

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 7

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us—

### McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....  
(And Address) .....

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames  
interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

### Our Specialties

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

### E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,  
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
March 29, 1905.



Are Your Glasses Right?

Vision changes as all things change with the years (particularly in old folks) and the glasses that were just right a few years ago may be all wrong to-day. If they have outlived their usefulness, you are doing your eyes an injury by wearing them and you are bringing on headaches and nervous disorders. Better let us test your eyes and see whether your present glasses are suited to them.

### ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

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

Tickets  
Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads

We have many styles of both

Eye-glasses and Spectacles

To show you, and can fit either with frames or without as preferred. We keep a record of thousands of tests made by us, and it is a great pleasure sometimes on referring to our book to find a person's eyes have considerably improved since first testing and fitting.

Should your Spectacles need truing up bring them in and have them done, which we like to do without charge.

We have just opened some very handsome Silverware suitable for Wedding or New Year Gifts.

### E. W. TAYLOR

South Side Queen Square.  
Established 1870.

## Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50 per half barrel.

### Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



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

### Eureka Tea.

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

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## Begin the New Year WELL.

— BY —

Buying a Suit, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants, a Coat & Vest, or a Raincoat for yourself or your son.

.. OR ..  
Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Blanketing, Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.  
When in town give us a call, it will mean \$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,  
Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.  
P. O. Box 417. Phone 63.  
Wholesale and Retail.

### The Need of Good Manners.

(Continued.)

When you get into this outside world you will perhaps be inclined to overrate the small observances which you now look on with indifference as unnecessary to be practiced. But either extreme is bad. To be boorish, rough, uncouth, is a sin against yourself and against society; to be too exquisite, too foppish, too "dudish,"—if I may use a slang word,—is only the lesser of two evils. Society may tolerate a "dude," but it first ignores and then evicts a boor.

A famous Queen of Spain once said that a man with good manners needs no other letter of introduction. And it is true that good manners often open doors to young men which would otherwise be closed, and make all the difference between success and failure.

You know the story of Sir Walter Raleigh and the cloak. Sir Walter was poor, young, and without a favor at court. One day Queen Elizabeth hesitated to step on a muddy place in the road; off came Sir Walter's new cloak,—his best and only one,—all satin and velvet and gold lace. Down it went as a carpet for the Queen's feet, and his fortune was made.

But Sir Walter Raleigh would not have made his fortune by his good manners if he had not disciplined himself to be thoughtful and alert.

On the other hand, many a man has lost much by inattention to the little rules of society. One of the best young men I ever knew failed to get certain letters of introduction, which would have helped him materially, because he would wear a tall hat and a sack coat, or a low hat and a frock coat. Society expects, however, that a man shall do neither of these things. Remember that I do not praise the social code that exacts so much attention to trifles,—I only say that it exists.

Prosper Merimee lost his influence at the court of Napoleon the Third by a little inattention to the etiquette which exacts in all civilized countries that a napkin shall not be hung from a man's neck, but shall be laid on his knees. Merimee, who was a charming writer, very high in favor with the Empress Eugenie, was invited to luncheon in her particular circle one day. He was much flattered, but he hung his napkin from the top button of his coat; the Empress imitated his example, for she was very polite, but she never asked him to court again. It is the way of the social world—one must follow the rules or step out.—From "A Gentleman," by Maurice Francis Egan.

### Candidates for Congress and Parliament.

In the "Making of Parliament," an article in the current Nineteenth Century and After, Michael MacDonogh gives, among other interesting facts relating to a general election in the United Kingdom, the following way in which candidates for the House of Commons differs from candidature for the Congress of the United States: "Under the Constitution of the United States, a member of Congress, whether he sits in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, must be a resident of the State for which he is returned. There is no such restriction in the case of members of Parliament. At one time, by a statute of Henry VII, it was necessary that every member should reside in his constituency. But in the reign of Elizabeth the law fell into disuse, and it was finally repealed by an Act passed in 1774. As one result of this freedom of choice in the selection of representatives the varying idiosyncrasies of the constituencies are no longer reflected, distinctly and sharply, in the membership of the House of Commons. Our representatives are not racy of the soil of the constituencies. Each is not permeated with the spirit of the place for which he sits, thinking its thoughts and speaking its dialect."

### A General Mix-Up.

Mr. MacDonogh gives some examples of this. He says: "A man with an Irish brogue sits for a London constituency. A South of England man represents the Northernmost constituency in Scotland. The typical Yorkshire man finds a seat in Cornwall; that unmistakable Devon man speaks on behalf of Northumberland. It is true that in the main the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh representatives are obstructively Irish, Scotch and Welsh; but the English membership, which constitutes of course the vast bulk of the House, is weak, in what I may

call territorial characteristics. At any rate, you can never calculate on hearing the local views, feelings, and interests of Hodgeshire expressed in the voice and with the manner of Hodge. In truth representation in Parliament is more and more losing its local character, and ceasing to have any local purpose at all. . . . Members of Parliament are no longer representatives of constituencies. Their chief purpose is the advancement not of local interests, but of political principles."

### A Rather Amusing Inconsistency.

Mr. MacDonogh explains that whereas formerly access to the House of Commons was limited to rich men, there are now no property qualifications whatsoever. "And this," he says "leads to an inconsistency which is strange and curious indeed. The wastrel of the slums, the pauper without a penny in the world, homeless and rootless, is eligible for election as a member of Parliament; but only a man of property and position, to the extent at least of being a householder, or a lodger of twelve months' standing, and a payer of Poor Rate, directly or indirectly, is qualified to vote for a member of Parliament. I remember a speech of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, about 1895, in which he gave a striking practical illustration of this anomaly. He said that his son Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who gave him the pleasure of his society by residing at the parental residence, being neither a householder or a lodger, was not entitled to the Parliamentary vote. Yet, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, the law of England not only allowed his disinherited son to sit a member of Parliament, but to become a member of the Government. Mr. Austen Chamberlain was at the time Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Since then he has filled the greatest and most responsible post in the Government next to that of Prime Minister, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and in the years that he was head of the department controlling national expenditure his name was still absent from the Burgess rolls of the Kingdom." (Sacred Heart Review.)

Commenting on the detail with which reports of the most shocking crimes are given in many of our daily papers, the Pittsburg Catholic says: "It would be an elevation of the press if this news was not so extended in its columns, for it is useless, and undermines the morals of the young and innocent. We trust that a time will speedily come when there may be a higher sense of duty among newspaper publishers, whose power and responsibility to protect virtue should manifest itself by a refusal to admit anything into their columns that could not be read aloud in the home circles; for what religious impression inculcated on the prayerful Sunday, one day in the week, can rival the unwholesome uncleanness carried direct to the fireside and perused on each of the remaining six days?"

