

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 14

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June 25, 1902-4f

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## Catholics as Educators.

It was John Wesley who said that Queen Elizabeth was "as just and merciful as Nero, and as good a Christian as Mahomet." Pity that his followers do not acquit themselves with historical fact, or open their eyes to current events. At the recent mass meeting of Wesleyans in London, a speaker indulged in the stereotyped cant without which such gatherings seem incomplete, asserting that there was "a church necessary to the public life of England, because it was a Protestant church, an effective opponent of the arch-enemy of civil progress and religious freedom, the Roman Catholic Church."

It is rather amusing to remember the said "arch-enemy" has just been warmly praised by Earl Grey for the work achieved in Rhodesia among both whites and blacks, and that the first two scholarships at Oxford under the terms of Cecil Rhodes' will have been awarded by the Rhodesian Government to Catholic students of the Jesuit College, Bulawayo. How small and sour are the Romish grapes! Not long ago Sir John Gorst said that "there is no other religious body (than the Catholics) to whose devotion to the work of education such splendid testimony can be given." Our Wesleyan friends should remember that it was a Protestant, not a Catholic, Government which framed and enforced the penal laws; that Magna Charta was signed in Catholic times, and its provisions confirmed by the Catholic King whose codes of laws—to which we owe our House of Commons—gained for him the title of "the English Justinian."

It was under the influence of Catholicism that Europe rose from chaos to order. Mr. Lecky tells us truly: "Catholicism laid the very foundations of modern civilization." To similar effect might be quoted such writers as Guizot, Milman, Laing, Farrar, and even Froude, but the case can be adequately summed up in Cardinal Newman's words:

"Not a man now who talks bravely against the Church but owes it to the Church that he can talk at all." I have alluded to the missionary work of the Church in Rhodesia. Certainly it contrasts with that of the Wesleyans in New Zealand at a time when Protestantism was alone in the field. As Marshall tells us, the Anglican and Wesleyan clergy who flocked to that land of promise rivalled each other in "purchases"—a tract of land for a shirt and an iron pot, and so forth—the fame of which traversed half the globe, penetrated the courts of law and the walls of Parliament, so that the Government had no alternative but to adopt instant measures to thwart the exorbitant cupidity of the missionary societies and their agents. A little later and a large part of the soil of New Zealand would have passed into the hands of Anglican and Wesleyan "missionaries." Their appropriation was checked by the slyness of the Colonial Secretary. Of the general superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at Auckland (1850) a colleague tells us that "he lends money at 20 per cent., and his delight is to watch the market, 'to buy, sell, lease, and mortgage to the best advantage, so that he is one of the wealthiest men in Auckland." Another was obliged to retire on account of detected immorality and became a high class merchant—"civil progress" with a vengeance. In the words of an Evangelical writer: "The only way to elevate our civilization is to elevate our citizens; the only way to save institutions is to save men."

"The loudest professors of religion are the worst offenders. Their attendance at church or chapel is but a hypocritical cloak of the foulest living. The most callous libertine is frequently the shining ornament of the chapel. In addition to habitual vice, untruthfulness prevails to an incredible extent. The greatest bearer of false witness is a frequent preacher in the chapel, and the worst drunkard is a prominent deacon. The children never see their parents show respect for any one or anything. They do not know what the thing is. They grow up with no reverence or fear for man, God or devil. The old are bad enough in their immorality, hypocrisy and untruthfulness, but the rising generation will be a hundred times worse unless something is done to remedy the evil. In bringing this account to an end, I must insist that it is not exaggerated in the least, and that I shall be prepared to prove its accuracy" (London "Daily Mail," January 29, 1903). Travel farther north and we find a reverend gentleman telling the Glasgow U. F. Kirk Presbytery, in his report on intemperance, that "it was surely time the 80,000 members in the Presbytery should

prayerfully lay hold of the question. The Church itself was in jeopardy at this very hour. She was annually losing from her membership large numbers of communicants from this cause alone." Dr. Wells said that Glasgow was known over the world for its excessive drunkenness. Mr. Barr, said that no one denied that a very large portion of the lapsing and irregular attendance at church was due to this evil. Another gentleman mentioned that in Glasgow last year 12,000 persons were apprehended for using obscene language (Glasgow "Herald," February 4, 1903). One of life's little ironies is afforded by the National Bible Society's report in the same column that it had "a record year for income as well as circulation." Ten tons of Scriptures was sent out from the Hankow Press (China) during November. But in face of the admissions at the Presbytery and of the others herein quoted, vain glorious Protestantism in its every variety might well cease from boasting, and refrain from its abuse of "Rome."—Manchester Guardian.

## Bishop Spalding on Labor Unions.

Washington, March 23.

"The Sympathy of Christ and the Labor Movement" was the title of a discourse given in St. Patrick's Church last evening by Bishop Spalding. He said in part:

"In proclaiming that God is love and that the proof that one loves God is to be sought and found in the love he bears his fellow-man the Saviour uttered a truth which has sunk into the conscience of Christendom and has shaped the whole course of history and civilization. His first thought is of the soul of man, and this must forever be the first thought of all who would become good or do good. But he also goes through the soul to the physical conditions of life. He feeds the hungry, He heals the sick and gives new hope and courage to all on whom life's burdens bear with too heavy a weight. He has thus given the impulse to the great social movement which distinguishes our age, whose purpose and end is to improve the lot of those who toil, the impulse which has led to the organization of labor."

