters persistently and repeatedly asserted that the Supreme Court of Canada was about to adjudge upon this matter. He placed an emphatic declaration to that effect in the mouth of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the last Legislative Session, and not content with this, anticipated the decision of the Court by predicting large financial gains to the Province. Mr. Peters either knew when he made these statements that the case would not be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, or he did not know, and in either case was deceiving the people. If he knew a case would not be submitted he was openly attempting to betray and deceive the people. If he did not know that a case would not be presented, he was equally culpable, in so far as he did not know as much about the matter as one in his position would be expected to know.

When the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada fizzled, we were told with a great flourish of trumpets that arbitration would bring quicker results. The Minister of Justice pointed out that the claim could not be advocated on legal grounds, and in consequence the equitable foundation of our claim was to be determined by arbitration. In order that the equitable phase of the question should be put in the strongest possible light before the Federal Government, Mr. Peters made another pilgrimage to Ottawa, taking with him two such mighty men as Hon. Mr. Rogers and Hon. Mr. Simpson. Who could resist the eloquence and logic of these tribunes? But, alas for the uncertainty of human calculations, the pleading of this trinity were ruthlessly brushed aside, and the last state of the case became worse than the first. The Minister of Justice again interfered and told Mr. Peters that if he was desirous of knowing whether or not he had an equitable claim he must go to the Privy Council. That at least, is what we are told. That is as far as the case has gone.

Dundonald Issues Statement.

Lord Dundonald has issued a statement of his views and motives regarding his conduct towards the Canadian Militia, and the cause leading up to this recent declaration. He points out that although since his entrance upon his official duties in Canada, he was hampered in his actions by the Minister of Militia and other members of the Government. He declares that he considered the step he took, although involving his resignation necessary in the interests of the Canadian militia. He points out that portions of his first annual report, which outlined a comprehensive scheme for reorganizing the forces on lines suitable to the country, was suppressed by the Minister of Militia. Lord Dundonald wished his full report to be published, and when the Minister of Militia was questioned about the suppressed parts in the House, he said they were "private," "confidential," "secret," when such was not the case at all. Continuing his statement Lord Dundonald says:

"A more recent instance occurred in connection with the organization of the militia. The establishment of this corps was fixed at colonel, second in command with rank of lieutenant colonel, and three lieutenant colonels. This was a larger establishment than I would have recommended had I been unhampered, but Sir Frederick Borden was anxious to have a number of senior and highly paid posts, and the scheme he desired was carried out. Soon after this I went to the Northwest. As soon as I had left Ottawa the minister of militia ordered the adjutant general to prepare an order increasing the number of lieutenant colonels to five, thus giving seven officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel and upwards to a corps of about one hundred men. In this connection it must be remembered that the most elementary requirements of the militia were neglected for want of money."

Lord Dundonald touches upon the case of Col. Gregory, of the 2nd Dragoons, and then refers to the Eastern

Township regiment. Continuing, he says: "I may also note the peculiar coincidence, by which Mr. Fisher was acting minister of militia on the very day on which this case came up. I do not remember any previous instance of his acting for the minister of militia. The case of the light dragoons was ending. On the 16th, of May the minister struck out from the Gazette the list of names submitted to him by me on the ground that further consideration was needed. On the very next day that further consideration was given by the very man whom Sir Frederick Borden knew to be pressing to have the Gazette altered in the direction of his own wishes. The effect of Sir Frederick Borden's unusual step in asking Mr. Fisher to act for him was to make a strong opponent of Dr. Pickett, the arbitrator, by whose decision the council would be guided. "It has been said that my proposal on this matter coming up before Parliament was to send the statement of the facts to the minister of militia, and not to an opposition member of parliament. Although a statement condemning my course was being prepared to be read in the house, I received no intimation from Sir Frederick Borden that this was being done, and no invitation to prepare a memorandum setting forth the facts as I know them. All that I received was a request to know whether the paragraphs in the statement, presented to him, said at Montreal.

"Had I volunteered such a statement I had no assurance that the minister of militia would read it in the house. On the other hand, Col. Hughes, M. P., a brother officer, and a member of the headquarters staff, had asked me for information on the subject. I do not think that I did wrong in replying. But for my doing so a one-sided version would have gone uncorrected to the country, which half an hour afterwards was universally seen to be untrue. I took pains to place a copy of my memorandum in the hands of Sir Frederick Borden by the same messenger who gave it to Col. Hughes.

