

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 16

NOW

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

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

MONCTON TWEED

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

THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63
Sept. 28, 1908—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,

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We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

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

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TEA, GROCERIES, Provisions

Large STOCK, Great Variety

Low Prices,

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A few trial orders will convince you of our reliability.

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Now in stock in barrels and halves.

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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.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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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.

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Paint for Everybody

And for Everything Under the Sun.

Every home has need of paint. Each one of the

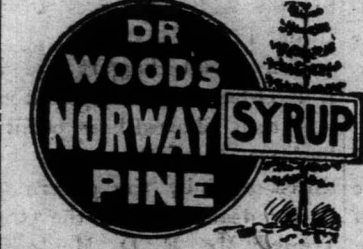
Sherwin-Williams Paints

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

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

SIMON W. CRABBE.

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



Keels 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 PINE 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 it. M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Bat," protested the doubter, "how can I be sure you will produce before me the spirit of my late uncle?"

"Listen," replied the medium. "You believe that your uncle has gone up to heaven, do you not?"

"Certainly."

"You must also believe the self-evident truth that 'whatever goes up is sure to come down.' So there you are!"

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

Guest (studying bill of fare): "You haven't had mock turtle soup for some time, George." Waiter: "No, sah. Yo' see, de weathah's done been so col' dat all de mock turtles am jes' natur'ly friz up, an' dey kain't nobody ketch 'em."

Grippe Headache.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"Mr. Phussey is still a bachelor, of course?" "Oh no; he's passed that stage." "Not married, surely?" "No, indeed! He's an 'old-maid man now."

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

Bragg: "About a month ago I fell into a nice job as assistant manager, and the manager told me if I made good he'd raise my salary." Newitt: "Is that so? What are you doing now?"

Sick Headache.

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

"Our old friend Smith has made quite a name for himself since he came in for his uncle's money." "I had 'at heard of it." "Oh yes, he calls himself 'Smythe' now."

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Gout are all completely cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, the great specific remedy. Price 50c. a box at all dealers.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you, BUT IT IS TRUE. All sufferers from Bad Blood should read about this marvellous cure by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885. Mr. David F. Mott wrote me 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 me 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, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood."

For sale at all druggists or dealers. THE T. McLENNAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Reminiscences of Father Walter.

(Correspondence of The Standard and Times.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The rectory of St. Patrick's Church, the demolition of which has just been completed, was one of Washington's landmarks, not by reason of age, but because the strong personality of Father Walter, who built it and whose home it was for many years, made for it a place in the city's history.

In the stormy days that immediately followed the close of the civil war this house was the cynosure of countless eyes. The stern and fiery yet tender and devoted priest was still on the sunny side of middle life. A native of Baltimore, he had never paraded, yet never made any secret of his sympathy with the South. As pastor, and later as the last spiritual adviser of Mrs. Sarratt, he was firmly convinced of her innocence, and made every possible effort to save her life. When the last terrible hour drew near he received from the military authorities a suggestion that it would be better for him not to accompany his unfortunate parishioner to the scaffold. His reply, which was characteristic, was as follows:

"Tell the Secretary of War that I fear neither man nor devil. I fear God alone, and I will defend with my life the character of the least and lowliest of my parishioners." The heroic priest had heard Mrs. Sarratt's last confession early in the morning, and at the hour of execution he had no duty to perform except to sustain her by his presence. The lower limbs of the condemned were bound by soldiers designated for that duty. This service, if Mrs. Sarratt had been neglected, Father Walter had promised to perform for her, though he should be shot in the act. When the execution was over Father Walter sought his bed, and for a week afterward was prostrated by illness.

Father Walter devoutly believed that his sick calls were not all conveyed by human agency and that the old-fashioned bell of the rectory on at least a few occasions had been rung by shadowy hands. Among his favorite recollections was the visit to him near a quarter of a century ago of two little boys, who, having rung the bell, were waiting on the stoop when Father Walter opened the door. They seemed to be about eight and ten years of age. They requested him to administer to their dying father the last rites of the Church. The address that they gave was in a poor and remote portion of the city, but the good priest lost no time in seeking it. It was a forlorn old building, and in one of its rooms, destitute of even the barest comforts, he found the dying man. Father Walter prepared the unfortunate for death, and as there was no other human being in sight or hearing, he said: "My son where are your little ones?" "I have no family," said the dying man.

"Bat," replied Father Walter, "the children who came for me and said they were your sons." "I once had two little boys," said the departing, "but they died many years ago."

State Insurance for Working Classes.

Everyone knows that the Germans have been the pioneers in legislation for workmen and that in this matter they are far in advance of all other nations. And it can be truly said since the days of Bishop von Ketteler, long before the existence of the Socialist party, the Catholics have been the leaders in this great work whom the Government and other political parties have followed, often very reluctantly. By their untiring activity in and out of Parliament and by their votes in the Reichstag, they have brought about the great results of which Germany is so justly proud. The first President of the Imperial Insurance Office, in fact the chief organizer of the gigantic work, which was a veritable leap in the dark, was a distinguished Catholic, Dr. Badiker, who held the office for thirteen years. We take a few facts and figures from a lecture which he delivered lately in Berlin. Imperial insurance comprises three departments: insurance against sickness, against accidents, against ill-health and old age. Insurance is compulsory and the insurance money is drawn from three sources, from the workmen, the employers and the State. The number of persons insured is: 10.3 millions against sickness; 13.4 millions against ill health and old age. More than 550 million marks are paid yearly into the insurance office.

Down to the year 1903 over four milliards had been paid in pensions a capital or fund of over 1.5 milliard has been accumulated, and 300 millions of marks have been expended over and above the pensions for the welfare of the working classes, in building and equipping sanatoria for consumptives, etc. As experience advanced, throwing new light upon the subject and showing the flaws of the original legislation, these laws are gradually being improved and new classes of working men and women are admitted to the enjoyment of pensions. It is needless to say that the Centre party holds to this day the position of undisputed leadership in this great social work.—Chronicle of Monthly Messenger Magazine.

Items of Interest.

Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, has just received from the lady of his former diocese (Southwark) a very fine pair of carriage horses and a carriage and the decoration of the Archbishop's throne room at Westminster. The horses alone are valued at 300 guineas. The presentation address was made by the Duke of Norfolk.

A new Catholic club was recently opened in Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony. The club building was erected at a cost of £11,500 (about \$57,500) and is one of the handsomest buildings in Johannesburg. The membership of the club is at present 500, of which about one-third are honorary members, that is, non-Catholics.