"In England associations of workmen for the purpose of selling their labor were put under the ban of the law for five centuries, down to 1824, when, however, the industrial evolution which transferred production from the homes of the workers to factories took place, reducing the laborer to the extremity of wretchedness. Trade unions became an indispensable measure, of self-defense. They began in secrecy and were often maintained by violence but at length they won toleration, and finally, in 1871, legal recognition and the approval of the public."

## BENEFICIENCE OF THEIR WORK.

"Their work has in many ways been beneficial. They have promoted and facilitated factory legislation—the various measures to improve the environment in which men work to protect the life and health of the wage-earners and to shield the honor and purity of women and children. They have helped to secure shorter hours and higher wages and to remove oppressive fines and penalties. They have been a check on the unfairness and brutality of foreman and boss. They have been a mental and moral stimulus to their members, whom they have trained to think and act in concert. Again, labor unions have created the most favorable conditions for the establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation which have averted many and great evils and which, it is believed, can furnish the only permanent method of settling disputes between the employed and their employers."

"On the other hand, the union has been at times a cause of disturbance. It has on occasions fanned the spirit of suspicion and distrust, it has lost sight of the common interests of owners and workers, has emphasized their conflicting claims, embittered the struggle and precipitated strikes. The strike is its one weapon—a weapon as dangerous to those who wield it, and to the public, and to the prosperity of the nation as to the employers against whom it is drawn. It is a chance whether the strikers win or lose; but whether they win or lose, they and their families suffer serious physical hardship and moral injury. The strike is not an appeal to reason and justice, but to strength and endurance, and hence it easily issues in acts of lawlessness and violence. It is at the best a hazard, and when it is associated with crime it does harm to the cause of labor by alienating public sympathy."

## THE RIGHT TO WORK.

"It is difficult to conduct a strike

successfully without infringing on the rights of others, particularly on the right to work, which is fundamental. It is probable that as labor becomes more thoroughly organized the evils of unionism will grow less and its beneficent action will become greater. When based on right principles and maintained without resort to criminal measures, a trade union scarcely differs from any other legitimate joint stock association. It is, in fact, a partnership in which men who depend on the work of their hands for a livelihood combine to make their labor sufficiently remunerative to enable them and their families to live as civilized human beings should live.

"The right of private property is exclusive, but not absolute. Prosperity is an outgrowth of the social environment and is secured to its possessors by society. It must, therefore, conduce to the general welfare of those who are most immediately concerned in its production. The rich, consequently, are recreant to the most sacred duties which their wealth imposes when they fail to make it an agency for the improvement of those by the aid of whose toil it has been acquired. Laborers also have duties as well as rights, and one of their first duties is to respect the rights of man in all men."—Standard & Times.

## Items of Interest.

One of M. Combes' reasons for expelling wholesale the preaching congregations is that the secular clergy are quite competent to preach and are anxious to get rid of those whom the Premier elegantly calls "The Parasites of the Pulpit." A glance at the Lent conferences in the chief churches of Paris hardly bears out the second part of M. Combes' contention. The selection of the conferenciers is entirely in the hands of the parish priest of each church, and out of forty-seven special preachers who are giving the Lent conferences in forty-one Paris churches, twenty-four are members of religious congregations.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the restoration of the ancient Catholic hierarchy in Scotland was celebrated in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Edinburgh, the other day with a religious service in which the entire Scottish hierarchy took part. The statistics set forth in the discourse delivered on this occasion afford most gratifying evidence of the progress made by the church in Scotland during the past twenty-five years. It was estimated that the Catholics of the country at the restoration of the hierarchy numbered 360,000. It was certain that the number at present exceeded 510,000 showing an increase of 150,000 in a quarter of a century. There are now 222 missions, giving an increase of 60 per cent., and 359 churches and chapels showing an increase of 36 per cent., or more than one-third. The priests have increased from 278 to 462, or 70 per cent. In the number of schools there has been an increase of 55 per cent. Half a century ago it was thought by many that Scotland and Holland were so strongly opposed to Catholic principles as to make the prospect of the missionary almost hopeless, but today the outlook for the Church in both lands is full of encouragement.

A petition to Parliament on the subject of the offensive royal declaration is being prepared, and will shortly be offered for the signature of Catholics in every parish in England.

Saturday, March 7, was the seven-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom by wild beasts of SS. Perpetua, Felicitas and companions in the amphitheatre at Carthage. One of the most precious documents of early Christian times is the description of their sufferings up to a short time before their death, written by St. Perpetua herself and supplemented by a short passage descriptive of the actual martyrdom from another hand. The White Fathers at Carthage had arranged for the anniversary day on the 7th ult. a splendid festival on the very spot of their heroic death amid the ruins of the amphitheatre, once thronged by thousands of pagans as witnesses of their sufferings and triumph.

Padre Giovanni Battista Embriaco, Dominican provincial of Rome, died on March 6. Competent in mechanics, he attained celebrity as a maker of clocks. The best known is the water one, which every visitor to Rome has seen in the public gardens of the Pincio.

The death of the Catholic metropolitan at St. Petersburg, the Most Rev. Boleslaus Jerome Klopotoski, Archbishop of Mohiler and Minsk, is a great loss to the Catholic Church throughout the Russian Empire, of which the deceased prelate was the

spiritual chief. It is understood that his successor in the archiepiscopal see will be Count George Szembek, at present Bishop of Plock. There are actually three important Catholic bishoprics vacant in Russia—those of Samogitia, Vilna and Mohiler.