Writing of a mother's influence on her children, the Messenger of the Sacred Heart says: "Practical Christianity is taught to childhood more by the example of the mother and her training than by learned sermons or dry Catechism classes. The regular home life, the morning prayer, the hours of study the hours of beautiful, holy amusement, the good book and the good paper, the banishment from the house of that Sunday abomination, which by every device of picture and humor is destroying reverence for parents and elders and attacking the sacredness of the family, finally, after happy talk and true mirth, the old Catholic practice of common prayer and the contented wishing of 'good-night'—such in its main outlines is the mother's kingdom at work, such is the Christian mother. The Church has all along been anxious to help the mother in this great work. Confraternities, societies and various associations have been formed to instruct the mother in her duties and help her in their performance. The Church has blessed these organizations and encouraged mothers to be members of them for the practical good they accomplish and for the blessings which God conveys through them."

### Items of Interest.

English Catholics realize that they are on the eve of a crisis in the matter of education. On the platform and in the press they are discussing the apparently well-grounded fear that the new Liberal min-

istry, which had the support of the Catholic voters in the recent elections, will "turn on those who have befriended them and aim a deadly blow at Catholics' most vital interests by destroying the religious character of their schools." It is pointed out that no less than four members of the Ministry have publicly asserted that the first measure of the Liberal Government will be a bill to amend the education act of 1902, and that it will abolish religious tests for teachers and give popular control in the management. In other words, that the managers will be chosen by popular election. Abbot Gasquet, in the course of a speech at the annual dinner of the Catholic Association in London, said Catholics must be prepared to become Passive Resisters if necessary. Personally, he would like to see the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Southwark, the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Bagenawg go to prison in defense of their principles. Archbishop Bourne said he was sure that if he had to go to prison, he would have sympathy and imitators. Commenting on these utterances, the London "Catholic Times" says the speakers sounded a note which every Catholic will sympathetically re-echo. "If we have to fight for our schools, we will fight with dogged determination. Non-conformists have known how to do battle for the denominationalism of the school board and council school. We shall, if necessary, show that we know how to defend the denominationalism of the Catholic school, since we profess a creed for which many, through centuries of persecution, suffered with joy. We thank Abbot Gasquet for having openly taken up the unfinished attitude, which is fully in accord with Catholic feeling, and for having so clearly voiced the sentiment of the united Catholic body. And we are delighted to observe with what earnestness and fearlessness Archbishop Bourne approves of this policy and faces the prospect of the worst that can happen. The Catholic colors are nailed to the mast, and the watchword of the Catholicism is 'No surrender of Catholic management and Catholic teaching in our schools. No rates for education if the Government attempt to confiscate and Protestantize our schools.' Catholics, whether clerical or lay, prelates or simple priests, men of social influence or workmen, men will be willing to endure imprisonment in such a good cause if necessary."

### Miscellaneous.

"Who gave the bride away?"  
"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!'"

### Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." John Kirton, Glenboro, Man.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Lady.—Pa wants us to wait ten years before we marry; but that will not matter, dear George. You will still be young then.

The Escort.—Yes, my dear; but it was not of myself I was thinking.

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring, and it will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe curing Bilemness, Constipation and Dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

He.—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She.—Yes.

He.—Yes, indeed! Take "parlour," for instance. Having you in it makes all the difference in the world.

### Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

A young stockbroker who always tries to appear busy and prosperous went out for a while, leaving on his office door a card neatly marked:—"Will be back in an hour."

On his return he found that some curious rival had inscribed underneath:—"What for?"

### Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

Pain in the chest and wheezing, are promptly and completely cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It's the best cough remedy in the world. Easy to take. Price 25c.

Reporter (to the editor).—The manager of the Royal Theatre demands a denial of our statement that rotten eggs were thrown at the troupe which played in his house last night.

Editor.—I suppose we ought to do it for him. Just say that the eggs were strictly fresh.

### Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Diseases? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female diseases." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at small intervals.  
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### The Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.

The sore throat or shivering cough that, to the casual, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or some Throat or Lung trouble.

### DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the long-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 100 Argyle Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup the best remedy I have used. Our whole family uses it in cases of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."  
Don't be humbugged into taking something "just as good," ask for Dr. Wood's and insist on getting it. Put up in yellow wrapper, three pine trees in the trade mark and price 25 cents.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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A woman will face a growing world and cling to the man she loves through the most bitter season of trial and adversity; but she wouldn't wear a hat three weeks behind the style to save her life.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1906. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MOISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

Hon. Mr. Templeman, of British Columbia, who has been appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, has resigned his seat in the Senate and is to run an election for the Commons. A vacancy has been created in Victoria by the resignation of the sitting member, George Riley. The writ has been issued; nomination takes place on Tuesday, the 27th inst. It is not expected there will be any opposition to Templeman's election.

WORD comes from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, that armed natives have resisted the collection of the poll tax at a place near Richmond, and it is feared the trouble may develop into a native uprising. An inspector of police and a trooper were wounded, and fourteen mounted police who were proceeding to the scene were attacked and six are missing. Troops and police are concentrating. Martial law has been declared.

News published elsewhere in this issue presents warlike phases. A failure of the Algiers Conference on the Moroccan affair will afford the Emperor of Germany a pretext for declaring war against France, if he thinks that best for his country. Such a declaration would seem to indicate that Great Britain's hand would be forced. In the meantime the Government of the United States would appear to be quite anxious regarding affairs in China. Uncle Sam may have his work cut out for him there. These are the appearances of things as we see them on paper. It is to be hoped that war may be very much further off than the signs indicate.

THE Toronto Globe has taken to lecture the Laurier Government as it did the Ross Government, shortly before the latter fell! Here is a specimen of the warning addressed by the Globe to Sir Wilfrid: "This is the time, says the Globe, 'to stand guard over the interests of the country and the good name of Liberalism. When the wreckers and looters that camp on the trail of every government have done their work it will be too late. Defeat may come to the Government, but both Government and party will be saved from disgrace if their administrative record is clean and their election methods honest.'" Unfortunately Sir Wilfrid is too deeply involved with the "looters and wreckers" to withdraw from their company.

HERETOFORE the Canadian manufacturers, with their strong and ever prevailing demand for protection against outside competitors, have been held up to the British elector as deadly opponents of any preference measure which would benefit British exporters of manufactured goods. The remarkable statement made to the tariff commission by this organization has evidently done something to remove this impression. Leading London papers published complete abstracts of the memorial the day after it was presented. The subject has been made the theme of leading articles by the Times and Standard, which find in the statement of the Canadian manufacturers strong argument in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. This presentation of the case may prove in the end to be a turning point in the controversy. For a long time the Canadian manufacturers have asserted that they stand first for the protection of Canadian industries, as to articles that can be produced here without economic loss, and second, for a preference to British countries as to articles that must be imported. The second part of their programme has apparently been made more clear to the metropolitan press of Great Britain than it was before.—Star.