A cablegram from Rome stated that the famous sanctuary dedicated to St. Michael, on Mount Gargano, near Foggia, was recently entered by thieves, who, breaking the crystal inclosing the statue of the saint, stole all the precious ornaments which had been left as votive offerings. Necklaces, rings, bracelets, pins and other jewelry were taken.

On March 19 the Criminal Court at Douai, France, rendered a verdict in the case of twenty-seven prisoners charged with being implicated in the attempted assassination of two priests during the strike troubles at Arras last August. Thirteen of the prisoners were convicted and fourteen were acquitted. Of those convicted, two were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and one to eight years' imprisonment and one to five years' solitary confinement and nine to various terms of imprisonment.

Much of the Irish emigration to the United States is influenced by false notions of the opportunities afforded here for self advancement in a material and social sense," says the Monitor. "Some immigrants undoubtedly realize their expectations in this regard, but their proportion to the number who not only do not improve their condition, but in many respects, find themselves much worse off in this country than they were at home, does not justify the hopes that are draining Iria of its vitality."

"Who would not like to be on the Panama Canal Commission," asks the Michigan Catholic, "with a nine or ten years' job under Uncle Sam, partly in Panama, but most of the time hanging around Washington, at \$12,000 a year, and \$5 a day expenses. We would be satisfied with the daily allowance, which would start us in life with \$105 a week. Uncle Sam is a generous employer when you are on the right side of the gent."

Ottawa, April 2.—His Grace Archbishop Duhamel will probably appoint a commission of clergy and laymen to prepare a list of music for Masses and other religious services to be used in this archdiocese. This is an outcome of the recent Papal encyclical, motu proprio, on Organ music and singing, by which all pastors and choir leaders are directed to return to the solemn religious music of the Gregorian or plain chant in all church services. As women's voices are unsuited to the singing of the plain chant, they will be gradually eliminated from the choir. When the new order is established all the men singing in the church will wear soutane and surplice, the same as those in the sanctuary.

His Holiness Pius X. lately received in special audience a young Benedictine monk, the Rev. Dom. Gregory Gerrer, but now attached to St. Ambrose's College, Rome. This monk is a painter of considerable merit. He has been recently brought to work on a portrait of Pius X., and brought it with him to show it to the Pontiff. The Pope was quite impressed by the rare ability displayed by the young Benedictine,

and when the latter asked him for a sitting in order that he might correct any faults or improve the picture as set up, Pius X. took the place desired by the artist and the monk set to work with all diligence. The work is intended for America. Those who have seen it declare it to be one of the best which has yet been made of the new Pope.

On Holy Thursday Emperor Francis Joseph performed the ancient ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old men in the Crystal Hall of the Hofburg, Vienna. The hall was filled with distinguished personages, including members of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet Ministers, military officials and art functionaries. The Emperor, seated by eight archbishops, personally waited on the old men, placing before them food and drink, which, however, they did not consume then, the refreshments being immediately removed and sent to their homes. The ceremony ended with his Majesty hanging around the neck of each of the old men a silk purse containing the traditional thirty pieces of silver. The United States was represented at the ceremony by Ambassador Storor and Mrs. Storor Captain F. W. Harris, the military attaché; Secretary Hale and Mrs. Hale, Second Secretary Rives and Miss Diehl.

The Catholic Universe in a thoughtful editorial, has the following: "What's the harm of publishing the details of crime in a newspaper that is taken into the family circle? Is there any harm in admitting to the home one who habitually talks scandal and gives full details of crime? Do not the careful parents wish to send the children out or to bed before the man opens his mouth? Certainly. They well know that 'evil communications corrupt good morals,' and that familiarity breeds contempt, and leads persons first to pity and then to embrace crime. Is not the newspaper which gives the full details of crime, and which dresses it up in a sensational manner, more dangerous and destructive of morals than the man who comes to the family circle with his sensational or nasty talk? The man may come uninvited, but the newspaper never does. The parents are responsible for the open admission of the newspaper which corrupts by its sensationalism."

Says the Western Watchman: "When the Folk Laws were enacted, the Catholics of Germany were an insignificant factor in German imperial politics, and a negligible one in Prussia. The moment the orders were expelled they felt that they were attacked to a man, and there arose a spirit of united resistance that in a very short time made itself feared as well as respected. For twelve years the Catholics have held the balance of power in Germany. Today they are the mainstay of order and good government. The order opening the door of the Fatherland to the Jesuits was issued at the stern demand of the indomitable Catholic Centre. The Fathers go back thanking no one but their brave Catholic brethren who would not rest while the government ban was on anything Catholic."

"Saint Cuthbert's."

May our publishers go on giving us many more books in the wake of "Saint Cuthbert's" by the Rev. J. E. Copus, S. J. We have yet to find that any of our authors of books for boys reach the high water mark that Father Beane, S. J., has attained on the other side of the Atlantic; and even with Father Beane himself we hope for greater success. But all of these earnest writers are striking out in the right direction; they are aiming at Catholic literature for Catholic boys; and the time is not far distant—let us trust—when the tentative talent here, and the exquisite taste and devotion in Great Britain, will become real genius for writing, on Catholic lines, books that can be equaled by no other writers in English. The Catholic Church contains all that is finest and most beautiful for noblest souls. Our boys of today will be interested to learn that some of Father Copus' headings for his chapters, (there are thirty-six chapters and 245 pages) are "The Result of the Sars," "Exit the Thief," "How the Boys Enjoyed Themselves," "How the Boys Showed Their Courage"; but just how these things were done, they must read for themselves in the bright book. Price 85 cents. Benziger, publisher. —Sacred Heart Review.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1904.

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

Our Provincial Finances.

In our last issue we gave a summary of the financial statement for the year 1903, as shown in the Public Accounts. We now give a more detailed statement of the Government's manner of carrying on our financial affairs. The receipts for the year were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Amount. Includes Dominion Subsidy, Public Lands, Ferries, Prothonotary Office, Registry Office, County Courts, Provincial Secretary's Office, Peddlers' Licenses, Hospital for Insane, Fines and Penalties, Casual Revenue, Private Bills, Vendors' Licenses, Life Insurance Companies, Fire Insurance Companies, Accident and Guarantee Co., Telegraph Companies, Trust and Loan Companies, Banks, Steamship Companies, Express Companies, Gas and Electric Companies, Breweries, Miscellaneous Companies, Commercial Travellers' Tax, Succession Duties, Land Tax, Road Tax, Income Tax.

