

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler.

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.

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.

1904 - Winter - 1904

Hockey Skates---Boker
Hockey Skates---Whelpy's
Spring Skates, all sizes
Hockey Sticks
Shin Pads

At Lowest Possible Prices.

SIMON W. CRABBE,

Stoves and Hardware Walker's Corner.

ASK YOUR DEALER

For Humphrey's Celebrated Moncton Make

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

Don't Be Deceived.

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

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.
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.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you, BUT IT IS TRUE.

All sufferers from Bad Blood should read about this miraculous cure by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:— I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood.

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the reappearance of one since I took the course of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves.

For sale at all druggists or dealers.

The T. MILBURN CO., LEARNED, TORONTO, CAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Skeleton key is the best means of opening a dead lock.

Probably the worst feature about the wisdom that age brings us is the short time we have left to use it.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes: "My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

The way to understand woman is not to try. Under these circumstances she reveals herself somewhat.

Beware of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of the parasites. Price 25c.

"Will you please tell me," said Miss Otman to the farmer, "which are the cows that give the beef-tea?"

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

"She sings like a bird," we whisper to our companion, a fair young thing who had accompanied us to the recital given by a rival belle.

"She ought to," replies the gentle dame. "She talks like a parrot, everybody says she is a goose, and she is pigeon-toed."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 10 and 25 cents, all dealers.

"Everything has some comfort 'bout it," said Uacie Eben. "Ef dar wars' no ice in winter, dar wouldn't be no ice cream in summer."

"Say, doctor, what's the last 3¢ item on your bill for?"

"Let me see. Oh, yes; I gave you a thorough examination on that day. Don't you remember?"

"Sure I remember. But do you suppose I am going to pay you for that when you took up an hour of my time and then couldn't find anything the matter with me after all?"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

"Oh, yes, we were a very young couple—mere children in fact. I was but a simpering schoolgirl in short skirts, and George was just a boy in jackets. I remember how pleased he was when he cast his first vote."

"But he didn't vote until he was twenty-one?"

"George was very precocious. He voted much earlier than they usually do."

DR. WOODS' NORWAY SYRUP

Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Rome in Recent Years.

The changes wrought in the City of Popes within the last generation—the transformation of Rome into a modern capital—have been many. They have been very effective in destroying the picturesque of the city. Lovers of art, and tourists, authors and journalists and those who see with their eyes, frequently cried out against the destruction of the beauty and picturesque character of old Rome.

"A generation is passed, and a second is on its way," says one writer who loved the charm of the place, "since first I came under its withery; everything is changed in it that can be changed in a city; what can be done to break the unique charm has been done, as if in malice—mitigation, renovation, desecration; and still it keeps the charm, like a masterpiece of Greek sculpture which has gone through the hands of barbarians, and come out shattered, maimed, and so defaced that only the eye of an artist can see what the artists meant by it."

Almost as soon as the Italians took possession of the city, "the pick of the demolishers," as one writer termed it, began its wild work. The Rome which the previous three or four generations have known and which romantic writers utilized as a foundation, for innumerable books of travel and many tales of romance, is no longer visible. It has, in most of its characteristics and outward forms, passed completely out of existence. That peculiar combination of art with nature, or mythical history with vague sites, which charmed appreciative minds of inaccurate students, has been destroyed, and much food for imagination has been withdrawn.

In the days of old, Rome, as has been said, swept a sponge soaked in blood over the past of the nations she subdued. She came to obliterate, never to preserve; her chroniclers disdained says a writer of the last century, to ask how these or those dogmatic antagonists had grown formidable, how their national life had developed. The time has now come to her, in a much lesser degree, however, when the measure she has meted out to others is applied to herself, and much of that which she held dearest has been taken from her.

The transformation of Rome during the first quarter of a century of Italian rule was considered by the late W. J. Stillman, who knew the city well, to be "unique in the history of civilization for barbarism, extravagance and corruption; never since the world began was so much money spent to do so much evil."

All this means the passing away of much that was beautiful, and quaint and attractive from being old-fashioned. The outer fringe of the city, the Campagna, has remained comparatively unchanged. It still undulates into distance, and there is some material still left for the artist who desires to return to the source of study of the beautiful. The greatest changes have taken place within the city walls, and here the picturesque of the city has suffered most.

That there was a genuine "destruction of Rome" contemplated and then carried out some years ago, when the grounds of the grandiose Villa Ludovisi was destroyed in order to furnish building land for a new quarter of the growing city, was the opinion of several of the most learned Germans of that period. The title, "The Destruction of Rome" was that which the learned biographer of Michael Angelo, Herman Grimm applied to the series of changes that involved the absorption of the Villa Ludovisi. Lamenting the destruction of the cloister of Ara Coeli and the tower of Pope Paul III. on the Capitol, he said it would be vandalism—which he described as arbitrary and useless destruction—to destroy the Palazzo di Venezia for the widening of Corso. This is about to be done, however, and the words of Grimm are listened to no more. The disposal of the grounds of the Villa Ludovisi for building sites moved Grimm to sorrow. "Whosoever would have predicted," he wrote, "that under the new government hands would have been laid upon that villa, and that these laurels, pines and oaks would have been uprooted, would not have been believed. It would have seemed an injury that the bitterest enemy of Italy would not then have dared to utter against her."

Ferdinand Gregorovius, the author of a well known "History of Rome in the Middle Ages," recently translated into English, who was made a Roman citizen with great honor and parade, raised up his voice in a similar strain to save the

dignity of his city. "Rome now, as formerly is," he said, "contemplated with veneration by all cultivated men, who behold in it the most sublime monument erected by history." And he, who knew so intimately the records of mediæval Rome, wrote at this time in his protest, that "For 13 centuries Rome has been entrusted to the guardianship of the Papacy, which has fulfilled its task with a genius truly Roman. When the temporal power fell, Europe was unanimous in conformity with the new state of things, to remit the Eternal City to the custody of united Italy, and it was already said, besides, that never did any people on earth have a more beautiful capital, and assume, by fixing themselves there, a graver responsibility before the civilized world."

Against the destruction of the Villa Ludovisi it was that his voice was loudest in protest, where in the shadow of its laurels and cypresses, Horace and Virgil, Dante and Maron Aurelius might have walked in meditation, and which was so classically beautiful as to serve as an asylum for the famous figure of the Ludovisi Jano. "Nothing," he said, "has wounded sentiment in Germany more than the destruction of this celebrated villa."

And those who ordered and permitted such destruction should have remembered the words that Belisarius addressed to Totila, King of the Goths, begging him to spare the Eternal City. "Of all the cities," said Belisarius, "on which the sun shines, Rome is the most beautiful and most marvelous."

The cry of anguish over the disappearance of the ancient landmarks uttered by Gregorovius was echoed by 22 noted writers and artists of Munich. Friedrich, Paul Heyse, Franz Leubach, Dr. Ignaz von Dollinger, Piloty, Raab and Scholl. They declared that the cry uttered by Grimm and Gregorovius came from the heart of the whole civilized world, and found an echo in Germany. They, and a thousand others, who owed to their sojourn in the Eternal City the sweetest memories of their lives, desire that Rome, "that sacred incarnation of the grand and beautiful, be preserved intact to future generations."

The traveler of to-day in Rome cannot imagine what was the charm and grandiose character of this lost villa. A few ilex trees and the Casino, in which is the Aurora of Gaerino, are about all that remain to indicate the spacious grandeur, the noble trees and the magnificent walks of the Villa Ludovisi, which succeeded and occupied the site of the Gardens of Sallust. The old-fashioned 16th or 17th century style of gardening, where trees are trained for shadow, as great walls of foliage, still prevailed here, and little effort of imagination was needed to people these grand alleys with stately dames in powder and patches and paint, and dainty red-heeled shoes, stepping along between these high and leafy walls.

All the picturesque of Rome did not depart from it when the Villa Ludovisi was doomed, nor when the other changes then contemplated were effected. Kindly and generous nature has concealed the harshness and draped the unloveliness of crude constructions that man has reared. The dust and the rain, and the wandering seeds of plants have put a new color and rich grace on many a plain building or a new wall.

Among the most curious and picturesque of the various surroundings that frame the view of St. Peter's that from the garden of the "Priato" of the Knights of Malta, on the Aventine Hill, holds a first place. A long alley of trees whose branches overarch the pathway opens out above the swift flowing Tiber, and constitutes an evergreen frame to a view in which the dome of St. Peter's occupies the chief place.

The view from the terrace garden of this convent wrote a lover of Rome a quarter of a century ago, is very beautiful. Through a vista of ilex trees the dome of St. Peter's overtops the town. "The voices of the world only reach it in a muffled and subdued tone. Heaven is above it and the world beneath it. What more can the aspiring soul require?"