THE Montreal Gazette comments upon the late date of the meeting of Parliament this year and says: "The real cause is likely to be found in time to be that the Laurier Government is going through another crisis, similar in a way to that which followed Mr. Fielding's reported

and Mr. Sifton's actual resignation last year. There is reason to think that both in Ontario and Quebec many of the more independent Liberals are dissatisfied, either with the internal management of the party or on broader issues of policy. The delay of over a month in filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Prefontaine's death, the caucussing in this city and elsewhere in the interests of men whose merits hardly entitle them to advancement, and the apparent desire in some places to keep back men of merit—all point to anything but harmony."

Quebec advices of the 10th say Senator Choquette today retired from the municipal contest, causing the sensation of the winter here. He had openly admitted he was a candidate for the mayoralty, although the chief magistrate is elected here by aldermen. The senator had carried on a vigorous campaign by means of Le Soleil, of which newspaper he had been managing editor for some time. He was a candidate against one of the old aldermen, but the fight in general was rather one between Senator Choquette and L. A. Taschereau, M. L. A., who is considered ex-Mayor Parent's choice. In announcing his retirement in Le Soleil to-day, Senator Choquette says he did so at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the interest of the Liberal party, and he also announced his resignation from Le Soleil management. This, we presume, is the last stage of Senator Choquette's fight against Mr. Parent, former Premier of Quebec. In this conflict the Senator has been badly worsted. Parent was not only Premier of Quebec Province, but was also Mayor of Quebec city. He was obliged, it is true, to give up the Premiership; but in that case he was in conflict with Gouin, the present Premier. Senator Choquette's attacks on Parent in Le Soleil led to an action for libel, which the Senator has been anxious to settle. Mr. Parent's former law-partner aspired to the mayoralty of the city, and immediately Choquette opposed him, which would look like keeping up the old fight, or perhaps a bluff in the direction of having the libel suit called off. Now it appears the Senator has withdrawn from the Mayoralty contest and from the control of Le Soleil at the bidding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Parent's friend. This looks like one of those cases described by Mr. Tarte in which, among themselves, members of the Grit party "fight like blazes."

Time to End it. (St. John Sun.)

It is about time that the subsidy question between the provinces and the dominion should be settled. Nearly twenty years ago the Mercier conference at Quebec formulated the financial claims which are the basis of discussion today. Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding, who were members of that conference, became ministers nearly ten years ago. Mr. Fielding is still minister of finance. He has seen the question from both sides. Every year the official speech at the opening of the legislative session in this province contains some reference to these demands. Usually the intimation is given that the negotiations are making progress. The other day Mr. Gouin, premier of Quebec, used language amounting almost to a threat against the government of the dominion in case the claim of province should not be recognized. This sort of thing is not wholesome. The government of Canada should make answer one way or the other. The case is thoroughly well understood. It has been fully presented. If there is justification for a negative answer, and if the dominion government is now constituted does not intend to sanction the required readjustment, why not say so, and leave the provinces to adjust themselves to the situation? If the provincial case is held at Ottawa to be good then let justice be done at once, since justice withheld is justice denied. One province desires to reorganize its school system, and to pursue an advanced colonization policy. The proposed reformation would cost money and the government does not venture to make the appropriation while the revenue remains as at present. If the demand for an increased subsidy were met the policy of progress would be justified. Another province goes to the other extreme. The government spends much more than its income, and the apparent recklessness is excused on the ground that when the subsidies shall be increased the scale adopted can be maintained without imprudence. If no readjustment is to be made that province is placing itself in an awkward position. It would be better for both and all the provinces to know what they may expect.

Meantime there is a great expenditure of time and money in the question alive. The financial returns of this province show a considerable annual expenditure over this subsidy matter. Ministers go to Ottawa again and again on this business, and no one can see that it is any further ahead. Is there any reason in the world why the federal and provincial ministers should not discover whether it is to be more subsidy or the same subsidy?

The Metric System.

The Dominion Government has authorized Prof. McLennan to deliver a series of lectures throughout Ontario on the metric system, and a general impression is current that at no very distant date this simple and easily understood system of weights and measures will come into universal use. Its adoption by Canada and the United States would go far to ensure the desirable innovation. Nothing could be more complicated and illogical than the system of weights and measures at present in use. They are difficult to memorize and their study occupies a great deal of the scholars' time in school, and they are as easily forgotten as they are difficult to learn. It would be safe to say that not one adult in ten could recite any one of the dozen or more arbitrary tables of land measure, avoirdupois weight, wine measure, grain measure, apothecaries' weight and the rest. How many persons could tell offhand how many acres are in a square mile, or even how many yards are in a mile, not to mention the number of pounds in a "stone," or of yards in a "rod"? The whole system is archaic and as relatively cumbersome and mystifying as the pounds, shillings and pence of Great Britain is to the decimal currency of Canada and the United States. Anyone having to compute weights or measures under the present system needs an arithmetical table and pencil and paper, whereas the metric system when once mastered becomes a matter of mental arithmetic.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the "metre," which is the unit of length. From this the unit of mass (gram) and of capacity (litre) are derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. Furthermore, these three units are simply related so that for practical purposes one cubic decimetre of water weighs one kilogram and contains one litre. The metric terms are formed by combining the words "metre," "gram" and "litre" with the six numerical prefixes—mill-metre is one-thousandth of a metre; centi-metre is one-hundredth of a metre; deci-metre is one-tenth; deka-metre, ten metres; hecto-metre, one hundred metres; and kilo-metre, one thousand metres. The same prefixes apply equally to grams for weight and litres for measure. The unit of land measure is the hectare (100 metres square) equal to about 2½ acres. The metric ton is 1,000 kilograms. The average schoolboy could master the whole of the tables of weight, lengths and volume as easily as he learns the table of decimal currency.

If the new system was taught in the schools it would take but a short time to educate all the scholars in the schools in its use; and, as for the general public, a very few months after its adoption the people would be as familiar with it as with dollars and cents. The metric units in each case approximate well-known measures and weights now in use, the litre being about a quart and the metre about 40 inches or a little over a yard, while the kilo-gram is about two pounds.—Ottawa Citizen.

Fire in Frost and Wood Establishment.