Against these receipts the following expenditures were made:

Table with 2 columns: Expenditures and Amount. Includes Administration of Justice, Boards of Health, Coroners Inquests, Department of Agriculture, Executive Council, Education, Elections, Exhibitions, Hospital for Insane, Interest, Legislation, Legislative Library, Miscellaneous, Poor House, Postage, Public Lands, Provincial Sec.-Treasurers Dept., Provincial Auditors Dept., Registry Office, Telegrams, Stenographer, Type-writer and Librarian, Public Works Department, Government House, Ferries and Ferry Steamers, Packets, Wharves, Roads, Bridges, Miscellaneous Public Works, Debenture Sinking Fund, Total ordinary expenditure, Recalled capital expenditure, Total Expenditure, Deficit.

Here is the Government's record of deficits:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Deficit Amount. Lists deficits from 1891 to 1903.

The record of taxation for last year includes the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Lists Life Insurance Co's, Fire Insurance Co's, Accident and Guarantee Co's, Telegraph Co's, Trust and Loan Co's, Banks, Steamship Co's, Express Co's, Gas and Electric Co's, Breweries Co's, Miscellaneous Co's, Commercial Travellers Tax, Succession duties, Land Tax, Road Tax, Income Tax.

Sessional Notes.

The wonted monotony of the routine proceedings of the Legislature was broken on Tuesday of last week by an occurrence in which the Leader of the Government took the initiative. For several days previously the Government members had been causing the greater part of the time, and one might have guessed they were hatching out some little political plot with which they intended to surprise the Assembly. But when all was over the incident might very well be characterized as a case of the mountain being in labor and bringing forth a ridiculous mouse. It happened in this way. The Government, chagrined and disappointed because Mr. Currie, the member for West River, did not seem worth a cent at the attempt made to inveigle him in a violation of the law governing the independence of the Legislature determined to take another and a bolder step in the game. To accomplish this the concurrence of Mr. Dickieson was necessary; consequently, this obsequious servitor of the Government furnished a declaration attempting to controvert some of the statements previously made by

Mr. Currie, in his statement in the House. When the routine portion of the order paper had been disposed of, and before going into the orders of the day, Mr. Peters rose, as he said, to a question of privilege and said he intended to read Mr. Dickieson's statement, controverting the statement Mr. Currie had already made. Immediately the Leader of the Opposition was on his feet in defence of Mr. Currie. He pointed out that what the Leader of the Government purported to do was not a matter of privilege; the statement he was about to make was that of an outsider against a member of the House; it might be a slanderous statement, which the member would not have the opportunity of contradicting. He pointed out that in any case the Leader of the Government was out of order unless he concluded the reading of his statement by a motion, and of this intention the Premier had given no intimation. With this the fat was in the fire and the contending parties manifested evident inclinations to handle each other without gloves save those prescribed by Parliamentary usage. It was then one o'clock and hostilities were abruptly terminated by Mr. Speaker leaving the chair.

It is a safe assumption that all of the recess from one o'clock till the House met again, shortly after three, was not devoted to the partaking of lunch and the picking of teeth, by the respective Leaders. When Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, the battle was on immediately. Mr. Mathieson had asked the Speaker for a ruling in the forenoon, and he now asked Mr. Speaker to kindly repeat his decision. The Speaker reiterated his ruling that the Leader of the Government was in order. Mr. Mathieson moved that this ruling be not agreed to. This precipitated the first division of the session, which resulted in a vote of 15 to 10 in favor of the Government. It was of course a straight party vote; but Mr. Kickham happened to be absent from the House at the time, thus leaving the Opposition one short, the Opposition's full strength being 11. Mr. Peters then read Dickieson's statement and resumed his seat without motion or comment.

Mr. Mathieson proceeded to haul the Leader of the Government over the coals in most vigorous fashion. Contrary to the rules of Parliament he had failed to make a motion. The Leader of the Government had given an outsider a privilege in the Legislature, the privilege of contradicting the member for West River; the privilege of attempting to make out that Mr. Currie did not tell the truth. Who is this man? asked the Leader of the Opposition, he is a servant of the Government, an inspector, a contractor for work, a henchman of the Government party. In the statement of labor and material supplied by this man for the repairs of Rocky Point wharf it is shown, in accordance with Mr. Currie's statement, that he had a contract. All the evidence went to show Dickieson was a contractor. But, suppose for the sake of argument, that Dickieson's statement is true, said the Leader of the Opposition, where does the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works stand? If Dickieson tells the truth, the Commissioner had obtained a guilty knowledge of an illegal contract about to be concluded. Nothing could be more apparent from Dickieson's statement than that there had been a deliberate, a foul attempt to entrap the member for West River into a violation of the law—and now said Mr. Mathieson, the conspirators pull off the mask. The member for West River was anxious to have the fullest possible enquiry; he would be only too glad to go before a committee of the House and answer the vague and slanderous charges that have been made for the purpose of blighting his good name. Bournot lays it down that an action of this kind must be followed by a motion. Mr. Mathieson pointed out most clearly that no comparison existed between the position of Mr. Currie and that of Messrs. Palmer and Wear. These gentlemen were dealing with the Government and were fully aware of the fact. The Government and they tried to hide the transaction from the Opposition and the public. They did wrong, hid the wrong, and by so doing did a greater wrong. But Mr. Currie has hidden nothing. He has nothing to hide. He is quite willing to go before a committee; but if he goes before a committee members on the other side of the House will also go before the committee.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Morsop, who sharply reviewed the conflicting statements and pointed out that Mr. Dickieson did not state directly that he bought the lumber from Mr. Currie, and as an agent of the Government. If Dickieson tells the truth when he says he conferred with the Commissioner of Public Works, and the latter authorized him to make the purchase thinking it would vacate Mr. Currie's seat, then the Commissioner was guilty of a dastardly act. But he would take the word of Mr. Currie in preference to the declaration of Mr. Dickieson, that the timber was sold to Dickieson and as an agent of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Gordon quoted from May to the effect that the matter was irregularly brought before the House. May points out, said Mr. Gordon, that a notice should have been given before a question of privilege, such as the Leader introduced should have been proceeded with, so that the member against whom a charge was made could have time to prepare to meet the same.

Mr. John McLean, in the course of a vigorous speech quoted from Bournot to prove that a charge of this kind should have been made by a direct motion. In the course of his remarks, Mr. McLean sharply criticized the conduct of the Leader of the Government, the Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. Dickieson, the contractor and benchmen of the party in office.

Hon. Mr. Cominkey, Commissioner of Public Works attempted an incoherent reply. He was repeatedly asked if the statement of Mr. Dickieson were true but his only reply was that it was the statement of Mr. Dickieson, who is well known as a truthful man. Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly severely criticizing the outrageous conduct of the Government in the matter. If Mr. Currie had been guilty of any violation of the law, the Government would not have had recourse to this round about way of slandering him. The matter then dropped.

