

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 17

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Siddon's part in "The Grecian Daughter" was one night taken by an understudy. A lady present was hysterically affected by the pathos of the play, and the gentleman beside her said: "It is fortunate Mrs. Siddon is not acting. If this moves you, you would hardly be able to hear her at all."

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Stories are told concerning a certain little town where "watchmen" are still employed to parade the streets by night and "call the hours," their usual formula being something like this: "Two o'clock; all's well! a'l's well!"

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At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatic pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 24c.

During the French Commune an Irish priest was travelling to Belfast, when he was asked by an Orangeman who occupied the same railway carriage, if he had ever heard that in Paris as often as a priest was guillotined a donkey was put to death at the same time. He was equal to the occasion, however, and replied in his blindest manner: "Well, then, let us both be thankful that we are not in Paris!"

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A member of Mr. Ben Greet's dramatic company tells this story about a fellow actor:

It seems that during a tour which the company made through the British provinces, a performance was given one night in the native town of this actor. In a discussion of the fact, not long after, it was asked if the audience had given their fellow-townsmen a proper reception. "Yes," was the answer; "he was greeted with round after round of silence."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"What did you come down so quick for?"

"What did I come down so quick for?" he asked, grimly; "did you see anything up in the air for me to hold on?"

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Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Mrs. A. Lethbridge, of Ballydoon, writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, dizziness and distension of my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my household work. After using two bottles of B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn-out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

SPEECH

On Imperial Preferential Trade

Delivered in the Provincial Legislature, on Tuesday April 19th, by Mr. James Melasoo, member for the Second district of King's County.

Mr. Speaker: When you left the chair at one o'clock to-day, I was making some remarks concerning the resolution now before the House. I had stated that following the Colonial Conference held in London, 1902, resolutions of a nature such as we have before us in the House to-day had been passed by the Boards of Trade, and by Legislatures in different parts of the Empire. As I have pointed out, this resolution if it passes here, and similar resolutions passed in other parts of the Empire, would not be sufficient to bring about any change in our fiscal relation with the Mother country. But these resolutions, coming from the different parts of the Empire would have a very great effect upon public opinion, and would do much to strengthen the hands of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain in his work of educating the people of the Mother country to the importance of bringing about such trade relations as this resolution calls for. This question is so varied, so far-reaching, that it would be almost impossible in the course of remarks any one might make to grasp it in its entirety. In order that we may in some degree understand and grapple with this question, several considerations are to be taken into account. We must consider the attitude of the Mother country to the Colonies, and then again, in what relation the Colonies stand to the Mother country, and what are her ideas concerning these relations. It appears to me, and it must necessarily appear to any one that has given the question any consideration that the great secret of England's supremacy is that she is mistress of the seas. It was this that assisted in making her a great commercial nation. Her ships laden with the products of all parts of the world required safe conduct on the seas. The navy of Great Britain looked after and protected these ships. She had expanded her trade to such an extent that she was able to throw open her ports to all the countries of the world. This has gone on for more than half a century. A great many in Great Britain are still convinced that they can keep their doors open and let all nations trade with them without any tariff exactions, or without any conditions. Others think a change has taken place and that we are on the threshold of a new commercial era. They think the old policy will no longer uphold and sustain Great Britain in her commercial supremacy of the world. What is the reason? There are varied reasons. There are other countries in continental Europe as well as in America, whose commercial industries have expanded with leaps and bounds that are now strong competitors with Great Britain. Germany has been wonderfully progressive in this respect. She protects her commerce at home by her legislation, her steamers are on all seas gathering in the wealth of all nations of the world. Take Norway and Sweden. We might suppose this small peninsula would not have any great effort in interfering with the trade of Great Britain; but their tramp steamers are on every sea; we can go right to their own ports; they find they have outstripped the ships of Great Britain in the coal-carrying trade. France has also made great strides. The United States also with its extensive country, indomitable energy and boundless wealth has built up a great and prosperous trade, going into the heart of Great Britain and selling her products. She has placed her locomotives on the British railroads, her trolley cars in the cities and towns, and many other articles in the heart of the Mother country. So long as this condition of things exists, the United States will be very cautious and will have no fault to find; but this interferes in a very great degree with Great Britain's supremacy. Having said so much about the Mother country, now what is to be said about the Colonies, and the attitude of the Mother land towards the Colonies? These have undergone various changes and development. In 1841 the affairs of Canada were legislated upon in the Colonial Office in London. From that date to the year 1867 the Colonies have made rapid strides. Then confederation was introduced which was the climax of responsible government so far as the colony of Canada was concerned. The Colonies grew stronger; they acquired the attributes of nationhood. They had acquired elements of strength which would enable

them to set up national house-keeping, so to speak; but as the Colonies grew stronger it was discovered that their devotion to the Mother country increased and that the silken tie which bound them together was growing stronger and stronger. When the tocsin of war sounded and it was necessary that Colonial unity should be defended, the Colonies sent their sons to share in the battle; to do and die for the Empire. This has had a wonderful effect in bringing the Colonies and the Mother country closer together in the matter of preferential trade. In consequence of the great advance made by other countries, the condition of the Mother country was no longer as in years gone by. What was she to do? Where was she to look for assistance or relief but to the Colonies? There was but one place and one remedy. The question is asked, will there be any advantage to the Colonies from this preferential union with the Mother country? The different colonies are producing abundance of material such as is required in Great Britain, and on the other hand, the colonies have to import a large amount of manufactured goods. Last year Canada imported \$100,000,000 worth, mainly from the United States. We ask, why not from the Mother country instead? Because the United States not only sells to us, but also sells to the Mother country. The United States being so powerful and having such great resources and facilities are in a better position as things go to supply us with these goods. What have we that is needed in Great Britain? England is not able to produce all the bread stuffs she requires for her support. She requires from one hundred and seventy to two hundred millions bushels of wheat, which she has to import. Where is she going to look for it? In the past she has been obtaining large quantities from Russia and from the United States. We have in this Canada of ours a broad and fertile land, where we can produce all the bread stuffs that Great Britain may require. In ten years' time Manitoba will likely have ten million acres of wheat land under cultivation, and the Northwest a proportionate area. This could produce three hundred millions bushels. They would also be able to produce 200,000,000 bushels of oats and 100,000,000 bushels of barley. This would be more than enough to supply the demands of Great Britain as far as bread stuffs are concerned. That is only one phase of the situation. In Canada, we have the milling interests, in which something like \$25,000,000 are invested and about \$500,000,000 are invested in manufactures. From Canada there was exported last year \$25,000,000 worth of cheese, and this industry is only in its infancy. If preferential trade arrangements were arranged between Great Britain and her colonies and the Colonies themselves, then they would be independent of the rest of the world. They could interchange between the Mother country and the Colonies everything that would be needed under the same tariff on a levelled by Mr. Chamberlain and to which he is now endeavoring to educate the people of the old country. The Liberal party's attitude is indicated in the amendment moved by the Leader of the Government. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to Great Britain in '97 to attend the Jubilee Celebration, he made a speech at Liverpool. That was after the Fielding Tariff was passed. Laurier's speech was a one-sided affair. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had been saying something about Preferential Trade before this time. It was an opportune time to discuss this question when the statesmen of Canada and those of the Mother country were assembled together. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the speech referred to, told the English people that Canada was willing to give Great Britain a preference and that she would ask nothing in return. Mr. Chamberlain remarked then that he would not touch the question with a pair of tongs. Changes however have taken place since then. The South African War came on and Canada gave assistance to Great Britain. She sent her best sons to fight for the Flag, and this has been the means of binding to, other even tighter than before the ties between the countries and has led up to the question of preferential trade. With regard of the course taken by the Dominion Government in connection with this question, it has been one that has retarded rather than forwarded the preferential trade movement. If according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, they were willing to give a preference to the Motherland and asked nothing in return, it seems to me that the Mother Country would not be very anxious to get down on her knees and beg to be allowed to

give something in return. As regards the Hon. member from B. V. View, I am not sure he said anything remarkable on the question. The Hon. member lays great deal of stress upon the fact that Great Britain has thrown open her ports to Canada. Well, Mr. Speaker, this is certainly news; I was of the opinion that her ports were always open to not only Canada but to every nation of the Globe. It has remained for the Hon. gentleman from Bay View (Hon. Mr. Simpson) to inform us differently.

