

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 13

## Herring. Herring. New Colored Shirts

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.



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

### Groceries.

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

### Eureka Tea.

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

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



## Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men, Because students waste no time, Because students receive personal instruction, Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work, Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed. Write for our new prospectus.

Address  
W. MORAN Prin.  
Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown

## Well Satisfied

Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our



Groceries, and you will be satisfied if you get your

## Winter Supplies HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Biscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction. People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

## McKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576. Grocery.

## Osborne House,

Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from train and boats.

SIMON BOLGER, Proprietor

May 11, 1904.

Which is the Oldest?

\$5 Prize for photographs of either the oldest dwelling now occupied, the oldest vessel now rigged and in active service, or the oldest person now living in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Send brief history with each. \$100 in prizes for names of natives of Provinces now resident in New England. For particulars write THE INTER-NATION, box 2106, Boston, Mass. Jan. 11th, 1905-41

## New Colored Shirts

### Handsome Patterns

## G. W. & R. Make.

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Picton before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up-to-date goods.

## D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

## Rattan Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice, it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

## JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RATEIL

## Fennell & Chandler

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New 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.

### KIDNEY DISEASE.

Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system, which, if allowed to remain, give rise to the various kidney affections, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. The following are some of the symptoms of Kidney Disease:—Backache, sideache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent thirst, puffiness under the eyes, floating specks before the eyes, and all disorders of the urinary system, such as frequent, thick, cloudy, scanty, or highly colored urine.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** are exactly what the name suggests. They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. All dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"I tell you," asserts the strong-minded woman, "women do men's work as well as men can do it."

"That may be so," said the philosophical man, and it only proves man's mental superiority. He never tries to do woman's work as well as woman can."

### Sick Headache.

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

"Father, was Euclid a good man?"

History says little about that my child; but why do you ask?

"Because if he were a good man we might take all he says here as true, and not trouble to learn how he proves these propositions."

Minard's Liniment cures Dietsemper.

Willie was sent home one day last week by his teacher for misbehavior. The day following he appeared with the following note from his papa:—

"I have administered a stinging rebuke to Willie. Please allow him to stand during today's lessons."

### Grippe Headaches

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

Young man, do not marry a piece of parlor furniture or a mantelpiece ornament; tie yourself to a girl who can play a tune with the pots and kettles in the kitchen, perform on the washboard, and scrub the floor to a lily-white hue, and regret will never hover like a ghost around your pathway!

### Hoarseness.

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

In a Durham church one Sunday the preacher was reading the announcement for the following week when the people were both surprised and horrified to hear the following read out: "The preacher for next Sunday may be seen nailed on the church door."

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

### The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumption is caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pine. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other balsamic, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams. It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the bronchial tubes and air passages. Mrs. M. B. Lisle, Eagle Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it a fine remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time. Price 25 cents per bottle.

### Worthy Successor, of St. Peter.

(Special Correspondence the New York Freeman's Journal.)

Rome, April 5.—Vox Urbis has done his best to find out as much as possible about the pamphlet "Pius X., His Acts and His Intentions," which has been the subject of so much interest in Rome for the last fortnight. This much is certain; it was not written by Pius X., as some newspapers have foolishly alleged; it was not inspired by him, as several Catholic newspapers have asserted; he did not correct the proofs; in fact, the Holy Father knew nothing about the publication until a copy of it was put into his hands. The identity of the author is still a mystery. It has been ascribed, with more or less plausibility that he is one of the Cardinals of the Roman Curia. Whether he is a cardinal or not he knows Rome and the Pontiff intimately. But his pamphlet has one grave defect—it says altogether too much and a great deal too little. Much of it is concerned with the Church in Italy, and this part has only an indirect interest for American Catholics; a great deal that has been said about the Roman Curia itself is well-founded, but there are certain exaggerations that might be avoided. Vox Urbis intended at first to send a translation of the pamphlet to the Freeman, but for the above and other reasons he has changed his plan. During the last year and a half he has had himself many opportunities of knowing something about the ideas and the acts of the Holy Father, for he has spoken with a great many prelates from different parts of the world who have been received in private audience by Pius X.; he has seen the Pope scores of times in all kinds of circumstances; and he has read almost everything that has been written about him in English, French, German and Italian. There is nothing of the sphynx about the Holy Father—he speaks frankly and without ambiguity about the most important matters. Every now and then he is misunderstood by groups and parties—but that is because they want to square his utterances with their own theories, because they make up their minds not to understand him—and there are none so blind as those that will not see. Vox Urbis, then, intends to write a few papers about the acts and intentions of Pius X., as he happens to see them. Needless to say, he is not inspired by anybody, but by whatever information he has been able to pick up. He intends to use the famous pamphlet only so far as he believes it to be accurate and as it serves his purpose.

### PIUS X., AND THE CLERGY.

The first thing that strikes one about Pius X., is the extraordinary change that has taken place in him since the day of his solemn coronation in St. Peter's. He entered the conclave without the slightest apprehension that he would not return to Venice in a few weeks, "I only hope," he said to the students of the Lombard College the day after his arrival in Rome, "that the new Pontiff will be elected quickly, and fix the coronation for the earliest possible date." During his rare visits to Rome he always stayed at the Lombard College, and the young men there used to gather around him and talk with him with a familiarity that bred only affection and veneration. That morning one of them remarked with a touch of humor that he might be the very one who would not return to his diocese, but the Patriarch smiled good-humoredly and retorted: "I am not in the least uneasy about that—I have taken my return ticket and I do not intend to let the railway company have any extra profit out of me." Vox Urbis was one of the few who watched the cardinals enter the Conclave of 1903. It was an impressive sight, that of sixty black carriages drawn by their pairs of black horses with flowing tails rattling under the arch of the security of St. Peter's, and each bearing a cardinal and his conclavist and servant. Cardinal Sarto's was among the last to arrive, and he attracted but little attention. Next morning the Fathers of the Conclave began their voting. Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Gotti between them received more than two-thirds of the suffrages, but there were eleven others on the lists with them, and the first of these was Cardinal Sarto with five votes. The Patriarch was surprised—but not much disturbed, for the second scrutiny would doubtless suffice to eliminate him and all but the first two. But it did not—the second counting just doubled his votes, and he began to grow uneasy. Still there was little likelihood of his being elected. Then the event occurred which rendered that

Conclave one of the most dramatic in history—to the amazement and indignation of the cardinals the veto was once more intruded into the Conclave against Cardinal Rampolla. It is claimed that its exercise had nothing to do with the final result, but it is certain that in the scrutinies which followed Cardinal Rampolla's votes diminished Cardinal Sarto's increased. Then his uneasiness grew into alarm, and finally into something like terror. He ceased to eat and to sleep, he begged some of his supporters in the most piteous way, while the tears streamed down his face, not to persist. He was absolutely unflinching for the terrible office—he had not the learning, the experience, the knowledge of men, the prudence, the strength, the courage necessary in a Pope. Cardinal Sarto was elected—the timid, tearful son of a peasant occupied the place just left vacant by a Pontiff whose name filled the whole world. And everybody said that he would be merely a transition Pope, working quietly along the lines laid down by Leo, changing nothing, initiating nothing, just doing the work of a peaceful and conscientious administrator.

### "LIKE PRIESTS-LIKE PEOPLE."

A few days later Pius X., startled the whole world. In the first encyclical he proclaimed that his aim as Sovereign Pontiff was nothing less than TO RESTORE ALL THINGS IN CHRIST, to remove abuses, to lift the world out of the rut into which it had fallen, to establish discipline, to put order where confusion reigned, to replace old-fashioned routine by enlightened, practical and intelligent work. It was a vast programme surely, yet after all it was and is the only one possible for one whose official title is Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth.

And in this same document the new Pope announces that the chief means for restoring all things in Christ is the immense army of the clergy. The work must be begun "by forming Christ in those who are destined by their vocation to form Him in others." Then and often since he has repeated the phrase: "Like priests, like people." It is not necessary to emphasize the truth of this. Look at any parish or diocese where the priests are pious, zealous and prudent, and you will find that religion flourishes there; while on the other hand where the clergy are lax or lazy or inefficient their flocks are inevitably ravaged by vice and indifference to religion. For most people a good example is better than a long sermon, and this is especially true among the descendants of Irish Catholics, for they have been taught to have a peculiar reverence for their priests. Besides it is, generally speaking, only through the priests that the voice of the bishops, the Pope and Christ himself is made known to the people, and therefore any diminution of respect or authority in the clergy inevitably reacts on the respect and authority of the Church itself.

