



THE HERALD

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We trust that those of our friends who received "stamped" envelopes and have not been able to respond up to the present, in consequence of the obstructions to traffic, will now attend to the matter without delay, as the track is clear.

The war news for the past few days, allowing for the confusion and contradictions from day to day, undoubtedly indicate that heavy fighting is going on between the Russians and Japanese armies in Manchuria. The fighting seems to be not far from Mukden. Mukden, Harbin, Hun River are among the places most frequently named in the despatches. One day the Russians are reported victorious and the next announces the success of the Japanese. Generals Kuropatkin and Tserpitsky are bearing the brunt of battle on the Russian side; while Kuroki and Nogi are mentioned as the leaders of the Japs. Without doubt a heavy battle is in progress between the belligerents; but just with what results can scarcely be gleaned from the reports from the front.

Provincial Matters of Importance.

What story will Mr. Peters have to tell the electors of the Second district of King's, in the pending election campaign, about the Fishery Award? How will he attempt to gloss over all the falsehoods and deception he has been dealing in in this matter for the last number of years? What will he have to say in the face of Minister Prefontaine's emphatic declaration that the question has not been considered by the Federal Government; that they have no intention of considering it in this session; that the Federal Government never entertained the idea of distributing the money arising from the Award among the Provinces; that the Federal Government do not intend to submit the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Imperial Privy Council? The electors have a right to have Mr. Peters' declaration of policy on this question in view of his past public attitude in the matter. What will Mr. Peters have to say about the Provincial debt? Will he tell the electors how much the debt is? Does he know how much it is? According to the Government's Official accounts and returns submitted to the Legislature in 1904 the debt on the 31st day of December 1903 was \$678,351.20. If to this we added a quarter of teachers' salary the debt statement would be \$705,700.27. The interest for 1903 amounted to \$34,747.40. Now we are in the third month of 1905 and we have no statement of the financial operations of the Government for 1904. How much has been added to the debt of the Province, during 1904? These are matters upon which the electors have a right to be enlightened. What has Mr. Peters to say about them?

The Cabinet Crisis.

Since the announcement of the resignation from the Laurier Government of Mr. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, made in the House of Commons a week ago, as stated in our Ottawa Intelligence, nothing very particular has leaked out regarding the Cabinet crisis. We hear of several conferences and caucuses among the Liberal members; but nothing definite has been learned as to what progress Sir Wilfrid is making towards reconciling the recalcitrants to his views; nor as to what strength his opponents are gathering or what terms they are dictating as the price of their allegiance. It is, of course, impossible at this stage to conjecture what shape matters in this connection will assume; but what ever may eventuate, no one can deny that Sir Wilfrid has a pretty kettle of fish on his hands. It is not unlikely that principle will be subordinated to a desire to continue in office, and that extraordinary recasting of expressed opinions will be rife by the time the affair is patched up. It is useless to prognosticate what may be the outcome until we know more about the particular course into which matters are shaping themselves.

Dominion Parliament.

(This report of proceedings is taken from the Ottawa Correspondence of the St. John Sun.) Ottawa, Feb. 21.—In the presence of crowded galleries and sustained by the enthusiastic applause of his supporters the autonomy bills were today introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an impressive speech, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes. He based his stand on the public lands matter on the assertion that, if the lands were given to the provinces, risk would be run that the provincial legislatures might by raising the price of it or by refusing free homesteads, interfere with the government's immigration policy. His position on the school question was supported by the argument that the separate schools had already been granted to the territories by parliament, and that under the British North America Act parliament in making these territories provinces was bound to place this matter beyond the control of the provincial legislature, as was done in the case of Ontario and Quebec at the time of confederation. It was twenty minutes to six when he concluded.

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

During the time between that and recess R. L. Borden spoke briefly. Without attempting to discuss the bill in detail he indicated that the principal conservative opposition to the bill would be on the crown lands question, they holding that the provinces should be given ownership and control. Concerning the school question he made a strong plea to both sides of the house not to drag this issue into politics again, not to attempt to make it a party question, but to consider it with Christian charity and forbearance with the realization that there were two sides to the argument and with careful consideration of the standpoint of men of both parties.

TWO SEPARATE BILLS.

There were two separate bills, one for each province, but Sir Wilfrid announced that as the cases of both were similar, his explanation would be applicable to both. In opening, he referred to the saying that the 19th century had been the century of the United States, and that the 20th would be the century of Canada. Our progress had been slower, but it had been surer and more sane and with due observance of law and order. But even with our rate of growth the time had arrived to admit to full provincial rights a large section of the country which had hitherto been under the control of the central government. Referring to the conditions of confederation, he said it was the evident intent of the fathers of that movement that it should not cease until all Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific was included. In this connection he spoke of Sir John Macdonald's admission of Manitoba to the confederation, concerning which he expressed the opinion that the results would have been better had the action been further postponed.

SKETCHED HISTORY OF TERRITORIES.

Continuing, he sketched the history of the territories, and traced the gradual growth of the privileges granted them from the act of 1875 through the amendments of 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894 and 1897, which process he described as refining in the crucible of history of the gold upon which parliament was now to impress the stamp of Canadian nationality.

TIME WAS INOPPORTUNE.

Two years ago, he said, the Northwest Territories had urged upon the government their desire for autonomy, but he held that the time was then inopportune, it being the eve of a general election, and that a more fitting occasion would be after the election, when the territories would have more representatives in the house than they had then. Accordingly, soon after the contest his government had invited the executive of the territories and its representatives to consider the question. This consideration had not gone far, he said, before it became apparent to him that there were four subjects of special importance:

- 1. How many provinces should be created?
2. Should the ownership of the public lands be vested in the dominion or the provinces?
3. What should be the financial terms?
4. Should the present system of separate schools be considered?

Considering the first, he pointed out that the total area of the federated provinces was 1,110,094 square miles, while the area of the territories was 1,115,522 square miles. Great as is the variety of uses to which the territories could not be made into one province. It was also apparent that if more than one province were to be created it would be better to have them, where there were no historic boundaries, as nearly as possible of the same size. This was recognized territory naturally divided itself into two parts, the northern consisting of the territory of McKenzie north of Athabasca, which while probably possessing great mineral resources, was unfitted by soil and climate for agriculture, and the territory south of this comprising the best agricultural country in the world.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Considering the second question he decided to grant autonomy only to the southern portion and to divide this into two provinces nearly equal in size and population as possible. The first proposal was to make the 57th parallel, just south of the limit of Athabasca, the boundary, but it was thought to be in all of Athabasca. This made an area 550,345 square miles for the two provinces, and the dividing line gave each about 275,000 square miles. The size of Ontario, in 1901 the population of the territories covered by the two provinces was 160,000, which had been increased by immigration alone at the rate of 100,000 a year since, so that a fair estimate of the present population was 500,000.

EXTENSION OF MANITOBA'S AREA.

Concerning the requested extension of Manitoba's area, Sir Wilfrid said that owing to the unwillingness of the territories to surrender any land west of Manitoba, it was impossible to extend it in that direction. However, there was land north of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, concerning which the territories were not interested, and, if, some time in the future, the members of parliament representing them were willing the government would not oppose Manitoba extension in this direction. Indeed, it was their intention before long to call a council of the governments of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the two new provinces to consider the advisability of extending the boundaries of each to the shores of Hudson Bay.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Concerning the parliamentary representation of the new provinces, he said that until the next election it would remain the same as under the territorial system. The legislature of each province would consist of 25 members. Regarding the capital, he said that Regina was without doubt the most suitable place in Saskatchewan. In Alberta there were three rivals, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. The government had selected Edmonton for a temporary seat, and had left the final decision with the province. The bills creating the provinces would go into force July 1st, next.

LAND OWNERSHIP PROBLEM.

Discussing the land ownership problem, he referred to the claim of the territories, the claim at confederation each province kept its own lands. But the case, he said, were not parallel. Those provinces before confederation were already sovereign entities and owned their lands, whereas the territories had been purchased, and up till now controlled by the Dominion Government. But it was not on this point, but on a broad policy that the government had based its decision in this case. Manitoba had not been allowed to hold its lands when it was made a province, and the reasons given by Sir John in 1885 were cogent now. The principal reason was that handing over these lands to the provinces gave them the power to interfere with the government's immigration policy. They might withhold homestead grants to poor immigrants or increase the price of land, and thus create a barrier to the settlement of the territories. But he realized the fact that if the Dominion held these lands ample financial compensation must be made, and this brought him to the third point, the financial terms of autonomy.

FINANCIAL TERMS OF AUTONOMY.

In opening this he went back to confederation and calculated the give and take agreement which made that union possible. While it was not in favor of the principle yet this was necessary then as now to bring about a great result. Last year the Dominion Government provided for territorial expenditure to the amount of \$1,636,000, of which the principal items were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Civil Government: \$1,640,000; Legislation: \$1,375,000; Administration of Justice: \$9,200; Public Works: \$680,000; Education: \$45,125. This would amount to \$3,180,000 for each Province. More liberal provision must be made for the new conditions. Under the terms of confederation the following sums are paid yearly to the various provinces: To Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. This in addition to the grant of 80 cents per capita granted to Ontario and Quebec on the basis of the census of 1891, and in the case of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the basis of population at each census until it reached \$400,000. Upon this basis the following terms had been decided upon. For legislation, \$50,000 annually to each province. Per capita grant to each of 80 cents on an estimated population of 250,000. The allowance to be increased accordingly, until the population reaches 800,000. Allowance for debt, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum of \$8,175,000.

This is based on the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion in 1867 which totaled \$22.43 per head of Canadian population and allowance for each province for public lands kept by the government is to be based on estimated value of those lands at \$1.50 per acre, viz., \$375,000, and is to be paid as follows: Until the population reaches 100,000, 1 per cent., or \$375,000 annually; thereafter and until the population reaches 500,000, 1 1/2 per cent., or \$562,500. Thereafter until the population reaches 1,200,000, 2 per cent., or \$750,000, and thereafter 2 per cent., or \$1,125,000, so that the first year of its existence each new province will receive \$1,030,375, which will be added for five years \$5,151,875 for public buildings. The maximum which the provinces will ever receive will be about two millions.

EXPRESSED REGRET.

Sir Wilfrid expressed regret that owing to the C. P. R. contract, which could not be avoided, the lands and property of the C. P. R. in the new provinces must be exempt from taxation. Owing to the action of the Government in 1881 this condition must continue until a remedy by means of expropriation or agreement with the company had been provided.

The premier then took up the school question, which he said must be approached with care and deliberation. In introduction he traced the origin and development of the separate schools from the old days in Lower Canada, from the time they were first provided for the Protestant minority. He recounted the circumstances of the union of Quebec and Ontario in 1841 and of the act of 1863 which confirmed separate schools in both provinces, and which was adopted by a majority of the members for each province. In doing so he told of the contest in which George Brown bore a notable part, contending against separate schools until the time of confederation, when for the sake of the larger Canada she sacrificed her preferences and endorsed the terms of union which confirmed separate schools in those provinces from which she possessed them before confederation.

CONFEDERATION NOT YET FINISHED.