Rev. Edgar Lee, who has been Anglican vicar of Christ Church, Donostor, for about ten years, has resigned the living and is to be received into the Catholic Church.

In the "St. James Gazette," London, the other day there appeared the following interesting paragraph, headed: "Cardinal Vaughan Under Arrest." Cardinal Vaughan, though he has probably almost forgot the incident in the strenuousness of the life he has lived, was once arrested in America. It was forty years ago, when the future Cardinal was begging from door to door the means to build a college in London. At Panama Dr. Vaughan, who had gone on his mission with the approval and sympathy of Cardinal Wiseman, found the people dying in hundreds of small-pox and fever, and the situation brought about by a revolution just ended made intervention politically as well as physically perilous. The President had banished the priests who would not take the oath to the new Constitution, and had made the administration of the sacrament a criminal offence. In spite of this, however, the young English priest attended the dying people in their last hours, and the end of Dr. Vaughan's experiences in Panama was that he was arrested and brought before the court, who convicted him, but released him on heavy bail.

Details have reached England of the tragic death in the island of Gozo, Malta, of Father James McHugh, S. J., who went only a few months ago to join the teaching staff of the Jesuit Fathers in the island. Father McHugh, who was an accomplished swimmer, went in bathing while a very rough sea was running. He, however, had no fear, and his self-confidence was so great that he thought himself safe. No one was with him at the moment, but very soon loud cries from the bay and the sight of the marine police running along the shore attracted the villagers and his college companions also. They saw him in full view, and within hearing, during all his last struggle for life. The storm had been growing worse, the waves were dashing over the cliff with great violence, and in the seething water near shore he was forced by some cross current over a ledge of rock into a place where no foot could reach, and any attempt to swim to him would have quite certainly cost another life. He seemed to resign himself to his fate. He made the sign of the Cross with his right hand, and appeared as if asking for absolution which was immediately given by the priests. Then he clasped his head with both hands and sank. It was thirty hours before the body was recovered. The post mortem examination completely ruled out the possibility of the very abnormal condition of the brain was declared by the medical authority to indicate a paralysis caused by cold.

The condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing; pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. H. B. DAVIS, West Liscomb, N. S.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

## All Stuffed Up

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**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1903.  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 JAMES MCISAAC,  
 Editor & Proprietor.

Subscriptions for 1902 and previous years are now overdue; and subscriptions for 1903, are now payable. Our friends will please bear these facts in mind

**Our Provincial Finances.**

In our last issue we gave a brief statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Government during the year 1902. In this issue our readers will find the auditor's account of receipts and expenditures. As stated last week, and set forth in the auditor's report, the expenditure amounted to \$336,792.48 and the receipts were \$324,670.37. These figures show a deficit on the years transactions, of \$12,122.11. We may be very sure, however, that the real deficit for 1902 is considerably more than that shown by the auditor's figures. There are we may depend accounts and portions of accounts carried forward into the present year which should appear in the accounts of the past year. Our Grit friends have always done this in years past and not likely they have departed therefrom in the case under review. There is the quarter of teachers salaries falling due on Dec. 31, which properly belongs to 1902. This if itself amounts to \$30,000, or more; and besides this probably ten thousand dollars more. These items added to the above acknowledged deficit of \$12,122.11, bring the shortage to upwards of \$50,000. The amount the Government added to the Provincial debt, during the past year, may therefore be placed in round numbers at \$50,000.

This deficit added to the previous debt of the Province will, according to the Government's own admission, bring the Provincial debt up to more than \$700,000. In the auditor's report on the public accounts for 1901, the Government admitted a debt of \$642,177.72, and in the report under review the auditor places the debt at \$650,409.30. In the same report the deficit on the years transactions is admitted to be \$12,122.11. This admitted deficit added to the acknowledged debt at the end of the previous year should show the debt. According to this the debt would be \$655,299.83 instead of \$650,409.30. Of course the difference is not very much; but it is sufficient to show how unreliable the Government's figures regarding the debt and deficits are, and is additional evidence in favor of our contention that the deficit is in the vicinity of \$50,000, and the debt at least \$700,000. The Government's statement of the Provincial debt is made up as follows:

Debentures issued (less sinking fund)	\$240,308.45
Loans to the Government	174,247.40
Balance due the banks	235,853.45
	\$650,409.30

This is the amount the Government admit the Province was in debt on the 31st Dec. 1902. In all conscience it is quite large enough; but as we have shown above, the real debt must exceed these figures by about \$50,000.

The recklessness of the Government and their capacity for creating deficits and rolling up the public debt are shown in a most striking manner in the accounts under review. Last year they collected in taxes no less than \$32,861.77, within a few dollars of \$18,000 more than they collected in 1901. Besides that they obtained from Ottawa \$15,000 more than they did in 1901, having received the full additional \$30,000 subsidy. The amount received from taxation is made up from the following items:

Licenses	\$8,000.00
Incorporated Companies	13,067.70
Succession duties	3,559.80
Provincial land tax	94,882.57
Income tax	8,441.29
Road tax	14,910.41
	\$82,861.77

We have shown by the Government's own accounts, as reported upon by their own auditor they received last year \$13,000 more taxes than on the previous year, and \$15,000 more than last

year, as Dominion subsidy, \$33,000 in these two items, and yet, in spite of all this they have run away behind, created a big deficit and largely increased the public burdens by their addition to the Provincial debt. What is the use of paying taxes or increasing the subsidy to such a Government? They are bound to produce deficits and roll up the public debt.