### GOOD PRIESTS THE NEED OF THE DAY.

Pius X., then, wants above all things to have good priests, and he makes no secret as to the class of priests in whom he feels the greatest interest. It is inevitable that priests must be found to dedicate themselves to study, to scientific research, to teaching, to writing, to journalism. Pius X., recognizes that, but he declares that the priests who will always have his warmest sympathy are those who give themselves entirely to parochial and mission work, who live among the people and for the people. The lack of such priests is largely accountable for the appalling indifference to religion so prevalent to-day. If a great part of France has lost the faith the cause is mainly the inactivity of the French clergy—good pious men most of them, but with little or no influence over their people, because instead of seeking to understand the people, their needs, dangers, thoughts, aspirations, and being fathers to their people, they have shut themselves up in themselves.

### HIS ZEAL FOR THE CATECHISM.

After the administration of the Sacraments the priest's chief work is the religious education of the young and the religious instruction of the faithful generally. He has described as one of the greatest evils of the day the ignorance of the fundamental truths of Christianity which prevails in an age when knowledge is so eagerly sought after. Long ago as Bishop of Mantua he showed his zeal for the catechetical instruction of children in a striking letter which had the effect of establishing a uniform catechism throughout most of the northern dioceses of Italy, and another for the ecclesiastical province of Rome, and it is well known that he is now studying the compilation of an elementary catechism

which shall be taught throughout the entire Catholic world. He wishes priests to be as far as possible the teachers of the catechism, and at least to assure themselves by personal investigation that the children are efficiently instructed. It is not sufficient for them to leave this entirely to others—not even to religious communities.

### PREACHES ON THE DAY'S GOSPEL.

Time and again he has dwelt on the subject of preaching. The Ambassador of Christ should deliver his message simply clearly, forcibly, persuasively, not talking over the heads of his hearers, or straining after an ornate style, or sacking after far-fetched images. They must preach the gospel and not themselves, and they must imitate that greatest of preachers, St. John the Baptist, dwelling with special emphasis on penance and the remission of sins. They should as far as possible adapt their Sunday sermons to the gospel of the day, and make them appeal both to the minds and the hearts of the faithful. The Pope himself preaches on Sunday afternoons to great crowds in the Vatican grounds, yet he has never once deviated from the custom of speaking on the day's gospel. It follows as a matter of course that young men studying for the priesthood should receive the most careful instruction in this most important branch of their sacred calling.

### NO USE FOR POLITICAL PRIESTS.

All this serves to enlighten us as to Pius X.'s ideas about the concern of priests with social and political questions. In Italy and elsewhere there are numbers of priests, mostly young men, who spend their time in agitation and controversy on these matters. The Pope has no use whatever for such—the political priest or bishop or cardinal is an eyesore to him. The priest's first concern is with the religious interests of his flock, and his sole concern as a priest with social or political movements should spring from his pastoral solicitude for the good of souls. As a citizen he has the same political rights and duties as others, but he must sedulously avoid promoting his private views by the authority of his priesthood.

Pius X., insists particularly on the respect and obedience which priests should pay their bishops. According to the laws of the Church bishops have an absolute right to the obedience of their priests in many ways, and they are armed with canonical sanctions to enforce this right against the contumacious, but even where the strict letter of the law does not compel obedience priests should respect and obey their bishops as a good son respects and obeys a good father. No religious movement should be started in a diocese without the approval of the bishop, and priests should not take an active part in a social movement of which the bishop even tacitly disapproves. Here in Italy some of the younger clergy have chafed against this doctrine, but Pius X., has reminded them that they can find plenty of good work to do of which their bishops strongly approve—without venturing into other fields.

### NOR FOR MONEY-MAKING PRIESTS.

The money-making priest is certainly not a favorite with Pius X. How could he be? Father Sarto and Bishop Sarto and Cardinal Sarto never had a penny to spare. He spent his income on his church and on his diocese and on the poor—especially the poor. One of his first acts as Sovereign Pontiff was to distribute a hundred thousand francs among the poor of Rome. The late Cardinal Meconi, who had at the time charge of the finances of the Holy See and who knew that just then it would be a serious matter to pay out a hundred thousand francs, made a respectful protest to the Holy Father, but the Pope jokingly threatened to increase the amount. It goes without saying, then, that he wishes priests to be generous to the poor and to every good work as far as their means will permit.

### Finally, to shorten a list that might be made very long, Pius X., greatly desires that priests should be very careful about the systematic management of their missions and churches, punctual to the moment in entering the confessional or ascending the altar, and particular about the order and cleanliness of their churches.—VOX URBIS.

Archbishop Colgan, of Madras, who has just celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth, is a native of D'nore, County Westmeath, Ireland. Dr. Colgan was one of fourteen young ecclesiastics, of which he is the sole survivor, who arrived in India in February, 1824. Dr. Colgan is a scholarly churchman, and besides the Catholic Directory, which is published annually, conducts a weekly newspaper, the "Madras Catholic Watchman," the organ of the Archdiocese of Madras. The Madras Club, for young men, which he founded, is a flourishing institution, and has on its rolls a number of Protestants as members.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1905.

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

FRIENDS of Colonel James D. Irving of Halifax, formerly of this city will learn with pleasure of his advancement to the command of the military forces in the Maritime Provinces, as stated in the military news from Ottawa. Colonel Irving is an enthusiastic military man much loved by all who serve under him.

An election for the Provincial Legislature in Mountain, Manitoba, on Thursday last resulted in the return of the Conservative, McIntyre, with 146 of a majority; Mountain is a Liberal Constituency and never before elected a Conservative. It has been a regular Liberal preserve in which ex-Premier Greenway lives and which he has always carried. Greenway sits for this district in the Commons and his retirement from the Provincial Legislature caused the vacancy. Several Grit members and Cabinet Ministers from Ottawa took part in the campaign, and were sending to the capital the most promising reports of their prospective victory. They intimated that the Liberal would be elected with three or four hundred of a majority. The result has consequently caused our Liberal friends some little consternation and has been extremely disappointing.

St. Dunstan's College Alumni Endowment Fund.

At the last annual meeting of St. Dunstan's Alumni Association it was decided to organize the fifth anniversary of the founding of the College by the establishment of an Alumni Endowment Fund. The cooperation in this good work of all old students of the College has been solicited, and arrangements for completing the project are engaging the active attention of the Executive of the Alumni Association. The golden jubilee of the College will be celebrated, as already announced, on Wednesday, July 19th next, so that only a little over two months remains for bringing the matter to a successful conclusion. The alumni named below have already contributed towards the endowment fund, the amounts set opposite their names:

Table listing names and amounts: G. Iona, P. E. I. \$500.00; Rev. John A. McDonald, Grand River 100.00; Rev. T. Curran, D. D., St. Dunstan's College 100.00; Rev. S. Boudreau, Egmont Bay 100.00; Rev. Rev. James Morrison, D. D., V. G. Ch' town 100.00; Rev. J. C. McLellan, Summer-side 100.00; Rev. A. P. McLellan, St. Andrews' 100.00; Rev. A. McAulay, St. Ann's, Hope River 100.00; Rev. Joseph Gillis, Burlington, Vt., U. S. A. 50.00; V. R. Wm. Chapman, V. G., St. John, N. B. 25.00; Peter Conroy, M. D., Ch' town 25.00; Dr. Delaney, Wellington 5.00; Rev. James Donahoe, Minneapolis, Mo. 5.00; Total \$7,130.00

Discrimination in Railway Rates.