After the storm aroused by the Government's tactics in the Currie-Dickieson matter, there was plain sailing in the House for the remainder of the week. Matters of routine and private bills occupied the attention of the members for the most part. On Monday afternoon of this week, Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition introduced his resolution in favor of Imperial preferential trade and made a powerful speech in support of the resolution. The debate was continued by Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. McLean and Mr. McIsaac on the Opposition, and by the Leader of the Government, Hon. Mr. Rogers, Hon. Mr. Simpson and Captain Read on the Government side. We will refer to this debate in our next issue. The estimates were tabled yesterday, and the budget debate will be delivered tonight or tomorrow night.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The new Grand Trunk Pacific contract was launched in Parliament this week by the Prime Minister and again the Minister of Railways was passed by. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not attempt to make a lengthy reference to the terms of the new conditions which have been saddled upon the country, but contented himself with a hasty review of facts which have been before the people for some weeks, and which were first announced from London by the president of the Grand Trunk. A little more than that half an hour was the time devoted to the further concessions which will place large sums in the pockets of railway promoters. Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, pointed out the many defects of the amendments and demanded that the vast sums involved in the transaction should be devoted, not to the building of a road to be handed over to a private corporation, but to the construction of railways which shall remain the property of the people, to be operated in their interests and for their benefit. He condemned the scheme involving as it does the expenditure of \$150,000,000 by the country and only \$4,500,000 by the Grand Trunk, as not in the interests of the people, who will derive no advantage from the undertaking. He also showed that many provisions which had been pronounced important by the Government last session had been abandoned as soon as the Grand Trunk magnates demanded their withdrawal. The Conservative leader moved an amendment calling for the extension of the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and thence to the West and the prompt solution of the transportation question.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, who followed, did not attempt to meet Mr. Borden's able criticism. He opposed the extension of the Intercolonial thus denying to the people of Ontario and the West the advantages of the low rates which prevail on government owned roads in this country. He, like his leader, offered no excuse for the additional gifts to the Grand Trunk. Hon. John Haggart and Mr. E. B. Osler, both competent railway men, showed how ordinary business precautions had been thrust aside by the government in its dealings with the Grand Trunk. Mr. F. D. Monk also exposed the many disadvantages of the government's scheme from Canadian and Quebec standpoints.

A POLICY FOR ALL CANADIANS.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party, has laid down a transportation policy which means much to the people of Canada. He has declared emphatically in favor of the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay, the Northwest Territories and the Pacific Ocean, but in doing so he has stipulated that independent and competent advice from transportation experts shall govern the action of the Conservative party in carrying out this great work. He provides for the development of every link in the great transportation chain and lays down the following objects and considerations as in the best interests of the country:

(a) To develop and extend the government system of railways, and to free the management thereof from party political control or interference.

(b) To secure absolute and thorough control of rates and traffic facilities in return for reasonable public aid to railway construction or improvement.

(c) To improve and extend our canal system, develop our lake and river routes, and to equip thoroughly our national ports on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the seaboard.

(d) To perfect a system of elevator warehousing and terminal facilities.

(e) To secure, under government control and direction, or where expedient under government ownership common haulage or running facilities where one railway can usefully accommodate several systems, and thus to assure to the public more economic carriage and efficient service.

Mr. Borden proposes to bring about these results by the initiation of this system of transportation:

1. The immediate construction and control by the Dominion of such lines of railway in the west to the Pacific as the enormous importance and the increasing development of the great west require.

2. The extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Georgian Bay and thence to Winnipeg, and the extension and improvement in the Province of Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces of the government system of railways.

3. The development and improvement of our canal and inland waterways and the thorough and efficient equipment of our national ports and terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific as well as on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

4. The thorough examination, exploration and survey of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg, with view to the future construction of such lines of railway as may be found in the public interest.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY EXTENDED WILL PAY.

During the past winter the Intercolonial Railway has been experimenting with grain haulage from Montreal to Halifax. It was found that the attempt was profitable when inward and outward cargoes were taken into consideration. The Intercolonial was able to secure 2.25 cents per bushel for hauling wheat 828 miles. This grain was hauled over it by the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk Railways who first hauled it 890 miles and received 2.75 cents per bushel for their trouble. The government has stated officially through Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, that at 2.25 cents per bushel for a haul of 828 miles the government lost nothing. From Parry Sound to Halifax is 1208 miles. At the same rate received by the Intercolonial the cost of hauling a bushel of wheat the entire distance would be 3.31 cents. As the Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic and the Intercolonial collectively received 5 cents per bushel for the haul, it will be seen that the difference between 5 cents and 3.31 cents or 1.69 cents represents the profit on the entire haul from Parry Sound to Halifax. The Intercolonial just managed to clear itself at 2.25 cents a bushel for a haul of 828 miles if the government took over the division from Montreal to Parry Sound, however, it would be in a position to collect 2.75 per bushel for the haul of 828 miles over that section. This would mean either a handsome profit to the government at the present rates or it would permit a material reduction of freight rates on western grain. In either case the people would be the beneficiaries of an extension of the principle of government ownership. For over a year the Conservative party have advocated such an extension but have advocated it to listen to the appeal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will neither

consent to the placing of the Intercolonial on a paying basis, or the reduction of freight rates for the benefit of the people of Ontario and the West. Once more the grand old Conservative party has marked itself out as the progressive and constructive element in Canadian politics.

NOTHING ABOUT IT TO FEARE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in defence of the modified Grand Trunk Pacific contract was one of the most empty orations ever delivered by a leader of a Canadian party. The Prime Minister was able to shed just one ray of light on the project, and he did so by quoting from a report of a survey of a portion of the Quebec-Winnipeg section made in 1871 by a Jesuit missionary. He had nothing to offer in the way of reports from officers of his own administration, however, showing that in spite of promises of responsible ministers nothing has been done to investigate the resources of the country lying between Montreal and Winnipeg.

Instead of doing so, the government spent several months making arrangements for the Grand Trunk Railway to put in its treasury some millions of dollars which belong to this country. It was not surprising to find, therefore, that the head of the government should find it convenient to say as little as possible about the amendments which the promoters of the new railway scheme have forced on the administration. Last year Sir Wilfrid delivered a speech written for him, by Mr. Edward Farrar, who was specially engaged by the Grand Trunk to boom the new scheme. In that introductory laudation of the deal, Sir Wilfrid was made to say all kinds of dreadful things about the danger which threatened Canada's commerce in the event of the United States refusing the bonding privileges to our produce. Mr. Farrar, speaking through the Premier, declared that the country could not wait a single day for the completion of the proposed road. But as everybody knows the Grand Trunk refused to carry out their part of the bargain and held up to the ridicule of all classes the redoubtable announcements of the Premier. The amended deal has been allowed to go with as little comment on it as possible in order that public attention may not be drawn to it. The apology offered for the scheme is the severest condemnation that could be directed to it.