Another sort of vista, with a different point of sight, is that which the villa Borghese offers, and which also is picturesque in a high degree. Here, away in the distance, a tiny white circular temple, surrounded by columns and covered by a dome, shines white against the surrounding greenery, and noble trees stand in a row on each side of the path that leads to this architectural gem, and shade

the walk with over-arching branches.

Glimpses of the picturesque are also to be met with on the other side of the Tiber. History and poetry combine to render famous the battered old oak on the Janiculum, which bears the name of Tassia's oak. Here from the summit of the steps beside it, or from the terrace to the right, the delightful eye ranges over the fair white city sleeping in the silence of the day sunshine. Its belfrices, tall domes and ancient rusty-headed towers rise up into the sky, and away in the distance the blue hills enclose the plain beyond the walls, surrounding it on all sides. And there history and tradition and legend and later ornament seem to be in the scene with a living interest.

The round tower in the middle distance is the tomb of Cecilia Metella; the huge arches crossing the Campagna are the remains of the gigantic aqueduct of Glandius; and the white scattered town on the hillside to the left is Tivoli, where artists revel in the picturesque. Here, beside you as you go, are the well laid out gardens of the Corsini, and from the platform above where the tall umbrella pines rise proudly to the sky and the palms wave softly in the breeze, another view of Rome opens out before you.

"The destruction of Rome" that the Germans dreaded when the Villa Ludovisi was wiped out, has not been general. Some corners of the city escaped. There is enough of beauty and charm, of solitude and peace to be met with at the "Clivus Scauri," where a steep stone-paved pathway leads up under arches of ancient brickwork to a lonely road between the high walls that bound on the one side the garden of the Passionists, and on the other the Villa Mattel, beneath the terraces of which was the famed fountain of Egeria, where Numa Pompilius came to consult the "wise woman," who has bequeathed her name to the spot.

As you ascend the pretty apex of the Church of St. John and Paul, with its corridor or gallery of little arches, with pretty white marble columns supporting semi-circular brick arches, you feel that there are few spots in Rome more lovely to look upon than this. The side wall of the church from which the arches spring dates originally from the fourth century, and it is repaired and restored with brick work of later date, each fragment showing by its color and construction, the period to which it belongs. The wall itself is a picturesque construction to say nothing of its setting, with arches on one side and in front a church portico dating from the twelfth century; and hard by the huge blocks of an imperial building beneath which, in great cellars, the beasts were kept prior to the sports in the adjoining Coliseum. And all around and about nature has clothed the nakedness of the place; here with tufts of grass, or a hardy asper plant, or a strayed wild flower, or in the dampness in the shadow with long straggling locks of maiden-hair fern.

Interest of an agricultural and historical kind is united with the quaint picturesque of such a construction as the Tiburtine gate in the old Roman walls. Here passes the road that leads to Tivoli, and around the gate, with the three aqueducts that once passed over its quiet arch, cluster the ghosts of the great men of the past, whose names are known to every ordinarily well trained schoolboy; Horace, and Maecenas, and Virgil, and the great Augustus himself. Their long gone shadows have been cast on these walls, and perhaps some faraway echo of pure Latinity that once struck against this ancient archway may still linger hereabouts waiting its reawakening.

The mediæval tower at the side of the heavy browed arch has also its tale to tell of warfare and change, different indeed to the tales told in the telephone wires which it supports.

Another phase of the beautiful is to be seen at the Villa Albani, now so rarely visited, for the present proprietor, Borghese, takes care that no claim shall be established over it by admitting the public too readily. Here the arts of architecture and sculpture are allied in an intimate way, and the attractions of each are heightened thereby.

The dark green of the leaves of the ilex trees and the thick gloom that reigns beneath their leafy branches form an excellent background for the white marble statues and the terminal figures that adorn the balustrades of the staircase. The classical style of architecture is in keeping with this arrangement, and the whole villa is an imitation or reproduction of the antique

(Continued on 4th page.)

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24th, 1904.

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

Bye-Elections On.

The PATRIOT of yesterday states that the writs for the bye-elections for Charlottetown and the second district of King's County have been issued. Nominations will be held on March 9th, and polling on the 16th. That leaves exactly three weeks from today till election day; not a very long time indeed. How is it that the Cardigan district is omitted? One seat in the Cardigan district has been vacant since the death of Mr. James E. McDonald, five months ago, still the Government does not open the constituency along with the others; but opens Charlottetown which has not been vacant five days. Why this discrimination? The PATRIOT commends the promptitude of the Government in bringing on the election in Charlottetown so soon after the seat became vacant. No doubt it will equally commend the Government for leaving the St. Peter's district closed for eight months after the vacancy occurred and for refusing to open Cardigan, although a vacancy existed there for five months. With this Government everything must bow to political expediency. Why have the Government failed to give the people an account of the public business for the year 1903 before calling on these bye-elections? One of the first acts passed by the Provincial Liberal Government after coming to power in 1897 was that authorizing the publication of the public accounts for each year immediately after the close of that year; yet here we are two months after the close of the year and no public accounts are published. In the face of this, the Government have the effrontery to ask the people to vote for them in two bye-elections without any knowledge as to the manner in which the business of the Province was conducted during the year 1903. It is quite probable that \$50,000 were added to the Provincial debt last year; but the Government insult the intelligence of the electors by asking for support without giving account of their stewardship. If the public accounts made a good showing we may depend they would be published; but otherwise the people must be kept in the dark. The Government have violated all their promises; they have rolled up the Provincial debt to about \$700,000; they have collected about half a million of dollars from the people in taxes for which they have given little or nothing in return; members of the Executive and supporters of the Government in the Legislature have flagrantly violated the laws of the land and have been found guilty by the courts; the Government insult the intelligence of the electorate by asking for support without giving an account of how they have conducted the people's business. Are the people willing to continue supporting a Government so deeply steeped in political iniquity?

Lane Versus Whear.

JUDGMENT AGAINST DEFENDANT ON EVERY POINT.

In the enumeration of cases in which judgment was given by the full bench of the Supreme Court on Saturday last and published in another column of this day's Herald, our readers will observe that in the case of Lane versus Whear, the unanimous decision of all the judges was against Mr. Whear, on all points. He forfeited his seat in the Legislature and incurred the full penalty of the law. Our readers are already fully acquainted with the particulars of this case. They will remember how the Opposition in the Legislature were unable to extract from the Government any information regarding an expenditure of money in connection with the Supreme Court, amounting to about \$3,000. Although the required information could not be obtained, the discussion of the matter developed a very strong suspicion that the money had been received by Mr. Whear and other legal gentlemen, occupying seats in the Legislature, in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act. Having failed to gain the required information in the House, the Opposition announced their intention of appealing to the court. In anticipation of an action at law

Mr. Whear had the suit in question instituted against himself, through the instrumentality of his friend Mr. Lane. The declaration set forth that "the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of eight thousand dollars, being the penalty sought to be recovered in this action for that the defendant being a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Prince Edward Island did enter into a contract or agreement with a department of the Public Service of the said province under which public money of the province was paid to the defendant for professional services as a counsel engaged by or on behalf of the Attorney General in connection with certain Crown business before the Supreme Court of said province, and after receipt or payment of said counsel fees or moneys whereby he became disqualified to sit or vote and while under such disqualification did sit and vote as a member of the Legislative Assembly, contrary to the provisions of the General Assembly of said province."

As stated above these proceedings were instituted by Mr. Whear against himself, to save himself if possible from the evident disastrous results of any suit that might be entered against him by the Opposition. The declaration supplied the information required by the Opposition. But Mr. Whear defendant demurred against Mr. Whear plaintiff and the case was argued at great length before the judges, Mr. F. L. Hazzard K. C., appeared for Whear plaintiff, alias Lane, and Attorney-General Peters for Whear defendant. Several objections were raised by the attorney-general to show that the defendant had not incurred the penalty by sitting and voting after the termination of the contract. The Chief Justice, and his associate Judges brush aside all these objections and deliver judgment against Whear defendant, as elsewhere set forth, on all the points, and declare that he has forfeited his seat in the Legislature and incurred the full penalty of the law. Fortunately for Mr. Whear defendant, the penalty will not be exacted by Mr. Whear plaintiff; and in forfeiting his seat in the Legislature he steps into the nice fat office of Postmaster of this Province with a salary of \$2,200 a year. It is not often that one so severely condemned by the courts escapes the penalty in such a satisfactory manner!