In the House of Commons Ottawa, on Thursday last, a very interesting debate took place on the question of railway rates. Mr. Alexander Martin, member for Queen's County took part in the discussion and in the course of his remarks said: "But I wish to point out, and I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to point out to this House that even in the Maritime Provinces, and especially in my own Province of Prince Edward Island, there are anomalies and discriminations in railway rates much heavier and more disadvantageous than any which have been referred to yet. I mention only one or two items at present, as probably this question will come up again and be discussed more fully at another time. Some reference has been made to freight rates on cattle. Now I would like to point out that a carload of cattle, say twenty head, can be taken from Guelph, Ontario, and landed in Halifax for the sum of \$65, that is a distance of over 1,000 miles. But down in Prince Edward Island, to take a car of cattle from a point on the Prince Edward Island Railway to Halifax will cost \$70, and the distance is less than 200 miles. When a farmer in Prince Edward Island wants to ship a car of cattle to Truro, or Halifax, or even to Pictou, he has

to pay as high as \$65. Reference has also been made to the discriminations in freight rates on grain, and I will give an instance in that line also. At present you can take a car of grain 2,300 miles west of Nova Scotia down to Pictou, a car containing 2,000 bushels, and it will cost you \$142, or a little over a third of a cent a ton per mile. But in my own Province, if you want to send the same quantity of grain, 2,000 bushels of oats in a car from a point on the Prince Edward Island Railway either to Truro or to Halifax, you have to pay \$100 in winter and \$80 in summer. So that, whereas you can get a carload of grain carried 1,800 miles from the West to the Maritime Provinces for \$142, in the Province I have the honor to come from you have to pay \$80 for carrying it 200 miles. I could multiply instances of the same character; but I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to these instances only, with the hope that he will not confine the scope of this investigation to one Province. I trust that when these discriminations that have been mentioned by other speakers are referred to the Railway Commission, it will also take into account anomalies which exist in regard to all the other Provinces, east and west, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. I think those two instances alone will satisfy any hon. member that they require the attention of the Railway Commission with a view to remedying the grievance which they indicate. It was not at first my intention to speak on this subject, but when I heard several hon. members mention the discrimination which they declared to be burdensome in their Provinces, I decided to refer to similar grievances in my own Province. I think, Sir, that this is a very important subject, and I agree with the remark that it is of equal importance to the subject of separate schools which this House has been discussing for three or four weeks. I hope the Government will take up this question seriously, with a view of remedying the grievances complained of."

After questions on Friday forenoon, Mr. McKinnon resumed the budget debate. He severely criticised many of the expenditures of last year. He pointed out the wretched manner in which the education department was conducted. The salaries of the teachers have been reduced; but the districts have been so cut up as to increase the cost to the country. Had the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition been adopted our schools would be in a better position than they are. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Fraser took up the debate.

Sessional Notes.

As recorded in our last issue, the budget speech was delivered on Tuesday evening of last week. In the same issue we published a report of Mr. Mathieson's able speech in reply. When questions were in order on Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Mathieson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail how the following amounts which appear by the Public Accounts to have been expended on Morell New Bridge, K. Webster and William Compton \$182.50; W. J. Anderson, \$31.80; H. Coffin and H. Webster, \$25.47. Also \$95.82 paid R. N. Cox on floating bridge; at what price or different rates per day were the workmen on the new bridge paid? Was there more than one rate of wages and if so, why? The Commissioner promised that the statement should be brought down. Mr. Kieckham then asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to open a new road or repair the old road on the north side of Bay Fortune. The Commissioner replied that some difficulty existed as to the right of way but he hoped to have the road opened during the recess.

After the advancement of a stage in some bills on Wednesday afternoon Hon. Mr. Cummiskey continued the budget debate. When he concluded his remarks Mr. Mathieson, in the name of the Opposition protested against the breach of the understanding that had been arrived at as well as the gross unfairness exhibited in the employment of the official stenographer at the expense of the Province, to report the speeches of members of the Government and not those delivered by members of the Opposition. Surely, he said, both sides ought to have an equal chance. The Government stenographer reports fully the speeches of the Premier and the Commissioner of Public Works; but he doesn't report the answers of the Opposition! That is unfair to the electors as well as to the Opposition. Talk about the unfair distribution of Government hay how is it possible, asked the Leader of the Opposition, to believe the Government's assertion that they have acted fairly with the hay when such a gross outrage upon fair play is openly perpetrated in the Legislature?

up with matters of routine and the consideration of some private bills. Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, announced that in consequence of urgent business he and Mr. Morsion would be obliged to absent themselves from the House for some days. They had to be present at the sitting of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which opened on the 2nd of May. Mr. A. J. McDonald leads the Opposition in Mr. Mathieson's absence. The afternoon sitting on Thursday was mostly occupied with consideration of the amendments to the prohibition act.

After questions on Friday forenoon, Mr. McKinnon resumed the budget debate. He severely criticised many of the expenditures of last year. He pointed out the wretched manner in which the education department was conducted. The salaries of the teachers have been reduced; but the districts have been so cut up as to increase the cost to the country. Had the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition been adopted our schools would be in a better position than they are. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Fraser took up the debate.

Mr. Fraser spoke as follows: Mr. Speaker—Before the vote is taken, I wish to offer a few remarks. I would like first of all to remind the Government that time now is very precious, and that they are altogether too careless of the manner in which they are delaying the work, for which we are assembled here. This afternoon, for instance, the House was called to meet at three o'clock; but by the time the Government have got through with their caucus meeting it is now half past five. The session was called very late in the season, and a great many here, especially the business men, find time very valuable just now; still there seems to be a great deal of work being done in caucus that should be done in the House. However, I do not intend to make any further remarks on that subject at present. The Premier, in delivering his budget speech, in a lengthy discussion of affairs of Dominion politics, made reference to the resignation of certain cabinet ministers. He explained Mr. Blair's disagreement on the matter of Railways, and expressed his very high opinion of that gentleman's motives in differing with his leader. He also referred to the action of Mr. Tarte, with whom he gave us to understand he is personally acquainted, and could not be so sure about the sincerity of this second deserter; he might be sincere or might not,—the Premier could not say. But there is another resignation, a very recent one, which he might have mentioned while on the subject of Dominion politics, and that is,—the resignation of Mr. Sifton. But never a word did the House hear concerning that. No reference to it was made, and no lengthy explanation given for the recent actions of this gentleman whose resignation is perhaps equally important with that of other cabinet ministers. No man in Canada was more anxious about the result of the Dominion elections than the honorable Premier, and as soon as he found that the Liberal government was sustained at Ottawa he immediately brought back to power under the sheltering wing of the Liberal Government at Ottawa, and not on any merits that he could claim for the present administration. Hon. members are aware of this, and admit it.

The Premier also spoke in reference to the debt of this Province. But from all he said in this regard we can learn of no plan or promise of a plan whereby this yearly record of deficit is to be stopped; no plan or promise whatever of a remedy. How does he hope to be able to grapple with the situation? This year he holds out hopes. He has letters from different Premiers throughout Canada promising to do all they can to secure an increase of subsidy; but these are only hopes. He went to Ottawa, and tried with all his might to get a large vote of money. Did he get anything? No! He came back empty-handed. There is no plan to stop the deficits except hopes of an increased subsidy, or some share of the Fishery Award. Does he intend that these should be taken seriously after so many repeated failures to obtain these amounts? These are only promises and hopes that have been deferred, and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This Government might well be called the "Miserable Government," because it is always looking for "something to turn up," to help it out of its financial difficulties. The Government does not propose any constructive legislation whereby the annually recurring deficits may be stopped. The Premier spoke of the Fishery Award. He says that by letters from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries he is almost assured of a share of this award. We saw those letters published in the papers and we have heard them read in this House. But we fail to find any such assurance in those letters. In fact, these letters simply state that the Government has not decided not to allow the case to be taken to court. This is the most the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has said in his letters, a mere negative assurance. Now take the Premier at his own word in this case. He says we have no legal claim. How then can he hold out hopes that this Province shall receive any share of this award? Mr. Mathieson would not make any definite promise in this matter; for such promise might be binding on the Government, and the Premier should not make any promise or endeavor any longer to mislead the House, or the people of this Province, regard to this case. Representation was not intended to say much regarding this case. Members on both sides of the House, as well as the people of different sides of politics throughout this island, feel that we have not received justice in this matter. It is true the case has been carried to the highest court of the Empire, and has been decided against us. The carriage and management of this case has been entrusted to the present Government, and they have been severely criticised for allowing it to become bracketed, or entangled, with that of New Brunswick. However, we feel perhaps as all men do who, have brought a case into court and lost it. For the present we must abide by the decision. This has cost the Island a large sum of money, as will appear on page 25 of the Public Accounts for this year. On this page we find that the Premier received, with Mr. Williams, about \$2400 for losing this case for us. There are other charges also in connection with this case, as will be seen by reference to this page. We find that the Premier has received, in addition to his salary, the sum of about \$5000.00. There is one item of \$2000.00 for the attendance of the Premier at the Coronation. I do not find fault with the amount as the Premier has stated that it cost him fully that much. But I wish to call the attention of you, Mr. Speaker, and of this House to this: that the Coronation took place two or three years ago, but the Premier withheld this charge until the elections were over. Did the Premier of the other provinces withhold this information from the people for two or three years? They do not.