Lord Dundonald then dwells upon the needs of the militia, summing up as follows: "It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the militia lacks guns, rifles, ammunition, equipment and all that is necessary to make a fighting force effective. It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the great Northwest, with its splendid fighting material, be left in a defenceless state, and without a gun, and with patriotic offers to organize urgently needed corps ignored. Above all it may be a matter of indifference to some whether other considerations besides militia considerations influence the choice and advancement of the military leaders of the people. But as I am now free to speak more openly on matters I have often referred to in public, I desire here emphatically to warn the people of Canada that though they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory, and indeed their national existence to forbearance of others, they are as regards their preparations for success and their state of readiness to successfully resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise.

He concludes: I take leave of the Canadian militia with great regret. My relations with officers and men of the force have been exceedingly pleasant. My observation of the force have affirmed the high regard which I formed in South Africa of the soldierly qualities of Canadians.

From my brother officers and fellow soldiers of the rank and file I have received loyal and ungrudging support, which I can never forget. Had I been able to help place these troops of such fine material qualities in that thorough state of preparedness which is their duty, and which the nation desires, it would have been an achievement of which I should ever have been proud. As matters have turned out I can only hope that my protest may have some weight in lessening the unfair restrictions under which they labor. The circumstances of my dismissal make it impossible for me to issue a farewell order. I can bid them good-bye only in this informal manner.

Our Ottawa Letter.

"It is for the people to decide. Let them determine whether Canada shall have a Government owned railway or a railway owned Government." Mr. R. L. Borden, announcing the Conservative policy of Government railway ownership.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The long looked for budget speech was delivered in Parliament this week. To those who expected a revision of the tariff in keeping with the needs of Canadian industry, the utterance of the Finance Minister was a bitter disappointment.

The tariff amendments were like those of the Liberal party for some years past, said for the people's eyes, in the hope that all classes may be led to believe that the Government is all things to all men, and capable of serving God and mammon. It was not a business revision. It was an opportunist effort of the shallowest kind. The free trader and the protectionist are to be gulled by its valueless concessions to both sections. Incidentally the great Standard Oil Trust is allowed to send its products into Canada at much lower duties, and the experience of the past will undoubtedly be repeated and the money so saved will go into the pockets of the monopolists and not into the pockets of the consumer.

False teeth and goats were placed on the free list, a boon which will fully meet with the commendation of the electors.

Mr. Fielding boasted of the large surpluses he had taken from the taxpayers. In eight years he

has collected \$57,880,091 more than he needed to carry on the affairs of Canada. But with these immense overflows, he has only reduced the public debt by \$1,084,993. Where did the money go? Mr. A. C. Bell replied in behalf of the opposition and was able to show that every pledge given to the people by the Liberals prior to 1896 had been violated. He fully exposed the opportunism of the men in power. Other splendid criticisms were offered by Messrs. Pope, Osler, Lennox, and Smith (Wentworth).

Lord Dundonald was assailed by the Liberals because he courageously attacked the Minister of Agriculture for interfering with appointments to the militia, for political purposes. Mr. Fisher caused the name of a tory to be cancelled, and his action was reported. Canada may lose the most capable officer ever at the head of the militia, because of this machine inflexion.

MONEY FOR A MONOPOLY.

In 1896 the Liberals stamped Canada and denounced the iniquitous tax on coal oil. "Put us in power," they said, "and we will remove the burden." A reduction in the duty on oil from 6 cents per gallon to 5 cents was the hard blow they delivered to the Standard Oil monopoly. In eight years they have mastered new courage.

Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, declared that in future the duty on coal oil would be 2 1/2 cents per gallon. In order to compensate the producers of crude oil he promised a bounty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon on their output. Taking the two changes together, he explained that the difference between the reduced price to the consumer of the refined article and the bounty on the crude product would be a net gain to taxpayers of \$390,097. Peppas so. To-day the price of refined coal oil to the consumer is much higher than it was under a higher duty. In 1896, oil was bought for the Canadian canals as low as 16 1/2 cents per gallon. To-day the Government is paying 20 cents for the same commodity, with a duty of one cent a gallon less than was in force in 1896. In 1896, 7,588,028 gallons of coal oil imported for home consumption were valued (with duty) at \$1,045,357, or 13.8 cents per gallon. In 1903, 14,479,176 gallons of coal oil imported were valued (with duty) at \$1,965,671 or 13.7 cents per gallon. This is a difference in the importers price of one-tenth of one cent a gallon. According to Mr. Fielding the saving should be one cent per gallon. Everybody who bought oil in 1896 and buys it to-day knows to his sorrow that the price now is away above that of the former year. Binder twine and barbed wire fencing have gone up in price since the duties on them were removed. The trusts have put the duty money in their pockets. The Standard Oil Company will do the same now, and the only thing the people will get out of it is a chance to make up the tax in another direction. The Canadians who feel in duty bound to hand over a few more dollars of John D. Rockefeller will please stand up.