**Sessional Notes**

The business of the session cannot be said to have been hustled with any ordinary degree of speed by the Government thus far, when you consider that three weeks have almost elapsed since the opening and there is as yet no sign of the budget speech.

On Tuesday, March 31st, the House sat but a few minutes in the forenoon, engaged principally in matters of simple routine. Mr. A. J. McDonald, Georgetown, asked if a petition praying for the opening of a road on Boughton Island and of the re-establishing of a ferry from Launching to Boughton Island has been received, and if so what action does the Government intend taking? The Commissioner replied that the petition had been received, that he would go to Boughton Island and see about the road and at the same time see about the ferry. Mr. McDonald also asked if what was the intention to build a wharf at Louis McPherson's shore Grand River, Lot 55. To this the Commissioner of Public Works replied that the Government had not yet considered the matter, but would give it careful attention, although not favorable to building new wharves.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of his bill to amend the act for the encouragement of agriculture. He said that two years experience had convinced him that some of the institutes had not promoted stock improvement and had used but a small part of their funds for educational purposes. Consequently he thought it a mistake to go on granting money to these institutes. The amendments provide that the membership fee shall be reduced to 25 cents, and the minimum membership shall be 60. When the \$15 from the 60 members are paid the Government will pay \$20. These two amounts equal \$35, enough to defray ordinary expenses. But to the institutes that promote stock raising, the Government will give a grant of \$30, on condition these institutes will make an additional contribution of \$30—in all \$60 per year to be expended upon stock. It is provided the institutes shall be incorporated and made capable of buying and selling, incurring debts and collecting debts owing them. The amendments provide that the calves shall be taken from the milk cows at the stock farm, when quite young and sold to the best advantage and that the cows' milk be sold to the Hospital for the Insane or the Condensed Milk Factory. Considerable amusement was caused by Hon. Mr. Gordon's pointing out a ridiculous error in the very first sentence of the bill. It referred to the original bill as having been passed in the 64th year of her late Majesty's reign. Queen Victoria did not reign 64 years. Mr. Mathieson facetiously pointed to this as an evidence of extraordinary care in preparing the bill. The Leader of the Opposition protested against proceeding any further with the bill until an opportunity were afforded for reading it. The bill reached the committee stage and progress was reported. The House then adjourned till the following day.

Mr Rogers' bill was further considered in committee on Wednesday, when progress was again reported and permission asked to sit again. Towards the close of the sitting Hon. Mr. Whear introduced a bill asking exemption from taxation for a period of twenty years, for the Dominion Packing Company. The bill had been prepared by the City Recorder, and the authority of the Legislature was necessary to empower the city to institute the exemption. The bill had been ratified by a majority vote of the City Council.

After routine on Thursday Mr. Arsenault asked if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a system of vital statistics, and if not why not? Hon. Mr. Peters said the matter was still under consideration. Mr. Arsenault also asked if the Government had taken steps to build a new bridge near Louis Perry's,

and if it was the intention of the Government to build a new bridge over Haldimand River? Mr. Cummings said that tenders for former had been called for, and for the latter the Government had received a report that the bridge is not impassable. The rest of Thursdays sitting was occupied with consideration of Mr. Rogers' agricultural bill. It was reported from committee agreed to with certain amendments.

When the house met on Friday morning, Hon. Mr. Whear called attention to certain articles that had appeared in the Guardian newspaper. These articles were all strongly opposed to the exemption of the Dominion Packing Company from taxation and referred to Mr. Whear as the "paid agent of the company." If he were guilty of what he was charged with by the Guardian he would be guilty of a misdemeanor and ought to be expelled from the House. He denied the charge made against him by the Guardian and asked for a special committee of five members of the house to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses on oath. In his remarks, Mr. Whear also intimated that an official of the House, as well as the Guardian, had made the statements of which he complained. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mathieson, Mr. McLean and others of the opposition called to the irregularity of a member moving in his own case, as well as to the threat that had been made against an official of the House. The resolution passed however, and on motion of the Leader of the Government a committee composed of Messrs Rogers, Read Simpson, Morson and McLean was appointed. The House then adjourned till Monday April 6th.

**Packing Company Exemption.**

As referred to elsewhere in this issue a bill has been presented in the Legislature and read a first time, having for its object the exemption of the Dominion Packing Company from civic taxation, for a period of 20 years. A draft of this bill was submitted at a special meeting of the City Council held on Tuesday evening of last week, March 31. The main provision of the bill is that "the packing and canning establishment of the said company and all the property and plant owned and used by the said Company in connection therewith shall be and is hereby exempted from taxation by the said city for a term of twenty years commencing from the first day of January A. D., 1903.