Mr. Peters.—The other Premier charged more. Mr. Fraser.—That is not the question. Did the other Premier withhold this information for two or three years from their Provinces? (No answer.) I condemn, and I think everybody will condemn the responsible practices of the present Government in withholding and carrying over charges for two or three years. Every year's accounts should state fully and explicitly the amounts and expenses incurred during the year, so that when the Public Accounts for each year are tabled we should know the amounts and expenses incurred for that year. There is another item also of some five hundred dollars (\$500.00), paid to the estate of the Hon. Donald Farquharson. If this was a just debt and was legally due, it should have been paid long before this; if not, why was it paid?

Mr. Peters.—I rise to a point of order. This bill was not in by the trustees of the estate, and we had to pay it. Mr. Fraser.—I am satisfied with the explanation the honorable Premier makes with regard to this bill, and now I will again ask him why he withheld his own bill of \$3000.00 for attendance at the Coronation for two or three years. (No answer.) Why has been the result of the frequent delegations to Ottawa? They have cost considerable, but they have resulted in nothing, and worse than nothing, to this Province. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) has stated that the Opposition voted against the consolidation of the roads. This is not so. The Leader of the Opposition, in his platform last fall, laid this down as one of the planks. He also stated in his speech on this subject that he considered the debt should be consolidated, and I, myself, have in recent remarks said that the debt should be consolidated. Why I cannot understand why he (Mr. Simpson) should make such a statement. What the Opposition voted against was, that this House should go into committee on the Bill to consolidate the debt until certain information and facts, asked for by the Opposition, should be brought down. The Opposition should know the true state of the consolidation of the debt. The hon. Premier has made a reference to the hay. Almost every member who has spoken during this session has made extended reference to this matter, and I do not propose to take up the time of the House in speaking on this subject. The complaint of the people is that this bill was not in by the trustees of the estate, and I have no doubt that members of the Government have heard, and felt, these complaints. But one thing especially I would ask this Government, Mr. Speaker,—if it is their intention to make any provision for the procuring of seed grain for the poorer class of farmers in the community. The attention of the House was called to this matter early in March, and although the Premier said in his budget speech that some members of the Government felt inclined to give assistance in this matter, yet nothing has been done. Unless the Government take some steps toward this end, many acres will remain unseeded this year. The Government of Nova Scotia, although they grapple with this difficulty, and are supplying seed grain to the poorer farmers. It is true, we have no municipalities in this Province but we have "Parsons' Institutes," corporate bodies that could deal with this difficulty as well as the municipalities of Nova Scotia are now doing. Will this Government sit by idly and witness their unwillingness or incapability to be of any assistance in this matter? I have no doubt that if an election were coming on in June next, they would make some effort to assist the farmers and thus hope to assist themselves. But now that they are safe in their seats they refuse to entertain this subject. Before it is too late, I would again exhort and urge that this matter receive the careful and earnest attention of the Government. Some remarks have been made by different speakers about the majorities of the members of the Government. As to the Premier's majority in his district I have nothing to say, for his majority is nothing. But as to the

majority of the Commissioner of Public Works, which is only two, and these two only special votes from Charlottetown, I feel safe in saying that he does not represent the people of Fort Augustus district. Mr. Cummiskey.—These men both hold property in Fort Augustus. Mr. Fraser.—That is quite well understood; we know that I may hold property in order to have a vote. Mr. Cummiskey.—I rise to a point of order. There were bad votes put in against me, even Indians vote! on their camps against me. Mr. Fraser.—That seems strange. This is not the time or the place to discuss the qualifications of voters. The Hon. Commissioner of Public Works will, before long, have the chance to discuss this matter in the proper court. In going over the Public Accounts we find that the amount of money spent in the Fort Augustus district and in the St. Peter's district is a great deal larger and out of proportion to the amount spent in the other districts of this Province. This may have been spent with good motive, but every district in this island should be treated fairly in the expenditure and distribution of public money. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) prefaced his speech by saying there were certain details over which a Government is unable to exercise the control of expenditure, for instance, with regard to elections, administration of justice and legislation. In these departments, he said, the Liberal Government had made considerably more against the Conservatives. The elections last year were held on the seventh day of December, and although four months elapsed before this House was called together and the Public Accounts submitted, there is not one item to show what the elections cost the country, unless it is perhaps that the deficit in 1904 was \$68,000.00, or \$40,000.00 more than last year. There was \$100,000.00 more spent last year than the average expenditure of the years of the Conservative administration; and what is there to show for the extraordinary expenditure? He went on to show that the Asylum costs less per capita than under the Conservative rule. This is a very fair comparison, for the Asylum is now almost filled with inmates, while during the Conservative rule there was only about half as many of these unfortunate people cared for in that institution, while the maintenance and medical attendance would cost as much as it does now. As to the administration of justice, this is a department also the expenditure of which is uncontrollable; for in some years offences and crimes punishable by capital punishment or penitentiary take place and must involve large expenses. But if we go to the large spending departments we find no claim made, and none can be made by this Government on the score of economy, but on the contrary we find that the expenditure has increased enormously. For instance, take the Education department, with which some hon. members of the Government have expressed their dissatisfaction. We find that Education cost in 1880, in round numbers, \$108,000.00; in 1890 and in 1891 about \$113,000.00 each year; in 1892 it is \$121,000.00. The enrollment in 1880 was 22,000 pupils; in 1904 it was the same number, while in 1904 it was only 19,000. In short, it cost \$121,000.00 for the education of 19,000 children last year, while in 1880 it cost only \$108,000.00 for the education of 22,000 children. Besides we find that there are 23 schools vacant in this Province. This indeed shows a very great increase in expenditure per capita, for the education of the children of this island. Moreover, it is a deplorable fact that the children of twenty-eight school districts of this island, a very large portion of the Province, are without the means of education. Now this is entirely under the control of the Government, and these facts and figures must convince any intelligent observer that something is wrong, that there must be a leakage in this department. The public roads also cost a good deal more than they formerly did. This is probably the most strikingly mismanaged department of the administration. Large sums of money are being used in it, and yet we know, and everybody who travels through this Province knows, that the roads are in no better condition than they were many years ago. It seems strange that during the winter months no effort, or at least very little effort, is made to keep the roads even passable. During the last few months the roads in this Province have been in a most wretched condition. The hon. member from Charlottetown (Mr. Warburton) has expressed his opinion in strong terms on this subject; he could speak intelligently on the matter, and he said that the roads were disgraceful. Now there are inspectors in every district in this Province, and with the proper instruction and authority from the Government much improvement could be made during the winter season on our roads. Last year the estimated cost of the expenditure for the same was \$449,700. Why this large expenditure over the estimated cost? The answer is not far to seek; it was election year, and the friends of the party in power "held them up" until this enormous amount was expended for rights of way. The Premier himself admits by inference, and even confesses in the Budget Speech, that such transactions have occurred.