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

A national surplus is no longer a crime of Canada. It used to be considered such by Sir Richard Cartwright, and for that matter by the present Finance Minister, in the days when the Liberal party were vainly trying to win their way to power at any cost. The evil of the thing has passed away. Hon. W. S. Fielding, who framed many of the resolutions presented to and adopted by the Liberal conference held at Ottawa in 1893, in which the surpluses of the Conservative party were treated as robber-hood now glories in these Robin Hood proceeds. In the course of his budget speech he dramatically announced that the Liberal party, during eight years, had piled up surpluses to the enormous amount of \$57,880,091. In the next breath he stated that the net debt of the country had only been decreased to \$1,084,990. That leaves \$56,795,098 to be accounted for. What has become of the money? Have the Ministers put it in their pockets? Or have their friends reaped a golden harvest? If the surplus does exist, where is it and who has it? The yarn will not go down and even if it did, the people paid the shot. The Government did not pick the money up in the street but took it out of the pockets of the everyday farmer and workman. The hurrah of the Liberals when the tidings were conveyed to them is another tombstone to their many broken pledges of economy and lower taxation.

THE EXPENSIVE CARTWRIGHTS.

The Cartwright family is as an expensive a luxury as this country has ever been called upon to support. An estimate of the salaries paid to the different officials of the breed shows that the treasury has to provide something like \$46,000 a year to keep them in positions. Sir Richard Cartwright... \$8,500 A. D. Cartwright, Sec'y Railway Commission... 4,000 Col. Cartwright, Militia Department... 2,800 F. L. Cartwright, N. W. M. P. 1,000 H. G. Cartwright, Customs... 550

Total, \$16,850

So much for the family proper. Then there is a brother of Sir Richard drawing \$1,200, as chaplain of Kingston penitentiary. A nephew, his secretary, gets \$2,200, the highest salary paid to a minister's secretary at the Capital. Or in all there is a levy of \$50,000 for the few named above. But this is only part of the story. A host of others are supported in all parts of Canada. This is how Sir Richard is using his influence to reduce the expenditures by several millions a year.

A VOTE CATCHING POLICY.

The tariff change, announced by the Finance Minister, are eloquent reminders of the fact that the Liberal party is out for votes and not for the interests of the public. Not many months ago Mr. Fielding told the voters of Yarmouth that the grip was headed for the open sea of free trade. But the engines have been reversed and the protectionists have been offered a few changes in the tariff in order to keep them as quiet as possible. The free trader, too, has not been altogether overlooked. Slight reductions have been made in the duties on several necessities of life, which, it is alleged, will mean money in the pockets of the consumers. One of the commodities so treated is oil, but it is a well known fact that the Standard Oil Company and not the public will be the real beneficiaries of the abolition of the duty on coal oil. It is apparent, therefore, that the Liberal party is simply trimming its canvases to fool the electors at the next general election. This fooling process has been carried on with more or less success for seven years, but it seems impossible that the voters of the country will allow themselves to be gulled again. Thousands of men are idle in all parts of Canada, because of the failure of the Government to handle the tariff question in a fair manner. The army of unemployed is increasing each day, and the need of a careful revision of the tariff is patent to all but the vote catching Liberals. The party power has at last thrown aside some of the hypocrisy that has marked its rule at Ottawa but the Conservative party still remain the only consistent advocates of protection in Canada. It remains to be seen if free traders or protectionists will allow themselves to be again duped by Mr. Fielding's hybrid tariff changes.

AFTER RUSSIAN RELIEF.

For three sessions, the Conservative urged the Government to grant further protection to the many industries of the country which were being operated at a dead loss to the owners. Special stress was laid on the unhappy plight of the woolen mills. The response to the appeal in their case was an insolent manifesto from Hon. Clifford Sifton, who told the woolen millers to get along under the tariff as it was at the time, or go out of business. The result has been that the men who put their money into the industry were forced to close down and allow their property to go to the auctioneer's hammer. Hundreds of employees who found a living in the different mills were forced to go to the United States to find work. Now that the mischief has been done the Government grants a tardy and insufficient increase in the duty on woollens. But relief has come too late and the industry cannot recover its former strength until the tariff is revised on a common sense basis. The iron and steel industry is in a worse position. At Sydney there are 4,000 men idle because the Dominion Iron and Steel Company cannot pay fair wages to their employees, and compete with the products of the cheap labor of Germany or the highly protected output of the United States. To these things Sir Wilfrid Laurier closes his eyes. Is it not about time that the Conservative party, pledged to keep the Canadian markets for Canadians, was returned to power to carry out the reforms so urgently needed.