Councillor Whear moved the adoption of the bill; Councillor Hooper moved in amendment, seconded by Councillor Lyons, that this bill be not presented to the Legislature until a vote of the citizens be first obtained by a plebiscite. This amendment was defeated, only the mover and second voting for it, and the main motion was carried. Councillor Hooper then presented a resolution, seconded by Councillor Lyons, to the effect that, in the event of the Legislature passing the bill in question, the act do not go into effect until first submitted to the citizens by plebiscite. This resolution was defeated on the same division as the first amendment. On the following day the bill was presented to the Legislature, when the bill was introduced it was pointed out by the Opposition that it did not come in the regular way; but was forced in by the suspension of rules. Meantime mutterings were heard that the bill was unjust to the taxpayers of Charlottetown, as it overrode the powers and privileges of the City Council in the matter of civic taxation and sought to transfer those powers and privileges to the Provincial Legislature. In order to afford the citizens an opportunity to express their opinions on the matter, Mr. George E. Hughes, one of the City's representatives in the Legislature, and Mr. Whear's colleague, called a public meeting of the citizens for Friday evening last. The meeting was very largely attended and all present seemed terribly in earnest regarding the matter to be considered. Mr. Donald Nicholson moved and Mr. Phillip Large seconded the following resolution, which after a full discussion was carried by a sweeping majority. In fact the vote was all but unanimous in favor of the resolution. "This is the resolution:—

Whereas by the Act of Incorporation the Local Government vested in the City Council of the City of Charlottetown the power to assess and to collect taxes on real estate and personal property and other taxes in the said City;

Whereas by a subsequent act the Local Government vested in the said City Council the power to grant exemption from taxation to any new hotel to be built in the City, and to new industries coming into the City, and not in existence at the time of an application for exemption is made for a period not to exceed fifteen

years in the case of such hotels built, and for a period not to exceed five years in the case of such other said industries:

Therefore resolved, that this meeting of taxpayers respectfully urge upon the present Legislature in Parliament assembled that the bill now before the legislature, praying that the Dominion Packing Company (Limited), be exempted from taxation for twenty years is unfair and unjust to the taxpayers of the City of Charlottetown, inasmuch as it does not provide that the City Council of the City of Charlottetown shall have the power to grant such exemption under certain regulations; and further resolved that Mr. Whear is hereby requested to withdraw the said bill.

The question of granting or refusing the exemption asked for, is a matter that interests the taxpayers of the City of Charlottetown, more than anyone else, and the overwhelming vote cast against the exemption at the citizens' meeting, would seem to show where they stand in the matter. The laws governing the civic corporation require that requests for tax exemption should be published in the newspapers for a certain length of time before the question comes up for discussion by the City Council; but it appears that in this case this requirement was not complied with. The whole business bears on its face the appearance of having been sprung on the public without sufficient notice, and of an attempt to force it through the Legislature before the citizens would have an opportunity of pronouncing upon it. It is not likely that a majority of citizens are opposed to granting the Dominion Packing Company reasonable exemption from taxation; but the duration of exemption asked for seems altogether too long, and the manner of procedure in the case does not appear to have been by any means regular. Exemption for five or six years might be granted and at the end of that period the exemption could be extended, if it were found that everything was all right. We are of the opinion that no reasonable citizen of Charlottetown would take exception to such action as this. It now remains to be seen what course the Legislature will pursue with regard to the bill before it.

**Fast Atlantic Service.**

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy returned to Montreal on the 6th from England. Discussing his trip he said that Mr. Chamberlain expressed a very strong desire to visit the Dominion. And although the colonial secretary will not probably be able to come to Canada this year, he thought he would be over here before very long. Sir Thomas said he required a short rest, and two weeks at sea with a good wind and coming had his desired effect, there being very little of a business nature connected with his brief sojourn in Great Britain. While in London the transfer of the ships which C. P. R. had purchased from the Elder-Dempster Company was completed, and several of the fleet had already been made ready for the sea. Sir Thomas explained there would be a weekly service from the St. Lawrence to Liverpool, while the ships of the fleet would run fortnightly between Montreal, Bristol and London. The president thought something had been done in Canada in connection with the success which had attended insuring these ships. The insurance rates to the St. Lawrence had been so high that the Canadian government were being urged to subsidize a Canadian Lloyd's in order to lessen the burden upon the shipping trade between upper Canada and the old country, but at one stroke of the pen the Canadian Pacific had been able to reduce the rate to a four guinea basis. This had been brought about by the good luck which had attended the company's ships on the Pacific, and it would, no doubt, have a beneficial effect upon Canadian shipping interests generally. Asked if the visit had any connection with the conclusion of the fast line contract, Sir Thomas replied in the negative. He had met Balfour and Chamberlain, but the matter was not discussed. It was a matter in which the Canadian government was more directly interested. Sir Thomas had no confidence in the across Ireland project now being advocated in certain quarters, as he considered that the British terminal point should be as near as possible to the centre of population. His opinion on the question had not changed for eighteen years, and that the summer port on this side should be Montreal or Quebec with Halifax as the winter terminal. He also announced that when the company's trans-Atlantic fleet was completely organized there might be a port of call at Antwerp or some other continental port. The question of placing a contract for another Empire for the Pacific trade had been considered, but nothing was yet done. The company feared the effect of the anti-Chinese legislation now before the Canadian parliament, as a measure so prohibitive in its character might provoke retaliation on the part of the Chinese territories and seriously interfere with the trade between Canada and that empire. Official England, and the whole country for that matter, has at least awakened to the great possibilities of Canada as a home for the United Kingdom's surplus population, and he described the change that has taken place in the public mind of England and the resources of the Dominion as unprecedented. The Canadian Pacific have spent millions in the past years making known this country to the old world, and now the results are beginning to tell in a most remarkable manner.

