

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 15

## NOW

### You want to leave your measure for your New SPRING SUIT.

We'll take it and charge you \$12, \$13 and \$15. We guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. We have a nobby and up-to-date selection of

#### MONCTON TWEED

to pick from. These goods are the most fashionable worn. We give you the latest styles, and the workmanship, linings, etc., are the best obtainable. We have suited a large number of particular people. Let us try and suit you.

#### THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63  
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.

Of course we have

### 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,

Cameron Block.

## 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.

#### JOHN NEWSON.

## TEA, GROCERIES, Provisions

### 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.

## Herring, Herring.

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

#### Special Price to Dealers.

We have also in stock 2,000 lbs. of prime

### Codfish and Hake

#### TRY OUR Eureka Blend Tea

Sold only by us, price 25 cents per lb.

Highest market prices given for Eggs and Butter in exchange for Groceries.

Agents for Millview Carding Mills.

#### R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## HARDWARE!

### Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

#### WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler.

#### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc..

#### Our Specialties

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

#### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Paint for Everybody

### And for Everything Under the Sun.

Every home has need of paint. Each one of the

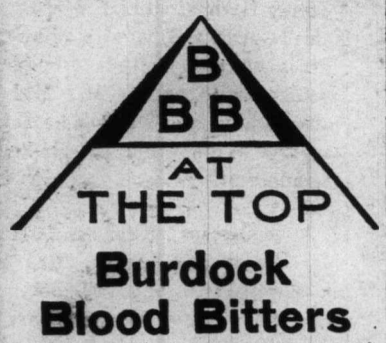
#### Sherwin-Williams Paints

Is specially suited to some home use, either outside or inside.

It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.

#### SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware - - - - - Walker's Corner.



**Burdock Blood Bitters**  
holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for  
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PIMPLES, HINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands: but there the smith no longer wields the sledge with sinewy hands. The old sign of "Blacksmith's Shop" there greets the eye no more; but "Byssicles Repaired" is seen above the smokey door.

Raging Headaches, that nothing else will cure, are quickly quieted by Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c. and 25c. at all dealers. Refuse substitutes.

A celebrated judge once passed sentence in the following manner. The prisoner was a butler, who had been convicted of stealing his master's wine. "Dead to every claim of natural affection, blind to your own real interests, you have burst through all the restraints of religion and morality, and have for many years been feathering your own nest with your master's bottles."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The gentle spring is coming, We are positive of that, For lots of heat is humming Through the steam-pipes in our flat.

#### Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B. Rank, Rustview, Ont. says: "I have used Hagar's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation almost immediately and a few applications made a complete cure."

"Have you nothing else?" inquired Mrs. Soboppen, who was looking at half-hose for her husband. "No, ma'am," replied the shopman. "I've shown you every pair in stock."

"Are you sure," she persisted, leaning over the counter, "there are none there I haven't seen?" "Yes'm," stammered the shopman, "except—er—the pair I'm wearing."

Roseway, Jan. 28, 1911. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. OOSEBOOM, Roseway, Digby, Co., N.S.

"Judge," pleaded the convicted man, "do what you like with me, but don't send my wife to prison, too. Let'er go free."

"Impossible," replied the Judge, sternly. "You go to the Penitentiary and she to the House of Correction."

"O! that's all right. I was afraid you was goin' to put us in the same cell."

Miss Vane: "Some one told me to-day that I was the handsomest girl in our street."

Miss Speltz: "O! that's not incurable."

Miss Vane: "What do you mean?"

Miss Speltz: "Your habit of talking to yourself."

#### BRITISH



#### TROOP OIL LINIMENT

FOR Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

#### Religious Maxims.

##### SUNDAY.

On this Easter Day let us joyfully remember that our earthly life is not all. Its struggles shall soon be over, but heaven and eternity are before us; and, however long and weary our struggle may be here, we shall have all that eternity in which to rest.

For us the angels wait, For us the holy pray, Oh! who for such a blessed eve Would grudge a weary day!

##### MONDAY.

Open your heart to Jesus, and remember that He will never be weary of hearing you. Pour out your sighs, your prayers, your griefs, at His sacred feet. Nothing escapes the notice of the Heart of Jesus,—not one thought of your heart, not one sigh, not even a single glance.

Thy work will soon be done, The sun is in the west, A little time for toil and prayer, Eternity for rest!

##### TUESDAY.

What matters it, when you are with Jesus Christ, whether He speaks to you from amongst flowers or thorns, provided that He speak? And wouldst thou seek for rest, Before thy work is done; And wouldst thou wear the laurel wreath, Before thy fight is won?

##### WEDNESDAY.

Oh, how much Our Lord loves the soul that flies to seek its refuge in His Sacred Heart, and that employs in the trials and temptations of life all the energy of her will to conquer self. Never be afraid to pour into the tender and compassionate Heart of Jesus the secret of your hidden sufferings.

Weigh all thy cares with His, Thy sufferings with His loss, Thou canst not bear Gethsemani,— How canst thou bear the cross?

##### THURSDAY.

Let us draw near to Jesus, that in His love and service we may find the happiness we have been looking for in vain all our lives. Remember St. Teresa's maxims: "Let nothing disturb thee. Let nothing fright thee. All passes away. God only remaineth. Patience possesses all things. Who hath God needeth nothing. For God is his all."

Then look not restlessly To watch the shadows grow; The evening will be long enough, If thou wouldst think it so.

##### FRIDAY.

Let us begin anew to love God and to serve Him, without discouragement, without cowardice, without fainting. All passes. But one love will never pass. I felt that he was very near, Though His face I could not see; But I could almost hear His voice: "Come, O my child, to Me!"

##### SATURDAY.

Let me abandon myself to God, let me receive from His hand in a spirit of faith all that will happen, believing that His hand is that of a good Father. Let me not reason; let me accept, and turn all to good account.

My fate is in Thy hands,— My God I wish it there! My heart my health, my life I leave

Entirely to Thy care, My fate is in Thy hands, Whatever it may be, Pleasant or painful, light or dark, As best may seem to Thee. My fate is in Thy hands, Why should I doubt or fear? My Father's heart will never cause His child a needless tear.

#### Items of Interest.

Looking at the event from a merely human standpoint, there is no fact in history, declares Cardinal Gibbons in one of his books, so well attested as the resurrection of Our Lord from the dead.

The Catholic Union and Times is after "handing one" to the modern poetic school. It says: "Most of the current poetry of to-day is nothing more than rapid gigue. And when it is not that, it is mandarin much cooked over the embers of flickering passion."