Debt of the Province.—A great deal of discussion has taken place as to the cause of, and as to the party that is to be blamed for the debt of this Province. Let us look at this question honestly, and judge the parties by their records and by the sworn statements of the persons whose duty it was to make the statements which I will now read. Mr. Hazard.—Read the statement. Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Fred'k W. Hyndman, the sworn Provincial Auditor of the Davies administration, states that the indebtedness of this Province on the first day of January, 1879, was \$61,740.87. The Davies Government then went out of power, and was succeeded by the Sullivan administration, which continued till the spring of 1881. On December 31st, 1880, the last year of Conservative rule, the balance due against this Province was \$124,000. Act again on the 15th of June, 1891, D. C. Chalmers and J. M. Davison, by their sworn statement place the liabilities of the Province at \$171,931.99 up to the 24th of April, 1891. Shortly after this the Hon. Fred. Peters issued debentures for \$185,000.00 with which to square off the old debt, and to begin with a clear sheet. Promises were then made by the present

party that hereafter expenditure and receipts were to be kept equal, in short, they were to make ends meet. Has this been done? In this year and in this session we find the Liberal party bring in a bill to authorize the issuing of \$500,000 more debentures. As the debt now is by their own statement, \$730,000.00, yet certain Liberal speakers have the temerity to charge the whole debt of this Province against the Conservative Government. Now, Mr. Speaker, if any man seeks the true history of this debt, or suppose strangers coming here from abroad desired a safe and certain guide to the financial history of this Province, where would they go to seek it? Is it not reasonable and right to suppose that they go to those books, the records containing the statements sworn to by proper officials as to their correctness, instead of taking the word of those gentlemen who, without any foundation in fact, try to throw the whole responsibility for the present debt upon the shoulders of the Conservative party. These books are the proper guide; they contain the sworn statements of nobles and officials, yet those gentlemen of the Government side of the House, by juggling with the payment of teachers' salaries try to make it appear that they are not correct. Whom are we to believe? Whom are we to believe? After an examination of these records, the only conclusion to be reached is that the present party have gone into debt deeply since undertaking the government of this Province, and the end is not yet in sight. Mr. Speaker, there is a charge made against the Liberal-Conservative party for withdrawing \$200,000 from capital at Ottawa. This has been done on every platform throughout the island, and for the last fourteen years, for almost every wrong done by the Liberal party this has been held up and made to do service as a vote-catcher against the Conservatives. Now, Sir, ever since the wrong to have done this, the Conservative party are no more to blame than the Liberal party. As you no doubt are aware, the Legislature of this Province at that time consisted of an upper and a lower house. The lower had a majority of Conservatives, but in the upper, the Liberals had a majority, and this bill, authorizing the amount to be withdrawn, first went through the lower house and was then passed unanimously by the upper chamber. The Liberals had the majority there in the Legislative Council, and this measure to the effect of \$200,000 from capital could be enacted, only with the consent of their own members, and they consented unanimously. Therefore, I think that the Liberal party of this Province had as much to do with that as the Conservatives. And even if the Conservatives then had done wrong, what have we to do with that? The Sullivan Government went out of power, perhaps on their record, but if so they paid the full penalty. There is nothing to justify this barking back to ancient history on the part of our opponents. It is their only excuse, even though they do go back fourteen years to find it; it is no excuse at all. Even if the Conservatives had then done wrong, would that be the wrong-doing of the party now in power? Did we wrong ever make a right? A word more about delegations, and I will be through. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) has again made reference to another huckeey charge, that is to the fact that the hon. member from Bayview once charged eight dollars a day including Sundays, while on a delegation to England. I remember hearing this question discussed at political meetings, and elsewhere, when I was considerably younger than I am today, and knew less of politics,—though I have not been so long in the House, and one statement I remember—that was made who would charge in that way for his services should be heard. Now the hon. member from Bayview takes up the old charge again. But what do we find on page 25 of the public accounts submitted this year? There, Sir, you see a charge for delegations of which the hon. member from Bayview was himself a member, \$180.00 for a trip to Ottawa, and another charge of \$41.10—don't forget the cents—on the same delegation. Now will the hon. member from Bayview tell us how much per day he charged for this trip. I wait for his reply.

Mr. Simpson.—I did not charge for Sundays. Mr. Fraser.—How many days were you away? (No answer.) Now, Sir, you will see the manner in which these gentlemen present the cost of their worse than useless trips. They take care to bracket them together and to make a lump sum of their cost, so that we cannot tell how many days, Sundays or other days, they were away, or what they charged per day. It was quite different under the Liberal-Conservative administration; the statements then were clear and straightforward. As in this delegation matter, so I think in all items of Liberal expenditure, it is impossible to get a clear idea of how the charges are made. There are other matters that I intended to speak of, but as I have already taken up a good deal of the time I will not do so now. But I would appeal to gentlemen opposite to be more careful of the conduct of public affairs, and of the way in which the money of the taxpayers of this Province. They do not feel themselves bound by the estimates. Take the farmers in any school district—intelligent they are, no one doubts, but hardly expected to do their business so systematically as the law-makers of the Province. I am sure that when they find themselves unable to exceed their estimates by more than 10 or 15 per cent, should more money be necessary. But this Government is not bound by anything. The estimates for rights of way is a fair example of how the business is done. No doubt some hon. gentlemen may have found it very necessary to make these expenditures, and only for them might not be more members of the Government today. You will find that more than half the money spent in Queen's County—\$5,000.00 a more was spent in one district, Fort Augustus. This, and the Premier's district, St. Peter's, have received the lion's share. I am sure that when they hear of this, and you will find that they have spent money in excess of their estimates to the amount of \$300,000.00 or more. And so the debt goes on piling up. As the Premier says, everything available is taxed, and the rate of taxation is increased. The Budget Speech holds out no assurance of a remedy, foreboding nothing by which this course of taxation, debt and deficit, is to be brought to an end, though holding out apparent hopes of money that may be obtained, it is really a confession of hopelessness; a plain and unmistakable admission of the very serious state of financial affairs in this Province as a result of the carelessness, the flagrant mismanagement of the party controlling our affairs. I will not occupy your time any longer. I am, thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the attention given me.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Clarke, of Summerside. The House then resolved itself into committee of supply with Mr. Clarke in the chair. The committee stage was finished shortly after midnight, when the House adjourned till Monday afternoon of this week.

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### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Provincial Government have acknowledged the legal statements of John A. Mathieson Esq., Leader of the Opposition by appointing him a K. C. Congratulation.

The following was gazetted at Ottawa on the 27th: Maritime provinces command, to be chief staff officer. Lieut. Colonel and brevet Colonel J. D. Lewis, from being district officer commanding military district No. 9.

Henry J. Dore, a native of Arichat, was instantly killed at Sydney Saturday morning. He fell in the Steel Works and fractured his skull. He leaves a wife and four children.

Messrs. J. A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition and W. A. O. Mercer, left for Ottawa on Friday last, where they appear in the Supreme Court of Canada this week as counsel on either side of the appeal case of McDonald vs. Dods.

John, the only son of Hon. Hugh John McDonald, died at Grand Point on Thursday last, aged about 20 years. He had been ill for some time but lately was apparently somewhat better until he took a sudden turn for the worse.

Mr. L. M. Poole retired from the lumber business on the 1st of May and the business has been taken over by Mr. Simon P. Poole, who has been Mr. Poole's bookkeeper for the past twenty two years. Mr. Poole's business stand is on Paik's No. 1 wharf. We congratulate Mr. Poole and wish him every success in his business.

Hamburg American liner Patanza with 900 passengers, chiefly Russian Jews, for the Canadian West arrived at Halifax Sunday. On the passage out one passenger was lost by being struck by a wave and knocked down a hatchway. The new arrivals seemed to have lots of money.

President Hays of Grand Trunk Pacific in an address on Saturday night in Montreal said that it would take five hundred men three years working all the time to get out enough sleepers to complete the Grand Trunk Pacific and when the road is completed twenty thousand men will be added to the railway service in Canada.

By the accidental explosion of a blast in a slope in the Colchester Coal Company mine at Debert N. S. on Saturday three men were badly injured. One was thrown fifteen feet in the air and had an arm and a leg broken. A brother of his was thrown ten feet in the air and was badly bruised. Another man was thrown down while attempting to avoid the blast.

The steamer Scottish Hero from Havana for Sydney unable to get into a Cape Breton port owing to the ice started for Halifax. While approaching the last named port on Sunday in dense fog struck a rock twenty miles east of the harbor. Passing from the rock, she was found to be leaking badly. It is thought she broke her propeller blades. She goes to dry dock.

The steamer Amelia, with a general cargo from Halifax to the Magdalen Islands struck on a rock while going through the Strait of Annapolis Saturday. She then headed for Isaac's Harbor but finally was beached at Goldboro Harbor six miles from Goldboro. The Amelia will be repaired by divers from Halifax. She is owned by R. J. Leslie of this city.