WHERE DOES CANADA COME IN?

Under the terms in the new Grand Trunk Pacific contract the Canadian Government becomes responsible for an expenditure of \$150,000,000 and the Grand Trunk assumes obligations to the extent of \$14,500,000. The Grand Trunk, in consideration of this infinitesimal financial responsibility, secures 1,870 miles of railways for fifty years, 1,500 miles of railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific for all time, and \$25,000,000 worth of G. T. P. common stock.

The country gets nothing until the expiry of the Grand Trunk's lease of the Eastern section from Montreal to Winnipeg, when it will take over the main line and such profitable branches as the Grand Trunk may elect to part with. Is there any reason why Canada, having assumed responsibility for \$150,000,000, should not also take over the obligation for the \$14,500,000, which is to be guaranteed by the Grand Trunk and construct and own the entire line for all time from Montreal to the Pacific coast?

On this Canada can afford to expend \$150,000,000 on this vast project and receive nothing in return for her outlay unless she can better herself materially by increasing her expenditure one-tenth and retain for the benefit of those living at present and in future along the proposed route, a railway of magnificent possibilities. Why hand this line over to a private company when government ownership can be made to effect a reduction in railway charges which will save millions of dollars in the pockets of the settlers of all parts of the country? Why not allow Canada to burden herself a little more and reap the benefits of the \$25,000,000 worth of common stock which Sir Wilfrid Laurier allows the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters to pocket and on which dividends must be paid by the people for all time to come?

The Conservative party has placed itself on record in favor of Canada getting something out of this deal; the Liberals stand for the exclusion of the people and the inclusion of Mr. Hays and his associates in an arrangement which will make many millions. Canada has all to lose and nothing to gain by handing over her birthright to the keeping of men who are only looking to the development of their own pockets.

News of the War.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The awful disaster of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk, at Port Arthur, with the loss of almost the entire crew of six hundred men, and the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff, is terrible blow to the Russian fleet. It would have fallen heavily if the ship and commander-in-chief of the fleet had been lost in battle but to result from another accident following upon the heels of a succession of tragedies of which the Port Arthur fleet has been the victim, has created something like consternation.

It is declared that the battleship was coming out of the harbor to meet the Japanese fleet, when she struck a Russian mine with the above disastrous result. "Reverend we endure," said a prominent Russian, "but to have the Petropavlovsk meet the fate of the Yamessaki and Boyarin is heart rending. It has just been known that the battleship Poltava, several weeks ago had a hole rammed in her by the battleship Sebastopol while the latter was manoeuvring in the harbor of Port Arthur.

London, April 14.—The Times prints a despatch dated off Port Arthur and sent by wireless telegraphy to the Japanese Wei which says that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur early Wednesday morning 8-stare now shelling the forts.

Tokio, April 13.—The Japanese Army, having driven the Russians from Korea and advanced to the Yalu, the first important battle may be expected there. The enemy is reported to be strongly fortified and concentrating on the opposite bank.

Great importance is attached in Japan to the result of the first battle because of the moral effect it will have on the respective armies. It is well understood that Russia will make a supreme effort to retain her prestige by means of a victory on land.

Japan, also, in view of the effect on the attitude of the Koreans and the Chinese, as well as upon its own troops, considers it of vital importance to win the first fight.

The Russians are greatly handicapped by the difficulty of concentrating their troops off the line of railway. Considering the condition of the roads the Japanese advance has been rapid. Russia having lost the opportunity of opposing the Japanese in Northern Korea.

Opinion here is divided upon the question whether the Russians can make an effective stand on the Yalu, or whether a more decisive action will occur at the border passes near Fengwang.

London, April 13.—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Military Administration recently despatched to the troops on the Yalu River appliances and material, which will enable them to obstruct by fire a Japanese attempt to cross the River. The process is a military secret that has been acquired by the Government from its inventor who is a Colonel of Engineers.

The first test, which cost 40,000 rifles, was carried out years ago during manoeuvres at Tsarok Soie in the presence of the Imperial Family. Supporters threw across a river a pontoon bridge. Then a small sly patch appeared in the middle of the stream close to the bridge. This gradually grew larger and at the end of three minutes it was 200 yards in length. Flames then burst out and soon attained an immense height, constituting a formidable curtain, which completely hid the bridge.

The flames rapidly reached the height of a seven story building, throwing out such intense heat that onlookers near the shore were unable to remain. Even the Emperor and his suite at a distance of half a kilometre, were incommoded by the heat. After working for eight minutes the apparatus was stopped. The flames died out in two minutes and it was then seen that the bridge had been completely destroyed.

The apparatus which was invisible to spectators, as ten kilometres from the river, to which it transmitted a liquid, prepared by a secret process, though tubes buried in the earth.

If the Russians succeed in establishing the apparatus and tubes on the banks of the Yalu, a crossing will be absolutely impossible so long as they are working.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Japs have sunk a Russian torpedo boat destroyer with all hands on board.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—A telegram from Admiral Alexiev from Port Arthur to the Emperor says from 8:15 o'clock on Friday morning to midnight the Japanese fleet in two divisions bombarded the fortress and town alternately from Liao Tshan promontory firing 185 projectiles. The Russian squadron, including the battleship Pobeda, replied from anchorage by plunging fire. The losses on land were seven Chinese killed and five soldiers and three Chinese wounded. The Russian warships sustained no damage.

Seoul, April 15.—Japanese advice from Northern Korea state that the Russians have strongly fortified Chou Ti Cheng, a walled town on the Manchurian side of the Yalu River, about ten miles north of Antung. It is estimated that there are 20,000 Russians of all arms at Antung ready to oppose the Japanese crossing.

Webb Hayes has returned from a journey to Anja theatre to the American mines at Usen and thence north to the Yalu River. He reports that he received hospitable treatment from the Japanese and he compliments the equipment of the Japanese field force, the effectiveness of their pontoon bridge at Anja and their transport organization.

Japanese Minister Hayashi is urging the Korean Foreign Office not to permit northern prefects to leave their posts, declaring that their absence would increase the feeling of unrest.

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Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.
Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.
"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES BERTS, Prescott, Ont.
"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

the Far East, Skrydloff shared Makaroff's reputation for energy and fighting ability and recently visited the Emperor, who hesitated between Makaroff and the commander of the Black Sea Squadron. It is said Admiral Rojsa Frensky will probably take the place of Makaroff in St. Petersburg.