The resolution introduced by the leader of the Opposition is in line with the policy as laid down by the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. Last year Canada imported considerable quantities of manufactures. The importations amounted to 12 millions of dollars. This is a great disadvantage to our country. We should not be importing these goods. If we had a preferential tariff, we would be manufacturing them. Mr. Chamberlain discovered that the time had arrived when England was not in the position she formerly was, that she was on the threshold of a commercial change. For that reason he has resigned the honors and emoluments of office. This is the only means by which the commercial supremacy of the Empire can be maintained. In view of these facts, it seems extraordinary to say the least, and unaccountable, as to this resolution which was the same or practically the same as that moved at the Colonial Conference and assented to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, why our friends on the other side of the House would not allow it to pass without having made some amendment thereto. I wish to make one or two remarks concerning the speech of some of the members on the other side of the House.

As regards the remarks of the Commissioner of Agriculture, I might say that he is on the records of this House as having on all occasions when any such question presented itself, been in favor of the United States in preference to Great Britain. There was a time when his whole cry was for trade with the United States. It seems that no matter what question came up, it was always United States, United States. But times have changed, and we do not hear so much about reciprocity with the United States. In consequence of the advances Canada had made in her trade under the national policy of the late Sir John A. McDonald, we have shown to the world that we can live independently of the United States. The Honorable Gentleman would find that he would get but little support from the prominent men of this country, to-day, in support of Reciprocity with the United States. Throughout the States, to-day, in a great many places, they are passing resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Canada. When they are so anxious to bring about such relations, you can rely upon it, it is for their own benefit. They have made the discovery that this country can live without them. The Commissioner of Agriculture spoke of the egg trade, and the good prices for them when we were shipping them to the United States, before the duty was put on; but I can tell him that the price of eggs has gone on increasing. Our people do not want the markets of the United States, as they can get from two to three cents per dozen more in other markets. Why then, should the Honorable Member make such statements? Then take the lobster industry—a very important one, and one of which the Honorable Member knows something. I have the assurance of those engaged in that business that they can get from one to four dollars per case more by selling them in markets other than the United States. These are only a few facts, but they come right home to us.

Now Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts it seems to me we should all be anxious to lend our aid to the bringing about of such trade relations as the resolution proposed by the Leader of the Opposition is intended to promote. Such a consummation would make us independent of the whole world besides, and we would then have the privilege of enjoying the most intimate relations with the Mother Country, a commercial as well as a territorial Empire the greatest that the world has ever seen.

The "Osservatore Romano" denounces utterly the comments of the non-Catholic press, which made out that the appointment of the new Patriarch of Venice and the manner in which this was effected implied a recognition of the rights claimed by the Italian State to nominate to the See of St. Mark. "As far as the present nomination and the manner in which it was made are concerned," says the "Osservatore," "the question of right remains, now, as before, absolutely uncompromised (imprejudicata)." While the Venetian newspapers were making known the appointment, the mother of the patriarch died of paralysis of the heart in the arms of her son. The telegram from Rome informing him of the appointment reached him at the death-bed after the catastrophe.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904.

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

Rev. D. B. Reid.

It is our painful duty to record today the demise of Rev. D. B. Reid of St. Joseph's, Kelly's Cross, which sad event occurred on Friday last at Hot Springs, North Carolina, whither he had gone a couple of months ago, for the benefit of his health. Father Reid was born at Hops River about 45 years ago. He made his classical course at St. Dunstan's College and pursued his philosophical and theological studies at the Grand Seminary, Quebec. He was ordained to the holy priesthood at St. John's, P. Q., on June 4th, 1850, by the late Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal. Rev. A. P. McLellan of St. Andrew's and Rev. A. McAnally of St. Ann's, Hops River, were ordained with him. After his return home, Father Reid was assigned to duty at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where he remained for six years. During these years of arduous labor he never spared himself; but was a most zealous and earnest minister of God; ever at his post and unremitting in his endeavors to seek out and instruct the erring and careless and bring them to a better way of life; administering spiritual consolation to the sick and afflicted; preaching the word of God; administering the Sacraments, and doing everything possible to extend the kingdom of God. In 1896 he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Joseph's, Kelly's Cross, and St. Ann's, Lot 30. In this new field of labor, his pastoral zeal found ample scope. He completed the new Church, in course of erection; built a new parochial house and a new hall. At St. Ann's also he built a new church and hall, and made many other improvements. He was never very robust; the arduous duties of the ministry told on him, and in December last he was obliged to give up work and come to the Charlottetown Hospital, where he remained till March when he left for the Southern States with the hope of improvement. But it was otherwise ordained and on Friday last his spirit passed away. He was a pious, zealous and devoted priest; unsparring of himself in the service of his Divine Master and was beloved and esteemed by his brother priests, his parishioners and all who enjoyed his acquaintance. May his soul rest in peace.

His mortal remains are expected to arrive here from Picton this evening. The members of Branch 216 C. M. B. A., to which deceased belonged will proceed to the wharf on arrival of the boat. The body will be taken to the Cathedral, where the Divine Office will be recited, and some remarks made by Rev. Dr. McMillan. Tomorrow morning, a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and afterwards the body will be taken to the railway station to go by train to Hunter River. From there the remains will be borne by carriage to St. Ann's Church, Hops River, his native parish, where the funeral will be held on Friday. His Lordship, the Bishop will officiate at the obsequies and celebrate Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass. Rev. A. P. McLellan will preach the funeral sermon.

The Financial Statement.

On Wednesday evening of last week, the budget speech was delivered by the Leader of the Government, Hon. Mr. Peters. The Leader's speech was different from similar deliverances from Liberal Leaders in this Province, of late years. There was none of that assurance, that braggadocio which characterized the annual statements of our Liberal friends since they assumed power here 1891. The Premier's tone was apologetic, to such a degree that it seemed very much like his valedictory. Perhaps it was a valedictory; as there seems to be a very strong disposition on the part of the electors of this Province to grant the Leader of the Government indefinite leave of absence from his public duties, it does not himself anticipate their wishes and retire voluntarily. He devoted the greater part of his remarks to the questions of our representation in the Federal Parliament; the readjustment of Provincial subsidies and the Fishery Award. These questions are scarcely in dispute between the Government and the Opposition. But when it came to a question of meeting the estimated expenditure of the year, the Leader was obliged to confess the years transactions would show a deficit. The estimated expenditure is set down at \$32,583, and the Leader could not promise any more revenue than \$313,941. This leaves an admitted deficit of \$18,642. It is this whole of the deficit that may be expected it would not be so bad; but we may be sure, according to

the past record, the deficit at the end of the present year will be several times what the Leader anticipates at the start. We shall refer to this again.