It is said in Montreal that although R. G. Reid will make no statement as to the report from St. John's that he will sell his railway and shipping interests to the Newfoundland government, it is known that the Bond ministry is anxious to buy Reid out and the probability is that there is a deal of this kind on the tapis.

Twenty people were killed or injured in and near Laredo, Texas, Saturday by a storm which passed over that part of Texas late Friday night. Advice reaching San Antonio a round about way say that the storm of high wind and rain was accompanied by hail. Many houses were blown down and cars were blown from the tracks in the local railroad yard.

In a fire alarm in New York, last Wednesday night, the Battalion Fire Chief Willard was killed and one end of the block on Grand Orchard and Al'an Streets was gutted causing a loss estimated at \$150,000, before the fire was under Chief Willard was ascending a ladder on the Grand Street side, when he slipped and was plunged through the plate glass window. He was removed to the Hospital where he died.

The tank steamer Catalina, owned by J. M. Gaffey, Petroleum County was badly damaged by fire last Saturday night at Grand Point. The steamer was bound for Philadelphia. The boiler makers furnace accidentally overturned setting the oil soaked woodwork amidships, below decks, on fire. The flames spread quickly; but the firemen by hard work kept them from reaching the tanks in which were stored about 150,000 gallons of oil. The damage to the steamer is estimated at \$50,000.

The bank at Lancaster Ontario was burglarized last Wednesday night. One burglar was killed and the bank manager was badly wounded. The burglar was masked and attacked the woman slept in the rear of the building. He was awaked to find a lantern shining in his face he reached for his revolver; but one of the burglars seized him. He was badly wounded about the head; but succeeded in getting hold of his revolver and shooting one of the gang. The others made their escape.

The following students have been awarded the Union College diploma as the result of the final examinations in Shortland and Spelling, Thursday and Friday of last week: Miss Mabel Rodd, city; Miss Nellie Cameron, City; Miss V. Furoell, city; Mr. A. J. McAdam, Selkirk; Miss Katie Mullin, City; Miss Alice Jost, City. To secure this diploma students have to pass in five subjects, viz: Correspondence, Spelling, Penmanship, Shortland, Typewriting and Office Practice. These graduates made exceptionally high marks, proving they have a thorough knowledge of the subjects, and are well qualified as amanuenses. The standard in this department has been very high at the college, recognizing the demands of business men, will grant diplomas to only those who have practical knowledge of their work and whom they know to be capable of filling positions with entire satisfaction to their employers.

### LADIES' FANCY DRESS SLIPPERS

A large shipment just received. All of them the very latest style and selling at the following prices.

- 1 strap, turn sole .....\$1.00
  - 1 strap fancy bow.....\$1.50
  - 2 strap, vey popular.....\$1.25
  - 4 strap, very neat .....\$1.75
- These are four of our leading lines with many other styles to choose from.

## Alley & Co.

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

### Montague Dental Parlors, 1905

Dr. A. J. FRASER, Proprietor.

Our PLATE work ARTIFICIAL teeth are made of the best material we can buy, and we GUARANTEE a perfect fit. For workmanship and finish our plates cannot be equalled on P. E. Island. This is acknowledged by all persons who see our plates. While in Boston last winter taking a post graduate course I made arrangements with Stowe & Eddy, Proprietors Boston Dental Laboratory, by which I am enabled to offer to my patrons the CHASE COMBINATION PLATE. This is the best plate today in use. Extract teeth for plates WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN by the CELEBRATED CHASE METHOD free. Office closed every Monday. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.



Are you near sighted? Are you far-sighted? Do your eyes need strengthening? There may not be need of suffering inconvenience on any of these accounts. We have a stock of Spectacles adapted to many eyes and capable of giving complete relief for these defects. There are few eyes which we cannot fit with proper glass. Don't delay, but come at once and get what your eyes require before they have suffered injury by the wants of these aids to the sight. We keep in stock a large variety of lenses and frames to meet the different size eyes and faces. Also telescopes, field glasses, magnifiers and compasses for boats.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Prorogation of the Legislature is expected to-morrow.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Geneva Switzerland Saturday morning. Houses were cracked and old mountains were damaged.

Another heavy bush fire has been burning the Willow Beach district near Moose Jaw. N. W. T. since April 20th. It is supposed to have originated on the United States side and was probably set by sheep herders passing to the Canadian side north of Big Muddy River. The fire was kept out of Willow Beach passing north and burning over an area of forty miles north by twenty miles south. Hay stacks and the sheds of settlers named Goselin were burned. A heavy snowstorm began Friday morning in that district, and soon will put out the fire. About three inches of snow fell.

The west bound trans-continental train of the Canadian Pacific Railway ran into the main line near Downey about twenty miles west of Revelstoke, B. C., on Saturday night. The firemen of both trains, W. Scott and H. Walker, were killed, and five passengers of the trans-continental were slightly injured, having sustained cuts and skin wounds. A tramp riding on the freight train was seriously injured. It is thought that the crew of the freight train were to blame, in leaving the train on the main line without adequate protection.

### DIED

At the Charlottetown Hospital on the 28th ult., Mrs. Mary McNeill aged 95 years. May her soul rest in peace.  
At West Royalty, on the 28th, ult., Mrs. Charles Hagan aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace.

### Calendar for May, 1905.

MOON'S PHASES.  
New Moon 4d., 9h., 50m. a. m.  
First Quarter 12d., 0h., 46m. a. m.  
Full Moon 18d., 3h., 36m. p. m.  
Last Quarter 25d., 8h., 50m. p. m.

| Day of Week | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Moon Rises | Moon Sets | High Water | Low Water |
|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 Mon.      | 5 06 21   | 3 58     | 8 22       | 8 47      |            |           |
| 2 Tues.     | 5 08 22   | 4 54     | 8 57       | 9 28      |            |           |
| 3 Wed.      | 5 10 23   | 5 52     | 9 30       | 10 07     |            |           |
| 4 Thurs.    | 5 02 24   | sets     | 10 01      | 10 45     |            |           |
| 5 Frid.     | 5 00 25   | 8 20     | 10 28      | 11 22     |            |           |
| 6 Sat.      | 4 59 26   | 9 19     | 10 55      |           |            |           |
| 7 Sun.      | 4 57 28   | 10 16    | 11 24      |           |            |           |
| 8 Mon.      | 4 56 29   | 11 09    | 11 57      |           |            |           |
| 9 Tues.     | 4 54 31   | 11 57    | 12 32      |           |            |           |
| 10 Wed.     | 4 53 32   | 12 41    | 1 04       |           |            |           |
| 11 Thurs.   | 4 52 33   | 1 04     | 1 30       |           |            |           |
| 12 Frid.    | 4 50 34   | 1 20     | 2 01       |           |            |           |
| 13 Sat.     | 4 49 35   | 1 36     | 2 36       |           |            |           |
| 14 Sun.     | 4 48 36   | 2 31     | 3 08       |           |            |           |
| 15 Mon.     | 4 47 37   | 3 04     | 3 37       |           |            |           |
| 16 Tues.    | 4 46 38   | 3 38     | 4 05       |           |            |           |
| 17 Wed.     | 4 45 40   | 4 13     | 4 30       |           |            |           |
| 18 Thurs.   | 4 44 41   | 4 39     | 4 53       |           |            |           |
| 19 Frid.    | 4 43 42   | 5 06     | 5 13       |           |            |           |
| 20 Sat.     | 4 42 43   | 5 33     | 5 31       |           |            |           |
| 21 Sun.     | 4 41 44   | 6 00     | 5 47       |           |            |           |
| 22 Mon.     | 4 40 45   | 6 27     | 6 05       |           |            |           |
| 23 Tues.    | 4 39 46   | 6 54     | 6 21       |           |            |           |
| 24 Wed.     | 4 38 47   | 7 21     | 6 36       |           |            |           |
| 25 Thurs.   | 4 37 48   | 7 48     | 6 50       |           |            |           |
| 26 Frid.    | 4 36 49   | 8 15     | 7 03       |           |            |           |
| 27 Sat.     | 4 35 50   | 8 42     | 7 15       |           |            |           |
| 28 Sun.     | 4 35 51   | 9 09     | 7 26       |           |            |           |
| 29 Mon.     | 4 35 52   | 9 36     | 7 37       |           |            |           |
| 30 Tues.    | 4 34 53   | 10 03    | 7 47       |           |            |           |
| 31 Wed.     | 4 33 54   | 10 30    | 7 56       |           |            |           |

## \$500.00 PURCHASE!

OF THE

### Ames Holden Co's SAMPLE

### Boots & Shoes

All sorts and sizes for Men, Women and Children.

All at Cost Price

### COME QUICK CONROY,

THE SHOE MAN,

Pownal Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

## Clearing Sale.

We will sell the balance of our stock of Clothing, Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods at the following

### CLEARING PRICES!

- And must have the goods cleared by the first of May.
- 15 dozen men's Fancy Shirts at half price.
- 10 dozen men's White Shirts at 1/2 off
- 5 dozen men's Black Shirts at 1/2 off
- 5 dozen men's colored knit Shirts, 1/2 off
- 50 pair men's Pants, 1 1/2, 1.75, 2.50, at \$1.00 a pair
- A lot odd coats, etc., half price
- 25 dozen American Soft Felt Hats, half price
- 10 dozen men's Hard Felt Hats, new, half price
- 5 dozen men's hard, job lot, 25c each
- 5 dozen boys' Soft Felt Hats, 25c each
- 5 pieces colored Flannel, 10c quality for 6 1/2
- 3 pieces grey wool Flannel, 1-3 off price
- 20 dozen men's Ties, assorted styles, half price
- 20 dozen men's Linen Collars, (new) 1-3 off price
- 10 dozen men's Linen Collars, assorted lot, 5c each
- 10 dozen men's Cloth Caps, half price

We want the whole cleared by the first May. Come quick as the goods must go.

## J. B. McDONALD & CO.

April 26, 1905.

### No Breakfast Table complete without

## 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. It is a valuable diet for children.

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

### The Prices.

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Butter, (fresh).....         | 0.00 to 0.25  |
| Butter (tub).....            | 0.00 to 0.20  |
| Cabbage.....                 | 0.02 to 0.03  |
| Call skins.....              | 0.04 to 0.07  |
| Carrots (per bun).....       | 0.02 to 0.04  |
| Ducks.....                   | 0.09 to 0.10  |
| Eggs, per doz.....           | 0.00 to 0.28  |
| Fowls.....                   | 0.30 to 0.35  |
| Flour (per wt.).....         | 2.40 to 2.50  |
| Hides.....                   | 0.06 to 0.07  |
| Hay, per 100 lbs.....        | .70 to 0.80   |
| Mutton, per lb.....          | .08 to 0.08   |
| Oatmeal (per wt).....        | 250. to 0.00  |
| Potatoes (buyers price)..... | 0.00 to 0.20  |
| Pork.....                    | .50 to .50    |
| Raddish (per bunch).....     | 0.03 to 0.05  |
| Sheep pelts.....             | 0.40 to 0.50  |
| Turkeys.....                 | 0.00 to 0.12  |
| Turkeys (per lb).....        | 0.14 to 0.14  |
| Geese per lb.....            | 0.10 to 0.10  |
| Bik oats.....                | 0.40 to 0.45  |
| White oats.....              | 0.39 to 0.40  |
| Pressed hay.....             | 14.00 to 0.16 |
| Straw.....                   | 0.00 to 0.00  |

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds etc.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

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

## Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

## JOHN MACBACHERN,

AGENT.  
Mar. 22nd, 1905.

## Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction in front of the Law Court Building in Charlottetown, on Friday the 25th day of April, A. D. 1905, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Gurnsey Cove, in Lot or Township Number Fifty-four, on King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the South-west angle of land in possession of William McKay, on the bank or shore of the Straits of Northumberland aforesaid; thence following the course of the said bank or shore eastwardly a distance of seven chains and seventy-five links to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of November, A. D. 1891, and made between James McKay and Susannah T. McKay, his wife, of the one part, and Albert Perkins Prowse and William Henry Prowse, of the other part, which mortgage and mortgaged premises are now vested in the undersigned solely, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage.

Dated the 24th of March, 1905.  
ALBERT P. PROWSE,  
Mortgagee  
March 29, 1905.—51

### It Pays to Buy at Perkins'

# OUR BIG REDUCTION SALE!

ON ALL LINES OF

# Perrin's KID GLOVES

## Began Monday.

MONDAY morning we offer you bargains on kid gloves that you never got before. Odd lines of Perrin's celebrated Kid Gloves which have accumulated for some months past at prices to clear. Now is the time to buy your Easter Gloves.

Come in and have a look at them. We have two specials; 49c a pair and 95c a pair. Secure a pair before your size is picked up.

## F. Perkins & Co., SUNNYSIDE.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

New Millinery, new Silks, new Waterproofs, new Grass Linen, new Linen Lawn, new apron Holland, new Damask Table Linen, New Fringed Glass Towels, printed Tea Cloths, Crepe Cretonnes, Sateen Cretonnes, new Prints, new Jephyrs, Cashmere Hose in black and tan, new Val Lace and Insertion, new Torchou Lace and Insertion, new Sateens, new Dress Trimmings, new Corsets; also new Lace Curtains in very attractive patterns. Come in and let us show them to you, you may need some at house-cleaning time.

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## M. Trainor & Co.,

The Store That Saves You Money.

The Legend of the Roses.

BY S. M. R.

The heart of Josephim was full of thought As toward he is weary foot-ward turned;

Then, hastening in, his heart with wonder full, He called to Anna, his beloved spouse;

Shall We Know Our Own in Heaven.

It is an extraordinary thing that men should doubt the resurrection of Christ, or the resurrection of all men at the last.

For a woman to enter the church in a décolleté gown. For bridesmaids or guests to go into the presence of the Blessed Sacrament without a covering on their heads.

For a bride to be giddy at her wedding reception. For guests to manifest their good feeling by imbibing too freely if wines are provided.

For a man to drink more than he can stand at a wedding feast, and yet there is no conduct more ungentlemanly and more annoying to the hostess.

Some years ago Phillips Brooks was recovering from an illness, and was denying himself to all visitors, when Robert Rogers called.

"And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not the body that shall be; but bare grain, as of wheat, or of some of the rest."

"But God giveth it a body as He will, and to every seed its proper body."

"I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

"There are at present," says the Missionary, "340 young men studying in the Seminary Rue de Bac, Paris, the famous missionary nursery of the Society of Foreign Missions."

"Some three thousand Catholic ladies," says the Oskate, "are now devoting themselves to teaching Catechism in Paris and the suburbs, their pupils numbering over thirty thousand."

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of an extremely hazardous neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

It was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

For a Wedding

IT IS NOT THE CORRECT THING To neglect a suitable honorary for the officiating clergyman.

To endeavor to introduce unusual or un-Catholic ceremonies in the church.

To fall in procuring the necessary disposition in cases of mixed marriages.

To give any but the true family name, even when a person for some reason may be known by another.

To begin congratulations before the parties have left the church.

To forget that the late Council of Baltimore prohibited the celebration of weddings in church after five o'clock in the evening.

To omit going to confession and Communion before receiving the Sacrament of Matrimony.

To ask for a dispensation as to the prohibited times of the solemnization of marriages without some exceedingly grave reason.

To be niggardly in offering to the priest. Clergymen make a practice of accepting nothing from those in poverty.

To laugh, talk, or whisper in church.

For those invited who cannot afford the expense to send costly presents.

For a bride to be giddy at her wedding reception.

For guests to manifest their good feeling by imbibing too freely if wines are provided.

For a man to drink more than he can stand at a wedding feast, and yet there is no conduct more ungentlemanly and more annoying to the hostess.

Some years ago Phillips Brooks was recovering from an illness, and was denying himself to all visitors, when Robert Rogers called.

"I appreciate this very much," said Mr. Rogers, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?"

"It is this way," said the bishop: "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

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The Pope and France.

Rome, March 31.—The Secret Consistory which the Pope held at the Vatican on Sunday morning was of special importance to the world at large, inasmuch as he took this occasion to refer to the religious persecution which the Government of France is waging against the Church in that country.