Admiral Ouktonsky adds: "I have taken command provisionally of the fleet since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk. During some manoeuvring of battleship squadrons the Pobieda struck against a mine and sank on the starboard side. No one on board of her was killed or wounded."

Forty-five officers and men perished on board the torpedo boat destroyed by the Russian, whose destruction by the Japanese was announced today.
The destroyer and four escorts were outside scouting during the night. The Bezstrashni lagged behind and became lost in the mist. When day broke she tried to creep in along the coast but was discovered, cut off, overpowered and sunk, only five of her crew escaping. The fate of the other members of the crew is unknown.

That the Petropavlovsk was blown up by a mine placed at the entrance to the harbor to prevent the blocking of the channel, is the opinion entertained by the general staff. It is true that the vessel sank in full view of Vice Admiral Togo's fleet, which was seen on the horizon, but her loss was not caused through the agency of that fleet.

Some high officials incline to the opinion that the battleship was sunk by a Japanese submarine boat. There is a disposition, however, to raise a controversy as to whether the explosion occurred inside or outside the battleship, similar to the controversy which followed the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor. The fact that many of the wounded, including Grand Duke Cyril, were badly burned seemed to support the theory of an internal explosion.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Rear Admiral Prince Ouktonsky writes from Port Arthur that the Bezstrashni, one of the Russian torpedo boats destroyed last night, was not reconnoitred because separated from the rest of the fleet, owing to the bad weather prevailing, was surrounded by Japanese torpedo boat destroyers and was sunk in the night. Five men were saved.

At the regular meeting of Branch 295, C. M. B. A., held in their hall on Friday, March 18th, the following resolution of condolence was passed. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Mr. James McMillan, father of our esteemed brother, Joseph McMillan. Resolved that we the members of Branch 295, desire to convey our sincere sympathy to Brother McMillan in his sad affliction. Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our Branch, and one sent to our beloved Brother, and to our official organ and the local press for publication.

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DIED

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Gail, at Los Angeles, California, on March 25th, Margaret McGrath, relict of the late Hugh McInnis, formerly of Millcove in this Province, aged 75 years. May her soul rest in peace.

The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.25 to 0.35
Butter (sub).....	0.22 to 0.28
Beets (per bus).....	0.04 to 0.05
Cabbages.....	0.04 to 0.05
Calf skins.....	0.06 to 0.07
Carrots (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.52
Ducks.....	0.09 to 0.10
Eggs, per doz.....	0.15 to 0.16
Fowls (per lb.).....	0.08 to 0.09
Hay, per 100 (bush).....	2.00 to 2.25
Flour (per cwt).....	0.06 to 0.07
Hides.....	0.60 to 0.70
Lettuce per bunch.....	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb.....	0.05 to 0.05
Oatsmeal (per cwt).....	2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.22 to 0.24
Pork.....	0.51 to 0.51
Parsnips (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.61
Rabbit (per bunch).....	0.00 to 0.00
Sheep pelts.....	0.40 to 0.50
Turkeys.....	0.10 to 0.10
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.14 to 0.14
Geese per lb.....	0.10 to 0.10
Blk oats.....	0.34 to 0.35
White oats.....	0.00 to 0.33
Pressed hay.....	0.00 to 12.00
Straw.....	5.50 to 6.00

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The ferry between Charlottetown and Southport is opened from wharf to wharf.

Ernest Paquet, the famous Liberal journalist, editor of L'Electeur, in the City of Quebec, is reported to be dying in that city.

A SPECIAL from Paris to London announces that the Imperial palace at Seoul, Korea, has been destroyed by fire and that the Emperor has fled.

The budget speech in the Imperial House of Commons was delivered by Austin Chamberlain on Monday. The deficit will be \$20,000,000.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch says: Over seven hundred United States militia from various New York towns will assist in the Victoria Day celebration here.

In consequence of the illness of Speaker Reid, the deputy-Speaker Dr. Douglas occupied the Chair in the Legislature Monday and Tuesday.

Word comes from Montreal that also hundred painters, doorkeepers and paper hangers are on strike. It is believed the plumbers, carpenters and marble workers will strike May 24.

It is expected that the winter steamers, Minto and Stanley will continue their trips between here and Picton for the remaining time they may be on service, one leaving Picton and Charlottetown each morning.

The Steamer Prince of the Steam Navigation Company started from here for Picton Monday morning. After getting as far as St. Peter's Island she encountered a heavy barrier of ice and was obliged to return. She left again yesterday morning and reached Picton about noon.

A HEAVY snowstorm started at one o'clock Friday afternoon. And continued throughout the south-west of Ontario. Ten inches were recorded at St. Thomas, twelve at Petrolia and other towns reports similar falls. At Toronto the fall measured four inches. The weather was cold. The snow, unlike the usual spring fall, remains on the ground. The railway traffic was delayed.

A VICTORIA B. C., despatch of the 18th, to Toronto says that it is feared the sealing schooner Triumph and Diana have foundered as they are some days overdue at Clayoquot where they usually land their catch and where all the rest of the fleet are reported. A board with the name Triumph thereon was found in Quaintino Sound. She carried twenty-five whites and several Indians. The owners say they are not uneasy concerning their vessel.

The steamer Bruce which arrived at North Sydney on Monday from St. John's with 152 passengers, experienced a very stormy trip up. On Saturday night she was boarded by very heavy seas which stove in the smoking room and compelled her to put into the St. Lawrence for shelter and repairs. The passengers included C. pt. McMillan of Charlottetown and eleven of the crew of the S. S. Elliott recently wrecked at St. Paul's Island who were brought to St. John's by the sealing steamer Aurora.

By the explosion of two thousand pounds of powder in the after twelve inch turret and handling room of the battleship Missouri at Pensacola Florida a few days ago William Cowles, commanding twenty-nine men, was instantly killed and five were injured of whom two will die. The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn in practice when the charge of powder ignited from gases and exploded and dropping below ignited four charges of powder in the handling room and all exploded. Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives.