The offence proved against Mr. Whear and in which the judges have given their decision is a most serious infraction of the law of the land involving a very heavy penalty. Mr. Whear foresaw that to him the consequences would be ruinous in case of conviction and in order to avoid such disastrous results forestalled the Opposition by bringing the action against himself. Perhaps he thought that by this means he could succeed in preventing the argument before the court. Whatever he may have conjectured in this connection, the case has been threshed out and the judgment given proves the correctness of the contentions of the Opposition and establishes the guilt of Mr. Whear. Had the road to a comfortable and high salary office not opened to him the forfeiture of his seat in the Legislature would be rather awkward for him; but he would never be pushed for the penalty, as he was, both plaintiff and defendant in the case. By the time the judgment was given, however, he was, through the instrumentality of his friends at Ottawa, independent of the Legislature and could snap his fingers at the judgment of the court; as he had been appointed Postmaster with a good fat salary. This is all very well so far as Mr. Whear is concerned; but where is the Leader of the Government and other members of the Executive in the matter? The Leader of the Government who is also Attorney-General of the Province, is bound to see that the laws of the Province are not violated with impunity. He is sworn to do this; so are the other members of the Government. But in this case, the Leader of the Government and the other members of the Executive, as well as their followers in the Legislature were a unit in concealing from the public the information demanded by the opposition, regarding the expenditure of some \$3,000 of public money in connection with the department of justice. The judgment delivered by the judges of the Supreme Court, in the case under review upholds the contention of the Opposition, lays bare the hypocrisy of the Government in the matter and proves the guilt of those charged. No only did the Government conceal the evidence of guilt and abet the

criminals in the Legislature, but the Attorney-General goes into court and undertakes to defend the guilty ones. What do the people think of a Government that not only fail to uphold the laws of the land, but conceal the evidence of wrongdoing and whose Attorney-General goes to court and endeavors to prevent condign punishment from overtaking the criminals? Do the electorate of this Province consider such a Government any longer deserving of their confidence?

Our Ottawa Letter.

MR. BRODEUR BELIEVES IN PROTECTION.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur the newly elected Minister of inland Revenue, is duly qualified to enter the ranks of the Conservative party. It is true he has always been a pronounced free trader, but like most of his colleagues his views are modified to suit his political surroundings. Mr. Brodeur represents a constituency which is a large producer of tobacco. At a meeting held in Marieville the other day he expressed his gratification that the farmers of Quebec had been able to largely increase their production of "the weed." Then Mr. Brodeur went on to point out that the Laurier government was responsible for the encouragement of the tobacco growing industry.

But horror of horrors, how did Mr. Brodeur reach his conclusion? He submitted that in 1897 the market for Canadian tobacco was limited by the importation of 9,609,000 pounds of foreign leaf. The government then imposed a duty of 10 cents per pound on tobacco and last year the importations had fallen to 7,700,000 pounds. As a result of protection the Canadian tobacco grower enjoys an increased market and the foreign farmer is compelled to get along with less Canadian money.

Having disposed of the farmer's case, Mr. Brodeur announced that in 1896 only 474,100 pounds of Canadian tobacco was manufactured. In 1903, with the increased duty of 10 cents per pound, no less than 3,167,200 pounds of Canadian tobacco was finished and put on the market. In 1896 there were 10 tobacco factories in Canada. In 1903, with the additional 10 cents duty, 27 Canadian factories were in operation. All of which is a source of comfort to Mr. Brodeur—Free Trader.

Mr. Brodeur has advanced an argument which has been tested and proved by the National Policy since 1873. He has shown that the farmer, manufacturer, and workman can be benefited by protection. Yet it is safe to predict, that when Parliament meets, Mr. Brodeur will vote against further protection for any one of the three great branches of Canadian industry. The new Minister should insist upon the Laurier government extending the "blessings bestowed on the tobacco grower to all classes or like Mr. Tarte, resign as a protest against the injustice done to the Canadian people as a whole.

THE RAILWAY MEN BETRAYED.

By every shallow pretense the Government has endeavored to make a favorable impression on the labor vote. When it comes hard practical measures for the relief of the workman, however, the ministerial enthusiasm is not so much in evidence. For example, Sir William Mulock, Postmaster General, pays as low as 93 cents per day to city sorters and stampers and 97 cents per day to letter carriers. Thus the Liberal party preaches and practices.

When the Railway Commission was formed Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that one of the members would be a "practical railwayman." That was taken to mean that the railway employees would be represented by one thoroughly familiar with their needs. But as is well known no such officer was selected. The railway employees, who have been fighting for safety appliances on railways and other concessions, are, therefore, left to the mercy of Hon. A. G. Blair and two others who know nothing whatever of railway equipments. It is notorious that Mr. Blair strongly opposed the passage of any legislation which would compel railway companies to protect the lives of their employees, and asked to have the matter left to the Railway Commission. But after a hard fight the employees, representative, Mr. Harvey Hall, carried the day. It was subsequent to that struggle that the government broke faith with the railway men, and left their case to the tender mercies

of Mr. Blair, who is on record as an enemy to safety appliances. Here was a case in which labor could have been materially benefited by the government, but of course the lives of railway hands did not outweigh the political exigencies which required Mr. Blair's retirement and a position for Professor Mills. When labor learns to estimate Sir William Mulock's bureau at its true value, it will succeed in getting the ear of the government.

THE WEST IS SOLID AGAINST G. T. P.

"The Ottawa government will take note of the fact that the grain growers of Manitoba are not supporters of a policy by which it is intended to build a line of railway from Winnipeg to Moncton at a cost of considerably over \$100,000,000, and then hand it over to a private company for at least half a century; nor are they supporters of a policy by which the credit of the country is to be loaned to a private company to build a line of railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, the ownership of which will remain in private hands in perpetuity. The resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at Brandon reads:

"In view of the continued dissatisfaction arising out of our present transportation system in Canada, we reaffirm our confidence in government ownership of railways, the ultimate abolition of the transportation question, and in this connection beg to state that nothing short of actual ownership and actual operation in the interests of the people will be satisfactory to the public."

"This is the plainest English; it is a protest against the present iniquitous scheme of the government, the destruction of the Japanese government ownership for half a century to come. The grain growers of Manitoba believe with Mr. Blair, head of the government railway commission, that so far as the welfare of the country is concerned 'there is no object, good, bad or indifferent, to be attained by the government's course. It is not the destruction of the international railway which is being agitated each day. The original scheme was passed in haste; close friends of the government, Mr. Blair tells us, were in a hurry; they stamped the premier. His best friends advise him to-day to change his policy.'"—Winnipeg Tribune (Liberal).

MR. CHARLES S. HYMAN'S RECORD.

The subsidized Liberal press is overdoing the Hon. Charles S. Hyman boom. The public memory is not so short that all recollection of Mr. Hyman's first campaign has passed away. It is, therefore, somewhat amusing to read of the new minister as a statesman and a man of unimpeachable character. The adulation showered on Mr. Hyman, while it may be in perfect keeping with the duties of the paid politician, is becoming more apparent each day. The original scheme was passed in haste; close friends of the government, Mr. Blair tells us, were in a hurry; they stamped the premier. His best friends advise him to-day to change his policy."

In 1891 orders were issued by the Liberal machine to defeat Sir John Carling in London at any cost. Mr. Hyman was selected to do the trick. Accordingly, at a meeting held in that city on February 20th, a clothes basket full of beer was provided to entice the workers. Mr. Hyman was present to assist in the good work, and before the meeting dispersed \$2,000 was collected for expenses.

On February 24th and 25th similar gatherings were held, and on one of these occasions the Hyman supporters consumed two quarters each of beer. These were mild incidents of the campaign which marked Mr. Hyman's entry into public life. A gang of toughs were hired to assault Conservatives, and Chief Justice Meredith, of Ontario, was among those who received favors at the hands of the ruffians. A betting ring, a body of imported persons, bogus creditors, wholesale corruption and an honest man from London, where men were kept in a constant state of intoxication, were other features of that wonderful campaign. To a "new" Liberal Mr. Hyman's record of 1891 should appeal strongly. Perhaps that is why he is so much admired by the modern Liberal journals.

G. T. P. BROUGHT IN MYSTERY.

Cabinet ministers, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have been taking an active part in the bye-elections but in no instance has one of them taken the voters into confidence and explained the position in which the Grand Trunk Pacific deal stands. Everything was left to the imagination of the voter, in the hope that he, like Sir Wilfrid's followers in Parliament, would swallow the scheme whole. This was a most unwise one to pursue. Responsible government is founded on the intelligent votes of electors, but the Liberal party evidently labors under the impression that the common people do not count for much, and are, accordingly, not in a position to pronounce on the merits of large and important questions. Of course Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are probably in no position to announce anything, but they should have at least admitted their ignorance of the whereabouts of the magnificent G. T. P. deal. In railway circles it is openly stated that the government is far at sea in respect of the entire proposition. The Grand Trunk Company has been fighting shy of the wildest scheme, and the government is at the mercy of those who were instrumental in hatching the project. While Sir Wilfrid is doing his best to patch up the many existing difficulties, his efforts will undoubtedly result in blunders greater than those into which the premier has already fallen.

POSITIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine is the author of a circular, through his private secretary, Jules Clement, which will go down in political history as the most remarkable that "has been."

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has invited applicants for government positions to state their qualifications, by whom recommended, the position sought, etc. The appeal is not unique in Liberal annals. In 1890, during the absence of Hon. Mr. Tarte, Sir William Mulock, acting Minister of Public Works, caused a letter to be sent to the faithful asking them to state what public works they desired to be constructed in their several sections. Sir William offered no defence for his action, which was most unjustifiable and was made the subject of severe condemnation. Mr. Prefontaine, however, professes to believe that an invitation, such as is issued and circulated on the eve of two important by-elections in the city of Montreal, is quite the proper thing. He desires, according to his own story, to ascertain what the office-seekers who have been besieging him really want. Mr. Prefontaine has abandoned the idea of determining for himself what his or other departments need. In future it will be for applicants to express their preference for this or that situation, and if the political pull is strong enough the people will be allowed to pay their salaries. The motto of the Laurier government hereafter will be "situations made while you wait."

out to harry the northern coasts of Japan. The rumor is revived that the Vladivostok squadron bombarded and wrecked Hakodate, but the source is unreliable and the statement is not regarded as probable. All else regarding the squadron is speculation. Nothing reliable concerning the Japanese fleet has been heard since Feb. 3. The army movements are equally hidden. The report of Mr. Allan the American Minister to Korea that there are 2,500 Japanese in Seoul is interesting here as indicating that the remainder have been conveyed further north.

RUSSIANS MOVING SOUTH.

There are rumors, based apparently on surmises, that the Russians are moving south from the Yalu River, but both belligerents are enforcing a most rigid censorship and not a single grain of fact can be expected. There are numberless reports and rumors. The Daily News reiterates that the Dardanelles question has been raised, but this is scouted elsewhere. Nothing more has been heard regarding the Russian Baltic Fleet, and in view of the difficulties and dangers involved in any movement the theory that it is en route for the Far East is now dismissed as most improbable. The Telegraph, which lately gave conspicuousness to a rumor of Germany's intention to block the Baltic if Great Britain became involved in the war, now gives prominence to a statement, purporting to have come from Sir St. Petersburg correspondents, to the effect that if the fortune of war goes against Russia, a diversion likely to lead to favorable results is confidently expected from Germany.

GERMANY'S MINISTER SCHEME.

The paper says: "Already proposals are affirmed to have been made by the chief of that state, which, if accepted will considerably complicate matters. The German Government is especially bitter with England and will support Russia diplomatically in any action tending to bring the question of the evacuation of West-Wei before the Hague Tribunal. Germany's fixed resolution is to avail herself of the recent crisis to win back Russian friendship and out France from favor, but the proposals which have emanated from Berlin are definite and concrete, and if accepted, are likely to interest Europe more keenly than the war."

ON THE VENUE OF NEVOLS.

Several despatches from Continental Capitals call attention to the reported increasing dangers internal conditions in Russia. The peasantry are represented as being in a condition of angry discontent and as fast passing beyond police control. The urban workers are declared to be equally dangerous. Circumstances point to the probability under certain contingencies of a revolution similar to the French Revolution. It is stated in Vienna that the revolutionary party in Russia is circulating a secret manifesto against the war, declaring that the task of the Russian people does not lie either in Manchuria or Korea, but in Russia, where domestic reforms are pressing. The manifesto concludes: "Japan is a free nation. Russia's Asiatic despotism and war will prove grave to the aristocratic regime."

IT IS ADMITTED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

That the financial situation, though it has improved, is still critical. Some Banks are regarded as being in a perilous position. The Imperial Bank of Russia has raised its discount rate one per cent. London, Feb. 19.—It is positively declared that there has been any encounter yet, although it is reliably reported that the Russians are going south from the Yalu River and a considerable body have occupied a strong position at Ping Yangris. There is nothing to indicate a contemplated attack on Seoul, where the Japanese garrisons have been strengthened during the past few days. That the Japanese Government believes it will finally control the sea, is shown by the manner in which it is moving transports, and immediately impending traffic between Nagasaki and Chempoo.

NEW YORK, FEB. 19.—WAR IN THE BALKANS.

is predicted from a telegram to the Times from Washington, which says they are taking advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the far East. Turkey is preparing for war with Bulgaria, and a march into Bulgarian territory is likely to be made very soon.

BERLIN, FEB. 16.—THE POSITION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

respecting the Russo-Japanese war is well defined. It is exact neutrality in so far as sentiment is concerned, but rather sympathetic toward Russia rather than Japanese predominance in China. The common talk in Ministerial quarters is that this is not a single contest for territory in Korea or Manchuria, but rather a combat of civilizations and of race ideals, and if one must choose between the white and the yellow, Germany stands by the white. The "Yellow danger" is accepted in Germany as a substantial fact, and it is believed that Japanese imitation has already resulted in injuring Germany's trade in the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 15.—FOR THE FIRST TIME.

since the beginning of hostilities in the Far East the Government tonight gave the Russian newspaper permission to publish the accounts received from abroad of the naval engagement off Chempoo, in which the warships Varieg and Korietz were defeated. The war fever which has been aroused here and apparently all over the empire, or at least all over European Russia, in a single week is truly remarkable. Such patriotic demonstrations as have been made in St. Petersburg since hostilities began have been all the more astonishing because of the public indifference during the period of negotiations and almost to the hour when Japan struck the first blow at Port Arthur. But now, like the whole Empire seems to have been lashed into fury by defeat, and like a bear when it is wounded and angered, it is prepared to fight to the bitter end. The dreamy Russian character has been stirred to the street to play Folk songs which the soldiers sing, while marching. The fact that the posthouse porters pay their last cent for the extra editions of the newspapers, and that the cab drivers do not charge military men for carrying them around shows how deeply the feelings of the people have been penetrated. Telegrams from almost every town in European Russia tell the same story of popular demonstrations in front of the Palace of Grand Duke Serge and before the Iberian Chapel, where stands the sacred image of Our Lady of Doeris, before which the Czar invokes blessings when he goes to Moscow. Thousands of persons kneel for hours in the snow in front of the chapel praying for victory. The mobilization of the Reserves in Siberia and the Kahu district calls to

advices from Che Foo say that the injured battle ships Oscarvitch and Reizvian have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach. It has been ascertained that the Japanese shell did not injure the forts at Port Arthur. She directed towards the disabled battleships went over them and entered the town. Shells directed at the forts struck houses on the hill. Paris advices state that the admiral commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been recalled by the St. Petersburg Government as a result of the Japanese defeat there, according to a dispatch received here, Admiral Skrydloff, who has been commander of the Black Squadron, is named as his successor.

London, Feb. 13.—The only important war news is that inferred from the Russian attack on two small Japanese tramp steamers. It is assumed here that if as it appears, the Vladivostok squadron did the attacking, it

News From the War.

London, Feb. 13.—The receipt of many far Eastern telegrams shows improvement in communication, and also some relaxing of the censorship. Still nothing is accurately known of the movements of the Japanese army, but the indications contained in earlier reports that the main body are already in Korea are not borne out.

NAGASAKI, FEB. 18.—THE CORRESPONDENT.

of the Telegraph says that last night Japanese soldiers on the point of embarkation were singing in the streets at many ports, besides Moji, Fusoaki and Kobe. Troopships have embarked troops, horses, guns and ammunition. The Japanese legation officially confirms the report that Japanese torpedoes destroyed two Russian ships at Port Arthur on Sunday.

SCOTLAND, FEB. 18.—THREE THOUSAND.

Russian troops are encamped on the Yalu River.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 18.—SEVENTEEN OFFICERS.

and 428 men of the Russian warships Varieg and Korietz were either killed or drowned when the vessels were destroyed.

VICE ADMIRAL TOGO'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

of the work of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur, briefly and modestly recounts the Japanese victory.

VICE ADMIRAL TOGO LEFT THE BATTLEGROUND.

not knowing the full extent of the damage his torpedo shells had inflicted, he was evidently confident that the Russians suffered heavily. A translation of Vice Admiral ToGo's report follows:—"After the combined fleet left Saseho on February 6 everything was planned. At midnight February 8th our advance squadron attacked the enemy at Port Arthur shortest notice. Probably there will be gotten together in the Mediterranean a cruiser squadron, which can be despatched if necessary." The formidable and the Russes! may be sent to the China station, and also the two former Chilean battleships, as soon as they are ready: The Admiralty has notified the naval reserve men what ships and deposits they will join if called out.