The Pope, turning to the Cardinals who surrounded him, said: "Venerable Brothers—in addressing by the duty of our office your great assembly for the third time, it grieves us exceedingly to have once again to treat the questions which do not bring joy, but confirm sadness. It is, however, well known to you that this is the will of God, who providently disposes that they shall never be wanting to the Church, in order that she may be worthy of her Spouse, who, in order to render her glorious and immaculate, willed that she should be a sign of contradiction."

"We lament with you, Venerable Brethren, that in France questions are in agitation supremely burlesque in religion; we lament the project not only of rescinding that compact, which towards the beginning of the past century, the Roman Pontiff and the rulers of the French Republic had contracted for the common benefit of religion and the State; but also that of sanctioning in perpetuity, by a law designed for that purpose, the separation of the State from the Church. We, indeed, in those last days, with all thought and in every possible way, have striven to remove such a disaster, for it is, indeed, our desire to continue in these efforts, since nothing is farther from us than the desire of withdrawing from compact agreed upon; nevertheless the project has been urged forward with such ardour as to make us seriously fear that it will soon be realized. We are profoundly grieved on account of the injury which the French nation, which we love with all our affection, will suffer for it; for we know from experience that whatsoever injury be done to the Church also turns everywhere to the detriment of public affairs. Let them have that clearly presented before them, not only those in France who are of the Catholic party, for whom it should be a sacred thing to take up the defence of the Church, but also all those who are lovers of peace and of public tranquillity, in order that in the end their common action may spare such ruin to the country."

"Meantime, Venerable Brethren, our soul is saddened also by the horror of the war through which for a long time already the regions of the Extreme East have been afflicted by massacres and confiscations. What causes for tears—representing here on earth Him who is the author and the conciliator of peace, in a spirit of humility, we ardently supplicate God that He may benignantly deign to give to princes and to peoples counsels that may bring concord. So many and so grave are the manifold evils that everywhere torment the human race, that there was no need to disturb it still more by the clash of arms and the conflicts of war!"

"How greatly the love of peace should be held in consideration has recently been keenly felt by those who happily hold the supreme government of Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. For controversies having arisen regarding the delimitation and the rule of the confines between the Brazilian Federation and both these nations—namely, the Peruvians and the Bolivians—it seemed that the ancient concord was in danger. But those who preside over public affairs, with wise and sagacious counsel doored to resolve the contention by submitting it to the judgment of others. With this object, deeming very prudently that the office of safeguarding peace was, as it were, innate and inherent in the Supreme Pontificate, with common consent they proposed the Nuncio of this Apostolic See to the assembly, whose opinion should resolve the controversy. Whilst with joy of soul we communicate this to you, Venerable Brethren, it is pleasing to us to render public thanks to the rulers of these nations for having desired to procure such an honor to us and to the Chair of Peter."

"May God grant that such union with us, the bringer of very great benefit, may be deservedly appreciated by those who are in the Government of the Republic of Ecuador. Assuredly the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, and particularly Pius IX. of Holy Memory, demonstrated with many and important evidences their affection towards the people of Ecuador. And yet, what happened? We learn that there have emanated there such laws as might be said to be sanctioned not only to thwart the Catholic Church and the ancient religion of their fathers, but almost to kill it. We, in order that we may not fail in our duty, not only grieve over the wound inflicted on religion, but publicly protest against it, hoping that better pondered counsels may be received by those whose interest it is to provide for the benefit of their people."

"Meanwhile we inculcate on all the Bishops and Catholics of the people of Ecuador not to lose heart, but courageously to defend religion, and to reaffirm the liberty owing to it, holding themselves, however, from any course which may be forbidden by order and justice. May God, who mortifies and vivifies, who humiliates and exalts, aid their efforts."

We trust, however, Venerable Brethren, that the piety of Catholics demonstrated towards the august Mother of God will not remain without reward—in the month of December last, there was completed the 50th year from the promulgation of the Decree by which she was proclaimed free from original sin. May the Most Sweet Virgin, who manifestly loves the Church, which Christ founded with His blood, grant that we may not long have to desire the joys of the desired peace."

The Pope then bestowed the Apostolic Benediction on all present.

"The Old Man" and "The Kid."

(From the Catholic Universe.)

There is not much reverence in our day and generation. This is quite evident from the conduct, the talk and the terms we hear on all sides. The young man refers in an off-hand way to his father as "the old man," "the governor," etc. He forgets the respect and the reverence that he should have for his parents. The Lord promises a long and happy life to children who properly obey and reverence their parents. The terms used by the strutting young man when he refers to his father shows that he has inhaled too much of the irreverence that is so common in this "land of the free." Much could be learned from "the heathen Chinese" as to the respect and reverence due to parents.

We heard lately of a young man, "smart as a whip," and "up to snuff," who "knew the ropes," and yet was out of a job. He went to a wholesale grocer and said: "The old man" told me to call here and ask you for a position." "If I had a hundred positions," said the proprietor, "I would not give one to a young fellow who refers to his father as 'the old man.'"

The young man "as smart as a whip" had been taught a lesson: The custom of the country may atone for much, but the free and easy manners in vogue are offensive to men of good taste and of solid sense. Then children are frequently referred to by the parents as "the kids." Such slang produces similar fruit and creates disrespect for parents and for those who refer in that way to children. We do not understand how children can be designated, at least by those of the household, as though they were no more than young goats. As people grow so shall they reap. If the old respect themselves, they will inculcate, by example, proper respect on the part of others. Our Lord in referring to the young said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

"The old man," "the governor" and "the kids" are terms that should not be heard or used except in their original and proper signification.

"Son, support the old age of thy father, and give him not in his life. And if his understanding fail, have patience with him, and despise him not when thou art in thy strength; for the relieving of the father shall not be forgotten."

He.—Some one has started the story that I have a big head. What do you think of it?

She.—There's nothing in it?

At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatism pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

Jackey.—Fadder, a shentlemans hat fallen troo de coal-hole!

Isaac.—Clap de cover ofer him kervick, mein shon, vile I runs for a bolicemans. Ve must arrest him for tryin' to steal de coal or he'll sue us for tammages.

Gastor Oil or other Cathartic is not needed after giving Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own purgative and not only destroys but carries off the worms. Price 25c.

A sentimental poet writes: How can I meet my darling?

After some deliberation over the question we have come to the conclusion that he can meet her by approaching her from an opposite direction.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

"Uncle," said the scientific youth, don't you know that you ought to have your drinking-water boiled, so as to kill the microbes?

"Well," answered the old gentleman, thoughtfully, "I believe I would as lief be an aquarium as a cemetery."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Six hundred American men of war's men deserted at Pensacola the other day. The Independent thinks this an indication that discipline is too severe, though the regulations which give such a large number the opportunity of deserting at once must be reasonably, if not unreasonably, mild. We have a suspicion that the explanation may be found in the American unwillingness to obey any rules, however reasonable.

Haeckel's latest book, a sequel to "The Riddle of the Universe," justifies free love, suicide, and infanticide. Yet the Jens professor is called a philosopher, and his books, instead of being burned by the hangman, are recommended by English and American professors to their students.

Glasgow has been one of the ardent centres of the United Kingdom, and Aberdeen must henceforth be counted as such. Its new museum contains one of the finest galleries for the study of sculpture to be found in the British Isles.

Treated by Three Doctors

for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last in Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

MISCELLANEOUS

The Higher Education.

In enterprising colleges Throughout this goodly land, Where they boast of their curriculum, In terms verbose and grand, Commencement programmes are not Even planned as yet, But baseball dates have all been fixed, It's very safe to bet.

—Life.

Stratford, 4th Aug. 1893. MESSRS. C. O. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen—My neighbors boy 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT, General Merchant.

He.—Some one has started the story that I have a big head. What do you think of it?

She.—There's nothing in it?

At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatism pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

Jackey.—Fadder, a shentlemans hat fallen troo de coal-hole!

Isaac.—Clap de cover ofer him kervick, mein shon, vile I runs for a bolicemans. Ve must arrest him for tryin' to steal de coal or he'll sue us for tammages.

Gastor Oil or other Cathartic is not needed after giving Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own purgative and not only destroys but carries off the worms. Price 25c.

A sentimental poet writes: How can I meet my darling?

After some deliberation over the question we have come to the conclusion that he can meet her by approaching her from an opposite direction.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

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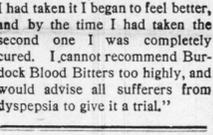
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