A MAN named Alexander Nicholson about twenty five years of age belonging to Caladonia, jumped from the deck of the Steamer Minto into the icy waters of the Straits, on Saturday last, while the steamer was on her way to Charlottetown. The Minto was steaming at the rate of about sixteen knots at the time; but as soon as the accident was known the alarm was given and the steamer stopped. A boat was launched and manned and was pulled with all speed towards the unfortunate man who was seen in the waves with his hands stretched out. But before the boat reached the spot he had disappeared for the last time and no trace of him could be found. It appears the unfortunate man had been employed as a fireman at the steel works at Sydney and the heat affected his head. He had been ordered home by the doctor, but his own rash act prevented him from ever arriving there.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

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To Nelson, B. C.....	\$56.55
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Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and California. For full particulars call on agent or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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To Vancouver, B. C.....	59.65
Victoria, B. C.....	
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To Nelson, B. C.....	56.50
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Proportionate Rates from and to other points. Also to COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on J. E. Matthews, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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MEN'S HATS AND CAPS

Are second to none. All the leading shades in hard and soft Felt Hats are to be found here. Our "Fifth Avenue" and "Horseshoe" brands being especially fine. Look around everywhere, then come here and you will easily be convinced that, quality, style and price considered, this is the place to procure Ready-made-Clothing.

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Memories.

(Sacred Heart Review.) Let us forget the things that vexed and tried us, The warring things that caused our souls to fret; The hopes that cherished long were still denied us, Let us forget. Let us forget the little slights that pained us, The greater wrongs that rankle sometimes yet; The pride with which some lofty one disdained us, Let us forget. Let us forget our brother's fault and failing, The yielding to temptation that be set, That he, perchance, though grief be unavailing, Can not forget. But blessings manifold, past all deserving, Kind words and helpful deeds, a countless throng, The fault of error, the rectitude unswerving, Let us remember long, The sacrifice of love, the generous giving, When friends were few the hand clasp warm and strong, The fragrance of each life of holy living, Let us remember long. Whatever things were good and true and gracious, Whatever of right has triumphed over wrong, What love of God or man has rendered precious, Let us remember long.

Angel of the Schools.

In the course of a brilliant lecture at the Catholic University, Washington, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., said: St. Thomas follows the Aristotelian method in all his works. This is a method of observation, of induction and of deduction, not limited or exclusive, but comprehensive and depending on complete premises; just the method necessary for scientific discoveries as well as for metaphysical investigation. There are no illogical inferences in this method. He uses it in proving the existence of a personal God. His argument is the same as that implied in the text of St. Paul: "The invisible things of Him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made"; and when the Angelic Doctor has established the great fundamental truth of the existence of God, he logically deduces from it all the propositions of theology. When it is proven that there is One, Supreme, Omnipotent, Omnipresent Being, the Creator of the universe, the mysteries of the Incarnation and of the Real Presence become easy of acceptance. One who realizes thoroughly what the existence of a personal God, the Supreme Owner and the Supreme Ruler, implies, will find no difficulty in admitting mysteries and miracles, rights and obligations, personal and social, for all are centered in Him, the Mystery of mysteries, the Invisible and Ineffable One in Three. In the psychological order, also, the Aristotelian method is followed by Aquinas, who derives knowledge primarily from the senses acting on the intellect. From the study of material things he rises to a knowledge of their invisible causes. This method stimulates research in the natural sciences, and has led to all the great modern scientific discoveries, some of which were already suspected or indicated in the days when the much-decried scholastic philosophy held universal sway. The names of Gerbert, Albert the Great, Roger Bacon, Nicholas von Cues, Trithemius and Copernicus, considering their times and opportunities, compare favorably with those of the greatest scientists of modern times. In the works of Thomas Aquinas will also be found the arguments which overthrow every scientific theory that draws a conclusion from imperfect premises, as, for instance, does the hypothesis of radical evolution. A study of the Angelic Doctor would correct the mental defects of those scientists who, plunging intelligence completely into the quagmire of naturalism, clog its wings and render it unable to soar into the beautiful regions of the spiritual world. Like a bird, the intellect needs both its wings to mount to the sky and to look at the sun. An intellect, specialized and bedegged by the exclusive study of interior nature, will often be unable to understand the truths of the higher order. Hence able writers, some non-Catholic, have called attention to the fact that since the study of scholastic philosophy has been neglected the edge of human intellect has been dulled, and even educated men are unable to understand many truths and arguments which the common intellects of the ages of faith easily comprehended. The fate of the narrow specialist in the material order is like that of the sinner immersed in sensual vice. His brain becomes stunted and clouded. St. Thomas was not only a metaphysician and a theologian; his genius and his education were universal.

He studied pagan learning and appropriated its treasures for the defence of Christ, as the Hebrews of old despoiled the Egyptians who had robbed and oppressed them. He fought the enemies of the true God with their own weapons, as David killed Goliath with his own sword. The intellect of St. Thomas Aquinas threw over pagan learning the light of faith, and "faith," as the Vatican Council says, "frees and protects reason from error, and provides it with varied knowledge." He assimilated the arguments and imitated the example of the great Christian apologists of early days of Quadratus, Aristides, Herman and Athenagoras, who had studied the philosophers of Greece, from Thales to Aristotle. He read Irenaeus, the classic authority on the Gnostic heresies; Clement of Alexandria and Origen, who thoroughly understood the systems of the Alexandrine school—the Latins, Tertullian, Ambrosius and Lactantius, masters of dialects and models of beautiful style—and from this study the divine theologian had found and exposed the fact that at the basis of all error are pride, sensuality or ignorance, or all three together, and that pride clouds the intellect perhaps more effectively than sensuality, and that pride, sensuality and ignorance are the greatest enemies of the Catholic Church. "Wisdom will not enter into a malicious soul nor dwell in a body subject to sin." No error in faith could taint the mind of Aquinas, because blessed with humility, he studied at the feet of the Crucified God in Whom "are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." He has left behind him a spiritual cathedral, of which the "Summa contra gentes" is the vestibule, the "Summa Theologica" is the nave and the apse, and to which "De Regimine Principis" is a beautiful annex. To this intellectual and spiritual cathedral none of the great material cathedrals of the middle ages can be compared in grandeur or beauty. Every part of this edifice is solid and beautiful, built on eternal and universal principles, and embellished in every detail with inspired decoration from the top of the soaring turrets to the very foundation. Seven times in the Divine Comedy" does his disciple, Dante, mention with praise the Angelic Doctor, whom he placed in heaven years before the Church had formally canonized him. If it is lawful to hold with the immortal poet in the "Convito," that the pagan Romans, illustrious for noble deeds, were inspired what prevents us from saying that Thomas Aquinas was supernaturally aided in the composition of his extraordinary works; that his mind was like a great organ on which the nine choirs of angels played, and from which they evoked all the grand harmonies of his teaching? Well, then, has been called the "Angel of the Schools," for the "God of Light and Knowledge" especially endowed and illumined his pure and magnificent soul. Six hundred years have elapsed since he died; yet the old errors, which he refuted, are again parading among us in new forms. Who will continue his work? Who will write the supplement which he could write, were he alive, to strip off the showy feathers from the old jackdaws of heresy and of false philosophy? Let us hope that from this young university, already distinguished by its scholars, its theologians, its philosophers and its historians, a new Aquinas, in learning and in sanctity, will arise to champion the cause of Truth and to rout the new enemies of the Incarnate God.