EVERY MAN ON THE ACTIVE AND RESERVE LIST.

has been assigned to his post in readiness for mobilization. At the time the enemy's advance squadron was for the most part outside of Port Arthur. "Of the advance squadron at least the battleship Poltava, the protected cruiser Askold and two other appeared to have been struck by our torpedoes." On February 9th, at noon our fleet advanced in the capping of Port Arthur and attacked the rest of the enemy's ships about forty minutes. The result of the attack is not yet known, but it is believed considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy and I believe that they were greatly demoralized. "They stopped fighting about one o'clock and appeared to retreat into the harbor. In this action the damage to our fleet was very slight and our fighting strength is not in the least decreased. The number of killed and wounded was 53. Of these four were killed and fifty-four wounded. A report of the engagement of the squadron at Chempoo has probably been sent to you already directly by Admiral Uru, as our advance squadron bore the brunt of the enemy's fire and after the attack the most part rejoined the main fleet. The Imperial Princesses on board the ships are unarmed. "The conduct of all our officers during the action was excellent, not unlike that during the ordinary maneuvers. Since the battle their spirits have been high, but their conduct was very calm during the battle. This morning, owing to a heavy south wind, there was no communication between the ships, and no detailed report has been received from each vessel, so I report merely the above facts. ToGo."

ADVISES FROM CHE FOO SAY THAT.

the injured battle ships Oscarvitch and Reizvian have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach. It has been ascertained that the Japanese shell did not injure the forts at Port Arthur. She directed towards the disabled battleships went over them and entered the town. Shells directed at the forts struck houses on the hill. Paris advices state that the admiral commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been recalled by the St. Petersburg Government as a result of the Japanese defeat there, according to a dispatch received here, Admiral Skrydloff, who has been commander of the Black Squadron, is named as his successor.

LONDON, FEB. 13.—THE ONLY IMPORTANT.

war news is that inferred from the Russian attack on two small Japanese tramp steamers. It is assumed here that if as it appears, the Vladivostok squadron did the attacking, it

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE Special Discounts! AT STANLEY BROS. On Ladies' Ready-to-Wear - SKIRTS - Only 36 left—a lot of them at HALF PRICE—the balance at Sixty-six cents on the dollar. Ladies' Cloth Coats All this season's goods, at 66 cents on the dollar. FURS.—Ladies' Fur Coats, Caps, Muffs, Ruffs, Boas and Mitts at One-Third Off. Stanley Bros.

BIG SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON 25 to 50 per cent. off. Everything in the Store Samples Given. Goods Allowed on Approval. F. Perkins & Co. Sunnyside. Phone 223.

Slaughter Prices Dry Goods and Clothing We are slaughtering all goods which we do not want, and must turn them into cash. Dry Goods, Flannels, Cottons, Gingshams, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Gloves, Furs, Ribbons, Children's Caps, small wares, A lot of men's clothing, overcoats, Suits, odd Pants, odd Vests, boys' coats, boys' suits, men's working shirts, white and fancy shirts, men's hats and caps. The above goods will be sold at 25 to 50 per cent discount. Come and get your Xmas and New Year's goods at cheap prices. As we purpose to devote ourselves to the Boot and Shoe business exclusively, no reasonable offer for goods will be refused. J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders of Low Prices.



Happy New Year!

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

Welcome to 1904

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

Such a Resolution Will Bring You Here.

We wish you all a Happy New Year, and we expect to see you soon.

PROWSE BROS.

Furnishers and Clothiers.

New Wall Paper

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

Don't buy before seeing our line.

TAYLOR'S

Book and Wall Paper Store.

the colors 300,000 men. All men who have served five years in the army and are under forty-three years of age must report. This will result in the disorganization of daily life in this part of the Empire, and it will have an ill-effect upon every profession and calling. The patriotic demonstrations here have been almost continuous for three days, and they have been about entirely spontaneous. Some of them were extraordinary in character. To-day the school boys and students of the city, numbering thousands, marched bareheaded for hours up and down the Nevsky Prospekt, bearing flags, shouting and singing patriotic airs. They were followed by an enormous crowd. Like previous processions, this one went first to the Anshoff Palace, where the Dowager Empress, who is very popular with the people, showed herself. Later the boys and students completely surrounded the Winter Palace, and in response to their enthusiastic cheers, the Czar and the Czarina made their appearance. When the Czarina blew kisses to the boys, a vast shout went up which waked the echoes across the Neva. At the French Embassy, which was next visited by the procession, Madame Bompard was compelled, in the absence of the Ambassador, to appear on a balcony and acknowledge the cheers for the Russian ally. In front of the barracks the various regimental bands in thickly played the National anthem to the hurraing crowd. There were demonstrations to-night outside the theatre, and the performances going on inside were stopped while the orchestra came out.

London, Feb. 23.—Again there are no naval or military movements reported. The correspondent at Tokio intimates that the censorship which appeared to be partially relaxed is again imposed in stricter form than ever. There is nothing coming from the Russian side, except brief and colored statements. All is declared quiet at Port Arthur.

LATER.

London, Feb. 20.—The first land battle has been reported. The Cossacks attacked the Japanese in Korea, capturing prisoners and valuable maps.

London, Feb. 18.—According to special despatches published here from Tokio, the Russian squadron has returned to Vladivostok. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says in a despatch that two Russian warships appeared off Okinawa in the southern part of the Japanese sea on Sunday. The correspondent at Chemnitz of the Daily Express, making the following statement that Japan has already landed 120,000 troops in Korea, 80,000 of whom are along the fighting front, south of the Yalu River.

No war news of importance appears in the London newspapers this morning, but the press attaches the greatest significance to the departure of Viceroy Alexieff from Port Arthur, and comments upon the sudden throwing of Russian troops into Newchwang as indicating Russian apprehensions that Port Arthur is in danger, and that the Japanese attack may after all be made where it is expected on the Yalu. All the reports tend to confirm the impression that Russia has little or nothing to expect from sea operations. According to a despatch to the Paris edition of the New York Herald, 400 torpedoes, being two thirds of Russia's entire available supply of this article, were destroyed on board the Russian cruiser Variag at Chemulpo. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cables: "It is said officially that several thousand Russian troops have reached Antung, and it is rumored that 30,000 Russians have arrived at Ping Yang on the Tatung river, in central Korea. The Chronicle, however, regards this rumor as quite improbable, unless the invasion of Korea preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

London, Feb. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent mentions that the report, despite the assurance of the Russian Government that everything is all right, that an outpost engagement has occurred on the Yalu River, resulting in the Russian advance Guards being driven back. Losses are estimated at 2,500. It is not clear whether this figure means those who fell on the Yalu or the entire Russian loss since the commencement of the war. Russia's condition is almost desperate. It is fully expected by competent judges that she will be driven speedily out of Manchuria. The worst possible impression is created in Europe by the Russian official utterances during the past week. Some of the wild threats are described, even by friends, as making war with her mouth in a war that signifies demoralization.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The appointment of General Kurepatkin, who relieved the Minister of War, to the command of the Russian army in the Far East, was gazetted to-day. With the possible exception of General Dragmifoff, formerly Governor-General of Kiev, and later a member of the Council of State, General Kurepatkin is the most popular man in the Russian army.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tagliche Rundschau says that six hundred Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across

Lake Balkal, Eastern Siberia. The correspondent adds that the temporary railroad across the Lake is not yet completed, that a large detachment of troops was sent on a twenty-two mile march over the ice, and it is presumed that part of those troops lost their way in a snow-storm and perished. London, Feb. 22.—Unconfirmed rumors come from Tokio and St. Petersburg stating that Admiral Togo, who commanded the Japanese squadron that attacked Port Arthur on the night of February 8th, made another attack at that place yesterday. The Telegraph prints a Quifoo despatch stating that part of the Japanese fleet are cruising in the gulf of Pechili and five warships were seen off New Chwang. Land operations continue to be the subject of rumors, but there is nothing substantial concerning them. One report states that the attack began with a torpedo assault, which was followed by a bombardment. The despatches contain no hint as to the result. A despatch from Nagasaki, says that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boat destroyers at Port Arthur, and transferred their crews. The correspondent says, the Russian signals were used successfully for giving extensive reports of fresh happenings.

Supreme Court.

Judgments were given by the full bench Saturday last, 20th inst., in the following cases: Rev. Edward Walker, Appellant, vs. Oliver Eitzenbery, Respondent. Appeal heard this present term. The Chief Justice gave judgment allowing the appeal and reversing the judgment of the Judge of the County Court without costs.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Hodgson concurred. Hazzard, K. C., for respondent.

This judgment, His Lordship stated, was based on new evidence, which was not before the County Judge, who, if it were before him, might have given a different decision.

McLeod vs. Fraser, an absent debtor, an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Hodgson in Chambers. The Chief Justice gave judgment dismissing the appeal, holding that it is not necessary to take proceedings to revive a judgment where the judgment has been attached, and the judgment is over ten years old. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concurred.

R. B. Norton vs. C. R. Smallwood, a case of demurrer, argued this present term. The Chief Justice delivered judgment in favor of the defendant, sustaining the demurrer with costs. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concurred.