20 ends 2½ yards each, Homespun and Tweeds worth \$1.65 to \$1.80 for the end, will sell for \$1.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

**MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE**

The time for  
**Spring Sewing**  
 IS HERE.

We have the Goods all ready for you.

Prints, Chambrays and Gingham.

Cottons are destined to be worn this season more than ever, and worthily so, for they reproduce so exactly the colors and designs of high-priced silk fabrics that it is hard to distinguish them at a distance.

Our Assortment in these Goods is all that can be desired.

Show on the front counter, just inside the door.

**STANLEY Bros.**

**Quaker MARMALADE**

This is a new brand of **ORANGE MARMALADE** put up in One Pound Glass Jars.

It is a Very Superior Article

And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used.

Try a pot of it from

**BEER & COFF,**  
 GROCERS.

**A. L. Fraser, B. A.**  
 Attorney-at-Law.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.  
 MONEY TO LOAN.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Commencing Feb. 15th and until April 30th, 1903.

**SPECIAL COLONIST RATES**

TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST and KOOTENAY POINTS.

FROM: TRAIL, B. C., ROSSLAND, B. C., GREENWOOD, B. C., SIDIWAY, B. C., VANCOUVER, B. C., VICTORIA, B. C., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, WASH., PORTLAND, ORE.

Proportionate Rates from and to other points. Also Rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA, WASHINGTON and CALIFORNIA.

For Full Particulars call on C. E. FOSTER, D.F.A., G.P.R. St. John, N.B.

The line of Wall Papers we are showing displays artistic skill and study in the designing and coloring, the warmth and harmony of the colors, the richness and grace will add greatly to the cheerfulness and beauty of your rooms. Have a look at our lines before buying.—Taylor's Bookstore.

**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. Homeochemists, London, England.

**Epps's Cocoa**  
 Giving Strength & Vigor.

Oct. 22, 1902—301

**A. A. McLEAN, L. B., K.C.**  
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
 GROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

ALL KINDS OF **JOB WORK**

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

**Tickets**

**Posters**

**Dodgers**

**Note Heads**

**Letter Heads**

**Check books**

**Receipt Books**

**Note of Hand Books**

**WEEKS' ANNUAL WHITE GOODS SALE**

Now in Full Swing

Special Prices

On Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Whitewear, Quilts, etc., etc.

**Irish Table Linens.**  
 AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Regular 25c quality	for 17c
Regular 25c quality	for 20c
Regular 28c quality	for 22c
Regular 30c quality	for 24c
Regular 34c quality	for 27c
Regular 54c quality	for 43c

And up in all qualities to Regular \$1.70 quality for 1.34

We buy the Linens direct from best Irish manufacturers, and call special attention to the fine finish and beautiful designs.

**White Aprons.**

Regular 32c quality	for 25c
Regular 38c quality	for 31c
Regular 55c quality	for 40c
Regular 70c quality	for 56c
Regular 75c quality	for 62c
Regular 90c quality	for 72c

**White Skirts.**

\$0.75 quality	for \$0.59
1.10 quality	for 0.88
1.30 quality	for 1.04
1.50 quality	for 1.20
1.75 quality	for 1.40
2.20 quality	for 1.76
2.25 quality	for 1.80
2.61 quality	for 2.12

And up to the best at 4.90 quality for 3.92

**Table Napkins**  
 AT SPECIAL PRICES.

We offer a bargain in three Special Lines at \$1.10 \$1.30 and \$1.75 per doz. worth 30 per cent. more, and many other qualities from 68c doz. to \$4.90 per doz.

**Towels of All Sorts**  
 SPECIAL VALUE AT 25c. per pair.

**Honeycombe Quilts**  
 BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

Regular \$0.98	for \$0.73
Regular 1.25	for 1.00
Regular 1.50	for 1.20

All up, all sizes.

**Lovely Lace Curtains**  
 Two Special Values at 75c. and \$1 pair  
 Three yards long.  
 And many different qualities from 33c to \$2.25 per pair.

**White Cottons**  
 GRAND VALUE AT 9 1-2 and 11c yd.  
 Worth 25 per cent. more.

**Sheeting, etc.**  
 GREY SHEETING.

2 yards wide, 20c	for 15
2 yards wide, 25c	for 20
2 yards wide, 32c	for 26

**Dainty White Wear**  
 FOR THE LADIES.  
 Fresh from the finest equipped factory in Canada. Fit and finish absolutely perfect.

**White Cottons.**

40 inches wide, 15c	for 12c
42 inches wide, 20c	for 16c
44 inches wide, 22c	for 17c
46 inches wide, 22c	for 17c

**Towelling by the yard.**  
 In many different kinds and qualities.  
 From 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 14c and 20 cents.

**Huckaback Towelling.**  
 In all qualities.

**White Sheeting**  
 ENGLISH MAKE.

2 yards wide, 26c	for 20
2 yards wide, 29c	for 23
2 yards wide, 34c	for 27

And all other widths and qualities.

Buy Your White Goods at

**WEEKS & CO.,**  
 The People's Store.



KING EDWARD HONORED.

The Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward VII. on board, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal last Friday morning, and his Majesty was welcomed with a royal salute.

CANADIAN NAVAL RESERVES.

The Minister of Marine and his officials, are at present working out the plan for the creation of the naval reserve, with an annual training of men.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The school house at Elliotville Lot 66 was destroyed by fire on Monday night March 30th.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The week in Parliament was largely devoted to supply. Little progress was made on the estimates as the government has withdrawn many important measures which are absolutely necessary to enable members to give an intelligent vote on many leading items of expenditure.

THE WEST IS BADLY TREATED.

In more than one respect the great West is not being fairly treated by the Laurier government. The support of the people of that section of the country is looked upon as a dead sure thing for the Liberal party.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE FOR 1902.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Dominion subsidy, Public lands, Commercial travellers' licenses, etc.

AIR RIFLE. Buy! Buy! Buy! We are giving away free hundreds of elegant Winchester, Remington, and other air rifles.

New caps for Spring.

We have just received 50 dozen men's and boy's caps, the latest and most up to date caps on the market.

In answer to the complaint of the Island members.

Messrs. Hughes and Hackett, regarding the winter navigation of the Straits the Minister of Marine, Mr. F. Fontaine, said in the House of Commons on Monday that he intended to visit the Island this summer to see what could be done.

A GOOD OVERCOAT. Has saved many a doctor's bill. We suppose that a mean looking overcoat will keep you just as warm as a nice looking one, and so will a blanket for that matter.

At \$6, 8 & 10. At these prices we will sell you coats of good material, perfect fitting and elegantly tailored, worth a lot more money.

At \$12, 13 & 14. We have coats of every desirable color and style. The dark dressy Raglan, the steel grey Governor and the blue and black Chesterfield are all favorably known.

FUR GOODS AT COST. The balance of all kinds of fur goods at cost. That means that we are going to get clear of them in a hurry.

PROWSE BROS., The Wonderful Cheap Men.

New Year's Supplies. Don't forget the "EUREKA GROCERY" when making your holiday purchases.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

As a result of the decision given by the Supreme Court.

of Massachusetts, at Boston, Edward Carter alias Geo. Edw. Carter alias Geo. W. Hughes, a noted burglar known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will have to go to state prison in Charleston to serve a life sentence which will be pronounced at an early date.

Mr. Lancaster's cattle guards bill.

Mr. Lancaster's cattle guards bill, on recommendation of the Minister of Railways, was again sent to the Railway Committee, where the government have twice succeeded in killing the measure.

THROWING DOWN MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, although it is still early in the session, has made a decided impression on the Commons. By his splendid debating powers he has forced the government to make the most definite statement of policy it has announced since 1896.

COURTS ARE DEGRADED.

It has been a source of pride to Canadians in the past that the most rabid political partisan could not refer in disparaging language to our judiciary.

Bargains FOR MARCH!

12 cent Print Cotton for 9 cents per yard. 8 cent Print Cotton for 6 cents per yard. 7 cent Print Cotton for 5 cents per yard.

Remnants of all kinds At Your Own Price.

Unbleached Twill Sheetings, 2 yards wide, Price 25 cents, now 18 cents. Heavy White Sheetting, 72 inches wide, Price 30 cents for 22 cents.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS At 25 per cent. discount.

If you want to buy a pair of Trousers, we have 900 pairs separate trousers we are selling at a big reduction.

Boots and Shoes in Charlottetown. Come.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

Our Annual WHITE SALE IS ON

New Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices. Come, you won't be disappointed.

F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

We would like to have Your Furniture Trade

Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

JOHN NEWSON.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, The Sun Fire Office of London, The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

PROSPEROUS NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the Colonial Legislature St. John's Nfld., on the 3rd inst., the Finance Minister tabled the Budget, which shows a surplus of \$64,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1902.

THE MACHINE AND ITS WAYS.

The "machine" is becoming more than ever before the dominant factor in the policy of the Liberal party. Every advantage gained from a doubtful experiment is hailed as an advance in statesmanship.

REMNANTS.—Such bargains in Remnants of Cottons, Cloths, Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannellets, etc., were never before given in Charlottetown as we are offering to clear lengths from 1 1/2 yds. to 10 yds.

JOHN McRACHERN, Agent.



A Story of the Sea.

With winter nights so long and drear, And zero weather reigning here; To pass the weary hours away I take my pen without delay...

Canons Regular were conspicuous, had come to enthroned, after a lapse of 365 years, the newly-elected abbot of Buckfast.

bot; and the sub-deacon at the altar had just chanted the words of St. Peter, announcing to the infant Church that they were assembled to appoint one to take the traitor's place.

Was So Nervous She Could Not Sleep At Night.



Had Palpitation of the Heart and Loss of Appetite—Are You One of Those Troubled in this Way? If you are, MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS will cure you.

MISCELLANEOUS

Parishioner—Doctor, why don't you preach occasionally on heaven or hell? The Rev. Dr. Lastly—Half of my congregation feel sure of the one, and half doesn't believe in the other.

High Pressure Days.

Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous.

Harris—Walters has been looking pretty sad since his daughter got married, hasn't he? Correll—Yes; you see, he had no sooner got his daughter off his hands than he found he would have to put her husband on his feet.

Ro-sway, Jan. 28, 1901. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe.

Ch. H. COSSBOOM. Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

"In Hawaii," volunteered the Wise Guy, "many people live in houses made of grass."

"How convenient," remarked the Cheerful Idiot. "When you want fresh breakfast food all they have to do is to take a bite out of the wall."

The Ladies' Favorite.

Laxa-Liver Pills are the ladies' favorite medicine. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia without griping purging or sickening.

Romeo—But how did you induce your father to give his consent? You know, you told me he was dead.

Juliet—I know; but when I told him it was you, he said perhaps it might not be so bad; that you weren't much of an actor, anyway.

Teacher—Can any little girl tell me who was Columbus? Sadie (frantically snapping her fingers)—I know, Teacher—Well, Sadie? Sadie—Columbus the gem of the ocean.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

"Did that new doctor exceed in curing your husband of insomnia?" "Yes; but the doctor's bill was so excessive that my husband can not sleep now for worrying over how he is to pay it."

MILBURN'S LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Stitches and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Breath, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

JUST A COLD SETTLED IN THE KIDNEYS, BUT IT TURNED TO DROPSY.

IT WAS CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Read This Wonderful Cure. It May Do You or Your Friends Some Good to Know About It.

Mrs. Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithfield, N.S. writes—About 18 months ago I caught cold. It settled in my kidneys, and finally turned into Dropsy.

Pleasant Old Gentleman.—Have you lived here all your life my little man? Arthur (aged six).—Not yet.

The essential lung-healing principle of the pine tree has finally been successfully separated and refined into a perfect cough medicine—Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Spring Medicine.

As a spring medicine Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal. It tones up the system and removes all impurities from the blood.

Inspector—I came to tell you that your policy will lapse if you do not at once pay your premium.

Farmer—Well, I'm sorry, but I've been insured in your company for seven years and nothing has happened to me yet, so I'm going to try another place.

SAY!

Many people say they are "all nerves," easily startled or upset, easily worried and irritated.

Uncle John—So next Tuesday will be your birthday. I suppose you're counting on some nice presents?

Willie—No sir, I don't expect a thing. Uncle John—No? That seems strange.

Willie—Well, you see, ma says the more I'll get.

Doan's Kidney Pills act on the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, Bright's disease and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

Editor—I am sorry to hear, parson, that you are displeased with the church announcements in our last issue.

Parson—Displeased! Read this sir. "Next Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Parsons will speak upon the devil. The address should be well worth hearing as Mr. Parsons is always full of his subject."

Suddenly Attacked.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Oramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Quaker MARMALADE

This is a new brand of ORANGE MARMALADE put up in One Pound Glass Jars.

It is a Very Superior Article

And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used. Try a pot of it from BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

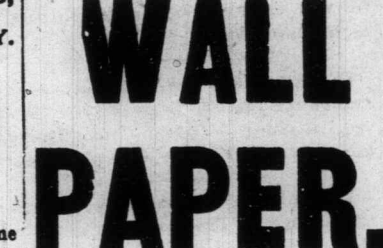
JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

TAYLOR'S FOR WALL PAPER.



A Critical Inspection

Of our stock of Wall Papers shows the best that money can buy at the lowest possible prices.

WE KEEP

Right to the Front IN THE Tailoring Trade;

Right to the Front

But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Tweed & Worsted Suits

FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

HEAD QUARTERS

On P. E. Island for Fine Tailoring.

We'll be in a better position than ever this spring to meet the demands of our numerous customers in town and country with the largest and greatest show of

Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc.

Ever seen under one roof in this city, which we will offer at the lowest possible cash prices.

Materials, Workmanship & Fit

Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Men's Furnishing Goods

White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underclothing, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Caps, Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Ch'town.

Stoves!

All kinds of Stoves at LOWEST PRICES

Ask to see the "HOTBLAST."

Fennell & Chandler

Suits.

Why not have the best? TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE, Opp. front door Post Office, Victoria Row.

SAY!

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.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Opp. London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Quaker MARMALADE

This is a new brand of ORANGE MARMALADE put up in One Pound Glass Jars.

It is a Very Superior Article

And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used. Try a pot of it from BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

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SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

A Machine for Counting Money.

An old Treasury employee has just invented an ingenious coin-counting machine.

It consists of a round metal hopper into which coins are poured. From this the coins are fed into an attachment, or head, as it is called, which is kept constantly revolving by a crank operated by hand.

Each revolution carries six or more coins through a registering device which keeps track of the exact number.

There is a different sized head for each coin and the change from nickels to pennies or from dimes to quarters or coins of larger denomination can be made instantly.

It is estimated that with one of these machines a strong boy can accurately perform the work of five or six clerks.

A device has also been planned which will count the coins in 100 or 200 lots, and by the use of a paper carton they may be done up in packages ready for handling or shipment.

By running them consecutively through the various heads a lot of coins may be separated and counted at the same time. The machine is expected to revolutionize coin counting methods.—Evening Post, New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Blessing of an Abbot.

The recent benediction of the abbot of Buckfast Abbey, England, was a memorable ceremony.

It recalled the previous ceremony of which the old tower of this abbey was a witness.

That was in the twenty-ninth year of Henry VIII., the last year in which the poor harassed Catholics could call this beloved cloister their home.

But in this third year of King Edward the Seventh the dear old Cistercian habit was again to be seen under the shadow of the venerable tower, although now the White Monks were there as honored guests of the Benedictines, the original founders of St. Mary's Abbey on the banks of the Dart.

Instead of the ribald crew of Henry's commissioners, the Bishop of Plymouth, surrounded by a large body of his clergy, with dignitaries of the Catholic Church in their robes, abbots, monks and religious, in the habits of their different orders, among which the white cassock and rochet of the

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

See and get it at all druggists.