He appealed to the Ontario men to emulate his example. Confederation was not yet finished, he said, and sacrifices must still be made before our destiny was attained. George Brown had admitted that the clause in the British North America Act which gave provincial legislature authority over school matters, only so far as it did not interfere with rights held by provincial minorities before the union, was just. Canada was confronted with the same condition today. The Northwest Territories, under the act which created them in 1875—an act introduced by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and approved by such men as Macdonald and Tupper—had been given separate schools, and under the B. N. A. Act, which applied here as it did in the case of Ontario and Quebec. Parliament had no other course than to confirm this privilege and remove it from the sphere of provincial influence. Now, however, the South, the West, the Island and British Columbia did not come under this, as they had no provincial systems of separate schools before they came into confederation. Neither had Manitoba, he said, by law or by practice, any separate schools before it was made a province, and so it was exempt from this section of the B. N. A. Act. But the Northwest and the only constitutional course was to confirm them.

"DID NOT GEORGE BROWN OPPOSE THAT ACT OF 1875?"

"Did not George Brown oppose that act of 1875?" queried Dr. Sproule. "He certainly did," was Laurier's quick response, "and one of his chief reasons was based on the principle of non-interference with the rights of the B. N. A. Act. But the Northwest and the only constitutional course was to confirm them. Laurier developed this argument concerning the right of separate schools he had nothing to say, being only concerned that parliament in this matter should carry out its constitutional duty and give the minority in the new provinces the power to pay their own taxes, maintain their own schools and have a share in the public fund. In closing, he compared the American secular system with ours and argued that our comparative freedom of religion, divorce and murders was due in a large measure to the fact that our children were taught Christian morals, not Christian dogma.

MR. BORDEN GREETED.

Mr. Borden was greeted upon rising with applause as hearty as that accorded to Sir Wilfrid. When he closed his friends characterized it as one of his greatest speeches. In the introduction in this matter Laurier carried out its constitutional duty and give the minority in the new provinces the power to pay their own taxes, maintain their own schools and have a share in the public fund. In closing, he compared the American secular system with ours and argued that our comparative freedom of religion, divorce and murders was due in a large measure to the fact that our children were taught Christian morals, not Christian dogma.

CONCERNING THE BILL ITSELF.

Concerning the bill itself, Mr. Borden said he did not propose to discuss its provisions, as he only received a copy a few minutes before the house opened. But he would express his regret that the government had not given the new provinces that control over their lands enjoyed by the other provinces. (Great opposition applause.) The only argument Laurier offered in support of his stand on this point that had the slightest force was that concerning possible interference by the provinces with the government's immigration policy. The rest of the argument would be just as applicable to the retention by the imperial government of all the lands now held in Canada. Concerning the other points he was surprised that the government had so little faith in the people of the Northwest. Has any other province, he asked, interfered with immigration? If the government was unwilling—as the opposition certainly was—not to trust the people of the west, if Laurier considered them improvident, he might at least have given them control of their lands subject to some such restrictions as he proposed in the matter of education. The other principal features of the bill concerning which Sir Wilfrid had spoken with such eloquence and in such a broad spirit of forbearance, he said, he would not discuss at this time. But he would remind the house that to now there had been no school question in the Territories, and he sincerely hoped that neither side would attempt to make it a political question in any way. But they must beware, he said, lest any action of theirs should create in the new provinces for all time such difficulties as had existed and caused lamentable dissension elsewhere.

LAURIER'S CONTENTION.

LAURIER'S contention that parliament was bound by the B. N. A. act to confirm separate schools in provinces where they existed before union, he pointed out that this evident concern only such as were provinces before they entered confederation as Quebec and Ontario were. Such privileges as were possessed by the Territories in this regard had been granted by parliament and could be repealed by parliament at any time. Acts concerning the Territories could be amended by parliament, with or without the consent of the Territorial legislatures, but such an act as the government was now proposing to pass could not be dealt with hereafter except with the consent of the legislatures of the new provinces.

Before the discussion of the bill further Mr. Borden asked the government to produce information regarding the location of the best ranching and agricultural lands, and information concerning the workings of the present educational system in the Northwest.

In conclusion he alluded to the spirit with which the liberal opposition had brought this question before parliament eight or nine years ago for political advantage. He hoped that the present opposition would not emulate that example, but deal with the question in a broad spirit of Christian forbearance and charity, realizing that there were two sides to it and considering the standpoint of those who differ from them in religious faith as well as those with whom they agreed. If it is to be the deliberations of parliament he was confident that a solution would be found that would commend itself to the people of Canada.

It was after six when Mr. Borden concluded, but the house continued long enough to read both bills a first time. The second reading will probably not come up for a couple of weeks yet.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On March 1st, the Commons galleries were packed as never before this session, and every member at the capital was in his seat, the rumor having spread the Sifton's resignation, which Laurier had carried in his pocket for several days, would be proclaimed by the holder. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that Sifton had thrown up his portfolio because, in his own words, he could not accept the separate school plank of the autonomy bill. In calm and moderate phrases he explained the situation, and the premier, endorsed in general terms his leader's statement and reiterated the mutual regret that followed the severing of their long time cordial relations. These complimentary remarks were all right in their way, but their hollowness was speedily punctured by Foster, who in calm and moderate phrases showed that there had been for a long time a deliberately planned scheme to thrust the minister of the interior out of the cabinet. Foster was even more than usually guarded in what he said, but he was, if possible, more than usually direct.

FOSTER WELL POSTED.

The ex-minister of finance had every phase of Sifton's political record on the tip of his tongue, and put it straight that neither he, Greenway nor any of his associates could endorse a separate school bill even when concealed beneath an autonomy bill cloak. Sifton's resignation, said Foster, had not come as a surprise to either side of the house. He had been treated as Blair had been treated. A bill that should have originated in his department has been constructed and launched by the premier without notice to him, just as had the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill been projected without reference to the recent minister of railways and canals. Mr. Sifton, said Mr. Foster, had been directly ignored by the premier, who might have touched the wires and communicated to him the intelligence that the autonomy bill contained a direct separate school provision. There were telegraph offices in every town in the United States where Mr. Sifton had worked. The deliberate action of the prime minister and his cabinet made it abundantly clear that it was their intention to get rid of Mr. Sifton at all costs. There were other rumors to the effect that Mr. Fielding, too, was dissatisfied with the school question's treatment, as well as the financial part of the bill which had been prepared while he was absent in Europe, though as finance minister he should have been consulted with respect to the great demands these subsidies made upon the federal treasury. Mr. Foster spoke of Mr. Sifton's constant stand on the school question, previously alluded to, and expressed his pleasure that he would still retain his seat in the commons, and that he was not so poor financially as to suffer from the loss of his ministerial salary.

DIED.

- At Acadia, on Thursday, March 2nd, John Ryan, aged 72 years. R. I. P.
On Thursday night, March 2nd, at Ennysville, Peter Connolly, aged 80 years. R. I. P.
At Burlington, on Feb. 29th, William Delaney, aged 82 years. R. I. P.
At Rusticville, on Thursday, March 2nd, Isidore Dolron, aged 25 years. R. I. P.
At Morel East, after a brief illness on Feb. 20th, Mrs. James Hogan, aged 55 years. There are left to mourn a husband, four sons and four daughters. May her soul rest in peace.
At Morel, on Monday February 20th, Mary, beloved wife of Patrick McCarthy, in the 70th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, two sons and one daughter to mourn. She died strengthened by the last Sacraments and fortified by the [?] of our holy religion. May her soul rest in peace.
At Morel West, on February 21st, after an illness of some weeks, Mrs. Patrick Donnan, aged 89 years. Deceased had, during life, been an exemplary Christian woman, and in her last illness she devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying and departed this life fortified and consoled by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband, one son and two daughters. May her soul rest in peace.
At Clear Spring, on Feb. 16th, after an illness of four weeks, Elizabeth, aged 70 years, wife of Donald J. and Mary McLeod, aged

WANTED.

WANTED—At the King Edward Hotel, a girl to do general housework; also a girl to do kitchen work. No Washing. March 8, 1905—21.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1905, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1885, and made between Robert Wood, the elder, of Millville, Lot Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Farmer, and Richard Wood, his son, of the same place, Farmer, and Mary Wood, wife of said Robert Wood, and Anne Wood, wife of said Richard Wood, of the first part, and Louis E. Davies and James M. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Robert Bruce Stewart, of the other part. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot number Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the corner made by the junction of the Georgetown Road, with Wood's Road on the north side of said Georgetown Road; thence northwesterly along the said Wood's Road until it strikes a road leading to the Monag's Road; thence easterly along the said road until it strikes the northwest corner of Samuel Wood's land; thence southerly along the said Samuel Wood's west boundary until it strikes the said Georgetown Road; thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less. If the above property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be offered at private sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. A. Macdonald, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this third day of March, A. D. 1905.

DAVID B. STEWART,

Assignee of the said Mortgage. March 8th, 1905—51.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The DIRECT LINE THROUGH FAST EXPRESS LEAVES HALIFAX 8.40 A.M. LEAVES ST. JOHN 6.00 P.M. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY ARRIVE MONTREAL 8.35 A.M. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE RESUMED.

Leaves Montreal 10.10 p.m. Passengers may remain in Car until 9 a.m. For particulars and tickets call on F. R. PERRY, Acting D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N.E.

LADIES' FANCY DRESS SLIPPERS

A large shipment just received. All of them the very latest style and selling at the following prices. 1 strap, turn sole .....\$1.00 1 strap fancy bow.....\$1.50 2 strap, vey pop- ular.....\$1.25 4 strap, very neat .....\$1.75

These are four of our leading lines with many other styles to choose from.

Alley & Co.

SUNNYSIDE.

Stanley Bros. GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS!

NOW ON.

Our Whole Stock OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE

AT FOR 25 to 50 per cent. Off Regular Prices.

STANLEY BROS.

More Bargains IN WINTER GOODS

Blankets. We have 4 grades in the pure wool blankets. Each grade marked at a special price, \$4.05, \$5.50, \$6.25, \$7.00. Here are three special values in low price blankets. For real good value they cannot be equalled, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.90.

Flannelette Waists.

We have a small lot of about 2 dozen Flannelette Waists in very pretty patterns and shades all new this fall. They are marked \$1.15 each. We want to clear them out at once, so to-day you take your choice at 70 cents each.

Ladies' Coats.

To-day we place on sale six cloth coats at a special price of \$8.90 each. You can see them in our eastern show window. They are one of the best values we have ever offered in ladies' coats. If you need a new coat see them at once.

Ladies' Underwear.

Ribbed cotton fleece undervests long sleeve special 25 cents. White ribbed cotton fleece vests, long sleeve, special price 35 cents. Ribbed union vests with long sleeves, special price 50 cents.

Hosiery.

Imit. ribbed cashmere hose, regular value 20 cts., special price 16 cts. Ribbed, and plain all wool cashmere hose, special price 25 cents. Special line of heavy ribbed all wool stockings, special price 30 cents.

Men's Underwear.

Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, a splendid line marked 60 cents per garment, special to-day per garment 50 cents. Men's all wool unshrinkable underwear per garment 75 cents. Men's black cashmere half hose, 5/8 plied heels and toes, seamless feet, special price 25 cents.

Sale of Dress Skirts.

These skirts are made in the very latest styles. The material is just the right weight for this season of the year. There are about 15 skirts in the lot, all well finished and perfect fitting. Come in to-day and have a look at them.

F. Perkins & Co.,

The Millinery Experts, SUNNYSIDE.

# LADIES' Genuine German JACKETS.

The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it. We Bought 1,000.

We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing.

- Black German Beaver, \$5.00 up to \$24.00
- Blue German Beaver, 5.50 up to 13.50
- Fawn German Beaver, 6.50 up to 16.50
- Black German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00
- Blue German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00
- Black German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50
- Blue German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50
- Fancy German Mixture, 5.50 up to 8.50

The styles and coloring are all pleasant to look upon.

## CHILDREN'S

All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size.

Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25.

A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75.

Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money.

**PROWSE BROS.**  
The Ladies' Outfitters.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The bank of Yarmouth N. S. has suspended payment, and W. H. Redding & Sons, shoe manufacturers have assigned.

The steamer Skids by from England for Baltimore went ashore at Sable Island Jan. 31st. The crew were landed at Halifax Saturday morning by the Lady Laurier. The vessel is high and dry.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P. for centre Toronto who died on Friday last, was a Conservative and one of the cleverest men in the House. He visited this city a few years ago, when a member of the Royal Commission on the liquor question.

A Montreal despatch of the 6th, says: Gaynor and Green are sleeping in Montreal jail tonight, Judge Lafontaine deciding that he could not admit them to bail unless the Superior Court Judge can be asked to grant bail. The prisoners will be confined for some months while the fight against extradition is on.

W. J. White Dominion Immigration Inspector has just returned to Ottawa from a tour of the States. He says that arrangements have been completed for another extensive migratory movement and that fully sixty thousand people will come to Canada this year as compared with forty-six last year.

Allan Loney of Maxville Ontario who struck and killed Aloide Laurin of Alexandria, during a hockey match at Maxville on Friday night last, is charged with his murder by Leo Laurin, brother of the dead man. The evidence at the inquest at Alexandria, is damaging to the accused, who is now in Cornwall Jail, awaiting trial.

The customs officials at Manila have arrested three Japs fishermen connected with the attempt to sink the British steamer Carlisle, now at anchor in this port. A galling gun has been placed on board the Carlisle. The Japanese Consul here is assisting in the effort that is being made to clear up the mystery which surrounds the affair.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P. for centre Toronto died at his home in Toronto on Friday last. Mr. Borden formally announced his death to the House, and said there would be an opportunity on Monday to make an extended reference to the loss they sustained. He suggested that the House should adjourn. Hon. Mr. Mulock said they had all heard with regret the announcement of Mr. Clarke's death. He moved that the House adjourn on the suggestion of Mr. Borden.

The bakers of Montreal have raised the price of bread one cent per loaf, which will make the price ten cents for a two and a half pound loaf. They claim that the rise is necessary, as the greatly increased price of flour has cut out all profits, and a further increase of a cent a loaf is foreshadowed for the spring, as journeymen bakers intend to strike for an increase of wages from \$12 to \$15 per week, and foremen from \$15 to \$18. If they succeed, the master bakers declare that the bread eaters must pay the increase.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The amount that Russia will pay to Great Britain as damages in the North Sea incident is set down at \$325,000.

It is estimated that the cost to the P. E. Island Railway in extra labor for snow shovelling this winter is \$30,000 while the loss on account of falling off in traffic is 15,000.

This being Ash Wednesday the blessing and distribution of ashes took place in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, commencing at 9 o'clock. The distribution was followed by Mass.

The Pope's decree relative to ecclesiastical music comes into effect in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday next. Henceforth, we shall have plain chant. *Deo gratias.*

At Vilna, a populous town in Russian Poland and a centre of manufacturing industry, a general strike has been inaugurated. No newspapers are issued; all the shops are closed and troops are patrolling the streets.

There was a fair market yesterday but not as large as Friday. Eggs are down some what selling at from 23 to 26 cts. a dozen, Butter was 24 to 25 cts. Pork was 6 1/2 to 7 cts. a pound. No material change in other commodities.

The wife of H. H. Burgess, School Inspector, was thrown from her sleigh at Owen Sound on Monday night by the horse running away. She struck an iron lamp post, fracturing the bone of the forehead, and she died while being carried into the nearest store.

The railway line is likely all clear by this time, unless the snow of today interfered. The Souris branch was clear last evening. The trains from Mount Stewart and Souris that had been fighting the snow met at Midgell. The east bound continued to Souris and the other to Mount Stewart and returning to Souris. The trains east and west between here and Summerside were within a mile of one another last night. All the rest of the road is open.

The Stanley made her way from Georgetown to the edge of the ice barrier on Saturday, and the Minto from Pictou got to the opposite edge of the same barrier? They were then something over two miles apart. A transfer of passengers and baggage was then made across the ice space. About 90 passengers from the Minto made their way to the Stanley, which immediately returned to Georgetown. The train which had been fighting its way from Mount Stewart arrived at Georgetown about the same time as the steamer. The passengers for all parts west of Georgetown boarded the train, which returned to Charlottetown, arriving shortly after midnight. A train left Charlottetown Sunday evening to connect with the Stanley, which left Georgetown Monday morning with N. S. mails and freight. Up to this afternoon she had been unable to reach the edge of the ice barrier. She was jammed in the ice off Cape Bear trying to return to Georgetown.

## New Colored Shirts

Handsome Patterns

G. W. & R. Make.

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

**D. A. BRUCE,**  
MEN'S FURNISHER.



## Going to Business College This Year?

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

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

Write for our new prospectus. Address W. MORAN Prin. Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown.

## Montague Dental Parlors, 1905

Dr. A. J. FRASER, Proprietor.

Our PLATE work ARTIFICIAL teeth are made of the best material we can buy, and we GUARANTEE a perfect fit. For workmanship and finish our Plates cannot be equalled on P. E. Island. This is acknowledged by all persons who use our Plates.

While in Boston last winter taking a post graduate course I made arrangements with Stone & Eddy, Proprietors Boston Dental Laboratory, by which I am enabled to offer to my patrons the CHASE COMBINATION PLATE. This is the best plate to-day in use. I extract teeth for plates WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE of PAIN by the CELEBRATED CHASE METHOD free.

Office closed every Monday. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,

January 27th, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Everybody and Family,  
Anywhere.

Three Counties,

P. E. Island

FRIENDS,—

When in need of Cloth, Tweeds, Home-spuns, Yarns, Stockinette, Suits, Pants and Overcoats Horse Rugging, Double Width Flannel (all wool or cotton and wool, white or grey.) The kind to get is that made by Messrs. J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., of Moncton, whose factories, BY USING WOOL AND LEAVING OUT THE SHODDY, have won for their goods a reputation not surpassed by any like concern in Canada.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS MAKE AND INSIST UPON GETTING IT. You can by examining the ticket on goods shown you assure yourself that it is the GENUINE ARTICLE. If your dealer does not keep these goods and is not willing to get them for you write us direct and we will mail you samples and prices, or any other information required. Of course if convenient a PERSONAL CALL will be profitable for you and pleasant for us.

Yours truly,

HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,  
Charlottetown.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

# Money ! Money ! Money !

Everybody seems to be after the almighty \$. As we are not averse to getting the Lion's share ourselves, WE WILL UNDERSELL all competitors. 33 1-3 per cent. off.

The Newest and Best Stock in the City. We Invite Comparison of Qualities and Prices

WE FLING PROFITS TO THE WINDS. All Goods at Cost, and some lines below Cost, in order to convert our stock into cash and clear our shelves for Spring Goods. Remember we never mislead Customers. Every promise is honestly fulfilled. Come and prove our statements, and come as early in the day as possible.

<b>One-third Off.</b> Black Dress Goods Colored Dress Goods All Dress Linings All Dress Trimmings All Dress Muslins All White Lawn and Muslins Silks	Velvets Velveteens Whitewear Night Dresses Aprons Pianofortes, Bibs Corset Covers Drawers, Skirts White Cotton	Print Cottons Sheeting Pillow Cotton Grey Cotton Table Linen and Napkins Tray Cloths Centre Pieces Sateens, Cretonnes Ticking, Flannel	Flannelette Fleecy Cotton Gingham Shirtings Handkerchiefs Kid Gloves Corsets, Hosiery Golfers Silk Waists	Flannel Waists Sateen Waists Wrappers, Skirts White and Colored Waists Cashmere and Woolen Gloves Ladies' Fancy Collars Belts, Veilings Ribbons, Purses Wrist Bags	Embroidery and Lace Fancy Table Covers Mantel Draperies Bureau Scarfs Dollies Pillow Shams Bed Spreads Blankets, in wool and cotton Bed Comforts	Lace Curtains Curtain Muslin Art Sateen Table Oilcloth Schoolbags and Straps Window Shades Waterproofs Umbrellas Hair Brushes and Combs	Cushion Tops and Cords Stamped Linens Black and Colored Yarn Ladies' Underwear Black & Colored Underskirts Carriage Wraps Horse Rugs Trunks and Valises
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## Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing at One-Third Off.

ALSO Men's and Boys' Underwear in Stanfield's Unshrinkable and other makes Men's White Shirts	Men's Colored Shirts Men's Collars and Cuffs Men's Ties and Mufflers Men's Kid Gloves Men's Hats and Caps	Men's Overalls Men's Jumpers Men's Night Shirts Men's Sweaters Men's Hose	<b>33 1-3 off all Furs.</b> Consisting in part of Ladies' Ruffs and Mitts Ladies' Caps and Mitts Ladies' high class Jackets in all the leading Furs Men's Fur Coats Fur Collars and Caps Fur Mitts Children's Furs Sleigh Robes, etc.	<b>50 per cent. off.</b> All Ladies' Cloth Jackets Children's Coats and Reefers Ladies' Capes	Ladies' Fur Lined Capes A few Ladies' Cloth Suits A lot of odd Furs in Muffs and Collars All Trimmed Millinery	All Felt Shapes Colored Feathers Flowers, Wings, etc. A lot of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing.
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While taking stock we came across a lot of odds and ends of all kinds, which we decided to clear-out, regardless of cost, and in order to do so, we have placed a large table on second floor, near head of stairs, and piled it up with a collection that should delight the heart of those in search of "Snaps." Don't fail to visit our Big Bargain Table, you may see something you need.

The above is only a partial list, and our lowest discount is one-third off everything in stock with the exception of cotton spools, embroidery silk, 25 cent silk and 4 cent cotton. We always give you what we promise, so come here and procure your share.

Samples given, and mail orders filled promptly and satisfactorily.

**M. TRAINOR & COMPANY,** The Store That Saves You Money.

A Legend of the Holy Family.

The desert way was hard and long, The desert way was wild, And Joseph feared lest harm should come To Mary and the Child.

Customs for Candlemas

MARY F. NIXON-ROULET in Ave Maria. From the earliest Christian times Candlemas Day has been observed on the 2nd of February, the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

In Catholic England, the people believed the burning of the candles at the procession of early Mass brought good fortune, the best to those whose burned longest; and that pieces of the candles, if preserved during the year, would keep away evil spirits.

Each man his candle lights, Where chiefest seemeth he, Whose taper greatest may be seen; And fortaque to be, Whose candle burneth clear and bright.

When England apostatized many of the ceremonies were retained. Even Henry VIII could not release himself from the customs of the Church he despised, and in 1539 he proclaimed: "On Candlemas Day it shall be declared that the bearing of candles is done in memory of Christ, the spiritual light whom Simon did prophesy, as it is read in the Church."

Down with the rosemary and bay, Down with the mistletoe Instead of holly now upraise The greener box for show. The holly hither did sway: Let box now dominate, Until the blessed Easter Day Or Easter Eve appear.

In Scotland, Candlemas Day was attended with a custom very agreeable to the school-teacher; for the pupils all made presents to him of money, supposedly to buy his candles for the year. Each child gave, according to the ability of his parents, to provide the necessary sum; and the boy and girl giving the largest amounts were called "Candlemas King and Queen."

Another Scotch custom of the day was to hold a football match, all the young men taking part, — he unmarried men against the Benedict, or one parish against another, "Candlemas Ball" was looked forward to all the year by the village athletes, and on one occasion a merry party of young men, with a "pat" on the "Candlemas light" led the whole ball game down a steep hill, into a

Aching Joints

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

stream of shallow water, and there fought out the battle, to the amusement of the spectators.

It is difficult to arrive at the reason for the popular idea that the weather upon Candlemas Day determines the length of the winter and the condition of the crops; yet such is the firm belief of the husbandmen of many countries, Protestant as well as Catholic.

And a free translation of this occurs in a Scotch ballad. If Candlemas Day be dry and fair, The half o' winter's to come an' mair; If Candlemas Day be wet and foul, The half o' winter's gane at Yule.

In Germany there is a proverb, "The shepherd would rather see the wolf enter his stable on Candlemas Day than the sun," while in Russia they say, "The badger peeps from his hole on Candlemas Day, and when he finds snow, walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining, he draws back into the hole." Similar to this is the negro superstition of our own South as to "Ground-hog Day"; and even in the far lands of the North the same ideas prevail as to the weather. In the Islands of the Hebrides the people watch eagerly for the weather of Candlemas Day, assured that the welfare of their crops depends upon it; and the first snowdrops, blossoming over on that day, were taken as emblems of good fortune, and were called "Purification flowers" or "Mary's snowflakes."

A Perilous Journey.

Prince Albert, N. W. T., Feb. 25.—Father Arsene Turquetil, an Oblate, has begun a remarkable journey to keep a remarkable tryst with a remarkable Esquimo named Nyrimayok. He left St. Peter's Mission, at the northernmost point of Reindeer Lake, in Athabasca, on or about Jan. 1, and expects to reach Lake Garry, between Mackenzie and Keewatin, at 66 degrees north latitude, early in March. There a conference will take place upon which depends the Christianization of one of the largest tribes of Esquimos in the world—a tribe whose uncounted thousands roam the wilds of the frozen north from Hudson's Bay to the Beaufort Sea. Over these strange people Chief Nyrimayok reigns as powerful as any other earthly king, and his conversion to Christianity means the conversion of all his people. Bishop Pasco, of the Catholic Church, under whose direction Father Turquetil is working, considers the task which he has undertaken as important as any which has ever come before the missionary branch of the church.

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always available; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS TORONTO, Ont. 50c and \$1.00. All Druggists.

Chief Nyrimayok's conversion, it is believed, is assured. Last summer Father Turquetil was in Prince Albert, coming from the mission on Reindeer Lake, and at that time outlined his plans to the Bishop, after telling the interesting story of Nyrimayok.

One day last spring, Father Turquetil reported, just before the caribou began their northward migration, the Esquimo chief went to the mission and with some ostentation, though with his usual chief dignity altered by his apparent sincerity, asked Father Turquetil to visit his camp 1,000 miles north of the mission. Furthermore the father reported, Nyrimayok asked him to make his home among his people and offered to build a hut and provide sustenance for him.

This was another of several actions of the Esquimo chief which illustrated his friendly disposition toward the religion taught by the dauntless self-sacrificing priests who are devoting their lives to missionary work in the far north. For many years Nyrimayok with the reserve and suspicion characteristic of his race, had scoffed at every mention of Christianity; at no time showing open hostility toward the fathers, but always refusing doggedly to follow their suggestions.

For hours (at times, he would sit and listen to their patient explanations. Then he would grunt and stalk off into the woods with no appearance of having been at all affected by the lesson story. But it is probable that in his long walks in the forests when in search of game and in his long rides across the prairies and frozen lakes and seas of the north, he pondered much and deeply, for he is a thinking man, possessing an unusual amount of intelligence for an Esquimo, as well as an unusual amount of skill as a hunter and fighter, which qualities had caused him to be proclaimed chief. Father Alphonse Gaste, Father Turquetil's predecessor at the Reindeer Lake Mission, who has done much work in their north and has known Nyrimayok very for several years, says that Nyrimayok, like the Esquimos' neighbors to the south, the Montagnais Indians, was impressed with the suffering which the priests underwent for the sake of the natives—for endurance of physical pain is the test of superiority among the uneducated, un-Christianized red men. Father Turquetil, elated over this latest evidence of the friendliness of the powerful leader of so large a race, and glad of the unprecedented opportunity to preach the gospel of Christ among these pagans, accepted the invitation extended by Nyrimayok and told him that he would meet him at a designated place near Lake Garry early in the month of March. Now he has set out to keep the tryst.

Father Gaste, now Vicar-General of the Vicariate of Prince Albert, who for more than forty years was in charge of the mission on the bleak, rocky shores of Reindeer Lake, once made a trip into the territory into which Father Turquetil is going. That was in 1868. He went 700 miles north of the mission and was the first white man to traverse that country. Since then parties of surveyors are the only whites known to have ventured into these barren wilds. Father Gaste made the trip with the whole tribe of Montagnais Indians which followed the reindeer when they began their northward run at springtime, killing them by thousands. Therefore the venerable vicar-general's statement has peculiar weight.

A PORTABLE ALTAR

One of the most important and cherished articles in the outfit which Father Turquetil has taken with him is a remarkable contrivance which is the product of the vast wilderness of the north—a portable altar. In a box 11-2 feet long, one foot wide and one deep, there is packed every article from which may be constructed an exact prototype of a large church altar. There are the chalice, paten, wine and water cruets, the breviary, missal and altar bread and vestments. The larger articles are in several pieces, and very compact. There is but one robe, but it is combined the four colors originating the four robes worn by priests in a church. Whenever in his travels the Father should meet a human being who has become a Christian, he will erect his altar—it takes but two or three minutes to do it—and say mass, whether it be in a snow-filled forest, out in an open, wind swept prairie, or on the shore of an ice-bound lake or river. And each day, whether there be a congregation or not, Father Turquetil and his guides be alone, the ceremony will be offered with the same elaborate service and earnest devotion that is characteristic of the Catholic Church.

Father Gaste tells of incidents of his service in the far north which illustrate the difficulties and hardship under which Father Turquetil will have to perform the service. He says that he has said mass out in the open when it was so cold that the wine, heated by fire until its use was demanded, froze before he could dip the cup and the cup became so cold that it froze to his lips, tearing the flesh from them when he removed it. There is no variation, he says, out in the wilderness from the office of the church. During the reading from the missal the priest keeps his hands

extended some times when the cold is so intense that they take on that numbness which indicates no further ability to receive the sensations of pain.

IS A YOUNG MAN.

The man who is making this remarkable journey and will conduct for the church this important conference with the Esquimo chief, is but 28 years old. He was born in France completing his rhetorical courses he became a novice. After a year as such, and with full knowledge of the step he was taking, he joined the order of the Oblates, taking the four vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and perseverance. Then he was sent to the scholasticate, where he finished the philosophical and theological studies. Soon after he became a priest he was sent to Canada, and he immediately took up the work among the Indians at the mission on Reindeer Lake, working with Father Gaste. In 1897 Father Gaste became ill and was brought along the perilous route to Prince Albert and taken to St. Boniface hospital, near Winnipeg, where, although 73 years old, he survived a most dangerous operation. He begged for permission to return to his mission but the bishop would not permit it. Father Gaste was appointed vicar-general and acting administrator of this diocese although he does not speak a word of English.

Father Gaste has met Nyrimayok on several occasions. He describes him as a type of the best men of the northland—apparently about 45 years old; tall, strong, square shouldered, agile, a crack shot with the rifle, a spearman of seemingly infallible aim and eye, and a fisherman of rare skill. His face has a not unkindly expression, though it is always grave. He knows not only the secrets of the beasts of the forest and field and the finny-folk in rivers, lakes and seas, but also the secrets of the lives of his human subject. His mind, though slow acting in affairs not native to him is keen and penetrating, and in the judgments which he makes disputed among his people (for whom he is arbitrator in all matters of importance) he is surprisingly wise and just. His authority is complete and is never questioned. The Esquimos obey him out of respect for his power and for love of him.

Rank of Sainte-Beuve.

If we might credit Goethe to the eighteenth century, few of those competent to judge would hesitate to call Sainte-Beuve the foremost critic of the nineteenth century. The qualifications of a critic are fourfold. First, he must have insight—acumen, the essential gift of the critical faculty—and this Sainte-Beuve possessed abundantly. Second, he must have an abundant equipment—scholarship, knowledge of many things, so that he may compare one thing with another, comparison being a chief necessity of criticism—and Sainte-Beuve had an equipment unapproached by other writers of his century, and his erudition was as wide as it was deep, for he not only knew many things, but he also knew all about each one of them. Thirdly, the critic must have disinterestedness, he must love veracity for its own sake, he must insist on setting forth the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and here was Sainte-Beuve's standard of honor, that as a critic he refused to be swayed by any of the social appeals to which most critics are only too ready to yield. He had a rigid independence, a sturdy individuality, a resolute freedom from party bias, although he is not always absolutely devoid of personal prejudice. And, in the fourth place, a critic needs sympathy, or at least he must have enough of it to enable him to understand and to appreciate men and women wholly unlike himself, and sympathy Sainte-Beuve had, although his share of this quality is not so full perhaps as his share of the three other qualifications for his great office.

He is the foremost critic of his century in the body and substance of his work. His contribution to literature looks big on the library shelves—some three score volumes, more or less, all solidly documented, all alive with the play of his keen intelligence and all illuminated by his intellectual integrity. A thin book of poems and a stillborn novel must not be neglected, for in them it is possible to perceive the reason for Sainte-Beuve's occasional lapses from justice in his estimate of some of the poets and novelists of his own time and of his own language—Brander Matthews, in Century.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Ladies and Misses Cloth Jackets now half price at Stanley Bros. This is one of the best assorted stocks in the province. We hate to sell them at the price; but they are yours for just half value—and remember they are all this seasons Coats, Stanley Bros.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calling Him Down.—Guest: I want some raw oyster: They not too large nor too small, not too salty and not too fat. Waiter: Yes, sir. Will you have them with or without pearls, sir?

Suffered 15 Years

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

Which is the Oldest?

A little late.—Mary: Mary! How often have I told you to wash your hands before making pudding. Please, 'um you never told me till afterwards.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system, which, if allowed to remain, give rise to the various kidney affections, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease. The following are some of the symptoms of kidney disease:—Backache, ailsache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent thirst, puffiness under the eyes, floating specks before the eyes, and all disorders of the urinary system, such as frequent, thick, cloudy, scanty, or highly colored urine. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are exactly what the name suggests. They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only. Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

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For Men and Boys. You will save money if you buy your Underclothing from us.

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

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

McDonald & Trainor Barristers, Solicitors, etc. OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE TAILORY —OF— P. E. Island.

THE GOOD DRESSER Is usually a man of refinement. His Wardrobe consist of the following

Evening Dress Clothes. Tuexeda Coat. Worsted and Scotch Tweed Suit. Fall and Winter Overcoat. Extra Pants, etc.

As we tailor and shape these garments you have a garment of perfection

JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailors

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POCKET and OFFICE 1905 ALMANACS

Canadian, Whittaker's, Belcher's, CARTER & CO., Ltd.,

JOHN MACLEACHARN, AGENT.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of London. The Sun Fire Office of London. The Phoenix Insurance Co of Brooklyn. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

JOHN MACLEACHARN, AGENT.