Thomas Kiehm vs. John Davidson and Alfred Burke, claimants. Action of interpleader heard this term. The Chief Justice gave judgment and the other Judge concurred debarbing the plaintiff from proceeding further against the goods and chattels in the charged mortgage.

Isaac Lane vs. J. F. Wheeler. Action of demurrer to declaration filed herein, to recover a penalty against a member of the Provincial Legislature who acted as counsel for the Attorney-General.

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered carefully prepared judgment setting aside all the grounds of demurrer and setting the case on for trial.

Macdonald vs. W. B. Robertson, an action before Mr. Justice Hodgson when judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$250. A rule nisi argued Michaelmas term last. The Chief Justice delivered judgment making the rule absolute to the extent of reducing the damages from \$250 to nominal damages.

Mr. Justice Hodgson dissented from reducing the damages. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concurred with the Chief Justice.

Macdonald vs. Doda. Action of ejectment tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Trinity term last, when judgment was given for the plaintiff for the whole of the lands claimed. A rule for non suit or new trial was argued Michaelmas term last. The Chief Justice gave judgment discharging the rule with costs. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald dissented. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in a lengthy written judgment concurred with the Chief Justice.

The Souris train had a most distressing time with the snow on Saturday afternoon. She arrived at Mount Stewart on time but at St. Andrews stuck for 1 1/2 hours. On reaching Morrell another engine had to be sent for from Charlottetown and it was not till 2 a. m. Sunday that the train reached Souris. The filling up of the cuttings by a ground drift is responsible for the trouble.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

ABOUT the famous trotter, (203) died at Fish Kill Landing N. Y. on Saturday.

Mr. John F. Wheeler has been appointed Postmaster at Charlottetown in succession to the late Hon. F. de St. G. Brecken.

We congratulate our friend Mayor James A. McNeill of St. Mary's, on being again re-elected by acclamation.

The Supreme Court met at Georgetown yesterday, the Chief Justice presiding. There were no criminal cases.

The Minto and Stanley are making daily trips between Pictou and Georgetown these days; but the mails are crossing at the capes.

LITTLE Egge Harbor, Life Saving Station N. J. reports a vessel ashore one mile north of Long Beach Station. Three masted schooner lumber laden.

Sir John Gordon Spriggs Premier of Cape Colony has resigned, Dr. Jamieson of raid fame, leader of the Progressives has been summoned to form a Cabinet.

At a Liberal convention held at Morrell on Thursday the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Kiehm of Souris West was chosen as the Grit candidate for the second electoral district of Kings County.

J. J. Nickson & Co., of Vancouver have been given a three million dollar contract for the construction for the Canada Pacific of an irrigation canal twenty miles across the prairie near Calgary.

Fire partially destroyed the building occupied by the Albama Theatre, hotel and apartments Chicago on Monday. The remains of two men and a woman were found in the ruins and there were many narrow escapes.

Five men were drowned in the wreck of the schooner Benjamin C. Crownell off Bell Port New York. Two were washed ashore on pieces of wreckage. The schooner was broken up. She was bound for Halifax from Charlottetown.

Rev. D. B. Reid who had been undergoing treatment at the Charlottetown Hospital for some time, left for Virginia last week. He was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Carrae, Rector of St. Dunstan's College.

A large freight shed on Commercial Wharf Boston was destroyed by fire last Friday night, and four cars loaded with potatoes and the potato-laden schooner Arctic of Lunenburg, which was lying at the wharf, was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet on Monday an order-in-Council was passed extending the tariff preference of 33 per cent. now granted to Great Britain to New Zealand. This is done in return for the preference granted to Canada by New Zealand. An order in Council was also passed appointing Hon. John F. Wheeler of Charlottetown, Postmaster of Charlottetown and assistant Post Office Inspector for P. E. Island.

The steamer Kentigern was abandoned at sea on Feb. 15th. She was bought last year by Troop & Son for \$22,000, the principal amount of the stock being held in St. John, N. B. The hull is insured for \$1,700 and cargo for \$2,000. The news of the abandonment of the steamer was received at St. John last Sunday evening in a telegram from Troop & Son from Capt Parker of the Kentigern who, with the crew has reached New York.

A DESPATCH received by Carvell Bros., Agents, Monday morning states that tern schooner, James W., Capt. Murehion from Halifax for Port of Spain, Trinidad, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were taken of and landed all safe and well at Baltimore. The schooner was loaded with lumber at the time. She was 120 tons register, and was built at Montague Bridge by Mr. George Wightman about seven years ago. The first mate was a native of Charlottetown, but the rest of the crew were taken on board at Halifax.

The first of the special Lenten sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Morrison. His theme was faith and works and his text was from the 6th verse of the V chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: "For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision; but faith that worketh by charity." The Rev. preacher pointed out the nature and necessity of divine faith. But faith of itself is not sufficient, it must be supplemented by works.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

A Halifax despatch of yesterday says:—A terrific rainstorm has just ended here. The streets are in an exceedingly dangerous condition, being covered with ice.

The British steamer Mimac, Capt. Fraser, which arrived at New York from Huelva, brought into port seven ship-wrecked seamen, the captain and crew of the schooner Willie N. Newton, which was abandoned at sea. The Mimac sighted the distressed schooner four hours after the steamer York Castle abandoned an attempt to rescue the crew of the wrecked vessel. The first officer and five seamen launched a life boat and after considerable difficulty succeeded in transferring the hands from the wreck.

DIED

At St. Andrews on the 2nd inst, Mary McInlay, widow of the late Danian McInlay, in the 86th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At St. Georges on Feb. 18th Mrs. Mary E. McCormack widow of the late James McCormack in the sixty-first year of her age leaving five sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

Mr. Henry J. Pineau, who was the cause of some little excitement in the Legislature, during the session in which he held a seat there a few years ago, died at Robb's Lot 2 on Thursday last. He was about 41 years of age and had to mourn a widow and several children.

Card of Thanks.

To the electors of West Queen's: Gentlemen,—As a representative of the Liberal-Conservative party in yesterday's battle. I tender to the electors who voted for me, my heartfelt thanks.

I congratulate the party on the work done. Yours respectfully, A. A. McLEAN. Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1904.

Publications.

"The New Highway to the Orient."

"Westward to the Far East."

"Fishing and Shooting in Canada."

"Time Table with Notes."

"Around the World."

"Climates of Canada."

"Quebec—Summer and Winter."

"Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis."

"Houseboating on the Kootenay."

"Across Canada to Australia."

"Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds."

"The Yoho Valley and Great Glacier."

"The Challenge of the Rockies."

"Western Canada."

"British Columbia."

"Tourist Cars."

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

SAY!

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR

line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try—

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEENSTREET.

FIRE

INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. Liverpool, The Sun Fire office of London, The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHEN, Agent.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building. Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Atas A Macdonald—P. J. Trainer Macdonald & Trainer, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN. May 20, 1903.

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

Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books W. A. O. MORSON, K. C. C. Gavan Duffy. MORSON & DUFFY, Barristers and Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

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

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

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR. Epps's Cocoa. Nov. 18, 1903.

THE GREAT DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGH GRADE BOOTS & SHOES. I offer all my stock of foot wear, amounting to \$5,000, at discounts ranging from 10, 15 and 20 per cent. All must be sold. Be quick and get your pick.

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

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Our Fur Trade this season has been the largest in the history of this popular Store, and in order to clear out the balance of our Stock, no reasonable offer will be refused. Special discounts off Ladies' Jackets, Ruffs, Muffs, Caps, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Collars, Caps, Children's Furs and Sleigh Robes. Come in and look them over. It will pay you to buy NOW.

Our Slaughter Prices

will continue during this week only, and everyone should avail themselves of this opportunity of supplying their Dry Goods wants.

WE HAVE REMNANTS

of all kinds, suitable for Children's Dresses, Pinafores, Ladies' Waists, Skirt lengths, etc., just the thing for spring sewing. In a few more days your opportunity will be gone as our New Goods will be put on the shelves the first of March. So come quickly, such Bargains are tempting.

SENTNER, TRAINOR & COMPANY,

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

A Song of Duty.

(D. A. McC., in Sacred Heart Review.)

Sorrows come and sorrows go, Life is flecked with shine and shower, Now the tears of grieving flow, Now we smile in happy hour; Death awaits us every one, Toiler, dreamer, preacher, writer, Let us then ere life be done Make the world a little brighter!

A Modern Voyage to China.

By James H. Williams.

(Continued from last issue.)

At Singapore we discharged the first consignment of our general cargo, and loaded 1,000 tons of teak and green heart timber, destined for Shanghai. We lay three days at Singapore and were not sorry to depart for the north, for Singapore is rather too near the sun for comfort.

Our passage across the China Sea occupied ten days, and we arrived at Shanghai on June 7, exactly two months out from Norfolk.