A disastrous fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of the Frost & Wood company's implement works at Smith's Falls, Ont., Friday. The fire spread into the paint shop and machine shop, and with the exception of the moulding shop the plant had been completely wrecked. The offices and warehouses have not been damaged. In the warehouse were stored a large portion of the goods for the coming season's trade and temporary shops will be fitted up to complete the output so that the business will not be seriously interfered with. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but it is fully covered by insurance.

To Tax Church Property.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Rimouski which was passed by

the private bills committee at Quebec, has established a precedent by taxing religious property for purposes over and above those provided by the law. Under the bill religious properties, which in Rimouski amount to the value of \$276,600, shall be taxable for the purposes of building sidewalks, private places, public markets, water courses, bridges, waterworks and sewerage, and fire protection. A large deputation from Rimouski was present at the discussion of this bill at the Quebec Legislature and the reason given for establishing this important precedent was that the town of Rimouski had a debt of \$125,000 which was considered too large for a town of its size. The religious property in Rimouski consists of a seminary, a Bishop's palace, the Cathedral, the Ursuline schools and cemetery.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes

Rumors are going about to the effect that extensive changes are likely to be made in the Laurier Cabinet in the near future. The comments of leading government organs indicate that the giving of contracts in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific is the principal bone of contention. There are several parties organized, or in process of organization, for the purpose of participating in this work. Naturally, as the Montreal Times remarks, some of these parties depend upon the present minister of railways, Mr. Emmerson. Others look to Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, and the indications now are that the latter is in the ascendant. Unfortunately for Mr. Emmerson, and those who look to him for support, his conduct as minister has not been such as to give him very much strength in the conflict that is before him and his followers.

Canadas Finance's.

The official statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the seven months ending with January show a gain in the revenue of \$3,431,959. There was an increase in expenditure of \$4,000,872. The total ordinary expenditure was \$10,297,777 and ordinary capital and ordinary \$3,548,741. The revenue was \$44,254,818 and the expenditure on consolidated funds \$33,867,061, as against \$40,822,859 revenue and \$29,956,889 expenditure for the seven months of the last fiscal year. The capital account was \$6,754,016 compared with \$5,356,038 for the previous year, an increase of \$1,397,978.

Insurance Investigation.

A New York despatch of the 10th says: If nothing interferes with the plans of the Armstrong Investigating committee the report of its insurance investigations will be presented to the legislature Monday. Every possible precaution is being taken by the committee to prevent a leak, and through the report consists of 75,000 words, it will exist only in typewritten form until after it has been made public. The committee preferred not to take the chance of sending it to the state printer. Although the committee is said to have been of one mind on the general reforms that ought to be instituted, several members, it is said, had decided opinions of their own as to the remedies that ought to be applied. Many of these opinions differed, and a good many revisions of the original text were necessary before the report was finally completed.

Fatal Results of a Fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzfeger, living ten miles north of Glenboro, Manitoba, were burned to death in their home last Friday night and a young Englishman about eighteen years of age, managed to get out with only his shirt on his back. Mrs. Schwarzfeger with great presence of mind threw the only child about two years of age out of the window and was getting out herself when the floor gave way and she and her husband went down to an awful death. Seeing that nothing could be done the young Englishman took the baby and wrapped it in a blanket and placed it in the horse manger while he rode nearly a mile without clothing to Mr. Wiggett, the nearest neighbor. The young fellow is not badly frozen though his hands are burned. Mr. Wiggett drove into town and took out a coroner, reeve and provincial constable who removed the bodies from the cellar.

The Algiers Conference.

The London Statist, one of the leading financial weeklies of Great Britain, deals last week with Algiers Conference in a long leader. The article predicts failure to reach a conclusion satisfactory to France, and consequently continued uneasiness in the commercial world, while at the same time the writer believes that war will not result. The point of Statist's conclusions is that President Roosevelt alone can save the situation, just as he alone was able to bring about peace between Russia and Japan.

Chamberlain and Balfour.

London advices of the 8th say: A. J. Balfour has finally acceded to Joe Chamberlain's wish that a call be made for a general meeting of the unionist party which is expected will be fixed for February 15, though no details have yet been settled. In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain has issued an important manifesto which while accentuating rather than lessening the party tension, still leaves Mr. Balfour a bridge over which to cross into the reform camp. Otherwise, beyond exactly defining Mr. Chamberlain's position, the letter leaves matters much as they were before. The Chamberlainite newspaper organs this morning apparently assume that Mr. Balfour will cross the bridge for they read Mr. Chamberlain's letter, "The

crisis ended"—"A united party, etc., and editorialized in the same strain.

That Mr. Chamberlain has no idea of abandoning tariff agitation is shown by his declaration of an intention to form his own parliamentary group. He also in his letter suggests that questions of social reform now arising will require large revenues, the raising of which may be indirectly connected with tariff policy. This is regarded as a bid for the support of the new labor party.

London, Feb. 7.—In a letter to Lord Ridley, conservative and formerly home secretary, published today, Joseph Chamberlain repudiates the notion that he is a candidate for the leadership of the unionist party. He says:

"All that there is in it to question is which policy the unionist party proposes to adopt for the future, it is untrue that any ultimatum has been presented to Mr. Balfour on the subject either by me or anyone else. I have asked for a meeting of the party in order that there may be a frank and friendly discussion of the question, because to me it always seems essential to successful leadership that the leader should be thoroughly and personally acquainted from time to time with the views and wishes of his followers."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter adds that here appears to be three views in regard to tariff reform held by different sections of the party. First, that tariff reform cannot be a question of practical politics for some years to come and should be dropped as an active policy. This, Mr. Chamberlain contends, is entirely inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's language when he said that tariff reform was the first item on the constructive programme of the party and that commercial union with the colonies was the most urgent branch of tariff reform. Second, the suggestion that while not pressing for tariff reform under existing circumstances the unionists should unite on the programme known as "Half a sheet of note paper."

Between this programme and that of the more advanced tariff reformers there are two differences. First, the more advanced think that the probability of having to place a moderate duty on wheat of foreign countries in return for substantial preferences given by the colonies to British manufacturers, should be frankly admitted and defended. Mr. Balfour has said that he has no objection to the principle of such duty, but he accepted without protest the statement of the free-fooders, that under no circumstances, whatever may be the offer of the colonies, will they assent to a duty on wheat. Second, the more advanced are of the opinion that it is impossible to have a practical and effective scheme of retaliation against the excessive duties imposed by foreign countries on British products without a general tariff. Mr. Balfour would never have attempted to put forward an alternative scheme although urged to do so by the free-fooders.

Mr. Chamberlain denies that an attempt was made to impose on Mr. Balfour as a condition for the union of the party the exclusion of those declining to accept the whole programme of the tariff reformers.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain discusses the re-organization of the party machinery, contending that it should be decided whether the organization shall remain an autocratic and non-representative body or whether it ought not to be strictly representative of the party as a whole.