CANADA SHOULD OWN ROAD.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will cost Canada anywhere from \$150,000,000 to \$170,000,000, which means that every Canadian must assume responsibility for from \$25 to \$32. Taking the lesser figure as the unit, it means that if the Government accepted the obligation to construct the entire road, it would involve Canadians in an expenditure of \$27,

50. As the matter now stands the country has to pay nine-tenths of the bill, while the Grand Trunk only pays one-tenth. But the railway managers get a road and the country gets nothing for fifty years. Would it not be better for the persons responsible for the cash to dip a little deeper and have a "national" railway in every sense of the word? There can be no doubt as to the advantages that would accrue to the people of the West, were the Intercolonial to be extended from ocean to ocean. The Conservative party stands for the building of the Western link of the people's railway. Let us pay the \$2.50 x 100 and get something out of the deal. Let Canada have a government owned railway, and not a railway owned government.

News of the War.

London, June 15.—The Central News has received a despatch from the Liao Yang correspondent saying that there has been heavy firing between the Russians and Japanese vanguards. It commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fighting extended along the entire front, assuming a serious character. The correspondent says no details are available.

Tokio, June 18.—A long report has been received here from Admiral Togo in which he covers the operations of the fleet since June 6th, and repeats his former bombardment of the west coast of the Liaoting Peninsula. Continuing the Admiral says that the Captain of a foreign vessel that left Yinhow on Wednesday June 8th, reports that the recent Japanese bombardment in the vicinity of Kaiping, south of Newchwang caused Russian forces to the number of 3,000 with twenty guns to evacuate Kinkow. Two men were taken prisoners by the Japanese, while making their way into port, report that two Russian regiments numbering in or about 5,000 men arrived recently at Manchalin, Vafangow and Vafangtien. The prisoners say also that large numbers of Russian troops are coming south from Mukden every day. On Wednesday, 8th, a detachment of the fleet bombarded and dispersed two companies of Russian troops who were on Kaiping point. On Friday another detachment of the fleet bombarded the enemy for two hours near Yin Chin Tan and Tsan Tia Kiao, inflicting much damage upon them. Another detachment of the Japanese fleet, according to Admiral Togo's report discovered four Russian torpedo boat destroyers in Tallea Wan Bay near Shoopingtan and drove them back to Port Arthur. Over seventy mines have been destroyed in Tallea Wan Bay. Thirty floating mines have been found and destroyed. Some of these were drifting into Pechili Gulf. In conclusion Admiral Togo says a dense fog which prevailed for several days finally cleared away on Sunday.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—No information reached the General Staff to-night regarding the reported ambushing of the Russian fleet at Pechili Gulf. It is concluded Admiral Togo says a dense fog which prevailed for several days finally cleared away on Sunday. St. Petersburg, June 18.—No information reached the General Staff to-night regarding the reported ambushing of the Russian fleet at Pechili Gulf. It is concluded Admiral Togo says a dense fog which prevailed for several days finally cleared away on Sunday. St. Petersburg, June 18.—No information reached the General Staff to-night regarding the reported ambushing of the Russian fleet at Pechili Gulf. It is concluded Admiral Togo says a dense fog which prevailed for several days finally cleared away on Sunday.

LATER.

Tokio, June 16.—All doubt as to the sinking of the transport Hitachi and Sado by the Russians have been removed. Three hundred and ninety-seven survivors of the Hitachi have arrived at Moji and 153 survivors of the Sado arrived at Kokur. The details of the destruction of the two transports and the full extent of the casualties are not obtainable. Tokio, June 17.—The Russian policy of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of General Oku, commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold came to an end at Tellea, a point on the railway, fifty miles north of Kinchon and twenty-five miles north of Vafangow when the Russian rear was completely enveloped and sweepingly defeated. They left more than five hundred dead on the field and the Japs captured 800 prisoners and fourteen quick firing guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the Northward. The Japs charge that the Russians have violated the cease fire by certain officers. During the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared carrying a Japanese flag and the Japs artillery deceived by the flag ceased firing on that particular body of Russians. Early estimates place the Japanese loss at Tellea at a thousand men killed or wounded. St. Petersburg, June 17.—The Empe-

ror Nicholas has received the following telegram from General Kuropatkin: "I received the following despatch from Lieut-Gen. Baron Stakesburg, dated June 16 h." Yesterday, I intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as troops assigned for the purpose were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank, the Japs in their turn attacked my right flank with superior force and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north. Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known. During the engagement, the third and fourth batteries of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japs shells. Of sixteen guns thirteen were rendered completely useless and were abandoned. Liao Yang, June 18.—Wounded in the first two days fighting at Vafangow arriving here a Lieutenant of the Corps says that one Russian battery fought against six Japanese batteries was literally smothered by Japanese shells. The Japanese guns fired at least fifteen hundred rounds, the Russians fired several times on the Japanese Infantry in close formation and caused tremendous disaster.

London, June 18.—The new Chwang correspondent says: The advance guard of General Kuro, his army is colliding with the Russian forces fifteen miles south of Tachichuo. The Daily Mail in an editorial says it thinks the correspondent is mistaken and that the forces are a few Japanese army under Gen. Noda moving from Sin Yen to intercept General Stakesburg's retreat. Tien Tsin.—It has been learned from a Russian source that forty thousand Russians passed Tashi Chao, twenty miles south of Nin-Chwang, last Monday going south. It is supposed that the force was going to the relief of Port Arthur. Liao Yang, June 20th.—For the first time since the beginning of the war General Kuropatkin has taken personal direction of the operations and in consequence having assumed the offensive the Japs are in a very different mood following recent events. The tactics of the Japs were admired here, but St. Petersburg especially with regard to the battle of Vafangow which may truthfully be called an artillery engagement. During the battle the infantry extended over the field further than the eyes could reach, some divisions covering six miles. In spite of the fact that up to the present these happenings have caused uneasiness, possibly some of the southern situations are thoroughly appreciated. The naval attaches have abandoned their plans to visit Port Arthur, and are going to Vladivostok. The military attaches have left for the southward in anticipation of important developments.

LATER.

Liao Yang, June 20.—A general engagement is proceeding near Kaichan. The first train load of wounded passed through here going northward. One of the most appalling and tragic disasters in the history of New York took place there on the 15th, inst., when six hundred persons, men, women and children, at a conservative estimate, met death by the burning, beaching and sinking of the big three-decked excursion steamer General Slocum, which took fire in the East River near the entrance to Long Island Sound, while on her way to a Sand resort with more than a thousand excursionists, the Sunday school pupils of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, their relatives and friends. The scene on the decks of the steamer as she proceeded up the East River was one of harmless merrymaking customary on such occasions. The mass of flags on the vessel fluttered in the June breeze, the bands were playing and the children were singing or dancing or waving handkerchiefs and flags in answer to the salutations of those on shore or on the water.

At the extreme eastern end of Randall Island, off 135th street, there is a stretch of water known as the Sunken Meadows. At this point, just as crowds were watching the gaily decorated steamer from the shore, the General Slocum took fire as the age of the vessel—the year was built 1891—had resulted in the drying of the wood of which she was almost entirely built, she was soon a mass of flames. The fire is said to have broken out in the lunch room on the forward deck, through the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to subdue the fire were futile. At 12:45, street there are several lumber yards and oil tanks, and as Capt. Wm. Van Schaick, in command of the General Slocum, started to turn his vessel towards the shore, he was warned that it would set fire to the lumber and oil, and so he changed his course for North Brother Island, one of the twin islands near the entrance to the Sound, some half mile away, where the boat was beached and after burning to the water's edge, sank at 12:25 o'clock, two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (sub), Pork (per doz), Cabbage, Calf skins, Carrots (per bus), Ducks, Eggs, Fowls (per lb.), Hides, Hay, Lettuce (per bunch), Mutton, Oatmeal (per cwt), Potatoes (buyers price), Pork (per doz), Parsnips, Radishes, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys (per lb), White peas, Silk, Pressed hay, Straw.

DIED.

At Clarmont, on the 15th, inst., after a brief illness, Mr. Joseph McMillan, leaving to mourn a disconsolate widow, four sons and two daughters. May his soul rest in peace. In this city on the 18th, inst., after a lingering illness, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Michael McMillan, in the 52nd year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Colored French Dress Muslins AT STANLEY BROS A BARGAIN 500 yards French Dress Muslins and Organdies, worth up to 35 cents For 20c. Per Yard.

These are all the latest patterns and newest colorings in stripes & fancies.

Want a Muslin Dress? Come Quick and Get First Choice.

Stanley Bros.

Special Sale OF

Washable Silks! At 25c. per yard.

Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd.

New Kid Gloves!

We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the New & Leading Shades

\$1.10 and \$1.35.

SPECIAL SHOWING OF

Ready-to-Wear

HATS!

On Saturday morning. Besure and see them

F. Perkins & Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
LOW WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
C. P. Dining Cars
RATES TICKETS ON SALE DAILY
 General Change Time, June 13.
 For information call on nearest Ticket Agent, or write to **C. B. FOSTER**,
 D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Itching Skin
 Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.
 The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.
 "I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Maa. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
 rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.
Cheap Printing at the Herald Office.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS
 On the 14th, Miss Townsend, daughter of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Sydney was drowned at that place.
 Ryan, found guilty of manslaughter at Plymouth Mass, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.
 Two persons were burned to death and six others injured in a saloon and boarding house in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday last.
 The village of Enebre Cuba was destroyed by a hurricane a few days ago. Many lives were lost, bridges washed away and trains wrecked on the island.
 Vice Admiral Daybell's Bonquet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American station succeeding Admiral Douglas, who goes as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
 Premier Peters left here for London, via Montreal, on Monday morning. His ostensible mission is to look after the representation case before the Imperial Privy Council. Whatever will be the upshot of all these trips abroad, the Province will doubtless be called upon to pay pretty large bills of expense.
 A lobster is reported to have been caught recently at White Sands by Mr. Henry J. Jordan which may fairly claim the heavyweight championship of the season. It was caught on a set line and had the hook firmly embedded in its mouth. This lobster weighed 14 1/2 pounds and measured 23 inches from the nose to the end of the tail. The claws were seven inches in width.
 Mr. H. F. Mitchell, for the past seven years manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Charlottetown, has been promoted to the position of Believing Manager of the Bank, with head quarters at Halifax. He will leave for his new charge in about a fortnight and will be succeeded here by E. B. Dimock now manager at Woodstock N. B.
 Mr. James A. Ready, B. A. of the Summerside Journal, was married in St. Mary's Church, Indian River, yesterday morning, to Miss Annie M. Mullin, daughter of John T. Mullin Esq. of Kensington. The marriage ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Mr. Gillis, assisted by Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. J. J. McDonald. Congratulations.

Hurray for the Glorious 4th
 —AND THE—
Mammoth International Tea
 Trains East and West—Souris to Tigouah! Low Rates, THOUSANDS of excursionists expected.
 The Mammoth International Tea in aid of St. Ann's Church, Hope River, will be held at Hunter River Station on Monday, July 4th.
 It is the intention to make this the eclipse Tea Party of 1904. The day's programme will include dancing to excellent violin music, swinging on swings that cannot be surpassed, and games of all kinds usual at outdoor festivities. The tables will be supplied with every delicacy to tempt the most exacting epicure, and the quantity will be sufficient for the largest gathering. Temperate drinks of the very best brands, strawberries and cream, fruit and various other good things will be sold at nicely appointed booths. In making arrangements for July 4th omit anything you like, put Jon's fall to take in the Mammoth International Tea. It is sure to be the most enjoyable outdoor event of the season.
 Should the day prove unfavorable, the tea will be held on the first fine day following.
 Following are the rates and train arrangements in connection with the Tea Party.

Paton's Guinea Parcel
 —OR—
\$500 OFFER,
 Consisting of 6 yards of their 75c black, brown or blue all-wool Satin Finished Dress Goods 44 in. wide, 4 1/2 yards Skirt Lining, 2 yards Waist Lining, 2 Spools Sewing Silk, 1 Cotton Spool, 3 Belting, 4 1/2 Brush Binding, Hooks and Eyes, 10 Dress Seels, 3 Collaring, 1 pair Cashmere Hoses, 2 White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 1 pair Corsets, 1 Paper Needles, 1 Box Ladies' Hair Pins, 1 Pair Hose Suspenders, 1 Card Safety Pins. Also a pair of Curling Tong, if required.
Cut This Adv. Out
 and send it to us with \$5.00 and we will send you the parcel prepaid to your nearest station.
 (Please mention this paper.)
Jas. Paton & Co.
TEAS!
 Did you ever consider the advantage of buying your TEAS from us? It will pay you, as we can give better values than up-town stores. Why?
Because
 Our buying facilities are unequalled, our expenses are less, and we give you the advantage of this in quality. Our reputation for Good Teas is now established, and we guard it jealously.
 We are to-day the acknowledged leaders in the Tea Trade.
McKENNA,
 The Grocer, Queen St., Charlottetown.

RETIRING SALE.
 OUR RETIRING SALE WILL BE
CONTINUED
 FOR SOME DAYS YET,
 And will give everyone an opportunity to buy
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Furnishings,
 At 25 to 50 per cent. Discount.
 Come soon. Goods going fast. Nothing reserved.

Negilgee Shirts!
 Negligee Shirts now take the centre of the stage.
 Our new
Spring Stock
 Is the prettiest in town.
 There's no tragedy in afterwear. But it's a problem to choose from so many elegant Shirts.
Soft Negligees
 At 65c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Soft Negligees (golf pleated) at \$1.50 and 2.00.
Hard Bosom Colored
 At 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. Crain Flannel (golf) at \$2.50 each.
 You'll not see the best Negligee Shirts in town until you see these.

SOFT HATS
 Every man needs one, here there and everywhere.
A Knockabout.
 They are here at 50c, \$1.00, 1.50 and \$2.00.
HARD HATS
The Christy Hats
 Will out-wear, out-last in shape, out-last in color and general service any Hat on earth to day, price for price.
 Now don't try to look pleasant in last year's Hat. Get a new one. You'll be so much smarter looking.
\$1.00, 2.00 or 3.00
 WILL BE THE TRICK.
Prowse Bros.
 The Only Real Good Hatters

REGULAR TRAIN.

Stations	Train Dept.	Fares.
Tignish	6 00 a. m.	\$1.25
Alberton	6 34 "	1.15
Bloomfield	6 56 "	.95
O'Leary	7 12 "	.85
Coleman	7 21 "	.85
Coway	7 45 "	.85
Port Hill	8 01 "	.85
Willington	8 27 "	.75
Misconche	8 45 "	.69
Summerside	9 15 "	.60
Kensington	9 48 "	.45
Freetown	10 08 "	.35
St. John's	10 17 "	.35
C. Traverse	8 30 "	.45
Albany	6 47 "	.45
Kinkora	7 05 "	.45
Bradabane	10 24 "	.25
Fredericton	10 37 "	.15
Hunter River	arrive 10 50 a. m.	

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Stations	Fares.	
Souris	7 00 a. m. .95	
Harmony	4 15 " .85	
Dear River	7 31 " .85	
St. Charles	7 37 " .85	
Selkirk	7 45 " .85	
St. Peter's	8 05 " .75	
Marie	8 22 " .75	
Morell	8 37 " .75	
Leid 40	8 32 " .75	
St. Andrew's	8 50 " .60	
Mr. Stewart	8 55 " .60	
Bedford	9 17 " .45	
York	9 50 " .45	
Royalton	9 45 " .45	
Ch'town	9 30 " .45	
Milton	9 55 " .38	
Colville	10 05 " .20	
N. Whiteville	10 15 " .10	
Hunter River	arrive 10 30 a. m.	

 Fares from stations not shown above at correspondingly low rates.
 Returning trains to leave Hunter River for the West at 5 00 p. m., and for the East at 5 45 p. m., and for Cape Traverse at 6 27 p. m.
 June 22, 1904—21

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 train and boats.
SIMON BOLGER,
 Proprietor.
 May 11, 1904—41

The Most Nutritious.
Epps's Cocoa
 An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled **JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homoeochemists, London, England.**
Epps's Cocoa
 Giving Strength & Vigor.
 Nov. 18, 1903.
JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.
 Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
 NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
 OFFICE—London House Building.
 Collecting, conveyancing, and all kind of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Calendar for June, 1904.
 Last Quarter 6 1/2, 11, 53 a. m.
 New Moon 13 1/2, 5h, 11m. a. m.
 First Quarter 20 1/2, 11h, 11m. a. m.
 Full Moon 27 1/2, 4h, 23m. p. m.

Tea Party!
 —AT—
York Station
 The work of remodelling and renovating St. Augene's Church, Covehead Road, is now the hands of the contractors. To help to defray expenses of side work the parishioners invite the public to assist them by attending their Tea to be held at York Station on
Dominion Day—
 Tea Tables, will be supplied Temperate Saloons, Ice Cream Saloons, Swings, and Dancing Booths will be furnished. A special train will leave Charlottetown for York at 9 10 a. m., and a special will also leave Mount Stewart for York at 10.15 a. m.
 June 15—21

J. B. McDonald & Co.,
Fine Cabinet Photos
 75 Cents a Dozen!
 We have made arrangements with a large copying concern to furnish our patrons with Cabinet Photographs, copied from any Photo, tintype or kodak picture, groups, or one from a group, and the original returned uninjured, work guaranteed equal to picture sent, at 75c. a dozen, if you will first
Trade \$2 at Our Store.
 These beautiful Photos are finished on high grade, beveled mounts, and cost in an ordinary way from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. This proposition is made to our customers to encourage cash trade, and advertise our Eureka Tea, 2 lbs. of which must be included in each \$2 purchase. We carry the best to be had in our line; come and look at samples of these photographs and get a ticket.
 Regular customers can have the Photographs done at once on payment of the 75 cents.
 If two or more persons in one section will club together we will deliver the goods free of freight to any station on the P. E. I. Railway. Each order must consist of 2 lbs. of Eureka Tea, the balance you may select yourself. Where it is not convenient for a person desiring to obtain the Photos to make the \$2 purchase, we will deliver the dozen Photos by mail free for one dollar. We will mail a sample Photo to any intending purchaser on receipt of address and a one cent stamp. Photos to be returned in three days.

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

SAY! HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS
 If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of **BOOTS or SHOES** or anything else in the **FOOTWEAR** line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try—
A. E. McEACHEN,
 THE SHOE MAN,
 QUEEN STREET.

Second Class Low Rate Round Trip Tickets will be issued from CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., **June 15th and 16th, and July 20th,**
 Good for Return Two Months from date of issue.
 For full particulars call on agent or write to **C. B. FOSTER,**
 D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Come This Way Farmers' With Your Wool.
We Are Giving 30 Cents a Pound.
 For washed wool, in exchange for all Men's Ready-Made Clothing in stock except "Perfection Brand," and in exchange for this Magnificent stock, we will allow 25 cts. a lb. For all other Dry Goods in stock we will allow 22 cts. a lb. We are also paying highest cash prices. Our stock is all first class in every respect, and prices rock bottom. Come right in here, you can rely on being honestly dealt with at
SENTNER, TRAINER & COMPANY,
 The Store That Saves You Money.

Courage.

Because I hold it sinful to despond, And will not let the bitterness of life...

Kindliness of the Pope.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Rome, describes an audience with Pope Pius X in part as follows:

Pope Pius is much freer in granting audiences than Leo XIII, was, it is said because he is a younger man, and in better health, so that he can stand the strain.

To get into the Vatican after 3 o'clock one has to give a little yellow ticket, signed by the major domo of the Pope's household, and these tickets are much coveted, as they are the open sesame to the great bronze doors which are then closed to the public.

The Bishop crossed the court to the right and entered a much carved doorway, where a man in a new and more startling uniform saluted us.

stairs ahead of us, four long series of them, all of marble and very beautiful and tiring. At last we got to the top, and a man in another kind of a costume greeted us and examined our credentials.

Soon a door opened at one side of the hall, and an Archbishop came in. The Italians made a rush for him with outstretched hands, and he appeared to give them something.

Before anyone realized it an old man clad in spotless white, had entered the room through a side door. The people dropped on their knees. Pius X. was in the room.

The man in white talked with the first group for a few minutes, and while he was with them the rest of us got up from our knees and watched him.

Hump Back SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long...

him a little white satin bag full of money for Peter's Pence, and another gave him a white cap like the one he wore. But he did not accept the latter, and handed it back after he had examined and praised it.

A Catholic Medical Society.

A pilgrimage of some 300 Catholic physicians recently visited Rome, and there adopted certain rules for founding in the various countries of the world a medical society, to be under the special patronage of the holy physicians, St. Luke, St. Cosmas, and St. Damian.

Mass is now celebrated every Sunday morning at 6.30, at the Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, for the spiritual benefit and convenience of Catholic guests or employees of the Inn, and Catholic officials of Fair who reside within the grounds.

The Church and Marriage.

Week in and week out we have been dwelling upon the clear fact that the Catholic Church is the mother and protector of morals, that her stable stand on the great question of matrimony as a sacrament has ever been the safeguard of all who listened to the honest dictates of conscience and accept her advice and teachings on this subject.

ful are its remarks, and so timely the tribute that we will reproduce it. Mark it well, and you will find that it is merely the voicing by an honest writer of the belief and sentiments of thousands:

"While we are searching the recesses of our chaste souls for words to express our shuddering horror of simultaneous polygamy as practiced by the Mormons, we might to our consternation find that we had been providing our enemies with words most uncomfortably applicable to consecutive polygamy as practiced by ourselves, Father Sherman said the other day that in the United States during the last twenty years there has been 300,000 divorces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Songs of the busy husband.— Wives and daughters all around us. We must make our little pile, and, departing, leave behind us Cash for them to live in style.

Suffered 15 Years.

Mrs. William 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.

A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thomas 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.

A Druggist's Opinion.

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

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Lushman—I'm troubled with headaches in the morning. It may be on account of my eyes; perhaps I need stronger glasses.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for Weak People.

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anæmia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

Most Rev. Dr. Langvoyn, O. M. I., Archbishop of St. Bonifacio, Canada, is about to visit the Holy Land, R. M., Australia and Belgium. He will be present as an official delegate at the general chapter of his congregation in August at Liege, Belgium.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.



TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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