On the same day the big American ship Bronako arrived, precisely six months out from New York, via the Cape of Good Hope. A wonderful comparison! At Shanghai we lay five days discharging cargo, and then continued north to Chifu, where we were to deliver 3,000 tons of Pocahontas coal for the United States Navy.

We found eleven of Uncle Sam's war ships assembled at Chifu to receive us, the largest and most imposing squadron I had ever seen under the Stars and Stripes on the Asiatic Station.

Prominent among them were the famous battle ships Oregon and Kentucky, the converted gunboat San Juan de Austria, captured at Manila Bay, and the splendid cruiser New Orleans, which we purchased in her cradle from Brazil.

Chifu has a fine harbor, but the town itself is hardly worth mentioning. It is chiefly remarkable for beggars and bad odors. The houses in the native district are poorly built, and the streets run in almost any direction except the way you want to go.

The miserable natives are unobscurely filthy, but fairly industrious. They are all right if you keep far enough to windward. Those employed in discharging our ship received 20 cent per day in Chinese money and one ration. The daily ration consisted of a small ration (loaf) and a small radish per man.

The European section of Chifu is well built and finely situated, and the surrounding scenery is rugged and grand. But I had no time for sight seeing. Hard work, harder fare and long hours were the order of existence. Time is money to everybody in this world except sailors.

As soon as the last shovelful of our coal had been discharged, we hove up our anchor and left for Moji, Japan. Each of the assembled war ships in turn dipped to our colors as we passed out.

Another tramp of three days and we were on the coast of Japan. The islands there are indescribably lovely. They are among nature's earthly masterpieces. Go out and see them. Our business at Moji was to reload, and with the splashing of our anchor we were attracted by sampans, crowded with natives of both sexes, all eager for a job.

For at Moji the women and girls cheerfully assist in the delicate occupation of coaling ships. In many cases little droll, brown babies sleep contentedly on their mother's backs at the same time. At other times these babies stare inquisitively about in infantile amazement with all the eyes in their queer little heads.

The Japs are eager, intelligent workers and most amiable people. Their new status as a civilized nation is only observable in the attempts of the upper classes to ape Western manners and attire. The result is usually a comical farce, for a Jap is born to wear a kimono and a broad smile; nothing else becomes him.

Our coaling finished at Moji, we proceeded on the same day to Kobe, about thirty hours distant. After stopping two days at Kobe, we crossed the inland sea to Yokohama, where we remained six days and spent a dismal fourth of July. At Yokohama the last of our outward cargo was discharged, and we received the first consignment of our journey home. Returning to Kobe, we picked up a thousand tons for New York account, and a quantity of very heavy timber for the dry docks at Shanghai, for an ocean tramp is everybody's porter. At Moji we coaled again, and, in addition, loaded 1,500 tons of coal destined for

Shanghai. On returning to Shanghai we remained 15 days, loading and discharging cargo.

By this time the effects of "business economy" began to make itself felt, and most of our crew became sick. It was during the height of the dangerous and deleterious rainy season when jungle fever and plague abounded all along the coast. Yet the ship offered no accommodations for our comfort or safety, or food fit for human consumption.

On the passage out we had been fed on the regulation diet of old hog, old horse and hardtack, sanctioned by the British Government to be served out to its seamen. The shiny black weevils and the big fat grubs which inhabited those hardtacks were certainly a credit to their country, and the odor of the beef and pork had not improved with age.

At Singapore, however, these delicacies were stopped, to save them for the passage home. For the next three months we were fed on what is known as a "coasting diet," that would have been a revelation even to the Ancient Mariner.

Our hours of labor were from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an intermission of three quarters of an hour for breakfast and another of one hour for dinner. Snapper never happened. The victualing department was presided over by two heathen grub spoilers, who, according to Spike Riley, could not boil water without burning it. For breakfast we were invariably presented with boot leg coffee and a pan of rotten potatoes, boiled in dirty water, and stamped on, skins and all.

The delicious confection was religiously handed out to us from the galley door each morning at 8 o'clock, with the cheerful announcement, "Scouse!" and just as religiously dumped into the waste chute, with a solemn imprecation and the muttered comment, "Garbage!"

The "fresh junk" for our dinner was always hacked from the neck or shoulder section of a glossy overworked bullock, just at the spot where the yoke had done most good. The Chinese method of preparing this morsel is to set it on to boil at 7 a. m., and then forget it until dinner time. The boilings passed for soup in the galley, though they usually passed over the side elsewhere. Spike Riley claimed that he could read a newspaper through a fathom of it.

No supper is allowed on an English ship. At six o'clock in the evening a mysterious concoction is served out under the name of tea—a most infamous libel on the fragrant herb. We called it "water bewitched and tea bewitched," well, "tea be blowed." After disposing of this treat we sought repose for our weary bones under the awning; but the nightly downpours of rain usually drove us all into our stifling forecastle before morning, to sweeter the night away among swarms of mosquitoes. Our forecastle was ventilated by three small bulleseyes and a small funnel, which the ship builder somehow forgot to leave out.

Under such conditions it was natural to expect sickness, and jungle fever and dysentery soon became epidemic throughout the ship. In vain the port swabbers doused us with various kinds of "belly wash." In vain did the ship's officers haze us for a lazy lot of "soldiers" because we could not work. The spirit indeed was willing, but the flesh was weak. Our skipper, affectionately known as the "Old Man," was a big, pompous, well fed old tyrant, with his heart in his owner's pocket-book. The only attention he paid to our

Consumption

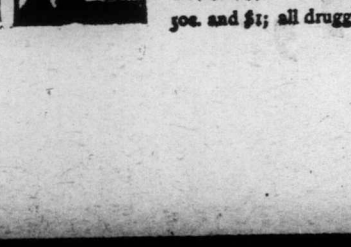
Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.



SCOTT'S BOWNE, CHEMISTS, Toronto, Ontario, 50c and \$1; all druggists.

repeated appeals for better food was to threaten us with all manner of penalties for refusing to work, and to point a big, brutal finger at the scale of provisions to show that we were getting more than our whack, and would "get a mair." According to British law, his position was the correct one; so we had nothing left us but the sailor's unoballeged privilege to growl. "Old sailor, old growl," is a nautical truism founded on an intimate acquaintance with the man Jack. And "growl you may but go you must" is the ipe dixit of his whole career.

On our way down the coast the half-starved firemen were unable to keep up steam, and our speed slacked nearly one half. The engineers cursed the stokers for loafing, the skipper cursed the engineers for skimping, the mates cursed the sailors for anything, and the sailors cursed them all for everything.

Thus we limped into Fubohau and continued to load. Fubohau is a most interesting place and boasts a big pagoda. I went up to pay my respects to the gods. These images reveal more than anything else the monstrous superstition of the Chinese mind. If their features can be taken as earnest of their benevolent intentions hereafter, I surely don't envy John Chinaman his happiness in the Kingdom Come.

While lying in Kelang, in the island of Formosa, we were struck by one of those mighty periodical tempests, a typhoon, which lasted for sixteen hours and threatened to tear away the very mountains themselves. We rode it out safely, however, thanks to the sturdy discipline of old Tubal Cain who forged our anebor chains.

After calling at Amoy we went to Hong Kong. Here the condition of the crew became so bad that the port doctor intimated to the Old Man that we were likely to be quarantined on arriving back at Singapore, which was to be our next and last loading port. This hint touched the right spot, his owner's pocket and his own skin.

Our Chinese port wretches were gotten rid of and two good cooks secured, and new and fresh provisions, and even fruits, were brought on board and served to us with surprising regularity.

The effect was magical, and by the time we reached Singapore all hands were so much improved that we were given a clean bill of health and permitted to land and load.

At Singapore all hands were stripped and carefully examined for plague spots, but none were found. Spike Riley told the doctor not to be alarmed, as microbes couldn't live on us.

On the passage out our American cargo had consisted principally of manufactured goods, chiefly railroad material and machinery, tools, sewing machines, refined oils, etc. Our homeward cargo consisted largely of raw materials, such as hides, skins, bristles, pig tin, gambia. We had also tea and silks, bamboo, rattan, coffee, sago, canned pineapples, curries, etc., and a general cargo of Oriental knickknacks.

At Singapore we batted our batches for the time, either for New York or Hereafter. On August 27th we sailed on our return voyage, precisely three months from the day we left Singapore for Shanghai.

Who shall estimate the value of our voyage? When we get home we can tell you of wonderful deeds done in this ship. We will boast that we have traversed and retraversed a path far longer than the circumference of the globe, and that we have transported and distributed 15,000 tons of the world's best merchandise among fifteen different ports on our way. And that all this mighty task has been performed within a period of seven months. And all by one ship with a crew of thirty six men.