Answering the charge that the latter proposed to popularize the party is equivalent to an attempt to capture the machinery for the furtherance of tariff reform, Mr. Chamberlain says this is an admission that the party if popularized would vote for tariff reform.

Later on Mr. Chamberlain says: "My own belief is that the great majority of the party, if not all, are perfectly ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership. I think it probable however, that the majority would welcome a declaration by Mr. Balfour which would show clearly that tariff reform will not be dropped and which would indicate a definite and unmistakable programme for the future to which they could give hearty support."

Coal Laden Schooner Lost.

The famous Sow and Pigs reefs at the entrance to Vineyard Sound, Mass., claimed another coaster Saturday, when the New York term schooner Joseph Hay struck on one of the western ledges, bumped over and sank fifteen minutes later in twelve fathoms of water. The six men on board, who jumped into their yawl without saving any of their belongings were rescued here this afternoon by the tug Dudley Pray. The accident took place about 8 o'clock in the morning. The weather was clear at the time and the vessel was running along on the port tack with a fresh north-northeast breeze. For some reason the Hay was kept in close to the Cotuitank shore, from which the ledges ran out a distance of two or three miles. The vessel was making good progress at the time, although deeply laden with about 400 tons of coal which she was carrying from Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B. Suddenly she struck one of the western ledges, crested along on top of it and then bumped into deep water. The

crew rushed on deck and started the pumps, but it was seen that the vessel was sinking, so the yawl was hastily cut away. Without attempting to get any of their personal effects, the six men jumped into the little boat, Capt. C. B. McLean, being the last to leave the vessel. Fortunately the revenue cutter Dexter was in the vicinity of the Vineyard Sound lightship at the time, and the watch saw the vessel stagger and go down. The cutter was headed toward the scene, and when the crew of the schooner rowed alongside they were taken aboard. Shortly after, they went to the Seaman's Bethel, where Capt. McLean will await instructions from the agents. The Joseph Hay was built in Cohasset in 1864 and was originally a two-masted schooner. Recently she was rebuilt and changed to a three-masted. She was 165 tons net burden, 106 feet long, 23 feet wide and 10 feet in draught. She was owned by Archie C. Puddington of New York.

New York Has Another Big Fire.

More than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed and several firemen injured, one of them seriously, Sunday by a fire in the six-story store and factory building at 836-838 Broadway, New York. The upper floors of the building were completely burned out, the floors and roof falling in, while the lower portions of the structure were spared. The firemen who were injured were caught under a mass of partly burned packing boxes when one of the upper floor collapsed. A few feet away the flames blazed fiercely and the pained men were in extreme danger until a score of fellow firemen came to their aid and dragged them out to safety.

Looks War-Like.

A Washington despatch to New York says that the War Department is making preparations to send another regiment to the Philippines in anticipation of an outbreak in China which will necessitate armed intervention. There is no effort by either the War or the State Department to conceal the fact that the administration regards the situation in China with grave anxiety and is deeply apprehensive of having to make a campaign there in the coming summer. The officials of the State and War Department are not saying anything about a phase of the situation which is the occasion of much discussion among another class of Washington residents who are in a position to know what is going on generally in the world. Among these men there is almost as much apprehension of war between Germany and France in the early summer as there is on the part of the administration of an outbreak in China. It is pointed out that if that occurs the United States would be the only power that will be able to maintain order in China. Japan is just beginning to recover from the strain of her war with Russia, and faced by widespread famine is not in a position to take any considerable share. Russia is of the one question. This leaves only England, France and Germany, all of whom it is pointed out would be engaged in a great European war.



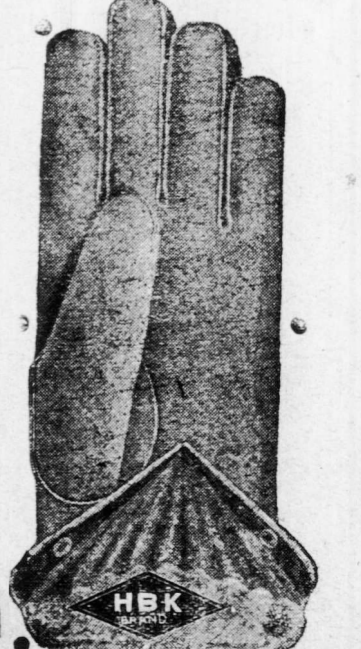
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All Heavy Winter Clothing READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS Ulsters, Reefers and Suits, At 1-4 & 1-3 Off for Cash

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# Tremendous Slaughter .. SALE..

## COMMENCING January 2nd, And until further notice, we will cut slash and slaughter everything in our great new stock of Fall & Winter Goods

Not a thing reserved. If it's here you can have it at 25, 33 1-3 or 50 per cent. off its already low market price. Sale for cash only; but you can have all kinds of goods on approval. Anything exchanged and your money back if you want it, some of the discounts below—but hundreds we haven't room to mention. Come and see for yourself.

## PROWSE BROS.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. McDonald  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.  
Mathieson & MacDonald  
Barristers, Solicitors,  
Notaries Public, etc.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.  
May 10, 1905—jyl.

### Canadian Pacific to Increase its Ordinary Share Capital.

A Montreal despatch of the 8th, says: This afternoon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy made the following statement to the press: "The Official Gazette of Saturday will contain a notice of a special meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to be held at the head office of the company in Montreal, March 19th, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the recommendation of the directors that the ordinary share capital of the company be increased from the present authorized amount of one hundred and ten million dollars, of which the amount of one hundred and one million four hundred thousand dollars has already been issued, to one hundred and fifty million dollars." "In view of the great increase in the company's business, and its continued expansion, it is desirable that immediate provision be made for still further increasing the facilities of the company on every section of its system. The directors have therefore decided, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the special meeting, to make an issue immediately thereafter of twenty million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars of ordinary capital stock, being eight million six hundred thousand dollars already authorized by the shareholders and eleven million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the proposed increase, thus making the total amount outstanding one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and, as in the case of previous issues of new stock, to give the shareholders of the ordinary capital stock the privilege of subscribing for the same at par in the proportion of one share of new stock to five shares of their registered holdings on the closing of the transfer books for this purpose on Friday, April 20th, 1906."

#### Editors Meet.

Prominent editors comprising the executive committee of the National Editorial association rounded up at French Lick Spring, Indiana, on the 8th for a conference to arrange the program for the annual convention of the association in Indianapolis this summer. The convention will assemble June 5 and remain in session a week. Following the adjournment of the gathering the editors, their wives and families will make a trip over the great lakes and down the St. Lawrence River, visiting the Soo, Detroit, Buffalo, Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal.