Says the Catholic Citizen: "Worldliness—verywhere worldliness in the mart and in the workshop—in the glitter of the theatre, in the halls of society, in the inspiration of the latest novel and in the fold of the morning paper. We need all the spiritualizing forces we can bring into our lives and our homes. Let us have good reading then—Catholic books and Catholic papers."

Speaking on the Bible the other day, the Bishop of Newport, England, said that Abbot Gasquet had proved that there was a vernacular Catholic version of the Bible before the Reformation, and that the famous MS. in the British Museum, known as "Wycliffe's Bible," was not by Wycliffe at all, but was really the ancient Catholic English Bible.

"We are aware," says the St. Louis Review, "that a great deal of insincerity and hypocrisy attends the honest outcry against Mormon infidelities. If the Scriptural test were applied more than one Senator would be unable to cast a stone at Mr. Smoot. But we regard the demonstration, in general, most wholesome. It is a protest against the outbreak of the bestial element in human nature."

Says the Catholic Universe: "There has been a long-standing conspiracy among writers and actors to represent the Irish as addicted to excessive drink, to ignorance, to improvidence, to revenge, and to a rollicking and a devil-may-care disposition. When 'an enemy hath done this' we need not be surprised, but when our own are enlisted to caricature the people and to throw mud at the fair fame of Erin, the exiles and those at home have just grounds to be both grieved and indignant."

In an article on the conduct of parents towards their children, the Calendar of St. Mary's Church, Lyon, says among other things: "Parents allow their young children to go to the theatre, either with them, or worse still, by themselves. This is all wrong. Do not take it out of its sphere of childlike action. Do not disturb it by the representation of the sensational or spectacular, or with what may even verge on immorality. Do not, for God's sake and for the child's sake ruff the pace, or allow anything to tamper with the purity of that innocent soul."

"The Catholics of Holland," says the Catholic Magazine for South Africa, "have been recently celebrating the golden jubilee of the establishment of the hierarchy in their midst. Ten the members of the true faith were scattered. Now they form more than one-third of the population. Their culture and solid unity, in matters affecting the faith, are an object-lesson to the Catholic world. The Hierarchical organization has proved a real boon to them. It provided them with the means of developing their religious resources in a most effective way."

"The return of the Jesuits to Germany," says the Pittsburg Observer, "is another of the signal victories won by the Catholics of the Fatherland through energetic action, harmonious effort, singleness of aim, and the entire subordination of personal considerations to one grand object, the liberation of the Church from the shackles with which Bismark had bound it—permanently bound it, as he vainly imagined. The manner in which Catholic Germans have achieved this splendid victory for the cause of justice and freedom for the Church in the empire of the Kaiser, is an inspiring example for the Catholics of America as well as for the Catholics of Ireland and of France."

Describing the reliquary of the head of the Precursor at St. Silvestro in Capite, Rome, the "Osservatore Romano" says: "The head, in a mummified condition, is surmounted by two crowns of the epoch of Boniface VIII. The tabernacle is of silver gilt, made in the time of Martin IV. In the upper part is a band with allegorical designs of the career of St. John. The tabernacle rests on four lions of Gothic-Lombard style. At the period of the sacerdotal jubilee of Leo XIII, the Chapter of St. Peter's gave to the Pops a base of silver weighing 39 kilogrammes, and on this was set the tabernacle. The design was from Professor S. S. S. Around the base are chased two epigrams of Leo XIII. about St. John the Baptist."

"I is claimed that the Radical of France are tired of M. Combes," says the Catholic Transcript. "They want a change, and are going to have it. It is likewise whispered that the vast body of French Republicans are becoming heart and hand with the Royalists in reproaching the policy of the present government. They do not relish meeting the enormous educational expenses consequent upon the banishment of the religious congregations. Certain of the more sanguine spirits look for a speedy and radical change. They declare

that a full measure of reaction is due and overdue, but we shall see."

How penetrating, how helpful the intention for the month of April! The Apostleship of Prayer proposes to us for our special petitions during the coming weeks "the love of duty." How many of us have difficult tasks to do, dull and dreary paths of daily work to follow: what unpleasant surroundings and unsympathetic companions often serve to make life a burden. Yet our duty lies that way, the work must be done, the burden borne, the hard paths trodden. How shall we succeed in making this dreary life endurable? By asking from Almighty God a "love of duty." How much help this grace would bring us! We should learn to look upon our daily trials and struggles as God's holy will; we should take them reverently from Him; our work should become very dear to us, because He desires us to do it, and therefore it is our duty. What does it really matter what we do, so long as God wills it, and it is done for Him? The least little act of that kind is better than a very great and glorious act done through self-will; and, after all, is anything "little" when God commands it?

Says the New Zealand Tablet: "In the crush and hurry of staffing the children's heads with homopathic doses of fifty 'ologies,' the great object of education—the formation of character—is wholly neglected in our public schools. Within the narrow limits of their system, our State school teachers are, no doubt, good instructors. But they are not educators. And this arises, not from their fault, but from the radical defect of a system which, in practice, assumes that the child has no more soul within him than the coil of a wild ass. Catholics alone in these colonies realize the tremendous perils and possibilities of youth, and the dread responsibilities of the work of education. We give the development of character its due place in our system. State inspection in New Zealand, and public competitions in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, and other States of the Commonwealth, show at the same time that, in the matter of secular instruction, we are ever ready to pit ourselves against all comers. At a recent public examination, for instance, for twenty positions in the Commonwealth service, fourteen successful candidates—among them the highest on the list—came from the Catholic schools."

The association calling itself grandiloquently "The Free Thought of France," and identified with the newspaper "L'Action," with the organization of brawling in churches and with the escapades of ex-Abbe Charbonnel, is an awkward production. When this "association" was formed, a number of decent people who have a weakness for calling themselves Free-thinkers joined it, and even the venerable M. Berthelot, the great chemist, allowed himself to be appointed president. But when the association began to play high jinks, and when the real character of its founders became known, the recent man found that the only course open to them was to withdraw. Senator Despech gave the signal, "There are in this association too many persons with whom I neither will nor can have anything to do," he wrote in sending in his resignation. M. Berthelot followed him and M. Ferdinand Buisson has now joined the seceders. Ex-Abbe Charbonnel, with the usual Free-thinker's freedom, has anathematized them.

The English swindler who falsely calls himself ex-Monk Widdows is at large once more released from jail after a long term of imprisonment for a fifty offense. "Raynolds," newspaper (Saturday March 12, 1904) heralds his return "That abominable hypocrite who falsely calls himself 'ex-Monk' Widdows, having been again liberated from his Majesty's prison, had the unpeppery audacity to start in Hackney another series of what he has the blasphemous to call 'religious services.' The blackguardly conyvt was announced to give the 'story of his life' on March 7 at the Church of Martin Luther, Hackney. He had a sort of a congregation, half of whom, so the shame of their sex, were 'ladies.' We have often said that a person has only to start any brand of religion in this country and he is sure to have a following of neurotic females. It is a disgrace to Hackney that a man with such a record as Widdows should be tolerated. We have already published the details of his crimes, and there is no need to describe again the filth for which he has been several times convicted."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1904. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Public Accounts.