Shades of Mercator and the "Flying Dutchman," what an age this is! Our homeward passage across the Indian Ocean was retarded by the strong westerly monsoon winds, which were now in season. And we had to call at Perim for coal. The only incident on our passage across was when we were overhauled in mid ocean by the big, fast tea steamer "Tydeus," doing her 16 knots to our 10. We signaled as she passed us, and learned that she was bound for England with a cargo. I think her tea must have been consigned to Sir Thomas Lip-ton, for she signaled the cheerful information that the "Reliance" had won all three of the International Yacht races. Spike Riley observed that the "Shamrock" must be green with envy.

Retracing through the Red Sea and the canal, we left Port Said in the dusk of one day, just as we had entered it in the dawn of another. So our Gateway of Morning became our Gateway of Evening. And then we were lying at Algiers once more, and as these last lines are penned, at midnight, the Arab coal passers are again at work filling our bunkers. In three more weeks our labors will be over and our cargo will be delivered at your doors. Our labors will insure happiness to many, and work and wages to many more. Thousands will benefit by our sacrifices and sufferings. We have material for the workers, teas for the gossips, and curios for the curious, while the rich silks below our hatches will arrive in time to adorn the figures and set off the charms of Christmas debutantes and blushing New Year's brides. Yet few of these, I fear, will spare a

passing thought for the weather-beaten sailors and grimy stokers who have contributed so much to their happiness and social success.

Dear reader, my only apology for the infliction of this tale is that I am a marlin spike artist, instead of an author, and did not know any better "If it were not so, I should have told you." Would to God it were not. O condemn the story if you will, doubt it if you wish, but please read it first and keep it in mind.

If you ever grow tired of traveling first-class on ocean liners and wish to try a cheaper method, just ship before the mast on the "Besant" and go cross lots to China, I like me. Then you will find there are no fringes around the hawser pipes, and that a spy glass has two ends. Should you live to get back alive. I have no doubt the editor will be glad to file any complaints you may have to make for future reference, provided they are carefully written on one side of the paper, properly punctuated and accompanied by your annual subscription to The Independent, as an evidence of good faith.

(Continued from first page.)

so far as that antique was known to the architect of the building, and the architect of the gardens, if they were not one and the same person.

Eren in the centre of the city and in the heart of that foreign quarter where the English tongue mostly prevails, the picturesque is still to be seen. At the top of the Spanish staircase which leads from the Piazza di Spagna to the Trinita de Monti, stands a house known under the name of Il Tempio, or little temple, which has a particular and quaint prettiness that renders it conspicuous.

The whole of this neighborhood is associated with landscape artists; the house directly behind this Tempio on the right having been inhabited by Salvator Rosa, and that immediately behind it on the right, built by the painters Zuccheri was in the last century, painted by Oberbeck, Corneilus, Veit and Schadow, the precursors of the pre Raphaelite movement, Claude Lorraine, the painter of golden sunsets, lived in a house that was close to the Church of Trinita de Monti, and his remains were buried in that church until they were transferred to the tomb made for them in the Church of San Lorenzo in Lucina by Chateaubriand.

A long enduring tradition attributes the Tempio to Poussin, the celebrated French painter, and though a recent account of Rome has it that the houses of artists here have either been changed or rebuilt out of all recognition, the Tempio assuredly preserves its originality.

Another scene which remains unchanged by the modern restlessness for improvement is that in which the Ponte Molle predominates, the ancient Pons Milivius, outside the city toward the north. It is a tranquil spot, the silent, swiftly flowing Tiber making eyelike eddies when it encounters an obstacle; and the still country around, with the pine and cypress crowned Monte Mario in the background, constitutes a landscape of rare charm and picturesqueness.

Here the Campana is fairly entered upon. Beautiful as it is in the morning hours, says a traveller who dearly loved the valley of the Tiber, "when the thin mist lingers in its hollow places the lark pours forth his rapid notes in the air, it is, perhaps, still more impressive clothed in the sombre hues of the late evening, when the golden sunshine has died from the broken masonry which here and there rises from its sod, and the great mounds loom out and stretch from valley to valley like huge hillocks piled upon the graves of buried giants, and the gray ruins stand like tombstones to mark the places where they lie."

Much has been destroyed that was beautiful to look upon and interesting to think of from the history or tradition associated with it. The greatest loss to the picturesque has perhaps been the dying out of the ancient costumes that were so neat in cut and so brilliant in color. The soothing hand of time tones down the sharpness and harshness that mark the new, and kindly nature marks her own rich decorations to the picture. Thus the picturesque makes its way alongside of the new and improved.—P. L. Connellan, in San Francisco Monitor.

The Catholic Citizen continues to give its attention to the people who are opposed to subscribing for a Catholic paper. It says in its latest issue: "The man who says that he 'can't afford to take a Catholic paper' ought to list his expenses for a year and see whether he can't economize on the larger items. The \$2 he saves by cutting off the Catholic paper will never make him rich; on the contrary, it will impoverish the religious knowledge and sentiment of his household."

It must be plain to every sensible person that the sensational newspapers suggest, and promote further crimes by their manner of reporting those that have been committed. As the Catholic Telegraph well says: "Scare-heads, black face paragraphs, 'boy bandits,' 'young desperadoes,' attract the attention and excite the imagination of the immature, and, by the subtle influence of suggestion, lead them into the commission of similar crimes. To be called the 'boy bandit' is sufficient honor to many a misguided child to induce him to do almost anything."

Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is an end. Mrs. E. Kildner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says: "My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

MISCELLANEOUS. I "Have never been able to get quite deside which has the most wag, a woman's tongue or a dog's tale but I think woman is a little ahead."

Muscular Rheumatish. Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 50 a box.

Two words sometimes make a long sentence. For instance, when the judge remarks to the prisoner, "Twenty years."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. With new-fangled health cranks, The next thing we know We'll have to make snowballs Of sterilized snow.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best. Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S. Pierre Landry, senr., Pokemouche N. B. Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

"Five dollars!" exclaimed an indignant man who had used the long-distance phone for as many minutes, "and yet they say 'talk is cheap.'"

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "Don't you know what a coquette is, Bonnie?" "Yes, mamma; a coquette is a thing they make out of friassed chicken the second day."

Sprained arm. Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes: "My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25c."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "Tommy fainted at the club the other night. We thought he was going to die." "Well, did he kick the bucket?" "No; he only turned a little pale."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. Waiter.—Do you wish oysters on the half shell? Uncle Wheatrop.—Do they cost any more with the whole shell? Waiter.—Certainly not. Uncle Wheatrop.—Then give me them with the whole shell, b'goob.

Heart Palpitated. FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS. FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS. COULD SCARCELY EAT. TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmund Brown, Inwood, Ont., who she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was up run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Ltd, Toronto, Ont.

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

Publications. "The New Highway to the Orient." "Westward to the Far East." "Fishing and Shooting in Canada." "Time Table with Notes." "Around the World." "Climates of Canada." "Quebec—Summer and Winter." "Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis." "Houseboating on the Kootenay." "Across Canada to Australia." "Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds." "The Yoho Valley and Great Glacier." "The Challenge of the Rockies." "Western Canada." "British Columbia." "Tourist Cars." Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc. to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B. World's Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE. The Royal Insurance Co. Liverpool, The Sun Fire office of London, The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00. Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements. JOHN McEACHERN, Agent. JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B., Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND Office—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. Enos A. MacDonald—P. J. Trainor MacDONALD & Trainor, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. May 20, 1903. JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Posters Dodgers Note Heads Letter Heads Check Books Receipt Books Note of Hand Books

Now is the Time for Low Prices! And gifts are here in abundance that will please both the giver and receiver. Things That Delight All Gentlemen, YOUNG AND OLD. Good Goods and Low Prices. GORDON & MACLELLAN, THE STYLISH OUTFITTERS. Office Supplies. We carry a large stock of everything for the office. LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, BILL BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS. All kinds FILES and BINDING CASES. Envelopes and Stationery of every description all at lowest prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Booksellers and Stationers. Suits Right to the Front — IN THE — Tailoring Trade; But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town. Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor. SAY! If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try— A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEENSTREET. W. A. O. MORSON, K. C.—C. GAVAN DUFFY, Barristers and Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

Now is the Time for Low Prices! And gifts are here in abundance that will please both the giver and receiver. Things That Delight All Gentlemen, YOUNG AND OLD. Good Goods and Low Prices. GORDON & MACLELLAN, THE STYLISH OUTFITTERS. Office Supplies. We carry a large stock of everything for the office. LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, BILL BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS. All kinds FILES and BINDING CASES. Envelopes and Stationery of every description all at lowest prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Booksellers and Stationers. Suits Right to the Front — IN THE — Tailoring Trade; But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town. Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor. SAY! If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try— A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEENSTREET. W. A. O. MORSON, K. C.—C. GAVAN DUFFY, Barristers and Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown