

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 9

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
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We have now in stock 200 Half Barrels of Herring. Write us for prices.

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Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames  
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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.

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If he does not carry a line of these goods insist upon him getting them for you. Should he not do this send or write for samples.

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The name or guarantee is on every ticket. Take no other.

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Sept. 23, 1903-6m

## All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

All sorts and conditions of eyes are brought here in the course of a year, for us to try our skill upon in the fitting of Glasses. Yet we seldom, if ever, fail to fit them satisfactorily, no matter what the defect of vision that makes glasses necessary.

We have had experience in fitting eyes with Glasses for more than a quarter of a century back, and have been studying and learning more about eyes every single week during that long period.

At any time when you have need of Glasses we believe it will be to your interest to place the matter in our hands.

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### Eye Glasses & Spectacles

Of all kinds, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold, etc.; but, after all, it's the fitting that's most important.

### E. W. TAYLOR,

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## We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

Call in and let us figure on your wants. Our discounts may not be as large, but our first price is much smaller than that asked elsewhere. Comparison invited.

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### Large STOCK, Great Variety

Low Prices.

Quick Turn Over,

Big Business.

A few trial orders will convince you of our reliability.

### Good Fat Herring

Now in stock in barrels and halves.

### McKENNA'S,

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

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#### LAXA LIVER PILLS

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

#### CURE CONSTIPATION

Stick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Distension, Nipples and Pimples.

#### CURE BILIOUSNESS

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

#### CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers of THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Friend (from next street, to happy father).—Halloe, Peters, let me congratulate you! I hear that you have a new boy at your house.

Happy Father.—By George! Can you hear him that distance!

#### A Druggist's Opinion.

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

A Bow-legged man was standing before the fire warming himself. A small boy watched him intently for a while, and then he broke out, "I say, mister, you're standing too near the fire, you're warping."

#### Suffered 15 Years.

Mrs. Wm. Ireland, 170 Queen St. East, Toronto, wife of the well known shoemaker suffered from indigestion and constipation for over 15 years. Nothing did her any good till she tried Laxa-Liver Pills, which cured her.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Miss Biggs is interested in you, pa?

"How so?"

"Why, today, after she told me seven times to sit down and behave myself, she said she wondered what sort of father I had."

Teacher.—Now, then, Tommy, you have no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday.

Tommy.—Well, it ain't my fault it Teacher.—It isn't? Why?

Tommy.—Cause I done my best to think of a good one.

If you want to quit being a weather prophet, have your rheumatism cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, a guaranteed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Price 50c, at all dealers.

"We have operators if you wish them to send a message for you," said the manager of the telephone office; "or we have booths if you wish to telephone yourself."

"No, I don't want to telephone myself," said the lady. "I want to telephone a friend of mine."

Smith seeing a beggar bearing a sign reading "Deaf and dumb"—"I'd like to help this poor fellow, but I don't know how to tell whether he's really deaf or dumb."

Beggar (softly).—Read the sign, mister; read the sign.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

An old gentleman, whilst suffering from gout used to make use of most violent language. His son, on one occasion in writing to a friend remarked: "You will be sorry to hear that the governor is down with the foot and mouth disease."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

### 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, Aching 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 of 3 for \$1.25. All dealers of THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Items of Catholic Interest.

In the archdiocese of San Francisco there is a Sisterhood of the Holy Family, founded in 1872 by Vicar-General Prendergast; its constitutions were framed by Archbishop Alemany, its rule is that of St. Augustine. Beautifully have the aims of these Sisters been expressed: "Their work is to know this large city thoroughly, to go about in it, and gather together the children of the poor, to instruct an elevate them, to make them love their religion by first loving their religious benefactors, to bring a ray of sunshine into these humble households; to console them in their afflictions, and to aid them in their material needs as well as spiritual,—in short, to be the mothers of the poor."

To carry out these noble aims, "Day Homes" were formed, to which the Sisters go, each morning with the dawn, from their one great convent or motherhouse. Soon after sunrise, begins "the procession of working women" who bring their little ones to leave them with the Sisters for the day. "There is no age limit, and one cradle room or nursery is set aside in each home for infants who are yet in arms. These are cared for with a mother's solitude. The tots a little older have their playrooms, and then the kindergarten for those of the mature age of four to six. A visit to any of the institutions is a revelation to one who has never had the opportunity before. The happiness of the children, the wonderful variety of races and colors they represent, the informality of the place, and yet the perfect organization of it all, strike the beholder as nothing less than marvellous."

We are told that there are three Day Homes with their kindergartens, "which latter are by long odds the best in California;" and that the Sisters conduct five sewing schools for girls, and teach in the twelve largest Sunday-schools in the city. "Going in twos on their errands of mercy to the poor and sick, they have been for years a familiar sight on the streets of San Francisco. The respect and veneration that is entertained for them is common to Catholic, Protestant and Jew alike."

On Thanksgiving Day the children of the Day Homes gather together at the motherhouse, and Archbishop Riordan and certain priests come to greet them, and business men of note and fine ladies of the highest social position wait on the little ones at table. A lecture is given once a year for the community of the Holy Family, and for the rest they are supported by the gifts which they receive.

There are sixty Sisters at present; and, even so, they are not sufficient for all the demands of the great city at the Golden Gate, where the community first was formed.—Sacred Heart Review.

Under the above heading the Catholic Columbian says: "It is often in the simplest ways that the most good is done. We all can do it. St. Francis Xavier, missionary work lies close at hand. Every Catholic can be a missionary. He can preach by example. He can show forth the holiness of the Church by the holiness of his life. Example is better than precept, and more convincing than controversy. The Catholic business man, upright in all his dealings, honorable in all his relations, will impress his non-Catholic neighbor much more powerfully than if he talked of the holiness of the Church and lived like a pagan."

Last week we told about a correspondent who sent us a "brief" note which on actual measurement we found to be forty inches long. Commenting on this the Southern Messenger says: "Such experiences are not unknown in Texas. The regular correspondents of the Southern Messenger are, as a rule, very considerate in this regard; but occasionally—we are glad to say only occasionally—we receive casual communications of a length wholly disproportionate to the importance of the subject treated and to the space at our command. We have before us, for example, five pages of manuscript, measuring in all thirty-six inches in length, describing a social reception given to a church choir. As if the writer complains of it—restraint because the editor was obliged to condense the article to twenty-five lines of print."

he was wearing. The Pope smiled, but taking the zucchetto from his head, he pointed out that, being winter, he wore a thick woolen one and said: "If you can bring me one just like it, I am perfectly willing to make the exchange." The lady examined the Pope's zucchetto closely and promised that she would bring him one like it.

The statement is made that the Holy Father has appointed, or is about to appoint, Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, to succeed him as Patriarch of Venice. Many years ago Bishop Scalabrini, seeing the deplorable spiritual condition of Italian emigrants gathered around him a number of zealous priests who promised to devote themselves to the spiritual welfare of their countrymen forced to fly from their native land. Every year since then the Bishop has had the satisfaction of seeing several Italian priests leave Italy for America, North and South. In Brazil they have been especially successful in their labors and have built splendid hospitals, schools and churches there.

His Holiness Pope Pius X. has, says the "Aldershot (Eng.) News," been graciously pleased to accept the dedication of a march, to be known as "Pius X.," composed by Mrs. Thompson, of Lynnhford road, Farnborough. The music is of a martial character in the opening bars and grandly significant of the accession of the Pontiff, whilst the finale conveys the feelings of love and loyalty of his people. Mrs. Christiana Thompson has written many other notable compositions, but her claim to fame has been somewhat overshadowed by the more public successors of her daughters, Lady Butler, the famous artist, and Mrs. Maynell, the well-known poet and writer. Mrs. Thompson has other gifts besides her talent for music. Her water color drawings were praised by Ruskin, and she has done some important work in oils. She is a charming conversationalist, and relates many interesting reminiscences of Dickens and other notable persons whom she met frequently.

English exchanges record the death of one of the best known priests in the British Isles, Rev. John McLaughlin, of South Shore, Blackpool, author of "Is Our Religion as Good as Another?" and "The Divine Plan of the Church." The first named book has had a circulation of over 50,000. Father McLaughlin was born in the north of Ireland. He joined the Redemptorists and became famous as a missionary preacher. Some ten or twelve years ago, owing to family reasons, he resigned membership of the congregation, but he continued the work of giving missions with undiminished zeal.

A large number of the religious orders expelled from France have sought refuge in Italy, and it cannot be said that they have been badly received, says the Paris correspondent of the "London Monitor and New Era." They have settled for the most part close to the Italian frontier, especially along the Italian Riviera, but the Italian Government have been rather pleased to see them establish themselves in remote or poor spots and in Sicily and Calabria, where elementary education is in a very backward state and where the government cannot afford to spend as much money as it would like in this direction. The great orders have bought important property in Italy. The Carthusians, for instance, have established themselves at Pignorello, and have just bought the ancient monastery of Lucca which belonged to their order and which was confiscated by Napoleon I. one hundred years ago, when he dissolved the religious orders in Tuscany. The property was then purchased by a Frenchman, whose descendants have to day sold it back to the order at a relatively low price. The Carthusians intend to make Lucca their headquarters and to follow there the traditions of the Grande Chartreuse. The French Benedictines, on the other hand, have bought the historical abbey of Pontida, where in 1107 the Lombard League was formed and where for the first time the cry, "Down with the foreigner," so frequently afterwards to be repeated in Italian history, was uttered against Frederick, Emperor of Germany, by the representatives of the cities of Lombardy. The monasteries which were dissolved and closed by the French one hundred years ago are now being reopened by French hands to receive French orders expelled from France.

Preparations are, our Roman correspondent learns, being made for the proclamation of the general jubilee usually celebrated at the outset of a new Pontificate.

The favorite gossip of Roman drawing-rooms centres around the Pope's simplicity and sweetness of character. During a recent interview the Pope took out his watch and looked at it. It was an old, much-rubbed, much-battered nickel watch, attached to his waistcoat by an ancient leather bootlace. One of the noblemen present, who noticed this humble timepiece, could not restrain his horror at the thought that the head of the Church should have so poor a watch. He instantly took out his own watch—a valuable jewel with a monogram in jewels on the back—and begged the Pope as a great favor, to exchange watches with him that he might carry away a personal souvenir of the visit. But the Pope refused the offer with great vehemence. "My mother gave me this," he said, caressing the old nickel turnip. "When I was a boy, I fastened it on with this very bootlace, and vowed that I would wear it as long as it would go at all. A vow," added his Holiness, returning the watch to his pocket, "which I always believe to have been the cause of the admirable time that my chronometer keeps to this day and why it never goes out of order."

Says the Leader of San Francisco: "In the town of Texcoco, across the lake of the same name, from the City of Mexico, a remarkable monument is soon to be erected. It will not be pretensions, but will commemorate the founder of the first primary school on the American continent. His name was Father Gante, a native of Flanders, and better known in Mexican history as Brother Peter of Ghent. This Franciscan friar established its school in Texcoco a hundred years before any institution of the same kind arose in the present territory of the United States. As a friend of the Indians, the name of Father Gante is second only to that of the illustrious and saintly Bishop Las Casas."

An autograph letter written by St. Francis of Assisi to one of his friars in the thirteenth century, which was in possession of the municipality of Spoleto, disappeared several years ago and came into the hands of an Italian priest, who sent it to the late Pope. By order of Pius X., the precious manuscript has now been returned to the city of Spoleto, where it is to be preserved in the Cathedral. The act of restitution was witnessed by all the authorities of the city, in presence of a notary, who drew the official records of the ceremony.

"The scarcity of divorces in Canada is remarkable," says the Inter-mountain. "In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the territories, divorces can be obtained only by an act of the Parliament of Canada, and from 1868 to 1900 only sixty-nine were so secured. In the other provinces they may be obtained in the courts, and during the same period Nova Scotia has granted ninety-two, New Brunswick seventy-three, British Columbia forty-seven, and Prince Edward Island none."

"It is a well-known fact," remarks a writer in the "London Athenaeum," "that in France the discomfiture of the Catholic Church is not the triumph of Protestantism. This is shown by the attitude of certain eminent Protestants like M. Ribot, who has been a most active opponent of the extreme anticlerical policy of the Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes Ministries. We might also call the attention to the resolutions of the Lutheran synod of Paris last autumn deploring the same policy."

The memory of Leo XIII. will be perpetuated in Rome by three monuments—the Pontifical Church of St. Josphim, erected by the Catholic world in commemoration of his episcopal jubilee; the monument erected by the workmen of all countries in the piazza within the grounds of St. John Lateran, symbolizing the scope of his great encyclical on labor, and, finally, his permanent tomb in St. John Lateran's.

From Australia comes word of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Torregiani, Bishop of Armidale. Aloysius Torregiani was born May 28, 1830 at Porto di Recanati, near Loreto. He entered the Franciscan order when sixteen, October, 1846, at the Monastery of Camerino, in Umbria, and was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Ancona, Mgr. Antonucci, May 23, 1853. He was consecrated Bishop of Armidale in 1879.

Cardinal Fieschi, Archbishop of Cologne, has been named by the Emperor a life member of the Prussian Upper House.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, March 2nd, 1904.

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Electors Do Your Duty.

A very serious responsibility rests upon the electorate in the districts in which the Provincial Government have brought on the by-elections. It is of the utmost importance that every qualified voter in these districts should place himself on record on the 16th of March. Let none be lulled to carelessness by the thought that this being a bye-election, it is not necessary to go to the polls. The reputation of the Government is more emphatically at stake in these elections, and their conduct of public affairs is a subject of even keener criticism than at a general election. The Government, well knowing that the great body of the electorate have no confidence in the administration, may be depended upon to exert all manner of means to get votes for their nominees; nothing will be left undone and no "human device" will be left untied to secure support for the Government candidates. In consequence of the Governments' unscrupulousness and their utter disregard of political honesty it behooves the people to be on their guard and not allow themselves to grow careless in the exercise of their prerogatives as the law makers of their country, through their representatives in the Legislature. With the record of the Governments' incapable, extravagant and scandalous administration of our Provincial affairs for the past thirteen years before them, the people can have no difficulty in concluding that no further confidence should be extended to an administration that has falsified every promise solemnly made to the electorate, broken every pledge by which honorable men should be bound, wasted and misappropriated the taxes of the people, instead of judiciously and economically expending them where and when they would do the most good. We have time and again, given the facts and figures of the Governments' financial record, and these facts and figures are more than enough to emphatically condemn and forever consign to political oblivion the Government and party now unfortunately controlling the public affairs of this Province. When the Liberals assumed power in 1891 the Leader of the Government, Mr. Frederick Peters, laid down as a plank in the platform of his Government that revenue and expenditure should meet and that the era of deficits was at an end. At that time the debt of the Province was about \$128,000, and as the Conservatives had assumed about \$51,000 of debt from the Davies Government about \$77,000 was all the Provincial debt for which the Conservatives are, or should be held responsible.