The report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st, December 1903, was tabled on Monday afternoon. The report tells the same tale of debt and deficits to which we have become accustomed since the Liberal Party assumed power here in 1891. The expenditures for the year are set down in the report at \$339,238.11, while the revenue was \$318,666.17. This leaves a deficit on the year's transactions, according to the Government's showing of \$20,571.94. This in all conscience is a bad enough showing; but we may be sure it does not tell the whole story. We may depend that, as usual the actual deficit is very much more. Among the items of expenditure in which the tax payers will be much interested is that of interest on the Provincial debt. The interest paid last year amounted to \$28,940.48. Just think all but \$29,000 paid in interest, for which the people have nothing to show but debt and deficits. But this is not all the interest due for the year. We may be sure there is a very considerable amount due on loans account that is not included in the Auditor's report. Probably \$30,000 is within the mark for the interest charge against the Province for the year 1903. While the Government were creating this deficit and rolling up the interest they were at the same time going down deep into the people's pockets for taxes. The amount collected in taxes of various kinds during the year was \$78,196.45. Surely the people will say it is time to put an end to this manner of conducting our Provincial business. What is the use of paying tax, if the deficits are to continue and increase, and if the public debt is to go on augmenting in this way? According to the Government's own showing the Provincial debt (December 31st, last), was as shown below. But, as a matter of fact, it is of necessity, at least \$50,000 more, bringing it up above the \$700,000 mark. This is the Government's own statement of the Provincial debt:

Table with 2 columns: Debentures (years 1891, 1898-99, 1900) and Loans Outstanding at date (Dec. 31). Values range from \$185,000.00 to \$242,715.19.

We will deal with the Auditor's report at greater length in a future issue; but in the mean time we want our readers to think over the following statements in the Government's own report of our finances:

Table with 2 columns: Debt, D. Bal., Taxes, Interest. Values range from \$666,655.20 to \$28,940.48.

As a result of injuries received in a row between some workmen on the construction line of the Halifax and Southwestern Railway, near St. Margaret's Bay, Charles White, aged 40 years, belonging to Springhill, died at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax on Thursday last, and Henry Beaulieu, aged thirty-five years, was arrested on a warrant last night charging him with causing his death. Particulars are very meagre; White was struck on the head with a club and never spoke after the blow was inflicted.

The Georgetown freight train which left Charlottetown at 3.10 on Wednesday afternoon last in charge of Conductor Hilbert met with a rather serious accident near Fitzroy Street crossing, by which several cars were derailed, damaged and a number of horses more or less injured. A number of railway men were seen on the scene which was indeed a thrilling one. A box car containing seventeen horses shipped by Mr. Beck was lying in the trench on one side of the track and another car containing four horses was on the other. The first task was to relieve the animals which, after some difficulty was accomplished, and strange to say all of them were pulled out of the wreck without any serious injuries. The car containing the seventeen horses is a total wreck, and the other is badly smashed up. The cause of the accident is said to be due to the swerving of the horses as they were rounding the curve when the accident happened. After the cars left the track the train went about 25 yards before the cars tumbled over. Two young men of the city who happened to be sitting on some sleepers near by having a chat had a narrow escape from receiving slight injuries. After two hours work the line was cleared and the Georgetown and Souris trains made their regular trips. The horses were all brought to the Morell House stables where the injured ones were housed by Dr. Lecky.

Sessional Notes.

After routine on Tuesday, the 5th, Mr. Currie rose in his place in the House and read the following statement: Mr. Speaker,—My attention has been called to some remarks made by the Leader of the Government in this House on Wednesday last in discussing the motion to go into committee on the reply to the speech of the Lieutenant Governor.

In his remarks I am informed that the leader of the Government made some observations relevant to my absence from my seat and insinuated rather than stated that there was some legal obstacle to my making my seat in this House. I presume the leader of the Government had reference to certain timber supplied by me, and which I understand has been used in the repairs to the Rocky Point wharf. So far as I am concerned this timber was sold by me to Andrew Dickieson who, as he informed me, had a contract to repair the wharf, and upon my application to him for payment he gave me a memorandum of the amount and asked me to call at the Public Works Office and get the money, which I did.

When the timber was applied for by Mr. Dickieson, and when it was delivered, I knew nothing whatever, nor do I know now of Mr. Dickieson acting for the Commissioner of Public Works in the matter. I dealt with him as a contractor for the work and received my pay from the Commissioner of Public Works in the usual way that I would have done had he given me a cheque on the bank.

The following is a copy of the paper which I received from Mr. Dickieson and upon which the money was paid to me. Received from Dugald Currie: 33 spiles at 40c. \$13.20 1 cord filling. . . . 00.75 \$13.95

Nov. 14, 1903. Andrew Dickieson, Paid Nov. 14, 1903. D. Currie.

I understood on receipt of this paper, and I now believe, that Mr. Dickieson had arranged with the Department of Public Works for a certain credit, so that receipts of the nature above set forth would be honored and paid by the Department on his account. In view of the rumors which have circulated so freely respecting my conduct in the premises I deem it but just to this House and to the country, to make this statement and submit therein to their judgment.

No reply was made by anyone of the Government side of the House, and the debate on the address was resumed. Mr. Morson, having moved the adjournment of the debate on Saturday, was the first speaker. He discussed the different paragraphs of the address and pointed out the weak points in the Government's position. He expressed the hope that the Province might be successful in securing a considerable amount of money from the Fishery award; but he thought the Government were extremely sanguine. Last session, the Government pretended to be much nearer the money from this source than now. As a matter of fact they would then seem inclined to persuade the public that all they had to do was to sign the receipt for the money; but now the only hope is that a case may be submitted to the Courts regarding the matter. So far as the question of representation in the Federal Parliament is concerned there is no difference of opinion between the Government and Opposition. Regarding the readjustment of Dominion subsidies in accordance with the arrangement made by the Conference of Premiers at Quebec, it was his opinion that the readjustment therein set out would, relative to the larger Provinces, be unfair to our Province. The arrangement stipulated increasing our allowance for the cost of Legislation to \$100,000 a year; but Ontario's allowance is to be increased to \$240,000. He discussed, more or less in detail, the other paragraphs of the address and the matters therein referred to.

Hon. Mr. Simpson followed and endeavored as best he could to uphold the Government's course regarding the public questions under review.

Mr. McIsaac followed for the Opposition, speaking for the first time in the Legislature. After asking from the Speaker the indulgence which, following immemorial usage, is accorded those who address the chair for the first time, he reviewed the different paragraphs of the address. The House stables where the injured ones were housed by Dr. Lecky.

he thought, a very remarkable document. He had supposed the speech from the Throne usually forshadowed some of the legislation intended to be introduced during the session; but the speech before the House did not contain a single positive statement regarding any legislation anticipated by the Government. Referring to the statement in the speech that the question of increased subsidy from Ottawa was receiving the "favorable consideration" of the Federal Government, he quoted the words of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick and the contradictory statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which clearly showed that the Federal Government had not, up to the present time given the matter any consideration at all. He asked if the sale of Stock Farm cattle, by the Commissioner of Agriculture, was to be taken as a sample of the encouragement given to the agricultural industries of the Province by the Government. In conclusion he applied the scourge, in some degree, to the Government contingent that invaded the second district of King's County, as well as the third district, or the purpose of preventing his election and that of Mr. Kelly. Mr. McIsaac was warmly applauded by the Opposition at the opening and closing of his remarks.

Dr. Warburton, the newly elected member for Charlottetown followed on behalf of the Government. Mr. A. J. McDonald, who followed on the Opposition side, made an admirable presentation of the fishery award matter, and by presenting to the House an array of facts knocked the sophistry of the Government speakers into smithereens. He pointed out that the bounty paid to our fishermen is given by the Dominion Government because the Federal Government received the amount of the Fishery Award to which the Provinces laid claim. More than that, he showed that when first paid (in 1882) the sum of \$172,284 was distributed in bounties to our fishermen, and that in 1902 it had dwindled down to \$158,812 or 13,472 less than at the beginning. In this Province the amount of the fishery bounty at the beginning was \$16,137 while in 1902 it was \$10,599 or less by \$5,538. In reply to the question, why had the Conservatives when in office not used for P. E. Island's share of the Fishery Award, he reminded the honorable member who asked it that when the Fishery Award was obtained, we had for Attorney-General a gentleman who was at the same time Counsel for the Dominion Government, Sir Louis Davies and so the particular interests of the Island in the Fishery Award, Sir Louis Davies, were lost sight of in view of the more powerful but less equitable claims of the Dominion. This was provoking to the Conservatives but it could not be helped by them. The Conservatives had however laid a claim—a good claim—against the Dominion Government for \$5,000,000 which the Liberals had subsequently given up for the sake of \$30,000 a year. He criticized the spirit of pessimism cultivated and exhibited by the Liberals all the time the Conservatives were in office—a spirit adverse to the development of our resources and the prosperity of the country. In conclusion, Mr. McDonald strongly advocated the adoption of a system of Preferential Trade throughout the Empire.

Hon. George Hughes spoke for the Government and Mr. John McLean moved the adjournment of the debate.

When the House met on Wednesday, Mr. John McLean resumed the debate on the address. He considered it most surprising that the Government should claim credit for the property enjoyed by this country in common with the rest of the world. So far as the Liberals have adhered to the National Policy established by the Conservatives, they have been successful in promoting business prosperity; but wherever they have failed to adhere to this policy industries have languished and prosperity has been retarded. So far as the payment of the fishing bounties, as intimated in the speech is concerned, he took exception to the statement. A large sum of money will accrue and be paid into the Provincial Treasury from our share of the Fishery Award, largely augmenting our present revenue, says the speech. This statement was calculated to deceive. If a decision is given by the courts the decision would be either in our favor or against us. If in our favor the Province, he assumed, would be given a lump sum, and no provision would be made for the payment of the bounty. The Government, if they are sincere, ought to set forth that this Province would provide for the payment of the bounty. But it is not likely this would be satisfactory to the fishermen. In 1894 the present Provincial Government passed a statute, solemnly promising to establish a fund out of the proceeds of succession duties for the support of the insane and poor; but no such fund has ever been established. Consequently there is no assurance that the fishermen will be paid their bounties by the Pro-

vincial Government, as the fishermen have good cause for their want of confidence in the men in office. Mr. McLean pointed out that the estimated cost of the Hillsborough bridge was \$385,000; but now it appears that the estimate is 1,650,000 and it is not impossible the work will cost a round \$2,000,000 before it is finished. No independent Liberal can admit the Belfast and Murray Harbor railroad was economically built, and all will admit the excess of cost will be set down against this Province. Mr. McLean referred in vigorous and appropriate language to the other paragraphs of the address.

After Captain Read and Hon. Mr. Rogers had spoken, Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly. He criticized the conduct of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Captain Read in the discussion of matters that are, admittedly, not in the issue, expressed the hope that the Commissioner had benefited by his lessons of last year in the sale of cattle, and said that thirteen years in office was surely a sufficiently long time in which to improve the stables and build sheds.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Currie, who made a practical speech on the matters under discussion. In conclusion a humorously referred to the boasts of Captain Read. One would think to hear that gentleman speak that he was a very wonderful man, mentally and physically, but he (Mr. Currie), although out of practice, said he would not be any way afraid to give the doughty Captain a tussle.

The House went into Committee on the address, rose and reported it agreed to and then the address was passed through its final stages and the House adjourned.

After the House met on Thursday, the members with the Speaker proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber where the address was presented to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who thanked the members for the same. Matters of routine occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the day and on Friday forenoon when the House adjourned till Monday.

Yesterday Mr. Patrick Kiley, the newly elected member for the Cardigan district was introduced to Mr. Speaker by Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Morson, the senior member for Cardigan; took the necessary oath and was given his seat amid Opposition applause.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The three days on which Parliament sat this week were again marked by the absence of business of importance. The consideration of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract was deferred until April 5th.

A resolution in favor of transferring the stores branch of the Militia department from the civil to the military section was adopted. In supply, considerable progress was made with the Public Works estimates. The discussion brought out the fact that money is being voted by the government for buildings, etc., which can serve no good interest. For purely political purposes large amounts are being allotted for works in obscure villages. The treatment accorded some sections of the Dominion is in marked contrast with that meted out to other divisions. Some towns are forced to supply free sites for buildings while in others the crown pays for the land it requires.

On Wednesday the house adjourned for the Easter recess of five days. THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS JUST SPENT. The opposition have been vainly endeavoring to ascertain the principle which underlies the expenditure of public monies. The government however, have so many ways of tempting the treasury that they find it impossible to explain their system. In large cities, where the post office and customs business often runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, the public is in many cases compelled to put up with all inconveniences, because of the repeated refusals of the crown to supply adequate accommodation. When political considerations are advanced in support of a more kindly view of the situation is taken. For instance, a vote of \$15,000 has been forced through for a post office in Action Vale, Quebec. The village has a population of 1,175. Its postal revenue, last year amounted to \$919, and there is absolutely no justification for such a large outlay, except that at the next general election the Liberals hope that the grant will result in an increased vote for the party candidate.

Then there is the absurd spectacle of the Minister of Public Works paying \$3,500 for a lot 41x65 in the town of Alexandria, population 1,911, and only \$4,000 for a property 58x292 in Cobourg, population, 3,239. Another contrast is furnished in the treatment accorded the towns of Chatham and Port William, both of which were forced to donate free sites for the government buildings erected in their midst. Why in the name of common sense should the two latter towns be treated differently from the

former group? Is it fair to buy sites in Alexandria and Cobourg, when the citizens of Chatham and Port William are forced to put their hands in their pockets? The methods employed by the government lack everything that can be imagined to be in the public interest. The void explains in a large measure the big increase in the country's expenditure.

DOES MR. HAYS GOVERN CANADA?

The full reports of the meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders to which was submitted the amended Grand Trunk Pacific contract are at hand, and they indicate that the time has arrived in the history of this country when a private corporation, seeking vast concessions in which the people have a direct interest, has more to say in the direction of public affairs than Parliament. The president of the Grand Trunk and several of the directors referred to the present session as one called for the express purpose of putting through the amended contract. It was repeatedly impressed on the shareholders that their ratification of the contract meant its adoption and that it would go through in the form in which it was presented to them. It was asserted that the Grand Trunk's consent to the arrangement was the most essential link to the chain which will make Canada, not only responsible for the construction of the Eastern Section and the guarantee of the bonds of the Western Section, but the successful operation of the road for a period of fifty years.

What spectacle is this! Here we have the men elected to see the resources and revenues of the country protected bound hand and foot, before they were informed of the intentions of the government. By-elections were held in four provinces of the Dominion but in no instance were the electors put in possession of facts which had for many days been in the keeping of a group of capitalists, who openly boasted that they, and not the people, are to be the arbiters in the matter of the G. T. P. deal. Never were the poor wretches of gladiatorial Rome more securely bound to the chariot wheel, than has Canada been secured to the wheel of the Grand Trunk. Parliament in this job is a nonentity. And the country is told in the face of it all that Canada has responsible government.

CANADA'S SHARE AFTER 50 YEARS.

The new Grand Trunk Pacific contract leaves little to Canada but the payment of bills amounting to millions of dollars. The responsibility assumed in the transaction is for over \$151,000,000. This vast sum will be spent in constructing a line from Montreal to Winnipeg, and the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Western Division. The Moncton-Winnipeg section will cost at least \$120,000,000. This will be leased to the Grand Trunk for a period of 50 years and at the end of that time running powers for a further period of 50 years will be granted to that corporation. The Grand Trunk, before the expiry of its lease, will have constructed most important branch lines in all directions. It will be in a position to know just what lines can be operated at a profit. The investments will remain in the hands of the company, but the government with a due regard for the welfare of the country will buy out all the lines which will have become so much surplus.

At Winnipeg the Grand Trunk will own all the terminals. If the government, at the end of 50 years, desires to enter that city it will be compelled to spend enormous sums to secure right of way and terminals or will have to be content to take what the Grand Trunk is willing to provide. And what does all this mean? It means, if it means anything, that after expending sums, the people of this country, at the termination of the Grand Trunk's lease will own two lines of steel rails from Moncton to Winnipeg, which will be compelled to buy out all unprofitable branches radiating from those rails, and will be shut out from Winnipeg, a city which the government professes to be so anxious to reach. A mere "sketch" they will pay the bills together with the responsibility for the vast sums invested. Is that a scheme to burrah for? The more it is examined the worse it appears as a sound and sane proposal.

A NICE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Things have come to a pretty pass in the House of Commons that the right of members of Parliament to accept briefs from persons wishing to secure the government in one form or another has been taken away by a prominent Liberal, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, and accepted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This means that Liberals support the principle that representatives of the people, who are sent to Parliament to secure public rights, may oppose the people so long as there is money to be made. Mr. McCarthy was the legal representative of a firm which desired to secure a grant of crown land at Midland. The corporation also wanted the property, which is part of the only available site for a public wharf in the community. Here was a case in which public interests were directly opposed by one who should have worked tooth and nail to safeguard them. But a fee of \$400 was in sight and the member for North Simcoe stayed with those who had the money. He was also mixed up in a similar case in which the just claims of the citizens of Collingwood were involved. In that instance however, representatives of the town threatened to place the particulars of the transaction before Parliament unless Mr. McCarthy withdrew, and the threat was effective. It would be interesting to know what fee Mr. McCarthy received in that case. On Page 1, 57, of the Auditor General's

report for 1903, a payment of \$3,000 to the firm of McCarthy, Oler, Hoekins and Harrison is recorded. Mr. McCarthy is a member of that firm. From the \$400 received in the Midland deal he got \$30. The \$3,000 paid by the government was for services by his partner, Mr. Oler, to the Interior Department. How much of that large sum is in the pocket of Mr. McCarthy's representative? It is the duty of the government to institute a rigid inquiry into this and other matters which in its charge affect that gentleman's standing in Parliament. It is true the arguments advanced by Mr. McCarthy were used by Speaker Belmont in 1901 when he declared that it was a proper thing for a member of Parliament, to go before the chief engineer of the department of Railways and Canals, an official holding office at the will of the government, and use his influence as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to urge payment of a claim which was opposed by the Auditor General. This is the high ideal fostered by the present administration. It is money every time, and we are sure we feel that they are protected in their grafting by the cabinet who should discourage the outrage.

MR. FISHER IS SERIOUSLY INVOLVED.

The petition against the return of Hon. J. G. Fisher, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec and Mr. P. P. for Brome, promises to result in some interesting revelations when the case comes to trial. Brome is the constituency represented in the Federal House by Hon. Sydney Fisher. That gentleman took a deep interest in Mr. McKinnon's campaign. Indeed, Mr. Fisher is said to have sunk some \$25,000 in the campaign, which resulted in the reduction of the Liberal majority by several hundred votes. Mr. Fisher is mentioned as one of the persons directly connected with the whole employment of "human devices" to secure Mr. McKinnon's return. It is alleged that the Minister purchased railway tickets to enable Liberal voters to go from Montreal to the place of polling. He also promised a position in the Inland Revenue to one of the stalwarts. By these and other means the Liberal candidate was elected. Mr. Fisher should not be forgotten, as a member of the government which refused last session to take steps to suppress the use of money. Every obstacle was placed in the way of those who sought to improve Canada's exercise of the franchise. Now we find a responsible member of the Crown mixed up in a trial which will likely prove one of the most sensational in years.

THE WASTE OF MONEY AT SOREL.

The large expenditures at Sorel still continue. The government programme calls for an outlay of \$935,000 for wharves capable of accommodating 100 ocean vessels, which can never find cargoes there. The improvements were undertaken with a view to providing terminals for the South Shore railway, which has ceased to be run on anything like a commercial basis. The road received \$1,000,000 in subsidies which, it has been charged, were not properly applied. This would seem a good reason for discontinuing any further grants from the treasury for the benefit of the owners. Strong objections were taken to the completion of the works now in course of construction and the Minister of Public Works expressed himself as regretting any further extraordinary outlays. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, is bound to have Sorel developed, even if it will take \$1,000,000 to carry his ideas into effect and there is little hope of curtailing the unwarranted waste of money under the present government. The Sorel works should never have been commenced, and it is a crying shame that \$935,000 is practically being thrown into the sea. No good purpose can be served by the extraordinary generosity of those supposed to guard public monies.

A HALIFAX DISPATCH OF THE 5th. says:

Purser William Monborgeite is likely to be agent for the Plant Line in Charlottetown. Mr. Monborgeite is a native of Arichat and has been purser on the Halifax for a good many years now. Previous to joining the Halifax he was purser on the Estinet and other steamers. He is a young man and well-known to the travelling public, being popular with all.

The Prices.

THERE was a pretty good attendance at the Market yesterday. The prices were about as follows for staples: black oats 34 to 35, white oats 33, potatoes 35 cts, pressed hay \$12.00, loose hay from 60 to 70 cts per cwt. Straw was \$6.00 a ton pressed. Pork was 52 per lb and in a few instances 6 cts for the very best. Eggs were 15 to 16 cts, a dozen and butter 22 to 23 cts, a pound. Butter, (fresh) . . . . . 0.25 to 0.26 Butter (sub) . . . . . 0.22 to 0.23 Steats (per bus) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.05 Cabbage . . . . . 0.04 to 0.05 Calf skins . . . . . 0.06 to 0.07 Carrots (per bus) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.62 Ducks . . . . . 0.09 to 0.10 Eggs, per doz . . . . . 0.15 to 0.16 Potatoes (per lb) . . . . . 0.08 to 0.09 Flour (per cwt.) . . . . . 2.00 to 2.50 Hides . . . . . 0.06 to 0.07 Hay, per 100 lbs . . . . . 0.60 to 0.70 Lettuce (per bunch) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00 Mutton, per lb . . . . . 0.05 to 0.05 Ostrich (per cwt.) . . . . . 2.50 to 3.00 Pork (buyers price) . . . . . 0.23 to 0.24 Pork . . . . . 0.51 to 0.51 Paraffin (per bus) . . . . . 0.03 to 0.04 Raddish (per bunch) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00 Sheep pelts . . . . . 0.40 to 0.50 Turkeys . . . . . 0.10 to 0.10 Turkeys (per lb) . . . . . 0.14 to 0.142 Geese per lb . . . . . 0.10 to 0.164 Blue oiled . . . . . 0.04 to 0.35 White oiled . . . . . 0.00 to 0.33 Pressed hay . . . . . 0.10 to 12.00 Straw . . . . . 5.50 to 6.00

Calendar for April, 1904.

MOON'S PHASES. Last Quarter 7d., 1h., 53m. p. m. New Moon 15d., 5h., 53m. p. m. First Quarter 23d., 0h., 55m. a. m. Full Moon 29 d., 6h., 36m. p. m.

Table with 7 columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri. Rows for Rises, Sets, High, Low, Water.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE. Black Sateen Underskirts AT STANLEY BROS. 250 here for you—the very latest styles—frilled, corded & plaited, made extra full, gored hip, and perfection in Quality, Fit, Finish and Workmanship. Sizes, 32 to 42 inch. Special Values at 75c., 95c., \$1.20, \$1.35 and \$1.55. Better Qualities Up to \$3.25. 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."



Obedience.

BY MARY DOLORESA.

The path was rough and perilous—no ray Of guiding light fell on my lonely way; My spirit, overwhelmed with doubt and fear, Paused, faint, uncertain. Ominous and drear The sound of angry waters broke and beat, With cries of restless mourning, at my feet, While far above, my straining, hopeless eyes Could trace no sign of day in the dim skies. Then said I, to my own soul, tempest-tossed, "If I take one step forward, I am lost!" Scarce were the weak words uttered, when I heard, Above the angry waters' rush, one word—"Forward!" I knew the Voice, and tho' the path Before me lay in darkness, and the wrath Of the wild storm my soul with terror shook, Straightway into the bitter gloom I took One step—and, crushing back my faint heart's fear, Said, answering the Voice, "Lo, I am here!" Then, suddenly and sweetly, a soft ray Of glory from above fell on my way; The restless waters fled. Before my feet The rock-strewn path grew strangely smooth and sweet; And then—ah! then, I heard the low voice say, "One step thou'st taken nearer heaven today."

The Town Tenants' Question.

Much of the success achieved by Irish representatives in the British House of Commons is due to the fact that they enter into a discussion of all subjects. Their voice is never silent in debate. The Dublin Freeman, in a recent issue, says: "The Irish party achieved a remarkable success in the House of Commons yesterday evening on the Town Tenants' Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. MacVeagh, when they reduced the Government's majority to 37. Mr. MacVeagh's speech, in moving the second reading of the measure, was worthy of his reputation as one of the most alert, although one of the youngest, members of the party. The Bill gives the tenants of town property in Ireland a right to compensation for improvements, allows an application to the County Court to fix a fair rent, and in addition to entitling the tenant of such property to a renewal of the lease at a rental to be fixed by the Court, in default of agreement between landlord and tenant, gives the latter the option of purchasing his holding. Mr. MacVeagh, in an extremely able speech, pointed out that if Ireland is to be prosperous her towns must be prosperous. He did not, of course, go as far as Lord Oadogan when he said, as Viceroy, a few years ago, that the progress of Ireland entirely depended on her towns. That is a very different proposition. What Mr. MacVeagh argued was that there can be no development in Irish towns unless the traders and people of these towns are given a fair tenure, under which they will, with safety, be able to develop their business and their civic life. That is the case in other countries, as Mr. Charles Devlin pointed out. "In other parts of the world," he said, "the working and laboring classes were not only the owners of their own homes, but they were the owners of the ground upon which those houses stood." And what a contrast this was, taken from his knowledge of Canada, to his recent experience in Galway, where the local authority could do nothing, and a philanthropic gentleman had come to the rescue to the best of his ability. "What greater or more deadly impediment," asked Mr. MacVeagh, "can we find that a state of affairs under which, on the expiration of a lease, the landlords are permitted to evict solvent town tenants without giving them compensation for their permanent improvements, or for loss of business?" The short lease system, in fact, works demoralization all around the town. When it hits the shopkeeper it necessarily hits the laborer and the artisan also. As Mr. MacVeagh pointed out, it prevents thrift in the working classes and damages co-operative and building societies. This is obvious. It also encourages jerry-building and insufficient maintenance of houses, and tends to raise rents. It produces fog ends of terms of years and encourages the house-farmers to buy them up, and, neglecting all duties attaching to property, to impoverish the poor. Instead of merely securing protective covenants for the benefit of the district, it enables the monopolist landlord to impose vexatious and restrictive covenants according to his caprice—covenants which are wholly unnecessary for the security of his rent annuity. Mr. MacVeagh pointed out that the system was quite different in Belfast, because there, for the last century, the representative of the Marquis of Done-

gall have been in the habit of giving leases for 999 years. This is one of the reasons why Belfast is now the great centre of population and industry in Ireland. The member for South Down pointed out, furthermore, that the Irish system is unknown in almost every country in Europe. "The system under which the houses built by the tenants become the property of the landlords at the end of a term is unknown in Austria. In Belgium the houses are freehold property. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway the landlord must either buy at the official valuation all tenements built by the lessee, or have them removed. House property in Germany is invariably held on freehold tenure, whilst in Italy the tenant can compulsorily acquire his house; and so on in every European country—including even Russia." And he pointed out also that while it is a common idea that the residents of towns in England suffer in the same way as tenants in Ireland, nothing could be farther from the fact, the returns showing that out of 2,600,000 inhabited houses in England and Wales, outside the Metropolis, only 136,584 have been built on the short lease system.

The Biblical Commission.

Apostolic Letter of Our Holy Father Pius X., by Divine Providence Pope, on the Conferring of Degrees in Sacred Scripture by the Biblical Commission.

PIUS X., POPE, In Perpetual Memory of This Matter. To promote more and more the study of Sacred Scripture among the clergy we feel to be especially urged upon us by our Apostolic office at the present time when we see that this fount of divine revelation and faith has become a main object of attack by the impotence of human reason. Our predecessor, Leo XIII., of happy memory, realizing this, was not satisfied with publishing his encyclical letter "Providentissimus Deus," treating of the Scripture in the year 1893; for, a few months before his death, in the Apostolic letter "Vigilantiae," he established a special council in the city, consisting of a number of Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church and several other learned men, which, while guided by the doctrine and tradition of the Church, was also designed to utilize the advance of erudition for the legitimate exegesis of the Bible, and at the same time furnish Catholic, with aid and direction in Scriptural studies and settle any controversies that might arise among them.

We, too, include, as is fitting, within the scope of our solitude and authority, that great monument of Pontifical foresight left by our predecessor. Nay, more, we have determined in the confidence, we feel in the capacity of this council of commission, to employ it in a matter which we regard as important for the advancement of Scriptural knowledge. We wish to provide a means for furnishing an abundant supply of teachers, of approved sobriety and purity of doctrine, to interpret the divine books in Catholic schools. For this end it would certainly be very useful to have, in the City of Rome, a special institute such as we know Leo wished to establish, equipped with the higher studies and every appliance of biblical erudition, and which picked young men might flock from all parts, and where they might receive a training that would render them especially proficient in the knowledge of the Divine utterances. But since the power of effecting this is denied us, as it was our predecessor (although we cherish the fond hope and feel certain that the power will some day be supplied us by the liberality of Catholics), in the meantime we have determined to effect and carry out, by the tenor of this letter, what the times allow. Wherefore, praying that it may be a good and wholesome measure and redound to the welfare of Catholicity we do, by our Apostolic authority, institute the academic degrees of Licentiate and Doctor in the faculty of Sacred Scripture to be conferred by the Biblical Commission according to the laws hereunder written:

Consumption

The only kind of consumption that to fear is "neglected consumption." People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable. At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses. The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health. Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is. Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

I. Nobody shall be advanced to the academic degrees on Sacred Scripture who is not a priest, either secular or regular, and who has not, moreover, obtained the Doctorate in Sacred Theology in some university or institute approved by the Apostolic See.

II. Candidates for the degree of doctor or Licentiate are to undergo an examination, both oral and written, and the matter for this examination is to be fixed by the Biblical Commission.

III. It will be for the Commission to appoint the judges for determining the knowledge of the candidates, and these judges are to be at least five in number and consultants of the Commission. The Commission may, however, in the case of the Licentiate, delegate the verdict to other suitable men.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Sacred Scripture may be admitted to examination immediately they have obtained the doctorate in Sacred Theology; but candidates for the doctorate shall not be admitted until a year after obtaining the degree of Licentiate.

V. In the examination of candidates for the Doctorate in Sacred Scripture there will be this special condition, that each candidate will expound a written thesis, selected by himself, and approved by the Biblical Commission, and shall afterward read the same and defend it from the attacks of adversaries in a legitimate meeting to be held in Rome.

This we do will, decree and determine, ought to the contrary notwithstanding. It only remains now that our venerable brothers, the Bishops and the other prelates seen for the advantage of his own diocese, may look for that fruit from these, our decrees, which we hope will be abundant. To this end let them encourage and aid in the attainment of degrees in this faculty those among their clergy whom they see to be endowed with a special taste and aptitude for special biblical studies, and let them consider those who possess these degrees as specially qualified for the office of teaching Scripture in the Seminaries. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, on the 23rd of February, Feast of St. Peter Damian, in the year 1904, the first of our Pontificate.

A. CARD MACCHI.

Martyred in Corea.

Manifold difficulties did not daunt heroic missionaries to Corea, of whom the pioneer was a Chinese priest. This harbinger of the Gospel succeeded in the year 1795 in his daring attempt to pass the frontier in disguise, and on Easter Sunday celebrated Mass for the first time in the pagan kingdom. He lived and taught for six years, but in 1801 suffered martyrdom with 300 of his disciples. His fate did not deter others from following in his footsteps, and many other missionaries shared his crown. The first Vicar Apostolic and two priests fell victims to a persecution in 1839 and with them 129 natives died for the faith. Catholicism for the time seemed stamped out in blood, and it was not until 1845 that the next Vicar Apostolic succeeded in making his way once more into the midst of the lost or scattered flock. The courage and perseverance required to reach them may be measured by the fact that one of his priests spent ten years in a series of attempts to penetrate barriers, in which he at last succeeded in 1852. Yet few and insufficient as were the missionaries under these circumstances their labors were crowned with abundant harvest. In 1866 the Catholics numbered 25,000, among whom were several native candidates for the priesthood. The enthusiastic piety of many of the converts seemed to open the vista of a future full of promise, and it might have appeared as though the nascent Church had survived the most perilous stage of its existence. But its progress no doubt alarmed the jealous timorousness of paganism, and in the year 1866 the storm of persecution burst in full force on pastor and flock. On March 8th the Vicar Apostolic was beheaded with three companions, and before the end of the month five other priests had suffered martyrdom. These executions were the prelude to a general massacre of native Christians, in which some 10,000 perished, including those who died of the hardships and sufferings endured in seeking to escape. For ten years Corea remained inaccessible to Catholic missionaries. Deprived of priests and teachers, the surviving remnant of the Christian population had but the memory of what they had once learned to keep alive the spark of faith in their hearts. But it was ready to revive under favoring circumstances, and these came with the return of the missionaries in May, 1876. "On their return," writes Bishop Mutel, Vicar Apostolic, summarizing the history of the mission in his report for the year 1900, "the Christians had been so persecuted and buried that at first the missionaries could find but a few thousands scattered here and there among the pagans. Only the most urgent work could be undertaken. At first no regular ministrations, still less the keeping of registers,

was to be thought of. Not till later on was it possible to reckon up our losses. The victims of the persecution may be estimated at 10,000, including both those who perished at the hands of the executioner and those who succumbed to misery and every kind of privation. Of the 15,000 survivors, two-thirds remained a faithful and awaited but the return of the missionaries to approach the sacraments. The others fell into a state of tepidity and returned but by degrees." The number of apostates was very small, consisting either of neophytes imperfectly grounded in the faith, or of rich people concerned to serve their temporal goods.

The Homeless Poor of London.

London has been stirred by the figures, placed before it on Monday of a census taken on the night of January 29th by direction of the Public Health Committee of the London County Council of the homeless poor, that is of those who were too poor to pay for a night's lodging and unwilling to seek the aid of the Poor Law authorities. On the night in question as many as 857 persons who had used the kitchens of common lodging houses during the day were turned out because they were not able to engage a bed, 832 of whom were single men, 11 were single women, and 7 were married couples. The Council's officers counted 1463 men, 116 women, 46 boys, and four girls walking the streets, the boys and girls appearing to be under 16 years of age. They also found 100 males and 68 females asleep on staircases, in doorways, and under archways, making 1797 homeless persons. The result of preliminary inquiries showed that the greatest portion of homeless children in London would be found between 1 a. m. and 5 a. m. in an area extending from Hyde Park in the west to the east end of Whitechapel road, bounded on the north by High Holborn, Old street, and Bethnal Green road, and on the south side by the Thames.

Floods Still Serious.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1.—While the flood situation throughout southwestern Indiana has considerably improved, the heavy rains of yesterday and last night have almost duplicated the flood stages of last week throughout central Indiana. The White River, near this city, has risen 13 feet above the low water mark and is still rising. Manufacturing interests and many houses in the river districts are menaced. At Portland only three or four business houses are above water, and at Delight the Washabaw railroad is washed away in two places. The suburbs of Alexandria are threatened by the high water, and the inhabitants have abandoned their homes. Rockville is isolated. At Marion, Macon and Newcastle the situation is almost as bad as last week. The crest of the flood in the southwestern part of the state has moved almost to the Ohio, and it is believed that the rivers will now carry off the waters which cover several hundred thousand acres of valuable farm land without further damage. Hundreds of refugees from the inundated districts were brought to Evansville today in a special train sent out by the Southern Railroad Co. St. Mary's, O., April 1.—Although the report that the dam of the St. Mary's reservoir has given away is untrue, the water is higher at this time than it has been for many years. Only heavy winds for the next 48 hours would, however, give cause for uneasiness. The banks are in good condition. At just one point, the southwest corner, would there likely be a washout. That portion is being closely watched, and a large gang of men are working there. The water is still rising, but if there is no more rain the water will soon fall. The St. Mary's River is higher than for many years, and is doing much damage to property. Many big washouts are reported. Rural mail carriers were unable to return to the city today, being unable to go over their routes on account of washouts and high water. The dam has practically been suspended. The women mills machines shops and foundries have all closed down until the water subsides. Many families living on low lands were compelled to move out. The whole surrounding country is under water. Farm work of all kinds will be greatly delayed. Friday, O., April 1.—The most destructive flood in the history of Hancock county is sweeping down the Blanchard River, which is overflowing its banks for over a mile. The high water mark was passed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Nearly half the city is covered with water and hundreds of families are homeless. The rural districts are suffering great losses. Many cattle are being swept away and the farmers are compelled to leave their homes. Thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise in the flooded basements on Main and adjoining streets have been destroyed.

Bridges Carried Away.

Chamblay, Que., April 1.—An ice shove carried away the two bridges spanning the Richelieu River at this point this morning. The first to go was the bridge on the Waterloo branch of the Central Vermont railway. It went out at seven o'clock, just five minutes after the St. Casaire local had passed over in safety. Two hundred feet below the railway bridge erected several years ago by the Minister of the Interior, five spans of the seven followed the railway bridge down the river, lodging against the big dam of the Montreal Light and Power Company. There were fears that this would be carried away once more, but the costly improvements made during the past summer demonstrated their value, and the dam still stands, though the danger is not yet over. There still remains a large quantity of ice to pass down. Men have been working all day in an effort to protect. Should the dam go out the loss would run well over a million dollars.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The man who falls in love with a woman for her voice may have to stop his ears against it afterwards.

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Mrs. John Lowe, New Germany, N. S., writes: "I have given Dr. Lowe's Worm Syrup to my children with excellent results. They are fond of taking it and it acts perfectly, requiring no cathartic afterwards."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Mrs. Mullins.—Stoves is just like husbands. "Ow's that?" "Why, they allus goes out when yer wants 'em!"

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

Patient.—Look here, doctor, do you think you will be able to tell exactly what is the matter with me?

Doctor.—Oh, yes. I will find that out at the autopsy.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Young man, don't marrie a fashunplate. Sumthing in kairic is likely never prove the better investment. Never let a mother how pretty sum other woman's baby iz. It's apt tew disturb the peace.

Rheumatism in Shoulders.

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

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

"A widower's second love is always worth more than his first." "What?" "Don't misunderstand me I mean his second lady-love is always worth more money than his first."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

"How about that little bill?" asked the doctor. "Why, doctor," was the reply, "only a little while before you sent it in you told me not to let anything worry me, and I haven't."

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

A certain young man told his girl the other night that if she didn't marry him he'd get a rope and hang himself right in front of her home.

"Oh please don't do it, Harry," she said; "you know father doesn't want you hanging around here."

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help. Plasters and Liniments No Good. This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

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