### Shipbuilding in Great Britain.

The year 1905 produced the record output of the British shipyards. Exclusive of warships, 795 vessels were launched during the year, registering 1,623,198 gross tons. To the King's fleet 28 ships of 129,801 tons were added, making the total net tonnage produced 1,752,969. The increase in mercantile ships over 1904 was 418,000 tons, and there is an increase of 58,427 tons over the year 1901, which previously had the record. Of last year's new ships only 58 (of 16,372 tons) are sailing ships. Great Britain builds ships for many countries, but 78 per cent. of last year's product was registered at home. The result of the year's operations has been a decrease of 123,000 in the net tonnage of the kingdom. It is supposed that about 50,000 tons of ship building was lost or broken up. Sales to foreign countries amounted to 59,000 tons, and a small quantity of sailing tonnage was bought. Steam tonnage owned in the country is said to have increased by 59,000 tons. Against 1,271,316 tons built and registered at home were losses of 138,000 tons, sale of 457,000 tons, and captures by the Far East belligerents of no less than 47,779 tons. Of these latter our allies got 11 steamers of 39,038 and Russia one of 3,741 tons. Some 15,000 tons of steam shipping was bought for British account. The net increase of tonnage is not the largest in British marine history. In 1902 the increase of steamships and sailing vessels was 643,000 tons. Great Britain is almost holding her own in shipbuilding for other countries. Out of the total output a somewhat smaller percentage is sold abroad than six or seven years ago, but it is larger than in more recent years. Last year Germany alone bought 15 ships of 85,000 tons. It is stated by Lloyds that whereas in 1904 only 15 ships of more than 6,000 tons were built and only three over 10,000 tons, the number in 1905 was 25 over 6,000 tons, of which four were over 12,000 tons. At present there are 37 vessels of 6,000 tons or over under construction, of which eight are over 12,000 tons. The fourth largest ship built last year was the Empress of Britain of 14,500 tons, for the Canadian Pacific line. She was scarcely more than half the size of the largest ship, the America, of 22,724 tons.—St. John Sun.

The new House of Commons of Great Britain, assembled in the Parliament Buildings, London on Monday last, for the purpose of swearing in, etc. This week will be devoted to organization of the appointment of officers and so forth. The formal opening is set for Monday next, when the speech from the throne will be delivered.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The battleship "Dreadnaught," which will cost seven and one-half million dollars, was launched at Portsmouth Saturday by King Edward.

The friends of Dr. Conroy will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his serious illness. He had been attacked by blood poisoning resulting from an operation on a patient.

The Prince Street School concert held in the Opera House on Friday evening last was an immense success. There was an immense audience and all parts of the performance were well rendered.

In the train wreck on the Northern Pacific Railway at Helena, Montana, on the 6th, the Express messenger, Jessup, was burned alive, while the passengers tried to extricate him from the wreck in which he was pinned.

The New Brunswick legislature assembled for its regular session on the 8th, at Fredericton. The session promises to be one of unusual interest. Among the important measures to be introduced by the government is one providing for compulsory education throughout the province.

Another superb fighting machine will be added to the United States navy within the next few days when the battleship Rhode Island, built at Quincy, Mass., will be placed in commission. The Rhode Island is a sister ship of the Virginia, the New Jersey and the Nebraska, being of 14,948 tons displacement and of 19,000 horsepower.

Emperor William has allowed it to become known that he will probably send his son Prince Eitel Frederick to the United States next year to represent him at the opening of the Jamestown centenary commemorating the third centenary of the first settlement of America by the English. The decision of the Emperor is believed to be due to the announcement that King Edward contemplates sending a member of the British royal family to the opening of the exposition.

According to a despatch from Malta to the London Daily Mail, four British cruisers will soon be withdrawn from the Mediterranean fleet and four battleships from the Atlantic fleet, and all will be sent to the North Sea. The Daily Mail explains that the reduction of the Mediterranean fleet is due to the Anglo-French entente and says that it is not unlikely France will follow Great Britain's example.

A Halifax despatch of the 12th, says: There are busy times along Halifax harbor front. Saturday and Sunday no less than 11 steamers of over 31,000 gross tons arrived. During the time five of the steamers were being docked at the deep water terminal, the wharves and various immigration customs and railway officials had lots to do. Five hundred and fifty immigrants with baggage were being landed and inspected and forwarded to their various destinations.

The famous Horseshoe Curve on the Pennsylvania Railroad is to be removed. This has been definitely decided upon by the officials of the road. Two of the plans are for tunnels through the Allegheny mountains nine miles and the other eleven miles long. It is believed the nine mile tunnel will be adopted. In the world, the only one larger being the Simplon tunnel through the Alps, which is twelve miles long. The tunnel will accommodate four tracks and its cost is estimated at more than \$15,000,000. Epigraph.

An explosion of acetylene gas occurred in the King Edward Hotel Suite, Manitoba, on the 7th, wrecking several rooms. But fortunately no one was hurt. It is thought that there was a leak in the pipe between the ceiling and the floor, and that someone trying to locate it, caused the explosion. The windows in the room above were blown out and the floor and walls were badly damaged, while the plaster was knocked off the ceiling beneath and the walls throughout the building were cracked badly. A fire started but was extinguished before much damage was done.

This is the day of the civic elections in Charlottetown. The Mayoralty candidates are: Mayor Kelly and James Paton, Esq. The Councilor candidates are: Ward 1, D. O. M. Reddie, re-elected by acclamation; Ward 2, D. J. Biley, re-elected by acclamation; Ward 3, A. J. B. Mellish and Dr. Alley; Ward 4, B. C. Prowse, D. Stewart and P. S. Brown; Ward 5, D. L. Hooper, Benjamin Rogers, Charles Chamberlain and S. A. McDonald. Water Commissioners: S. W. Crabbe, Charles McGregor and Henry House, all re-elected without opposition.

An old man named Freeman Harvie living at Ellersburgh, N. S., was murdered in his own house on the night of Friday 9th, inst. The murdered man was beheaded and his body was hid in the cellar covered over with potatoes. Suspicions were aroused against a man named George Stanley, who had been seen about the place. The body was found in the cellar, strapped and the head in a box in another part of the cellar. Stanley had cleared out, but was chased, overtake and arrested. A coroner's jury found a verdict of guilty against him in less than five minutes. He is now in Windsor jail awaiting trial.