From that day to this the Liberal Provincial Government have been engaged in making revenue and expenditure meet with the result that our Provincial debt is now about \$700,000. The era of deficits was to cease and our Liberal friends have accomplished this end by rolling up average annual deficits of about \$50,000. While they were engaged in accumulating these huge deficits, they were at the same time extracting over \$40,000 a year taxes from the pockets of the people. The deficits and taxes taken together amount to upwards of \$90,000 a year, and what have the people to show for it? Is there anything to show for all this extravagance of the Government? From \$18,000 to \$25,000 a year are taken from the people under the name of road tax; but it is not used as road tax; but is put in with the rest of the money and wasted on favorites of the Government. In the mean time the summer and winter roads are in a worse state than ever they were. Their financial misadministration of Provincial affairs does not complete the indictment of the Government. They stand guilty of so amending the controverted elections law as to withdraw from the courts cases pending there and confirm in their seats members of their own party who had no right to sit in the Legislature. They have had the temerity to dictate to a Judge of the Supreme Court that he should change his report regarding the sworn evidence of witnesses relating to bribery and cor-

ruption in the Grit ranks, and failing in this passed an act of the Legislature changing the law, so as to white wash the guilty ones. In addition to all these political offenses they have refused to submit to the Legislature evidence regarding the expenditure of public money paid by the Government to members of the House in contravention of the independence of Parliament Act. Not only that; but the Attorney-General of the Province, went into court and strove to save the guilty one from the penalty which his infraction of the law necessarily inflicted upon him. All this has failed, as we have seen and the judges of the Supreme Court have declared a member of the Executive guilty of all the penalties involved; the forfeiture of his seat in the Legislature, and the payment of a heavy money fine. Other members of the Legislature and the Executive have like cases hanging over them and may at any time be brought into court for trial.

In view of all these facts, the question naturally arises; are the electors of the districts now opened prepared to condone all these political offenses; all these prostitutions of the privileges of the Legislature; all these trappings on the rights of the people; these flagrant violations of the laws?

Are the electors of these districts satisfied that rolling up the debt to \$700,000 is the proper way to make revenue and expenditure meet? Are they satisfied that an annual expenditure of \$35,000 in excess of their predecessors is an evidence of economy in the public service; are they satisfied that collecting \$50,000 a year in taxes and giving the people nothing in return is of any particular advantage to the Province? Are the people satisfied with a Government that brings disgrace and ridicule upon us by allowing members of the House and the Executive to violate the law of the land, and to be driven from the Legislature and condemned to pay heavy fines by the judges of the Supreme Court? Are the people satisfied with such incapable extravagant and disgraceful conduct as these political crimes involve? If they are not, and if they want not to hang their heads in shame, but to walk erect as free citizens enjoying all the privileges of independent electors, they will all go to the polls on March 16th, and vote for the opposition candidates.

Our Ottawa Letter.

VICTORY, SWEEPING AND PRO-PHETIC.

The Liberals are on the run in the eight by-elections in which contests took place, two Conservatives were elected in East Lambton and East Bruce by greatly increased majorities. The Liberal stronghold of St. John, N. B., which gave Hon. A. G. Blair a majority of 897 in 1900, reversed its decision and placed a Conservative at the head of the polls by 285 votes. In Quebec the Liberal majorities were cut to pieces in three instances and reduced in a fourth. In Prince Edward Island, too, the electors of West Queen's which has always been a Liberal hive, reduced the Liberal majority of 1900 by two-thirds.

Such is the result of one day's voting. It was the first opportunity afforded the people of expressing themselves in regard to the Cox railway deal and the protection of Canadian industries. That they are unalterably opposed to the first and in favor of the second is established by the great overturn in favor of the great Canadian party of progress. Compared with the elections of 1900 there was a change of 4,553 votes in the eight constituencies—an average of 570.

The Conservative gains are all the more remarkable in view of the efforts put forth by the federal government and three provincial governments to save the day. General Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk, wrote a personal letter to Mayor White of St. John on the eve of the fight, giving a carefully veiled promise of future development in that city by the G. T. P. In Hochelaga the Grand Trunk openly supported L. A. Bivet, the Liberal candidate, and saved his scalp. Sir, Wilfrid took part in the Quebec campaign and his personality, rather than the issues of the day, constituted the government platform. In all the eight constituencies bribes were held out in the shape of public works and even threats of ostracism were made that, in the event of Conservatives being el-

ected, public improvements, national in character, would be withheld. Money was also freely used, but in spite of all these "human devices" the Conservative party scored a notable triumph. It only remains for the general election to complete the overthrow of the party of extravagance and opportunism.

SIR WILFRID VS MR. BORDEN. The recent by-elections marked the first important skirmish between the forces as led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and those directed by Mr. R. L. Borden. Both leaders took an active part in the campaign and the honors rest with the Conservative leader.

Mr. Borden, during the past few months, spoke in West Queens, P. E. I., St. John, N. B., East Lambton. The majorities in those ridings in 1900 and 1904 were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Riding, 1900, 1904, gain/loss. Rows include West Queens, St. John, East Bruce, East Lambton, and Total Conservative gain.

Total Conservative gain 2,233. Sir Wilfrid Laurier confined his attention to Quebec. A monster reception was tendered him by his supporters from St. Hyacinthe, Hochelaga and St. James Division, and by every oratorical artifice the Premier endeavored to promote the Liberal cause.

In Montmagny the son of Sir Wilfrid's late law partner was placed in the field by the Prime Minister, so that the campaign was indelibly stamped with Laurierism. It is, consequently, of great significance that Sir Wilfrid's speeches were thus responded to:

Table with 4 columns: Riding, 1900, 1904, gain/loss. Rows include St. Hyacinthe, Hochelaga, St. James, and Total Liberal loss.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier cost his party 2,230 votes: Mr. Borden gained 2,233 electors for his party candidates. The explanation of the Liberal defections and Conservative advances is that while Sir Wilfrid has made it a point to play the part of an opportunist, Mr. Borden said what he meant and meant what he said.

LIBERAL HYPOCRISY AND THE PREFERENCE. A little more than a year ago during the by-election campaign in Argenteuil, Hon. Sydney Fisher and other ministers lost no opportunity of denouncing the Conservative party as enemies of the British Preference.

Largely on that ground the electors were urged to vote for the Liberal candidate. Like most cries from government orators, this one proves to have been nothing more or less than gross hypocrisy. For months past Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has been fighting for a mutual preference for colonial products. He stepped down from his lofty position in the Imperial councils, and sacrificing his political future he is manfully championing the cause which found such hearty support from Mr. Fisher, et al, in Argenteuil and elsewhere.

But where is the promised support of the Laurier government? The Premier, offered during the last session the unanimous support of the opposition to a resolution favoring Mr. Chamberlain's policy, refused to accept it. His opposition to a mutual preference was the signal for every leading Liberal newspaper in Canada to denounce Mr. Chamberlain. Almost the leading spirit in the attack on the preferential movement is Mr. Fisher's personal journal, the Montreal Herald. That organ, which receives thousands of dollars from the government and Mr. Fisher, has made it a point to denounce Hon. George E. Foster for daring to support a Mutual Preference. Yet these are the very sources from which Conservatives are criticized for their opposition to the British preference. The public must be getting tired of this new two-faced policy of the party in power.

G. T. P. DEAL WAS HUSTLED THROUGH. Sir Wilfrid Laurier claims for the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, that it received long and careful attention at the hands of the government. The official records of Parliament show that such is not the case. On pages 447 and 448 of the Hansard of 1903, will be found a motion by Hon. J. Isreal Tarte for copies of all correspondence between the government and the Grand Trunk, Mr. C. M.

Hays et al, in relation to a new transcontinental railway. Hon. A. G. Blair at that time (March 25th, 1903) was Minister of Railways. On behalf of the government he asked that the motion be withdrawn, giving as a reason, "Communications entirely verbal have taken place between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, but no definite conclusions have been arrived at." Sir Wilfrid confirmed Mr. Blair's announcement. That was on March 25th, when the G. T. P. proposition was looked upon as a purely private venture. Yet it was only four months later, July 30th, that the Premier launched his scheme calling for a public expenditure of \$151,000,000. It must not be forgotten that from March 25th to July 30th, Sir Wilfrid was a busy man and could, therefore, give little attention to the deal which four months could have been profitably devoted without any interruptions. Not a word in writing on March 25th, and the whole deal through before July 30th, is a record for such a plunge. It would be hard to credit the story were it not that in the official reports of Parliament confirmation of its authenticity is to be had of such competent witnesses as Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Blair. It is no wonder that Mr. Blair characterized the deal as a plunge into the dark.

Mr. Borden. The better class of papers comment freely upon Mr. Borden's popularity and success. It is said by the Montreal Gazette that "He gains personal as well as political friends."

Again, it is said, "Mr. Borden has steadily grown in political stature. He commands the attention of the House of Commons when he rises as markedly as does the Prime Minister. He receives the courteous attention of large audiences where-ever in his campaign tours he is announced to speak." Further, it is remarked that "those whom he does not convince pay him the tribute of saying that his words are plain, his platform distinct, and that he declares the same principles and advocates the same policy where-ever he goes. Such a man merits respect aside from his policy, and when his policy is clearly in the general interest, he becomes a force. Mr. Borden is such now. He leads his party and he leads it to success."

Another declared that Mr. Borden has deeply impressed the constituencies he has visited for the purposes of public discussion. The Petrolia Advertiser, speaking of his presence in East Lambton, says: "It was known before he came that he is a statesman of fine parts, and that he is admired in Parliament for his splendid judgment and for his skill in debate, but there are other qualities which those who had the pleasure of meeting him at once discovered. As we found him, he is affable and extremely approachable. He has no affectation. His appearance is distinguished, and singles him out at once as a man of mark."

Again of Mr. Borden it is said "he not only gained the approval of the people owing to his attractive personality, but because of his work on the platform, which took rank with the deliverances of the best statesman this country has yet produced. In Bruce, the opinion of Mr. Borden is equally high and the Mail and Empire states that the leader of the Opposition has brought to the performance of his important duties most desirable qualities. He is a master hand in Parliament, both as a tactician and as a debater. Personally he is kindly in the extreme. On the public platform he is a clear cut speaker, presenting his views without unnecessary fireworks, and impressing his hearers with his sincerity, his ability and his honesty. Of the affairs of the country he has a wonderful knowledge, and this although he has been in Parliament only since 1896. There is not a question of administration or of legislation the history of which he does not give a wise judgment. That he should have reached the high position he occupies in the public mind is to be attributed to the fact that he is well equipped and well balanced man, who works hard, and with a single eye to the interests of the country. He is a growing force, and will rule with firmness and justice."

Blowing up of a Stove. The frost of Saturday night caused the bursting of a kitchen stove front at the home of Dr. Melanchnin, East St. Monday morning, and the burning almost miraculously escaped causing an awful fatality. The accident also illustrates the extreme care which is necessary in regard to heating and bath room apparatus in the cold weather. In this case we learn that the bath was used on Saturday night and the hot water was practically all taken out of the boiler which stands in the kitchen. The fire was allowed to go out during the night one of the pipes which makes the circulation between the boiler and stove became frozen. In the morning the servant made out the kitchen fire and the water in the stove front of course very quickly heated and as the frost had cut off the water from the boiler it made steam at once and first thing the whole front of the stove blew out. Parts of it flew through the window, part broke a table, part embedded itself in the wall opposite and part broke the back of a chair in which the doctor's little girl was sitting a few seconds before. It was fortunate indeed that the little one had just gotten up to go into another room or she would have been killed instantly.

A fire was raging in the business part of Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday last which had already been damaged to the extent of six million dollars. B. Schuster, capital of Monroe County, New York is situated on the Genesee, seven miles from Lake Ontario and on the Erie Canal. It is an important railway centre with manufacturing of ready made clothing, boots and shoes, flour, beer, tobacco, carriage, and furniture. It has an important trade in coal and many nurseries. It contains the University of Rochester (Baptist)—Baptist Theological Seminary on observatory, and charitable and reformatory institutions. There are three falls of the Genesee within the city limits. Its population is 170,000.

LIBERALS STICK BY CORRUPTION. Liberals are firmly convinced that political corruption is essential to party success. During the last session of Parliament every possible obstacle was placed in the way of a bill to deal more stringently with violations of the Dominion Elections Act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, after pledging their support to a measure calculated to suppress election crimes, flatly refused to keep their promise and repudiated the work of a special committee named by the government to enquire into the whole question.

The reason for this course was made clear during the recent by-elections. Money was used extensively, and public works were promised without any regard to their ultimate usefulness. In the city of St. John, where the Liberal candidate was snowed under, the Conservative party offered to give a bond signed by ten reputable party men that no money would be used for corrupt purposes. They requested the Liberal leaders to do the same, but the commendable offer was promptly rejected. The government managers, at the head of whom was Hon. H. R. Emmerson, declined to run a pure campaign. Their case was hopeless and money alone could change public opinion. The Liberals thus lost a golden opportunity to elevate Canadian politics. With the example of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding to guide them, perhaps the St. John followers should not be too severely blamed.

News of the War. St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—Three Japanese soldiers disguised as Chinese coolies who were recently hanged for trying to blow up Sanguan Bridge in Manchuria, were officers belonging to the Japanese general staff. They were Colonel Asai of the Engineers, Lieutenant Asaba of the Army and Lieutenant Kaurai of the Sappers. They were tried by Court Martial and were hanged from the parapets of the bridge which they sought to destroy. London, Feb. 24.—Again there is an important news concerning the Far East. The belief is growing that land operations on any considerable scale are likely to be deferred perhaps for months but this view is based on deduction rather than upon known facts. There is no confirmation of the reported naval attack on Port Arthur last Saturday; neither is there news of either fleet. Ottawa, Feb. 24.—One matter which the Minister of Militia is likely to take up when he returns to the capital at the end of the week is, whether Canada should endeavor to learn what she can from the Russo-Japanese war, by attaching several officers to one side or the other, as non-combatants to follow the campaign. Sir Frederick probably desires to talk it over with his colleagues before a decision is reached, as the outfit would be considerable. St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It is officially announced from Port Arthur that four Japanese battleships and two Japanese transports were sunk in a fresh attack on Port Arthur. The attack was repulsed. London, Feb. 25.—It is reported that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur is confirmed. Most of the accounts concur in stating that the Japs were repulsed with loss of certain small vessels. At present there is no version of the attack from the Japanese side; but from Russian despatches and those furnished by special correspondents it is apparent that Admiral Togo tried to repeat on a larger scale the feat performed by Hobson at Santiago with a view of sealing up the harbor and bottling the Russian vessels within. They sent some small steamers laden with explosives and escorted by torpedo boats and what happened is not accurately known. The object may have been attained notwithstanding the alleged repulse, for it is confidently stated that the vessels were sunk and apparently near the mouth of the harbor. St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—A telegram from Viceroy Alexits to the Czar says: "At a quarter before three on the night of Feb. 24th, numerous Japanese torpedo boats attempted to attack the battleships Retvizan and others and sink the larger steamers loaded with inflammables. The Retvizan was the first to observe the torpedo boats and opened fire on them. She was supported by the land batteries. She destroyed two steamers near the entrance of the harbor. They were coming directly toward her. One of them went on the rocks near the light house and the other sunk under Golden Hill. The Retvizan observed four steamers in a sinking condition and eight torpedo boats departing slowly to rejoin the waiting Japanese ships. A portion of the crews of the Japanese vessels were drowned on the grounded steamer. The still surviving Japanese crews saved themselves in boats and it is possible that some of them were picked up by the enemy's torpedo boats which came and were proceeding to examine the coasts. The entrance of the harbor is still open. I attribute complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant action and destructive fire of the Retvizan. Floating mines are still visible in the roadstead. I have recalled three cruisers sent in pursuit of the enemy, in order, in the first place, to clear the roadstead of the floating mines. We had no losses." No general engagement of Japanese and Russian armies in the far east has yet taken place, although an encounter in Korea territory Feb 19 is reported in which a Russian reconnoitering party of Cossacks took several Japanese prisoners, including a major named Taisawa. The Cossacks found maps and plans on the prisoners. The mobilization of troops is rapidly proceeding, however, and the prediction is repeated in St. Petersburg despatches that a decisive battle will soon be waged near the Yalu River. Japan, it is stated, looks upon all food stuffs as contraband of war, and plans to starve Port Arthur into surrendering. The Mikado's fleet absolutely controls the water approaches to the city. Within a fortnight, according to St. Petersburg despatches, the Russians will have 100,000 additional troops in Manchuria. The Russian Mediterranean fleet has left Jubail, French Somaliland, presumably to join the Baltic fleet, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg. The Russian ministry of finance has warned merchants to remain south of Shanghai, as it learns that Japan has stationed a squadron of one battleship, four cruisers and 11 torpedo boats off Amoy, China. The loss of Russian regiments at Lake Balkal is denied. Public subscriptions have been started in Russia to build submarines, torpedo boats and cruisers. The Grand Duke Michael is in charge. Chinese prizes are so active that coasting trade in the eastern seas is almost at a standstill. The United States gunboat Wilmington has returned to Shanghai from Chefoo, under direction of the navy department. Only 30 per cent of the population remains at Port Arthur. With reference to the sensational stories of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Balkal it is explained that the trans-Balkal line was blocked at the Balkal station during the night of Feb. 18th, by an avalanche of snow which fell from a neighboring mountain. A Russian battery of troops on board dashed into the obstruction, the locomotive was derailed, and in the succeeding five cars one soldier was killed, five were severely injured and 14 were slightly hurt. Traffic was expected to be resumed the following day. Aden, Feb. 22.—The British mail steamer Mongols, of the Peninsula and Oriental Company from London for Sydney, reports that when she was 460 miles north of Aden on Saturday she met a Russian battleship and four torpedo boat destroyers. One of the latter endeavored to cut her off, but failed. All the Russian squadron then gave

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The above goods will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent discount. Come and get your Xmas and New Year's goods at cheap prices. As we purpose to devote ourselves to the Boot and Shoe business exclusively, no reasonable offer for goods will be refused.

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# Happy New Year!

Time says, "Move on old 1903, for 1904 stands waiting at the door." Let it be so—for a year, at best, is but a twinkle on the Calendar of Time.

# Welcome to 1904

New Year's resolutions are NOW in order. Start right in everything. Start right toward the right Clothing, Hat and Furnishing store. Get yourself into the habit, early in the year, of buying the kind of Clothing, the kind of Hats and the kind of Furnishings that will give absolute, unqualified satisfaction. It pays in every way.

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chase, but could not overtake the Monroli. Signals were then set for the British vessel to stop, which she instantly did. The leading torpedo boat then approached and scrutinized her closely, after which the signal was set reading, "We beg to be excused." It is surmised that the squadron hoped to capture a Japanese vessel. The Russian fleet is believed to have a collier near the Red Sea Islands. London, Feb. 26.—There is no further news of the attack on Port Arthur, in which engagement the Japanese attempted to sink vessels in such a manner as to block the harbor entrance. When the word reached London almost all the English newspapers in discussing Viceoy Alexieff's report incline to believe that Admiral Togo succeeded in so far as to make the channel impassable for large battleships even if still free for smaller craft and then presume that reports of second attack were devoted to attempt to sink further obstacles to navigation. A despatch from Tien Tsin says, according to native reports, the Russians took terrible revenge on the villagers near Sangari River. After attempting to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream, the troops burned a large village, and massacred all the inhabitants, including women. The greatest indignation prevails against the Russians.

New Chungang, Feb. 22.—A correspondent says that Rev. W. H. Gillespie, Missionary, has arrived at New Chungang from Kwang Chuntz. He states that the Japanese have landed at Posset Bay and advanced to Kinn-Chun. The Russian garrison had. The Japanese are marching on to Kirin, from which place women and children are fleeing in panic. Posset Bay is in the north of Korea about 100 miles southwest of Vladivostok. Kirin is in Manchuria, on the Sungari River, Lat. 44 deg. N. Long. 127 deg. E. It is about 100 miles from the coast, and is a central and strategic point. By occupying Kirin the Japanese will be in the rear of the Russian army and threaten their line of communication from Port Arthur. Kirin has a population of 120,000. St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Wiresnik, which is now at Jubilti, French Somaliland, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Liban, a Russian port on the Baltic.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cabling from London to the Tribune I. N. Ford says: The Japanese Admiral can complete the destruction of the main fleet at Port Arthur at his leisure by means of a torpedo flotilla, and can concentrate his forces against the Vladivostok squadron before the Russian reserve fleet can arrive. Russia's naval arm is already amputated, and the ships lost cannot be replaced during the war nor naval supremacy be repaired. The naval experts assert that her fatal lack of readiness doomed Russia to defeat from the moment of the first surprise, but that is an imperfect summary of the situation. The conditions of naval warfare have been revolutionized in the last ten days. The torpedo arm has become the most formidable branch of the service, and supremacy in sea power depends upon its efficiency rather than on the speed of armored and unarmored cruisers, or the tonnage, armor and concentrated gunfire of battleships. Naval defense is impracticable; initiative is everything, and a naval war is won or lost during the first week of a campaign. This is the frank confession of the Admiralty officials, whose construction programs will be speedily altered and enormous development of the torpedo service will be provided for without delay. A remarkable proof of the readiness of Japan has been the successful employment of the large and most destructive torpedo charges with which experiments are now conducted at the torpedo stations in the English Channel. The land operations can only be vaguely conjectured from the special despatches of the London Press, but the correspondents agree that the morale of the Japanese army is perfect, and that the Russians are discouraged and the transportation service completely broken down.

London, Feb. 27.—The most important news is that a large fleet of transports off Port Arthur is preparing to disembark an army to besiege that place. An official telegram from St. Petersburg intimates that such a development is fully expected there. Bennett Burleigh, the famous correspondent has gone from Japan to Shanghai, China, apparently to avoid Japanese censorship. He cables from thence that a large number of transports returned to Nagasaki where they are busy embarking more troops for vicinity of Dalny. Over forty transports have sailed since Feb. 10th. Still larger em-

barkation is proceeding from Ujina near Hiroshim. The latter place and not Kiota was to be the army and navy headquarters during the war. Over thirty big transports are now at Ujina, which is the principal station for embarkation of troops and an enormous mass of soldiers have detained there. Delay being evacuated, the Russians boast that they have mines at the Break-water Docks and railways to prevent the Japanese from using them. There are only five months supplies at Port Arthur. The Russians say they mean to defend Port Arthur, and fall back with the rest of their troops from Dalny to Yalu River, and if pressed, upon Harbin. Of the reported Japanese landing at Posset Bay there is no confirmation, but the rumor is revived. There are unfounded reports of the Japanese squadron blockading Vladivostok, and still another report says the Russian squadron there has again put to sea, destination unknown.

FIRST LAND ENGAGEMENT. London, Feb. 29.—It is now ascertained that the shots of the land campaign were fired in northern Korea near the gates of the Ping Yang, on Sunday morning. The Russians claim that the Japanese were defeated and the Japanese assert that the Russians retreated. It was a normal affair between the outposts. The Japanese have great forces in northern Korea. Eighty thousand men from Seoul and forty thousand from other parts are reported as passing into Northern Korea within the past fortnight towards Ping Yang. The Russian military position is that it occupies a portion of the Seoul-Pekin Road between Liao Yong on the Manchurian Railway and Yalu River. The Russian front and flanks are strongly supported. Its right flank is at Tatungian, near Bay of Korea, and its left near Wiju. London, Feb. 29.—The war news today is very meagre. Russia has ordered the release of two British coal ships. Japan has landed to date one hundred and twenty thousand troops at Seoul. The Russian volunteer cruiser fleet is cruising off the island of Criton. This covers everything to date.

30 New British Warships. LONDON, Feb. 24.—Great Britain will begin work this year on two new battleships, four armored cruisers, ten submarine vessels and fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers. The naval estimates for 1904-05 foot up \$184,445,000, an increase of \$12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-04. In submitting these estimates the Earl of Solborne, the first lord of the admiralty, informed the house of commons that the admiralty is aware that the estimates are large, but parliament must remember how great is the responsibility cast upon the board of admiralty in providing the country with a navy strong enough to sustain a struggle with the navies of any two powers, and to insure reasonable security for the country's vast seaborne trade and the food supply of the people. More than half the increase is due to the decision to pay April 1 the balance due on the lately bought Chilean battleships and to provide them with ammunition for the next year. The remainder of the increase arises from fleet expansion, increase in pay and material. The estimates provide \$58,270,830 for new construction, including \$3,210,415 for beginning new ships. The admiralty will expend \$9,500,000 on armor. It now has no difficulty in getting enough of the desired quality.

Orders have already been placed for nine submarine vessels, but the preparation of special designs for the tenth has delayed the placing of the contract. Satisfactory progress has been made in experiments with oil fuel, and three old gunboats have been converted into tank ships for the storing of oil in home ports. Extensive provision is being made to furnish oil at sea. The admiralty is considering, for economy's sake, the possibilities of

an internal combustion engine for torpedo boats and for torpedo-boat destroyers.

### The Deadly Torpedo's First Real Test in War.

The navigable torpedo is a very modern weapon of offense in naval warfare. Its first test was at Wei-Hai-Wai in 1895, when the Japanese sank three Chinese battleships by its use. There is no instance of the use of a torpedo in the Spanish-United States war of 1898; the Spanish ships being all destroyed by long-range fire or scuttled by their crews. Already three great Russian battleships have been put out of action in the present war by Japanese torpedoes, and the naval experts of all nations are beginning to express their belief that the torpedo is likely to bring about very important changes in naval construction. The weapon used by Japan is the Whitehead navigable torpedo. It is from fourteen to fifteen feet long, about eighteen inches in diameter, and looks not unlike a sturgeon in its passage through the water. The explosive charge is carried in a section at the nose of the torpedo. It consists of gunpowder, which is always kept wet to prevent accident. The weight of the charge employed by different nations is not the same. It rarely falls below 150 pounds or exceeds 200 pounds. Only about two years ago a British or German house was making torpedoes for Japan in which the charge was 200 pounds. It is not unlikely that some of these were employed in the recent engagement at Port Arthur. Russia is reported to have favorably considered it in front of 500 pounds. Directly in the nose of the torpedo is a dry "primer" of the same material as a small quantity of fulminate of mercury, which serves as a detonator when it is itself struck sharply by the firing pin. The latter projects from the nose of the torpedo, and is driven in when it hits any solid object.

The compressed air which operates the propelling machinery is supplied under a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, and the walls of the chamber are tested to stand 1,700 pounds. A few years ago the distance which could be traversed under the impetus was 600 or 800 yards, or over half a mile. If possible, though, they are launched when the torpedo boats are much closer than that to their targets. As the modern torpedo is self-propelling, it is necessary only to start it on its way with a gentle push. A torpedo tube for launching the missile is a horizontal cylinder, only a little longer than the missile and shielded at the outer end by a single valve, designed to keep out the water. A gate, or door, at the rear end opens for the admission of the torpedo. A vigorous puff of compressed air affects the launching after the projectile has been aimed by the proper steering of the boat.

Nowadays nearly all big warships have three or four torpedo tubes, but it is doubtful if they will ever be serviceable. Now real work much smaller and much faster craft are needed. The size of torpedo boats has undergone some curious changes. Their original function theoretically, at least—was coast defence. It was hardly thought that they would ever be employed outside the harbors of the country which owned them. They were meant to resist invaders, not for aggression. They had a displacement of only 25 to 30 tons, and could have been hoisted up on deck of a battleship or cruiser, to be taken to a distance if necessary. Then came a rapid development in proportions. The Vesuvius which represents the influence of that movement, displaces 980 tons, England projected several boats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each. At length, however, a reaction set in, and to-day the limit is about one-quarter or one-third of the later figure. The Dupont (American) displaces 185 tons, and the Sokol (Russian) 240 tons, and the ill-fated Viper (British) had a displacement of 360 tons.

The greatest advances, however, are in sea-going qualities, armament and speed. The best torpedo boats today have guns that will enable them to sink unarmed vessels of that class, and are able to cross the ocean. Practically all torpedo service now is performed by "destroyers." These are adapted to making from 25 to 30 knots an hour, whereas the earlier torpedo boats were good for only about 20. The Vesuvius is credited with 22 1/2 knots the Dupont with 28, the Darling and Havoc (British) with from 28 to 29. The Sokol made 36.3 knots on her trial trip; between 30 and 32 knots was expected from the last batch of Japanese destroyers, nineteen in number, whereas the Viper, equipped with Parson's engines, made 32 knots before her accidental destruction.

The newest type of torpedo boat is the submarine. This style of vessel runs on the surface until within a mile or two of the enemy then becomes practically invisible, and completely disappears from sight just before discharging a projectile. So long as its smokestack can be allowed to stick up out of water the boat is propelled by gasoline engines. When she dives the screws are driven by storage batteries and an electric motor. Even on the surface these boats run slowly, none yet built making more than ten or eleven knots or travelling faster than six or eight miles when fully impressed. They are also much smaller than the average destroyer. Boats of this kind are provided with additional mechanism to maintain a level course under the surface, to take in and eject water rapidly and for making observations when the hull is completely out of sight. For this last purpose an optical instrument of peculiar construction is mounted at the very top of a tube which stands up like a tiny smokestack, and in which mirrors, or prisms, transmit the pictures to an observer inside the boat. The method of discharging a torpedo is the same with a submarine as with any other torpedo boat.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MR. J. F. WHEAR assumed his new duties as Chief Postmaster and Post Office Inspector yesterday. Mr. Whear will not be sworn in until his commission arrives from Ottawa.

The Soldier's Monument in the Garden was appropriately draped on Saturday afternoon in memory of the Island boys who sacrificed their lives in the capture of Cronje, Alfred Riggs and Roland Taylor.

The boats made good crossings at the Cape Monday. Owing to the blockade on the Cape branch the mails were taken to Summerside by teams and come to the city by the regular at ten o'clock Monday night.

CAPT. JOHN J. MURCHISON and crew of the schooner James W., of Ch. Town which was abandoned at sea on Feb. 15th, while on a voyage from Halifax to Trinidad with a cargo of pine lumber were passengers to Halifax from Boston by the steamer Harlaw Monday. They tell of awful hardships. They were in the rigging two days.

The attendance in the city yesterday from the country was the largest that there has been for some time. There was a lot of hay, oats, and pork in the market, the prices being as follows: Hay per cwt. 60 to 65 cents; oats, 31 to 32 cents; potatoes, 23 to 25. The meat market was well attended and some fine meats shown. It sold by the quarter at 5 and 6 cents per lb., and retailed at 6 and 10 cents; pork, dressed, brought 6 and 6 1/2; live hog, 5 cents; chickens sold at 9 and 10 cents per lb.; and ducks brought 7 and 80 cents each.

At the Liberal convention at Cardigan Friday afternoon there were thirty five delegates present. The convention was called to choose a man to contest the district against Mr. Patrick Kelly, of Montague, the popular Conservative candidate, for the seat in the Local Legislature vacated by the late James E. Macdonald. Mr. John Ryan, of Cardigan was proposed by H. D. Mooney, of Pease's and seconded by Donald Sigsworth, of Cardigan. Mr. P. D. Bowler, of Cardigan was proposed by P. M. Brothers and seconded by Charles Gray of Dundas. Mr. Bowler stated that he would run if tendered a unanimous nomination. If not he would retire. So no ballot was taken and the nomination was offered to Mr. Ryan. But Mr. Ryan knowing what lay before him, took time to consider before accepting the heavy responsibility.

### DIED.

At Victoria Crapud on Feb. 23 James B. Palmer, aged 87 years. At the city Hospital Saturday morning Hannah Cummings, aged 52, beloved wife of Thomas Cummings, of Georgetown. R.I.P.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

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### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

There was crossing each way at the Cape Saturday. The mails reached the city at 3.15 p. m.

The children of Notre Dame Convent gave an enjoyable concert at the Convent Monday night.

The Wisconsin State capital was destroyed by fire on Saturday Feb. 29th, with a loss estimated at 800,000.

CAPT. H. C. THACKER of the Royal Artillery, Quebec, will be sent to represent Canada as an attaché of the Japanese Army.

PREPARATIONS are under way, by the immigration officials to receive three thousand European immigrants next week. STONEY, Feb. 27.—Inland Revenue refused the application of the Cape Breton Brewery Company for a license to operate a brewery in that city.

The Minto reached Pictou Saturday morning at nine o'clock and the Stanley left at 9.30 for Georgetown. She was out all day however and did not manage to reach Georgetown.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

WILCOX, the mail clerk at Regina on trial for stealing ten thousand dollars from the mail on Saturday while in the dock was handed a letter announcing the death of his mother.

A shocking fatality occurred on board the Allan liner Bavarian, at Halifax early Sunday morning, while the steamer was tied up to the deep water terminus. Miss T. J. Martin, one of the passengers, fell from the second deck to the lower hold, a distance of thirty feet and was instantly killed.

At a convention of the Liberals of Charlottetown and Royalty held last Friday night, Dr. James Warburton was nominated as candidate for the representation of the franchise vote in the Legislative Assembly—the seat vacated by Mr. J. F. Whear.

An elevator carrying 13 men dropped five stories in the Manufacturers' Building on Sabine street, Province, R. I. Frank L. Prince, a foreman of the Martin Cooper Land Jewelry Co., sustained a fractured ankle, but the other passengers escaped with nothing more serious than bruises.

The war news Monday is very meagre. Russia has ordered the release of two British coal ships, Japan has landed to date one hundred and twenty thousand troops at Seoul, and the Russian volunteer cruiser fleet is cruising off the island of Criton. This covers everything in the war news to date.

The parishioners of St. Andrew's parish intend celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the building of their first church on the 13th of July next. Preparations are already being made for a big demonstration. His Lordship Bishop McDonald being a native of the parish will officiate on the occasion.

The Newfoundland Legislature opened on Feb. 25th Governor Boyle in his speech, urged the renewal of the French Modus Vivendi, and said that negotiations are now pending between the Colonial and Imperial ministers for the settlement of the entire French shore-problem which will render the present measure needless. After these the governor announced a reduction in taxes on food stuffs equal to 180,000 a year.

THREE thousand persons saw the Wanderers Hockey Team vanquished by the Amherst Ramblers in Empire Brick Halifax last Wednesday night by a margin of one goal to nothing. Never before in Halifax was such a gathering assembled to witness a hockey match. The spectators were lined along the rail five deep. Scores of people in this gathering did not get a glimpse of the ice but seemed contented to be occasionally informed of the progress of the game. The Ramblers take the trophy.

The snow fighting on the P. E. I. R. Monday was as hard as any during the winter. The trains on both the eastern and the western lines were greatly delayed. The morning train left Tignish at six a. m. and had only reached Port Hill at ten p. m. but expected to get through to the City early Tuesday morning. The morning train from Charlottetown left at 7 a. m. and crossed the Tignish train Monday night at Port Hill. The afternoon western train went as far as Summerside and returned Monday night at ten. The morning train from Cape Traverse reached Emerald at midnight. The Souris train which left in the morning only got as far as St. Peter's at seven Monday night where she laid up. The Georgetown line was open and the trains ran on time. Yesterday all these trains got through.

The weather during the past three days has been the coldest of the winter even exceeding that of parts of January. The thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero early Sunday morning and on Saturday morning at three o'clock it was 17 below.

### Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCIS SMITH, Prescott, Ont. "I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

### Farm for Sale.

The Farm of one hundred and thirty-three and a half acres of land, formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander Ryland, at Brother's Road, Lot 66, is now offered for private sale on easy terms. Ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with a heavy growth of hard and soft wood. It is but one mile and a half from Pease's Station, and is convenient to churches and schools. For particulars apply on the premises, or to PETER BYRNE, Byrnes' Road. Feb. 10th, 1904—41

### The Most Nutritious.

## Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd. Homeochemists, London, England.

## Epps's Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor. Nov. 18, 1903.



### 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.

## CONROY,

THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

# It is With a Great Deal of Satisfaction

That we thank the Ladies of Town and Country for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, during the past weeks, and we now wish to call attention to the fact that we have just placed upon our shelves.

## A Magnificent Stock of Stylish Spring Goods,

Including Dress Goods in Lustre, Vesting, Voile, black and colored, Barity Cloth, Granite Cloth, Henriettas, etc., New Dress Trimmings, Muslins, Diamond Cloth, Gingham, Piques, New Spring Skirts, New Golfers in red, white, blue and white, New Spring Millinery, Sateens, Cretonnes, Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Satins, Towels and Towelling, Sheeting and Pillow Cotton, Bath Mats, Table Linen, Print Cottons, etc. We have also opened a large shipment of our popular

# Perfection Brand Clothing

For Men and Boys. Also a dandy line of Men's and Boys' Spring Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Sweaters in plain and club colors. See our New Spring Hats, in Hard and Soft Felt, both English and American make and you will be convinced that this is the spot to procure yours. New goods are being opened up every day, the latest productions of the European, Canadian and American markets. We invite you to call and see them.

# SENTNER, TRAINOR & COMPANY,

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

Often Wonder why 'tis so.

BY THE REV. ABRAM J. RYAN.

Some find work where some find rest, And so the weary world goes on. I sometimes wonder when life is best— The answer comes when life is gone.

Reminiscences of Old Rome.

(London Mail.)

Reading lately of the first consistory held by Pius X., with all its quaint and Old World ceremonial, my thoughts were carried back to such another scene in the Vatican just a quarter of a century ago.

"The new Pope," the special correspondent of the Times telegraphed to his journal on February 20, 1878, "is fifteen years older than Pius IX."

There was a unique interest in the great receptions given in those days by the "Black" aristocracy of Rome. Society has, I fancy, become much more mixed in these latter years.

Of all that cortege of Eminences, one only survived to attend the Cardinal Gregorio di Stefano, now Bishop of Ostia and Dean of the Sacred College.

Greek Patriarch and a Spanish Archbishop, with a French royalist marquis opposite, and a couple of English mousignori round the corner.

Cardinal Howard did not pay very much regard to these conventional restrictions. He went out for his drives, not, it is true, in a gilded coach, but in a handsome landau from Long Acre.

There was a unique interest in the great receptions given in those days by the "Black" aristocracy of Rome. Society has, I fancy, become much more mixed in these latter years.

I have one reminiscence of rather a weird kind connected with one of these receptions. It was held in the Pamphili Palace in the Piazza Navona, and was in honor of the elevation to the sacred purple of Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid.

Assuredly they bear for the most part less distinguished names. One remembers the saintly Cardinal Bona parte, with his clean-cut features, pale as marble, recalling strangely those of the great Emperor his kinsman.

Most interesting of all to the eyes of some among us, there walked side by side in that procession the two English Eminences, Manning and Howard. A singular contrast they presented—the spare ascetic figure and keen, mobile, parchment-hued countenance of the Cardinal of Westminster, and the tall, burly form, handsome, ruddy features and military carriage (it was almost a swing), of the ex-Lifeguardman, Cardinal Edward Howard ("Ovade").

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it. Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



to the new Cardinal. The appointed hour had come, had indeed long past, but no ablegate appeared, and messengers were sent across the Tiber to enquire as to the delay.

Saved the Picture.

A Washington despatch says: A Botticelli "Madonna," said to be worth \$40,000, but not for sale at any price, has been saved to Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, by a delicate operation that required persistent work and the most scrupulous care and watchfulness for a year.

Sandro Botticelli, the Florentine painter, died very early in the sixteenth century, so that the \$40,000 work which Mr. Hay possesses is at least 400 years old. Lippo Lippi died in 1468. Both works are panels, and it was through the cracking of the wood, due partly to age and partly to the effects of the extremely variable climate of this part of the country, that the destruction of these magnificent products of art, each worth a prince's ransom, was threatened.

The panel known to Botticelli original is a Madonna in profile, the figure full length, surrounded by a host of cherubim. This was a favorite study of Botticelli, and Mr. Hay's gem has all the color which made the Florentine master stand alone among his competitors.

The other panel, a smaller Madonna, developed cracks from the reverse side that threatened to increase and in time break through the painting itself, thus destroying its beauty and making it, from the standpoint of art, at least, a total loss.

Requests for Catholic Charity.

The will of the late Harriet Richards, of Philadelphia, makes numerous bequests for charitable and religious purposes, among them being the following: \$1,000 for religious purposes in memory and behalf of the family of the late Thomas B. and Francis McCormack, and a like sum in memory of herself; Tabernacle Society, located at the Academy of Notre Dame, \$500, for the purposes of that Society, but not to be used for building purposes; House of the Good Shepherd, \$2,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, \$500 for the benefit of the poor of the parish; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to St. Joseph's Church, \$500; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to the Cathedral, \$500; St. Vincent's Home, \$1,000; the Catholic Home for Girls, \$1,000; the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, \$500; St. Joseph's House for Homeless Industrious Boys, \$500.

"I give and bequeath unto my executor, the instrument continues, 'the sum of \$10,000 to be used and applied by him at his discretion to establish free beds in one or more of the hospitals in the city of Philadelphia, such as the Hospital for the Poor Consumptives, or which are under the care and direction of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of Charity, or the Sisters of St. Francis, by said executor or his successor in the trust, to have absolute power and discretion in the application of this money.'

It is the decedent's desire that the beneficiary of said scholarship shall, after ordination to the priesthood, devote himself especially to the caring for the spiritual welfare of "in whom I feel a warm interest."

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 boyhood."

of the paint. The operation was performed almost entirely by the use of sand-paper, and to make one understand how tedious was the undertaking it is only necessary to say that the panel was nearly an inch thick.

Months of effort brought the operator near to the point, and the most scrupulous care had then to be exercised. As the wood was reduced the pushing away process became slower. Finally only the thinnest possible sheet of wood, thinner even than the paint adhering to its under side, remained.

Here came the crucial test. A too vigorous rub, a slip of the hand, a failure to perceive instantly the first appearance of the paint and coating, might have proved fatal to the valuable masterpiece, which it was desired to preserve. But care, patience, keen eyesight and steady nerve won the day, and the last vestige of wood was only resolved into powder, leaving only a thin layer of paint lying in a bed of tissue paper.

To have attempted to lift the tissue matrix would probably have been fatal to the painting. It was therefore necessary to secure it to a firm surface before it could be moved. After smearing it carefully with some adhesive substance, the operator laid on a backing of heavy stiff linen canvas, and the picture, matrix and all, was placed away to dry in a room kept at an even temperature. The drying process took a long time.

When it was regarded as safe to move the painting, it was again turned over, the canvas backing being underneath. The removal of the tissue paper was then begun, an easy task until the small slips adhering to the surface of the painting were reached. The parts of these slips not pasted to the paint were moved, without difficulty, but it was a long and tedious operation, requiring patience and a gentle touch, to take away the rest.

The painting was found to be unharmed by the operation to which it had been subjected. The colors had been preserved and there was no rubbing away or scarring of the paint. A coat of varnish was then applied, and when this was thoroughly dried the Botticelli masterpiece was shipped to Mr. Hay in Washington.

In the dining room of the Secretary of State's residence is a great open fireplace. The larger Madonnas had been imbedded in the wall over this, protected by heavy plate glass and with a frame of dull gold that seems to be part of the wall's moulding. It is there to stay. The smaller painting, now also saved from destruction, has been placed elsewhere in the house.

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS advertisement.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dumb waiter can't talk, but neither, for that matter, can a speaking tube.

A Terrible Cough.

Mr. Thos. Carter, North port, Ont., says: I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me.

Occasionally we have an experience that arouses a suspicion in us that we really haven't much more sense than we used to have after all.

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

Teacher.—What does the reign of King Charles I. teach us? Tommy.—Please, sir, not to lose our heads in moments of excitement, sir.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

If some people could realize that the world doesn't care a cent what size shoe they wear they would be a good deal more comfortable.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil can be applied externally for rheumatism, stiff joints, chapped hands, chilblains sprains, etc. It can be taken internally for croup, quinsy, bronchitis pains in the stomach, kidney complaint, etc. Price 25c.

A Lady of portly physique Was offered two hundred a wigue As a museum display, And she cried: "Go away! How you spique! Me a frique! What a chique!"

MESSRS. O. C. RICHARDS & CO. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—In January last Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned back from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL. Elgin Road, L'Islet Co. Que., May 26 h. 1893

"You are not afraid to go up in it?" asked the inventor of a flying-machine. "Not a bit!" replied his friend. "What I'm worried about is coming down."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK. Could not Sit or Stand with Ease. Consulted Five Different Doctors.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC Tourist Cars Every Thursday FROM MONTREAL.

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY. No Change of Cars, Montreal to Vancouver, Traversing the Great Canadian North West. The Finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent. Lowest Rates Apply. The Canadian Pacific Service is Up-to-Date. World's Fair, St. Louis Opens May First, Closes December First, 1904. C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc. to C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B. World's Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904.

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Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00. Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

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Now is the Time for Low Prices!

And gifts are here in abundance that will please both the giver and receiver.

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Good Goods and Low Prices.

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All kinds FILES and BINDING CASES.

Envelopes and Stationery of every description all at lowest prices.

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WE KEEP Right to the Front

— IN THE — Tailoring Trade;

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

Tweed & Worsted Suits

FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

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.

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