After the Leader of the Government had delivered the budget speech, and the Leader of the Opposition, according to custom, had replied it was quite natural to expect some one on the Government side would continue the debate. But it would appear as if the Government would have been quite pleased to let the House go into Committee without further debate. The speaker was about to put the motion when Mr. McLean to save the debate moved the adjournment of the same. The debate was continued the following day and Friday and it seemed as if the Government intended to conclude the same and go into committee of supply Friday evening. Hon. Mr. Simpson had not spoken but he had been making extraordinary preparations and it was quite evident he was going to blow off Friday night. Mr. Arsenault was speaking at six o'clock and consequently had the floor when the speaker resumed the chair at 8.30. He concluded about 9.30, and Mr. McIsaac arose to address Mr. Speaker. A few seconds later Hon. Mr. Simpson called Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that he (Mr. S.) was standing before him in all his mightiness. But Mr. Speaker ruled that he had heard Mr. McIsaac first. The last named continued the debate till about 11.30; consequently Mr. Simpson was confronted with empty seats and empty galleries to electricity, or nurse his speech till the following Monday. He chose the latter alternative.

Sessional Notes.

The proceedings in the Legislature during last week were fairly lively, and were not confined to matters of routine and private bill legislation altogether. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Mathieson moved his preferential trade resolution, and delivered a powerful speech in support of his motion. Mr. Mathieson's resolution was as follows: "Resolved that in the opinion of this House the prosperity of Canada would be greatly increased by a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies whereby preferential trade would be granted by Great Britain in her markets to the products of the Colonies and a preferential advantage in the interchange of commodities prevail throughout the British Empire."

During the course of his speech in support of this resolution the Leader of the Opposition showed that we have or should have as deep an interest in this important matter as the same number of people in any other part of the Empire. He pointed out that the question of Imperial reciprocity had been submitted to the Legislature of this Province as early as the year 1888. In that year Mr. Alexander Martin, then a member of the Legislative Council, moved by way of an amendment to resolution introduced by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, now Commissioner of Agriculture, the following: "Resolved that in view of the repeated refusals of the United States of America to enter into a reciprocal treaty with the Dominion of Canada, it is advisable that negotiations should be opened with the Imperial Parliament to discuss and arrange terms whereby British productions shall be admitted into British colonies at a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the products of foreign countries, and that colonial products should have an advantage extended to them in the markets of Great Britain by placing differential duties on the productions of foreign countries, and that in the meantime the Dominion Government should exert themselves to extend closer commercial relations with the West Indies and other colonial possessions."

This resolution of Mr. Martin affords perhaps as good a definition of what is meant by Imperial Preferential Trade, as any that has yet been given. During the same session of 1888, Mr. John McLean, of Souris, now a member of this House supporting the Opposition, submitted to the House of Assembly, the following resolution: "That this House regard with approval the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States of America on the broadest basis consistent with the fiscal requirements of Canada and its independence as a part of the British Empire, and would hail with satisfaction the adoption of measures tending to secure between all portions of the Empire more intimate and advantageous commercial intercourse than at present exists."

From this it will readily be seen that Liberal-Conservative members of the Legislature of this Province have been pioneers in the field of Imperial Preferential Trade. Six years later the question was seriously taken up by delegates drawn from all parts of the Empire, assembled at Ottawa, when a series of resolutions embodying the idea were passed. The matter was further considered at the jubilee celebration in London, in 1897. The question was further discussed and a resolution passed at the Commercial Congress held in Montreal last year. The campaign of Mr. Chamberlain followed, the main points of which are fresh in the minds of all. Mr. Mathieson then pointed out in an elaborate argument, the line of cleavage between the two parties in 1888 and since that time, and produced abundant evidence to prove the benefit such trade arrangements as his resolution outlined, would be to the Empire, to Canada, and particularly to our own Province.

Hon. Mr. Gordon seconded Mr. Mathieson's resolution, and made an excellent speech. He referred in glowing terms to the sacrifices Mr. Chamberlain was making for the unity of the Empire, and the great work done by him in that direction. He next pointed out the necessity existing for mutual co-operation on the part of the Mother Country and the Colonies, now that the whole outside world is commercially opposed to Great Britain. While foreign countries continue to increase the export of their products to the free ports of Great Britain, they impose heavy restrictions on British goods imported into their markets. Imperial Reciprocity is what we need. Our Northwest can easily in a few years supply the people of Great Britain with bread, and the Colonies in general can supply in abundance, most of the requirements of the Mother Country, and on the other hand, the expanding markets of the Colonies will require a constantly increasing quantity of the exports from the Motherland. He expressed the hope that Chamberlain's prediction of a United Empire will soon be realized.

The Leader of the Government opposed Mr. Mathieson's resolution and moved it be amended by striking out all after the word "House," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Preferential trade within the Empire would tend to unite more closely the colonies with the Mother Country and be of mutual commercial and political advantage provided no surrender of the autonomy of the colonies would result." "Further Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the voluntary action of the Canadian Parliament in extending Preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom was an earnest of the desire of Canada to promote Imperial trade and unity; and the present fiscal movement in the Mother Country in favor of Preferential trade is largely due to the action of the present Government and Parliament of Canada."

Mr. A. J. McDonald expressed his regret that the Leader of the Government had turned this into a party question. He pointed out that all Canada is in favor of Imperial preferential trade. After dealing with the question of mutual preferential trade and pointing out the great advantage it would be to Canada, he moved that all after the word unity be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "But it is to be regretted that the Canadian Government while extending Preferential treatment to the United Kingdom did not endeavor to obtain a reciprocal advantage in the markets of Great Britain for the products of Canada. This was seconded by Mr. McKinnon.

The debate was continued on the part of the Opposition, by Mr. McLean, Mr. Mathieson and Mr. McIsaac on the Opposition side and by Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Simpson, and Capt. Reid and Dr. Watkinson on behalf of the Government. The debate was continued Tuesday afternoon when the amendment to the resolution was brought on a party division, 14 to 10 in favor of the Government.

The budget speech was delivered by Mr. Peters, Leader of the Government, on Wednesday evening last. He was answered in a vigorous and trenchant speech by the Leader of the Opposition and the debate was continued by both sides until Monday evening of this week when the House went into Committee of supply. Speeches on the Opposition side were made by Mr. Mathieson, Mr. McLean, Mr. Morson, Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. Currie, Mr. Isaac, Mr. McKinnon and Hon. Mr. Gordon. The debate was quite lively for the most part.

Following are some of the questions asked the Government by members of the Opposition: Mr. Mathieson asked the Hon. Leader of the Government: 1st, if any contract or contracts has or have been made or entered into between the Government or any person or persons for supplying the Provincial Poor House with bread for the present year, 1904? 2nd, Was such contract let by tender? If so, what notice was given of such tenders and what tenders were received? From whom? and for what quantities, quality and price. 3rd, If no such contract for the said year had been made, who were the persons supplying bread to the said Poor House since the first day of January A. D. 1904, and upon what terms as to price and quality. 4th, Also, similar questions for the year 1903.

Mr. Mathieson, asked the Commissioner of Public Works, whether any claim has been made on his Department, by or on behalf of Farquhar D. Campbell for payment for 2.8-10 acres of his land taken by the Government in improving and building Loyalist Road, Lot 54, or about the year 1893. Also what action, if any, does the Department intend to take with respect to this claim? Also to lay on the table of this House all correspondence with respect to said claim.

Mr. Arsenault asked the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works to explain how the items \$11.82 and \$1.50 same to be paid to R. A. MacDonnell and why. Also if Wellington Road Bridge and the Clement's Bridge were sold by public competition, or done by day work.

Mr. Arsenault asked the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works to bring down on the table of this House a detailed statement of how the items \$19.00, Basking Ice, District Nos. 5 and 6 Prince County; also \$217.75, Basking Ice District No. 10 Prince County were made up.

Mr. A. J. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of this House a statement showing 1st. The names of the several road inspectors for the year ending 1st March, 1904, to whom balances were owing on the 31st day of December, 1903, and the amount owing to each respectively; also the names of the said inspectors, who have been paid since the 31st of December, 1903, and the several amounts paid to each. 2nd, The names of the road inspectors appointed for the year ending March 1904. 3rd, The names of the persons having the charge of the bushing of ice (1) on the Cardigan River (2) on the Brudenell River, during the last winter. 4th, The names of the persons who were employed to bush the ice on said rivers respectively.

Hon. Mr. Cumiskey said that this was the first time he had heard that this was not done. All the Road Inspectors had instructions to do the work.

Mr. Kitcham said he had written to the Inspector early in the winter. Hon. Mr. Cumiskey asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to open a new road or repair the old road on the North side of Bay Fortune.

Mr. McIsaac asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of this House a copy of plans, approved for the estimate of cost made by or for his Department respecting a proposed new bridge across the Morell River; also a copy of the advertisement calling for tenders for the construction of said bridge, and of all tenders received for the same. Also a statement showing in detail the amount expended on a survey for the said bridge and for all work and expenditure connected with the said proposed bridge. The said statement to show the names of the persons to whom payment was made, amount paid to each, and the time during which each person was employed. Has any contract for the construction of said bridge been entered into? If so, with whom, and on what terms? If no contract has been entered into what action does the Government propose to take in the matter?

Mr. Morson asked the Leader of the Government if School District No. 143, in King's County, was established because it was considered that such district was necessary for the accommodation of the pupils now residing in such district, or was established because certain of the rate-payers in such school district had signed a paper pledging themselves to vote for the candidates of the political party that would establish such district?

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The Grand Trunk Pacific debate engaged the attention of Parliament during the almost entire week. The opposition put up a vigorous fight against the deal, which involves an expenditure of \$151,000,000 and leaves almost nothing to the country, whereas the Grand Trunk will be placed in possession of a road built by Canada and used to develop the port of Portland.

Not only that, but it means a debt of \$150 for every Canadian family. The Conservative party made it perfectly plain that they stood for the building of a road which will be controlled by the people and operated in their interests. If the construction of a second transcontinental road is to result in lasting advantages to the country, the opposition demand that the electors, and not a few select persons who stand in well with the leaders of the party in power, shall reap the full benefit. The idea of government ownership was ridiculed by Sir William

Mulock, who does not desire to see the people of Ontario and the Northwest get the benefit of the low freight rates which prevail along the Intercolonial railway.

Hardly any defence of the measure was offered by the government, who find it impossible to induce many of their followers to offer a word in its favor.

Speeches in condemnation of the wild policy of the government were delivered by Messrs George Taylor, M. K. Richardson, T. Chase, Casgrain. Dr. Daniel, S. E. Gourley, James Clancy, and E. A. Lancaster. They favored a policy of the solution of the transportation question along lines which will open up the West and advance Canadian lake and sea ports, at the same time reserving to the people the control of the great trade arteries which they are called upon to establish.

IS THERE TO BE AN EASTERN SECTION?

Does the Government intend to proceed with the construction of the Eastern section of the Transcontinental Railway? It would seem that the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were not troubled about that division of the road. In a stenographic report of the speeches at the recent meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders, the Eastern section is only mentioned once, and that by an opponent of the scheme, Mr. Allen, whose father resigned his position on the board of directors rather than swallow the plan to build a line through a wilderness concerning which there is so little information. The Grand Trunk Company would not tolerate too much talk about the Eastern division and the astute Mr. Hays who was piloting the deal through very carefully refrained from holding up the red rag oftenest necessary. And it must not be forgotten that this is the section which the people of Canada are to pay for. Mr. Allen spoke of some 500 miles of it as probably premature. He did so having reference to a private memorandum which had been handed out to the Grand Trunk directors. That 500 miles would be the portion from a point near North Bay to Quebec and Montreal. This means that all the Grand Trunk care to do is to get their Western freight as far as the great lakes, where it can be delivered to their United States connections and taken to Portland. It is self evident that there is little faith placed in the earning power of the Eastern section by those who are familiar with railway matters. Mr. Blair, the choice of the Premier for first railway honors in Canada, and the Grand Trunk shareholders meet on common ground in this respect. So far the Government has refrained from clearing up this point. It is of supreme importance that the situation should be explained at once. Is the Eastern section to be built? It is up to Sir Wilfrid to explain.

WHERE THE CONSERVATIVES STAND.

In the West the Liberal press dare not state the Conservative policy as announced by Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the party, but seek to hide the real issue by deliberate misrepresentation. The Liberals dare not frank in this matter which means so much to the grain raisers of Canada and in order that there may be no misconception as to where the Conservative party stands, the following from Mr. Borden's speech should be read by residents of the West:—"But, Sir, I am prepared to go even further, and I say that rather than enter into the present contract, I believe it would be infinitely wiser and more in the interests of this country that the government should itself immediately construct a line from Winnipeg to the coast." Mr. Borden also advocated the extension of the Intercolonial railway to the Great Lakes and to the city of Winnipeg, thus affording to the people of the West the advantages of the low rates on freight which prevail in the East and which Hon. A. G. Blair has shown in a private memorandum to the government mean an immense saving to that part of the country through which the Intercolonial is now operated. In stating that the Conservative party is opposed to the extension of the railway system of the West the Liberals assert something that they have not the courage to say on the floors of Parliament. Among the papers to state that Mr. Borden is opposed to the building of another line of railway in the West is the Edmonton Bulletin the organ of Frank Oliver, M. P. who professes his belief in government ownership and deliberately crosses the first advocacy of that policy to be belied. It is impossible to believe that such tactics will have any effect in the West. If the Liberal party is forced to stoop to the common practice of lying to bolster up their pet scheme their case must be a hopeless one in the West. It is commended to the intelligent electors in all parts of

Canada as a policy which will not bear the light of truth. Let any man read Mr. Borden's words and determine for himself if they mean no railway development in the West.

TO BUILD UP AMERICAN PORTS.

One of the serious features of the Grand Pacific amended contract is that it contains no provision to compel the Grand Trunk Railway Company to ship freight originating along the new line through Canadian ports. Last year, when the question was debated in the House, the opposition called upon the government to make it impossible for the Grand Trunk to build up Portland, its United States port, at the expense of our own Atlantic ports. The government declined to do so, however, because they claimed that no amendments could be made at that time. The whole question has been opened up since then but the interests of the Canadian cities were ignored. Mr. Fielding last session admitted as shown at page 12,188 of the Hansard that the only guarantee the Government had that the freight would be carried through Canadian channels was that the patriotism of Canadians would lead them to ship their produce via St. John and Halifax. At page 9014 it will be seen that Mr. Fielding sagged at the idea of Halifax getting any of the grain which will be brought down from the West. He declared emphatically that Halifax could not hope to compete with Portland. Yet knowing that the Grand Trunk intend to take their freight to a United States port, the ministers' one and all refrained from making due provision for the protection of the interests of the Atlantic seaports, the Grand Trunk is free to do as it sees fit with the money of the people of Canada and already the citizens of Portland are congratulating themselves on their good fortune at having such a splendid developer of their city furnished at the expense of this country. The Conservative party seeks to make the Government responsible for the advancement of the ports with which it has so generously endowed this country but the Liberals insist upon carrying out a policy which allows a private company to place the business of the new road where it will be to the advantage of the Grand Trunk shareholders. The Maritime Provinces, if this present contract is carried out, can never hope to profit by the construction of the new line.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ITSELF.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific contract was introduced on July 30th, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it contained a provision by which the \$25,000,000 worth of common stock to be issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific should be secured and held for a period of fifty years by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a company. It was clearly stipulated that under no circumstances could the Grand Trunk directors place this stock on the market for purposes of speculation. This was undoubtedly a wise provision and minister after minister pointed out the advantage of throwing such a safeguard about the prospective patrons of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Hon. W. S. Fielding, a financial expert of the government, pointed out again and again in most emphatic language, that it would be an outrage to permit this stock to be sold in the open market so that the railway in question would be in a position to claim for it dividend earning rights. The Prime Minister and Mr. Fielding solemnly assured the House and the country that the government would never consent to that stock being dealt in by speculators. This was the understanding when Parliament was dissolved on October 24th, 1903, yet what do we find? On February 18th, 1904, less than four months afterwards, the government entered into a new contract with the Grand Trunk, under which it agrees to allow this stock to be sold in the open market and to be imposed for all time to come as a burden on the people of Western Canada. Was there ever such a remarkable violation of the confidence of the public as this? Here we have the government calmly consenting to an arrangement which they denounced in the strongest language at their command, simply because they have allowed themselves to be dragged this way and that way for political considerations. The government has completely stultified itself in this matter and has held itself up to the ridicule and scorn of all who believe in at least a semblance of sincerity in dealing with public issues.

A DISREPUTED MINISTER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the country with an unusual spectacle the other day, when he ignored his Minister of Railways, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and himself announced the railway policy of the government. Last year the Premier tried to do the same thing, but on that occasion he had to deal with a different man and the attempt to stifle Hon. A. G. Blair resulted in that gentleman's resignation and the denunciation of the whole deal. Mr. Blair did not concur in the policy which Mr. Hays has kindly prepared for the government and the Premier undertook to carry out the scheme behind the back of his responsible minister. To-day he is doing the same thing with Mr. Emmerson and considerably more success is attending his efforts. Mr. Emmerson is not only sitting quietly and behaving himself like a good boy but it is safe to predict that he will vote against the Conservative policy calling for the extension of the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and the West. That was one of the dreams of Mr. Blair's administration, and the proposal was openly advocated by Mr. Emmerson in the railway committee of the House of Commons last session. Curiously enough, the same opportunity is presented to the reigning railway expert to emulate the course of his predecessor, and prove to the people of Canada that he is a man worthy of the great confidence reposed in him. Mr. Emmerson believes that government ownership is necessary for the proper development of the resources of the country. It is, therefore, of primary importance for him to take a strong stand on this occasion, and before it is too late, insist upon the government doing what he, as the railway adviser of crown, feels should be done. Mr. Emmerson has the chance of a lifetime to show the country that he cannot be coerced into doing what he knows will, for a century at least, prevent Canada from carrying into effect a policy of government ownership of the people, for the people and by the people.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

The Latest Ladies' Hats! AT Stanley Bros. On Saturday We Opened an Elegant Lot of Black, White and Colored Chip and Chiffon Hats. These are the very newest shapes and represent the tip top of style. We Would Like to Show You These Hats. You cannot help but like them. The most fastidious can get suited here, and the prices are most reasonable. Miss Jackson, Our New Milliner, Is turning out splendid work. Give her a trial order. We guarantee you satisfaction or no sale.

Stanley Bros.

Special Sale OF Washable Silks! At 25c. per yard. Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd. New Kid Gloves! We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the New & Leading Shades \$1.10 and \$1.35. SPECIAL SHOWING OF Ready-to-Wear HATS! On Saturday morning. Be sure and see them. F. Perkins & Co. "THE MILLINERY LEADERS."

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.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ima S. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all eruptions. Cheap Printing at the Herald Office.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

KING Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria started for Ireland on a visit on Monday last.

This first herring of the season were at the market on Saturday. Mr. James McMahon secured a fine catch that morning off Governor's Island, and quickly disposed of them in the market.

SIXTEEN buildings, including the Catholic Church, were destroyed by the most disastrous fire in the History of Macadam Junction N. B. last Thursday evening. More than a score of families are homeless. The loss is placed at 25,000. Insurance unknown.

At a meeting of the Canada Fire Underwriters' Association in Toronto on Friday it was decided to increase the rates of the Toronto business establishments in the down town districts twenty five per cent, and elsewhere throughout the city forty per cent.

One hundred miners were buried by an immense avalanche near the village of Prapeto, Italy, on Thursday last. A violent storm was sweeping over the locality and it was feared that other avalanches might come. A detachment of forty soldiers had gone to the scene hoping to save some of the buried miners.

The steamers of the Navigation company commenced their summer work on Monday, the Princess between Charlottetown and Pictou and the Northumberland between Summerside and Pointe-a-Chene, as on former season. The Minto and Stanley completed their winter work on Saturday. Up Hill today the Northumberland was not able to get into Pointe-a-Chene for ice.

JUDGE Wurtele, of the Court of Appeals, died in Montreal on Monday in his 70th year. He formerly represented Yarmaka, in the Quebec Legislature in the Conservative interests. He was a prominent political figure during the administration of Chablen, Monseigneur and Ross, and held successively the office of Speaker and Provincial Treasurer before being appointed to a seat on the bench.

On Saturday afternoon last, Archibald Dunn, a fisherman for the lobster factory of Clow and Dunn, Murray Harbor North, was drowned while out setting traps. It appears he went out alone in his boat about three o'clock, and three hours afterwards, the boat, without its occupant, was found drifting about by James Condon. Search was made for the body where Dunn had been at work, and four traps were found, but no trace of the body.

THREE murderers were hanged in Chicago on Friday last. The crime for which they were executed was one of eight murders known to have been committed by them. They were known as the car-barn bandits from the locality where they committed the crimes. The leader of the gang, Peter Niddermeier was an avowed atheist; but he was completely unshaken and had to be borne to the gallows on a chair. The two others kissed the cross and died without a tremor.

The new time table on the P. E. Island Railway, came into effect on Monday last. Trains now run as follows: For the west at 8 a. m., arriving at Summerside at 10.10 a. m., and Tignish at 8.30 p. m. The mixed train for the west leaves at 2.30 p. m., arrives at Summerside at 6.10 p. m., and Tignish at 10 p. m. A train will also leave Charlottetown at 5.10 p. m. for Cape Traverse, arriving at 8.30 p. m. Morning express leaves Tignish at 8 a. m., arriving at Summerside at 9 a. m., and Charlottetown 11.55 a. m. Mixed train leaves Tignish at 1.00 p. m., arriving at Summerside 5.35 p. m., and Charlottetown at 9.00 p. m. The morning train which leaves Cape Traverse at 7.20 a. m., arrives at Summerside at 8.35 a. m. A mixed train will leave Summerside at 11.20 a. m., arriving at Charlottetown at 2.25 p. m. A mixed train will leave Charlottetown at 6.55 a. m., connecting at Mount Stewart with the train for Georgetown, arriving in Souris at 10.55 a. m. An express train will leave Charlottetown at 4 p. m., connecting with Georgetown train at Mount Stewart, arriving at Souris at 6.15 p. m. Express train leaves Souris 5.40 a. m., arriving in Charlottetown at 8.30 a. m. Mixed train leaves Souris at 1.55 p. m., arriving at Charlottetown at 5.55 p. m. An express train leaves Georgetown at 6.15 a. m., arrives at Mount Stewart at 7.20 a. m., and returning leaves Mount Stewart at 8.25, arrives at Georgetown 9.55. Mixed train leaves Georgetown 2.40 p. m., arrives at Mount Stewart 4.10 p. m., returning leaves Mount Stewart at 5 p. m., arrives at Georgetown at 6.06 p. m. Morning trains from, and evening trains to the east are run as express same as last year. Passengers from the east by morning train connect for points west of Charlottetown at Royalty Junction.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

This business portion of Toronto was swept by fire on Tuesday night of last week. The fire started at eight o'clock in the premises of Currie & Co., neckwear manufacturers, Wellington Street West, on the north side. Spreading to the east it quickly communicated with a large building occupied by Fugley and Dingman Co., soap manufacturers and several other firms. The soap and oils in the building proved to be great fuel for the flames, and in a few moments the building was vomiting flames which swept by the wind, ran across the roofs of the buildings to the north, to the east and to the west, and soon swept across street to buildings on the south side. The buildings from the Currie building to the east, clear to Bay Street were all destroyed. The fire swept all the north on west side of Bay Street almost as far as King, being checked only four doors below King from the west side of the Bay. The flames fastened on a number of buildings on the east side, and those occupying a small block from Wellington to Malinda Street were either burned or badly damaged. While efforts were being made to prevent the flames from reaching King St., they swept across the south side of Wellington Street east and away through Front St., and worked havoc there. Every engine and every man in the fire brigade by this time was at work, but the compact character of buildings and the inflammable nature of their contents, combined with a high wind, defied all efforts. Building after building caught and burned. There were many narrow escapes. From the Hendrie Carriage Co. building on Loren Street near the Esplanade, 200 fine horses were taken out without injury, half an hour before the stables were burned down. Among buildings burned are Brook's big dry goods store, Warwick Bros, Copp Clark, Ltd., Gage Co., Eddy's warehouses, Kilgour's, Fairbanks Scales. The estimated total loss is fifteen millions. The area swept by the fire was fourteen acres. The buildings destroyed numbered one hundred and five. It is estimated that the number of persons thrown out of employment is six thousand.

News of the War. London, April 25.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that while five hundred Japanese were crossing the Yalu River on rafts they were attacked by Russians and all were killed. The Russian casualties were also heavy.

The despatch adds that the battleships Orel and Borodino were ready for trials when it was discovered that the Borodino's draft was twice as much as water, two more feet than will permit her to pass Cronstadt posts. The Shanghai correspondent says that spies informed the Russians at Kin Chan that Japanese warships conveying transports with thirty thousand troops were moving northward. According to the Daily Mail New Chung correspondent it is generally thought possible in naval and military circles that peaceful settlement for Eastern trouble can be reached through mediation.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff bearing today's date: "I respectfully report to Your Majesty that today during the placing of mines by some steam launches, Lieut. Pall and twenty men were killed through a mine exploding prematurely on the stern of one of the launches."

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff has been received by the Emperor: "Quite a series of reconnaissances have been made in the vicinity of the Japanese are concentrating in considerable force. It is believed that they have about one division to the west of Wiju. They are also beginning to concentrate troops in Wiju, from which place they have moved the Korean population."

Information has reached me that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected on the Island of Malakka. Our scouts have killed ten Japanese scouts, one of which appeared to be an officer. On our side at least our scouts executed daring reconnaissances by which it has been ascertained that there are only a few troops south of the River Ransok but that the Japanese there are occupied in preparing boats. A Russian detachment of two officers and 29 men proceeded either in three boats. The detachment was, however, discovered by the enemy and shots were exchanged, three of our riflemen were killed. Staff Captain Smeison and 11 riflemen were severely and Lieut. Pashkin and four men slightly wounded. The detachment returned to one bank of the river under cover of two of our guns."

LIME. LIME. We are now burning, and can supply from kilns on St. Peter's Road or in Charlottetown. Best Quality Of Roach Lime, suitable for building and farming purposes. C. Lyons & Co. April 27—4i

Fine Cabinet Photos 75 Cents a Dozen!

We have made arrangements with a large copying concern to furnish our patrons with Cabinet Photographs, copied from any Photo, tintype or kodak picture, groups, or one from a group, and the original returned uninjured, work guaranteed equal to picture sent, at 75c. a dozen, if you will first

Trade \$2 at Our Store.

These beautiful Photos are finished on high grade, beveled mounts, and cost in an ordinary way from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. This proposition is made to our customers to encourage cash trade, and advertise our Eureka Tea, 2 lbs. of which must be included in each \$2 purchase. We carry the best to be had in our line; come and look at samples of these photographs and get a ticket.

Regular customers can have the Photographs done at once on payment of the 75 cents.

If two or more persons in one section will club together we will deliver the goods free of freight to any station on the P. E. I. Railway. Each order must consist of 2 lbs. of Eureka Tea, the balance you may select yourself. Where it is not convenient for a person desiring to obtain the Photos to make the \$2 purchase, we will deliver the dozen Photos by mail free for one dollar. We will mail a sample Photo to any intending purchaser on receipt of address and a one cent stamp. Photos to be returned in three days.

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



GREAT Discount Sale OF HIGH GRADE Boots & Shoes

I offer all my stock of foot wear, amounting to \$5,000, at discounts ranging from 10, 15 and 20 per cent. All must be sold. Be quick and get your pick.

CANNOY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

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. Nov. 18, 1903.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing May 1st and until April 30th, 1904. SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

To British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points. FROM PICTOU, N. S.,

Table listing rates to various destinations: To Vancouver, B. C. \$59.05; To Victoria, B. C. \$59.05; To New Westminster, B. C. \$59.05; To Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. \$56.55; To Portland, Ore. \$56.55; To Nelson, B. C. \$56.55; To Trail, B. C. \$56.55; To Roseland, B. C. \$56.55; To Greenwood, B. C. \$56.55; To Midway, B. C. \$56.55

Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and California. For full particulars call on agent or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Canadian Pacific! LOW RATES From Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Table listing rates from Charlottetown, P. E. I.: To Vancouver, B. C. \$59.65; To Victoria, B. C. \$59.65; To New Westminster, B. C. \$59.65; To Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. \$56.50; To Portland, Ore. \$56.50; To Nelson, B. C. \$56.50; To Trail, B. C. \$56.50; To Roseland, B. C. \$56.50; To Greenwood, B. C. \$56.50; To Midway, B. C. \$56.50

Proportionate Rates from and to other points. Also to COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on J. E. Matthews, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

Weeks & Co The Popular HAT and CAP STORE The Hat We Sell FOR \$1.00 Is English make—will wear as well as most Hats sold for \$1.50. We have a number of the newest shapes in this quality. The Best in Town. GET ONE. WEEKS & CO

New Hats, New Caps. You'll want a New Hat or Cap this spring. We have 50 Dozen New Hats, 30 Dozen New Caps. ALL PRICES IN HATS FROM 50 cents up to \$2.50. ALL PRICES IN CAPS FROM 10 cents each up to 90c. EVERY ONE AT Very Lowest Prices ACCORDING TO QUALITY. J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders of Low Prices.

What About Your Spring Hat? Celebrated Christy's London Hats Christy's wear best, Christy's keep their color best, Christy's keep their shape best. Wear one and be content. OUR NEW American Hats Are Elegant. Thousands of new Americans are here awaiting you. Fifteen years' experience makes us sure that we have the best American Hats that come to this Island, and we ought to know. The Suffolk, the Ames, the Crosstown, the Stetson, are the best American Hats that we know of. Our New Hat Machines No. 1 Is a Hat Conformer—it makes a Hat the exact shape of any head, and does it perfectly too. It's one of the best things that ever came to this country. No. 2 Is a name punch, and will put your name on your Hat so that it can never be erased. Drop in and see these machines do their work at PROWSE BROS., The Stylish Hatters.

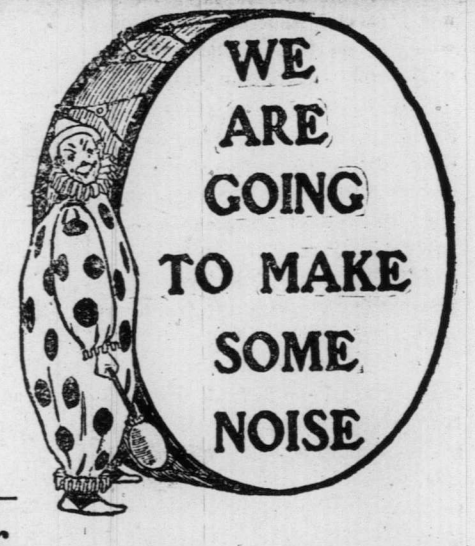
A SAFE INVESTMENT!

A fashionable, perfect fitting, hand tailored, ready-to-wear Suit or Spring Overcoat bearing the "Perfection Brand" Trademark.

Good fabrics and the best possible trimmings are points worthy of note in these garments, and the prices—Suits from \$5.00 to \$17.00, Overcoats from \$5.00 to \$19.00. One of these topped off by a "Fifth Avenue" or "Horse Show" brand Hat, a swell Necktie, pair of gloves, and a few other et cetras from our Gents' Furnishing Department, and there—your spring toilet is complete.

Ladies should see our handsome assortment of Spring Jackets, Skirts, Blouses, Corsets, Gloves, Sateen Underskirts, etc. OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is a veritable "bower of beauty" with its lovely flowers and foliage, beautiful laces, rich plumes and artistic millinery of every description. For all kinds of Hosiery and Underwear the best and cheapest place in the City is

SENTNER, TRANOR & COMPANY, PERFECTION CLOTHIERS.



Wayside Song.

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON.

O Morning Hope, lift thou my soul on wings... One moment to the infinite afar...

Curious Wills.

A case which will involve some legal points for the consideration of members of the Bar and Bench of Portland, Me., is described as follows by an American journal:

Some weeks ago Mrs. Elizabeth Bibber, widow of Capt. Albert P. Bibber, died at her residence at the Palomoth "Foreside," and the next day Capt. William Griffin, her friend during more than 50 eventful years...

Born in Bristol, Me., Mrs. Bibber left her home while a girl of 13 and obtained work in the Bibber clam house, on Mill creek, in Falmouth.

The youthful couple worked hard, and saved their money. After they set up housekeeping William Griffin, then a boy, secured work in the clam house and lived with the Bibbers.

Albert P. Bibber had been a sailor and after his marriage went to sea for some years, taking Mrs. Bibber and the boy, William Griffin, with him.

They traded in every part of the world, and were always willing to take a freight, no matter where to.

They speculated and made money rapidly. They bought then, for \$50, a piece of land now worth fully \$15,000, and still a part of the estate.

After many years of life at sea, Capt. Bibber retired, having built a nice house at a cost of about \$10,000. There he lived until his death a few years ago.

Capt. Griffin followed the sea for a short time after the retirement of his friends, and then sold out his interests in a number of vessels, and himself settled down, going to live with the Bibbers.

After the death of Capt. Bibber the two surviving partners of the firm, Capt. Griffin and Mrs. Bibber, continued to live in the pretty and old main house, Mrs. Bibber aged rapidly after the death of Capt. Bibber and grew very feeble.

The poor health of Mrs. Bibber forced her to remain at home, and Capt. Griffin led a very secluded life, seldom visiting Portland.

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff. Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario, 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

the distribution of the estate of her father. Capt. Griffin never showed the least interest in his relatives, and only cared, as far as could be seen, for the Bibbers.

There is as yet no sign that the will of Mrs. Bibber is to be contested but it understood that there will be a fight over the will of Capt. Griffin.

Harry F. R. Dolan, a Boston attorney, representing Caleb Griffin, a brother of Capt. Griffin has entered an appearance in the Court of Probate, and came here this week to investigate the matter.

Capt. Griffin added a codicil to his will the day before his death. He was unable to sign, but laid a dying hand on that of one of the persons in the room at that time.

The value of his estate is said to exceed \$50,000.

What's the Harm?

What's the harm in publishing the details of crime in a newspaper that is taken into the family circle? Is there any harm in admitting to the home one who, habitually talks scandal and gives full details of crime?

It is not the newspaper that gives the full details of crime and which dresses it up in a sensational manner more dangerous and destructive of morals than the man who comes to the family circle with his sensational or nasty talk?

The parents are responsible for the open admission of the newspaper which corrupts by its sensationalism.

The editorial columns may attack cherished principles of faith, not always, but now and then, and sometimes frequently. The news columns give full details of police or divorce court news.

A prominent non-Catholic educator said, in a late address in New York city: "One of the most usual and most continually operative causes of crime is the vast volume of criminal suggestion flowing in upon the public mind through various means, but especially through the public press."

In the detailed accounts of criminal actions in the average newspaper there is minute instruction in crime as a fine art. The reader is taught both how to evade the criminal part and how to evade his merited punishment.

This is the opinion of President Hopkins, of Williams College. The New York Globe admits that there is some truth in the indictment, but denies that it runs against all papers. The real offender says the Globe, is the yellow journal seeking to produce sensations rather than to print news.

The fault of the depraved press lies not so much in the prominence given to police annals as in its treatment of them. To journals that belong to this class the murder, or assault, or theft which is reported in the news of the day is regarded merely as material for "a story" in which, if the victim is not a person of importance, the criminal is made the central figure, the hero of what is in many cases turned into a mere romance.

Hence every detail, whether real or imagined, that will heighten the effect is brought into requisition, the sole effort being to produce in the reader a thrill of excitement. The plain record of an

ordinary crime has no value for this purpose. There is as much reason in many places for the Church newspaper as there is for the Church pulpit.

This fact is recognized by the Holy Father by the Bishops and by the priests. It should be recognized by the Catholic people. The flock must be guarded, while the wolves are prowling—Catholic Universe.

Entrance to the Vatican As to the facility or the reverse of obtaining entrance to the Vatican, it is a curious fact that a Protestant lady, one of the many who have undertaken the arduous task of converting the Pope, did actually penetrate into the sanatorium of the apartment of Leo XII. (1823-1829.)

Almost as incredible as the thing may seem, it is vouched for by Cardinal Wiseman in his "Recollections," and, I fancy, by A. stand de Mentor. None the less, as things are, approach to the Pope is not easy. The Vatican has its bronze door and the gate of entrance opposite the Mint, and besides these two it has doors communicating with St. Peter's; that of the sculpture galleries and others. Of the two public entrances, one is for carriages, the other for pedestrians.

ness of the heads that bear the weight of crowned authority. Personally she was a model woman, and in dying, the Vicar of the Church of St. Pierre, Paris, administered to her the last Sacraments of the Church, of which, in life, through good or ill fortune, she had been a faithful and exemplary child.

The Sleeping Sickness. A member of the missionary order known as the White Fathers writes as follows from Southern Nyansa, in Africa:

"The sleeping sickness has made cruel ravages on the shores of the Victoria, Nyansa for the past two years. Some villages have lost half their population; others have been completely depopulated.

"It is certain that the disease of sleep is contagious. It may be contracted by contact or even by sleeping in a bed that has been occupied by one of its victims. The natives isolate those afflicted most rigorously and even refuse to use a pipe that has been smoked by one of them. The sick die as often of hunger and neglect as of the disease. Until now the scourge has been confined to the blacks, but physicians say there is no reason why the whites may not contract it. No cure has yet been effected. Death results at the end of a few months or after one or two years.

"There are different phases of this terrible malady. The first symptoms are slightly inflamed eyelids that refuse to open wide, making a patient look as though he had spent a bad night and needed sleep. During the course of the day he succumbs easily to several attacks of a heavy sleep. A short time afterwards the glands of the neck begin to swell and sometimes the groin. This symptom is not general.

"During the first stages a patient suffers from loss of appetite, then he wakes up ravenously hungry; the intervals of awakening become rarer and emaciation follows. The patient then complains that his legs refuse to carry him or that he is too weak to get up. Headache, vertigo, sometimes severe cramps set in, followed by restlessness and even fever, until a sleep comes on from which there is no awakening.

"Alarmed at the increasing ravages of the epidemic, Bishop Streicher, vicar apostolic of Northern Nyansa, has ordered a triduum of prayers to be held in all the missions of Uganda."

Items of Interest. A papal bull was received at St. John's, Newfoundland on April 2, creating Newfoundland an ecclesiastical province and elevating Mgr. M. F. Howley, Bishop of St. John's, to the Archbishopric. Mgr. Howley is the first native of Newfoundland to attain this dignity. He will not only be the first Archbishop of St. John's on September 25, 1848. He is the son of Irish parents.

The foundation stone of the Cardinal Newman Memorial Church was laid on March 26 by Dr. Illey, Bishop of Birmingham, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and a large and influential company, representative of the Catholic life of Birmingham and district. The event marked an epoch in the history of the Oratorian community which in 1847 was founded by Cardinal Newman. The majority of those forming the community at its foundation comprised former members of the Anglican Church.

In an article on the life and work of Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, whose death occurred recently in Australia, the "Freeman's Journal," of Sydney, New South Wales, calls him the "Angel of Armidale." The Bishop, as is manifest from our contemporary's remarks, won golden opinions in Australia. For four and twenty years, it says, his missionary life was a benediction to the homes of his diocese. On Christmas day, 1883, when Bishop Torreggiani was saying the opening prayers of the Mass at his Cathedral, a religious mania made a large at him with a sword and then fired a revolver bullet. The bullet passed through the vestments, but the Bishop escaped without hurt.

The death is announced of Mother Mary Michael Maher, of the Sisters of Mercy, Callan, Ireland. The deceased religious, who had well nigh completed her golden jubilee in the Order of Mercy, be longed to a family which gave many able and distinguished members to the Church. She was niece to the Very Rev. James Maher, for many years parish priest of Graigue, Carlow, a priest well known not only in his native diocese, but throughout Ireland for his action and writings in defense of Church and fatherland in stormy days. Mother Mary Michael was also a relative of Cardinal Callan, and of the present distinguished Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Each anteroom thereafter has its chamberlains of various order. The master of the chamber, the majordomo, or some other prelate or functionary of about equal rank, is generally on duty, as are the commanders of the various military corps. I will not speak of the watchful, incredulous eyes of Mgr. Bressan, the Papal private secretary nor of the second private secretary, Don Pessini. Of course, everything is possible, even that the lofty walls built by medieval Popes around what is now the garden villa, should be sealed, but this story of anarchist or similar outrage at the Vatican is one of the commonplaces which are treated expressly as jokes in the telegraph room of the press at San Silvestro, and which have been used as summer time "copy" for English and American papers year in and year out.—W. J. D. O'Keefe, in Standard and Times.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years. TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK. Could not Sit or Stand with Ease. Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of youth."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS. A witness was called upon to give evidence in a shooting affray. "Did you see that shot fired?" asked the magistrate.

"No, sir, but I heard it," replied the witness. "That is not satisfactory. Step down!"

As the witness turned to go he laughed, and was rebuked by the magistrate, who told him it was contempt of court.

"Did you see me laugh?" "No, but I heard you." "That is not satisfactory. And then the court laughed.

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

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

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Berlin, Md. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'Tis folly to be wise." The merchant's motto this Who does not advertise.

Grippe Headache. Mrs. C. Appleton, Whitewood, N. W. T., writes: "Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders have given me great relief from the terrible pains of La Grippe in my head and through my back." Price 10c. and 25c. all dealers.

"They say 'Love's blind,' No doubt that's so, Love does not mind The light turned low.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. "Here is a new pupil," said the boy's father, "I'd like you to keep in your eye."

"I've a pupil in each eye already," replied the pedagogue; "however, I'll keep this one under the lash at any rate."

Hoarseness. Helen Decker, Jordan Ferry, N. S. writes: "A few months ago I had a severe cold in my throat and chest and became quite hoarse. A bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup soon relieved the hoarseness and cured the cold."

A woman doesn't enjoy a trip half as much as she enjoys telling about it afterwards.

Sick Headache. Mrs. Joseph Wordworth, Ohio, U. S., says: "I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Late-ly I started taking Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me a world of good acting without pain or griping."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

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MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

Are a True Heart Tonic, Nerve Food and Blood Purifier. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, Ailing Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c. a box or 2 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE M. McLEOD CO., LONDON, TORONTO, ONT.

Calendar for April, 1904. Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 7th, 11h. 55m. p. m. New Moon 15th, 5h. 53m. p. m. First Quarter 23rd, 10h. 55m. a. m. Full Moon 29th, 6h. 36m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the week from Friday to Saturday.

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Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY. No Change of Cars, Montreal to Vancouver, Traversing the Great Canadian North West.

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World's Fair, St. Louis Opens May First, Closes December First, 1904.

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