The wing of St. Patrick's orphanage, at Prince Albert, Sask., a charitable institution conducted under the patronage of Bishop Parnell, by Rev. Father Courts, was almost totally destroyed on the 7th. The loss aggregating possibly \$3,000, is covered by insurance. Over a heated furnace the fire caused the blaze. About thirty boys are temporarily deprived of their homes. Just as the firemen got the blaze under control, the main shaft of the gasoline engine broke and a heavy fly-wheel in falling, narrowly missed seriously injuring Chief Foreman, as it struck him a glancing blow.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 10th, says: The feature of yesterday's session of the legislature was the threat of Premier Roblin against the judges, arising out of the election trials. Mr. Roblin was called to order by the speaker for his reflections on the judiciary, and when twisted about casting aspersions on this body, said: "I will do more than that before I am done with them. I am not afraid of the judges, because I don't strike any man's name off a list, and don't need their protection." The attorney general also said he believed better judges were needed.

The bursting of a boiler connected with the heating apparatus in Standard Block, at the Catherine street west, Montreal early Saturday morning, partially wrecked the building, a large stone front five story structure, between Drummond and Mountain streets. King's Hall, where balls and other social functions are held, is located in the block, and at the time of the explosion a ball given by the 13th Street dragons was in progress. The dancers, to the number about two hundred, remained remarkably cool, despite the crashing of glass and falling of plaster which followed the explosion. As the windows were all blown out and the heating apparatus went on strike, however, the ball had to stop, although some went on dancing for a short time after the crash in a spirit of bravado. One lady, standing near a window, was slightly out by glass, but outside of that there were no casualties reported. The damage to the building is considerable, a great deal of plaster having been dislodged, while the plate glass fronts of the branch post office, Eastern Township bank, up town branch, and a dry goods establishment were blown out.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mrs. Susan M. Matthews, widow of Robert Matthews and for many years resident in the Old Ladies' Home St. John, N. B., observed her one hundredth birthday yesterday by giving a tea party to friends.

Donald McMaster, the eminent Canadian Barrister, who contested a seat for the Imperial Parliament in the recent British elections, has just won a \$300,000 suit in the Privy Council for a Montreal client.

E. B. Eddy, the famous manufacturer of paper, matches, etc., died at his residence at Hull, P. Q., on Saturday morning last. He was born at Bristol, Vermont in 1827 and came to Hull in 1854 and remained there till his death.

According to a London despatch the mill owners of the northern counties have granted the cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to two and a half per cent., commencing with May. The increase will affect 150,000 operatives. This is the first time in thirty years that they have been placed on the full wage standard adopted fifty years ago.

Burglars blew open and robbed the safe in the Dorey, N. H. shoe factory on Saturday then boarded the Boston express from St. John. The police wired to Rockingham Junction to have the men arrested. When the train arrived there an Italian in the car becoming frightened attempted to go out. The thieves, imagining he was going for the police, fired five revolver shots, killing him instantly. They then fled but one of the men Joseph Gouin was arrested.

The following statistics regarding the Lepor Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., are published: There are now seventeen patients on the books—ten males and seven females. Those actually in the lazaretto all fifteen—eight males and seven females. There were no deaths during the year. Two new patients, both from neighboring districts, were admitted. One patient, a man of forty, is so apparently cured of all symptoms of the disease that Dr. Montzambert felt justified, at his last inspection of the lazaretto, in approving of his going home on condition of his reporting himself from time to time. He had been in the lazaretto for five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrius Handrahan, Tignish, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage on Saturday last. A number of friends assembled at their home to congratulate them on their golden wedding. Rev. D. M. McDonald, P. P., acted as chairman. The jubilee party presented with a complimentary address and two elegantly cushioned chairs. Mr. Handrahan replied to the address, on behalf of his wife and family. Speeches were then made by Rev. Father McDonald; Rev. A. J. McDonnell; Mr. Hackett and others. Mr. and Mrs. Handrahan entertained their guests most hospitably and a very pleasant evening was spent. Of their twelve children, ten were present. Mr. Handrahan is 84 and is hale and hearty. We extend our congratulations.

A New York despatch of the 9th, says: After having lost practically the whole of her navy in the war with Japan, Russia is now making strenuous efforts to renew her vanished fighting strength on sea. Already the government of the Czar has obtained a complete fleet of torpedo boats, no less than two of these formidable craft having been recently completed and handed over to the government in full working order. This information comes from the constructor himself, a prominent American shipbuilder. These were all built in the Government navy yards at Sebastopol, where this man was given full control of a large section of the yards for the purpose. The construction of the ten torpedo boats was only commenced a year ago, and the last one has only just left the stocks.

A despatch of the 12th, from Cincinnati, to Chicago says: Hong Fong, the former secretary of the Chinese Reform Association who is visiting this city says he thinks the Boxer trouble in China is about to culminate in the greatest massacre of modern times. He issued the following warning to several American friends last night telegraphing it to Los Angeles, Seattle and San Francisco. "The blow is about to fall." He cables warnings to friends to leave China at once and tells them to seek the protection of Germany temporarily before Feb. 24th. Fong is visiting A. H. Lowall, the wealthiest of local Chinese residents and after the message were sent he explained the purpose as follows: "I received word yesterday that an order has been issued to no aid or assistance of the Chinese Reform Association to throw off all foreign elements in our country starting February 24th."

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co's contest for naming the Pacific coast terminal of the company has ended with the choice of Prince Rupert, the name suggested by Miss Eleanor M. MacDonald of Winnipeg. Upwards of twelve hundred names were suggested. The name suggested by Miss MacDonald and chosen by the company, does not meet the conditions of the contest which limited the name to ten letters. In view of this fact, of the thousand dollar prize offered, \$250, has been awarded to each of the two contestants who suggested the name of Port Rupert, Mrs. John Orms of Bonheze, Ont., and R. Kirkwood of Copper Cliff, Ont., as well as to Miss MacDonald, who also suggested the name chosen.

The bursting of a boiler connected with the heating apparatus in Standard Block, at the Catherine street west, Montreal early Saturday morning, partially wrecked the building, a large stone front five story structure, between Drummond and Mountain streets. King's Hall, where balls and other social functions are held, is located in the block, and at the time of the explosion a ball given by the 13th Street dragons was in progress. The dancers, to the number about two hundred, remained remarkably cool, despite the crashing of glass and falling of plaster which followed the explosion. As the windows were all blown out and the heating apparatus went on strike, however, the ball had to stop, although some went on dancing for a short time after the crash in a spirit of bravado. One lady, standing near a window, was slightly out by glass, but outside of that there were no casualties reported. The damage to the building is considerable, a great deal of plaster having been dislodged, while the plate glass fronts of the branch post office, Eastern Township bank, up town branch, and a dry goods establishment were blown out.

The entire plant and equipment of the Poughkeepsie City and Wappingers Falls Electric Railway Co., was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning and Poughkeepsie is without any surface railway accommodations, 22 of the 23 electric cars of the company having been burned. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$80,000. The huge dynamos and engines were also destroyed.

Dr. St. Clair Gallant, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Tuberculosis, in the hall at Kinkora on Monday evening last. Rev. J. J. McDonald, P. P., presided. The lecture was preceded by a musical and literary program in which the Rev. Pastor; Rev. J. A. McDonald and Rev. J. C. McLean, and several members of the congregation took part. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved, on behalf of the audience, by Mr. E. J. Smith and seconded by Mr. M. McCabe. The motion was supported by Rev. J. A. McDonald, Rev. J. C. McLean and others, and presented to the lecturer by the Rev. presiding officer. The lecturer gratefully responded and the audience dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

### Complaints About Canadian Cheese.

Mr. MacKinnon, Canadian agent at Bristol reports to the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, under date January 31st that complaints have reached him from handlers of Canadian cheese that on account of the inferior quality of the cloth in which the cheese is encased there is considerable difficulty in stripping them. The agent also mentions that rolled oats from Canada have been sent to England in bags of too light material, with the result that many of the bags were found on examination at the Bristol docks to be torn and some of the contents lost.

### British Emigrants for Canada.

A London despatch of the 13th, says: The great contingent of British emigrants to be sent to Canada under the scheme formulated by Lord Rothschild, sailed for the Dominion today. The party consists of fifty families and it is planned to send three times that number later in the spring. At the expense of Lord Rothschild the emigrants are provided with clothes and food, the cost of their passages and sums of money to guard against emergencies. The total cost of each adult is placed at \$50, which is to be repaid in instalments. In selecting the families careful attention has been given to the state of their health, their respectability and qualifications for life in the Dominion. The success of the scheme will be awaited with much interest as it is regarded as a basis for the solution of the unemployed problem in Great Britain.

### DIED.

At the residence of her brother, Allan McDonald, Lower Montague, on the 7th, inst., Margaret McDonald, aged 93 years, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Wrightman. May her soul rest in peace.

At the Charlottetown Hospital on the 8th, of blood-poisoning, John A. McDonald, of Cable Head. He had been brought to the Hospital a few days previously and had his thumb amputated; but he gradually grew worse until death came. He leaves to mourn a widow, and four children. May his soul rest in peace.

At Southport, on the 11th, inst., Angus McInnis, in the 59th, year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

At Morell, on the 31st, ult., after a lingering illness, Margaret, relict of the late Martin Simons, aged 72 years. May her soul rest in peace.

### The Prices.

Butter (fresh)	0.24 to 0.25
Butter (tub)	0.19 to 0.20
Calf skins	0.08 to 0.10
Ducks (per pair)	0.80 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.	0.30 to 0.18
Fowl (per lb.)	0.60 to 0.80
Chickens (per pair)	0.50 to 0.75
Flour (per cwt.)	2.40 to 2.50
Hides	0.09 to 0.10
Hay, per 100 lbs.	40 to 45
Mutton, per lb (carcas)	0.06 to 0.07
Oatsmeal (per cwt.)	2.50 to 0.00
Pork (buyers price)	0.18 to 0.20
Pork	0.08 to 0.04
Shin	0.10 to 0.08
Swine (per lb.)	0.75 to 1.00
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.10 to 0.12
Geese	0.00 to 0.00
Blk oats	0.34 to 0.36
Pressed hay	0.90 to 0.90
Straw	0.00 to 5.00

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular, Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for sample.—Stanley Bros.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon  
McLean & McKinnon  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown

Morson & Duffy  
Barristers & Attorneys,  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
MONEY TO LOAN,  
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

### MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

New Laces  
—AND—  
Embroideries  
—AT—  
Stanley Bros.  
We have a splendid assortment of French, Swiss and Nottingham Laces, Insertions and All Overs, at prices cheaper than ever.

Embroideries  
From Switzerland.  
Edgings and Insertions in all widths, up to and including Corset Cover width—all new patterns in Muslin and Lawn.  
Sewing Time  
IS COMING ON!  
And these are much wanted goods.  
Special Low Prices.—We ask your most critical inspection.  
Stanley Bros.

### Money Wanted!

We would respectfully request a prompt settlement of accounts just sent out. Your bill may be small, but many hundreds of small amounts aggregate a considerable sum of money, which we need in our business, so we expect "every man to do his duty." Don't put off; pay up promptly, and you will greatly oblige

M. Trainor & Co.

Calendar for Feb., 1906.

Table showing the calendar for February 1906, including moon phases, sunrise/sunset times, and moon rise/set times.

Lines to the Blessed Sacrament.

Thou dear and mystic semblance, Before whose form I kneel, I tremble as I think upon...

A Bishop From China.

(J. W. Gavan in New York Daily News.) A victim of the May laws passed by the Reichstag at the instigation of Bismarck...

A NOTED FAMILY.

Two of Bishop Goette's brothers are missionaries of the Franciscan order. They are stationed in the Shen Si Diocese.

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...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. Bishop Goette went direct from China to Rome for the purpose of making a report on the condition of the Chinese mission...

MILIONS OF PAGANS.

Bishop Goette's diocese comprises three large counties, with a population of 12,000,000 souls.

The Methodist Mayor and Sister Mary Ann.

In the "Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolitan" we find a report of a charming ceremony that will give pleasure to Catholics everywhere.

BISHOP'S BROTHER TORTURED.

Only once throughout his conversation did the Bishop show any feeling, and that was when mention was made of the Boxers.

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish.

A Parable.

(By Rev. H. G. Hughes, for the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

The Young New Year as a child, stood looking over the edge of the World. A few more minutes, and at the stroke of midnight he would step on to the old Earth and set forth on the pathway to the unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following sublime paragraph is from one of the latest fashionable novels:— "With one hand he held her beautiful head above the chilling waves, and with the other called loudly for assistance!"

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

MORSON & DUFFY

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

COMBINED ASSETS

\$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1905. John A. Matheson, K. C.—Kinas A. McDonald Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors.

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE

WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are almost an absolute necessity towards the future health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Overshoes For Men Women And Children

Made only by the best manufacturers at the following close prices: Men's one buckle overshoes \$1.65

Alley & Co.

Agents for the Amherst wet weather shoes. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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February Magazines

Argosy, Century, Harper's, Lippincott's, Munsey, Everybody's, Strand, Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, Ainsley's, Popular, Four Track News.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

THIS IS The Store

Where you can get the Things that Delight all Gentlemen

Fancy Shirts, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Lined Gloves, Fur Lined Gloves, Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Fancy Hose, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Fur Collars.

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Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.