Jests and Jingles.

AN EXPLANATION. "Ah!" sighed the soulful young woman, sniffing the balmy air, "there is no mistaking the spirit of spring in this glorious morning. How mysterious is the pungent perfume in the air." "Maybe that pungent smell ain't so mysterious," suggested the practical young man. "Maybe it's the oomp-oor off the last year's suits so many fellows are wearing to-day."

Consumption

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

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view. The Mass of Requiem on Saturday morning was celebrated by the Bishop of Cork, Dr. O'Callaghan. Many of the local clergy were present. In the procession to the cemetery there were represented the city fire brigade, the city bands, Royal Irish constabulary, the public schools, religious societies and religious orders, the Lord Mayor, High Sheriff and Corporation, deputation from Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction, Brother Burke jubilee memorial committee, Christian Brothers' Past Pupils' Association, the Cork Harbor Commissioners, Cork County Council, Cork Board of Guardians, trade and labor societies, Cork Young Men's Society, the Gaelic League, literary and scientific societies. South of Ireland Cattle Trade Association and other public bodies. The city employees had been given leave of absence to attend the ceremony, and nearly all the shops and warehouses along the route were closed during the passage of the procession.

The Catholic Woman in the Business World.

At the present time, when labor questions and the adjustment of difficulties arising therefrom are absorbing the attention of many thoughtful minds, it may not be inopportune to give some little consideration to the influence of the Catholic woman in the business world around us. When one thinks of the number of Catholic women and girls engaged in mercantile and professional pursuits in this city alone, the thought presents itself of the boundless possibilities within their reach, and the opportunity open to them of reflecting credit on the Church, to which it ought to be their proudest boast to belong. This day and age is undeniably materialistic. The pernicious influence of materialism is everywhere felt. Success is the present day God and there are few, indeed, who refuse homage to this all-prevailing deity. To most people, abstract reasoning and the Truth for Truth's sake do not appeal. To the dweller below the vision of the heights is not given. And in this busy, workaday world the theorist, the dreamer, finds himself alone. Under these conditions, the only way of reaching or influencing the multitude is by force of example; and here is the opportunity of the Catholic girl at work. The effect of association and influence of personality are among the most interesting studies in practical psychology. They are forces which the social economist, the practical philanthropist, and all who strive to better the condition of their fellow-men take into account and wisely endeavor to apply. The influence of personality cannot be over-estimated. More and more it is coming to be realized that, as has been ably said, the greatest benefit one can do the world is to cultivate his own personality, and that "our influence is infinitely greater than we." It is undoubtedly true that there are those to whom theorizing and reasoning are as an unknown tongue; that there are those to whom everything connected with religious belief is obnoxious, "old-fashioned and tiresome," that there are those to whom everything Catholic is an object of suspicion and aversion; but the man or woman does not live who, consciously or unconsciously, is not impressed by principles of right-living exemplified and lived up to. There are occasions when to stand by one's principles requires fully as much courage as the martyrs of old displayed in facing their tormentors; the moral fight is a hardly contested one. But, if such occasions are numerous, the fault lies mostly with ourselves and not with the force of Montalambert's saying "Error is bold and aggressive because Truth is timid and shrinking." Catholics know that they are in possession of the truth and there is no reason or excuse for their assuming an apologetic attitude towards the world about them. Such an attitude is not convincing and will never be productive of good. Bishop Spalding speaks of woman as "God's providence" and "the world's benefactress." Surely, there is inspiration in the noble words, and the desire to be worthy of them must quicken the pulse and arouse the best impulses of every right minded woman. If every woman had this high idea of her dignity, and earnestly endeavored to correspond with its responsibilities, this world would be a more ideal place to live in. And if women in general recognized the fact that to Christ and the Church He founded they owe all that they have attained in the way of advancement from the ignoble position women occupied in pagan countries, they would assuredly acknowledge the debt and humbly submit to the authority which has wrought so effectively in their behalf. For good or for ill, woman must forever be a strong controlling force in the moral and social world. In the past, it has been so; history is full of illustrations of her power; and, if it has not always been creditably exercised, it will at least be freely admitted that on the whole her influence has been for good. And, since women are now more generally thrown into public life than ever before, being engaged in many

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Death of a Noted Irish Christian Brother.

In the death the other day, from injuries received in a driving accident, of Brother J. D. Burke, for more than half a century a member of the Order of Irish Christian Brothers, and for nearly the whole of that period associated with the work of the Brotherhood in the city of Cork, there passed away one of the most esteemed teachers and workers in the service of the Onurob in Ireland. The loss sustained by the order of which he was a member and the high place he occupied in the affections of the general public have been manifested in an extraordinary manner. Action on his death has been taken by nearly every public body of Cork and vicinity, beginning with the Town Council, which met under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, listened to speeches by the principal city officials, passed a formal resolution of sympathy and adjourned as a mark of honor to the deceased. In the course of his address the Lord Mayor said it was a matter of history that Brother Burke was the real pioneer of that technical education which has come to be recognized as a prime necessity for the future well-being of Ireland. Other speakers paid high tribute to Brother Burke's extensive knowledge, high scientific attainments and genial and kindly manner that commanded the respect and regard of all classes. Brother Burke's obsequies were of a notable character. On Friday evening, March 25, the remains were removed from the North Monastery Chapel, where they had lain since Wednesday evening. The procession made its way from the Monastery grounds, through St. Mary's road and on to the Cathedral gates, amidst a dense mass of people, and after the remains had been placed on a catafalque before the high altar thousands passed into the edifice for a last

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 at an end. Mrs. E. Kidner, 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 benefits my child has received from this medicine."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoarseness. Helen Decker, Jordan Ferry, N. S. writes: A few months ago I had a severe cold in my throat and chest and became quite hoarse. A bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup soon relieved the hoarseness and cured the cold. "Oh I'm so glad Mrs. Daly's clothes have come," said the washerwoman to her daughter; "I was just wondering what you would wear at the New Year party tomorrow. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. "Hub" grumbled Mr. Skinsny, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly-looking fat man in the trolley-car, "these cars should charge by weight."

Publications.

"The New Highway to the Orient." "Westward to the Far East." "Fishing and Shooting in Canada." "Time Table with Notes." "Around the World." "Climate 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."

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 McBRACHERN, 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 kind of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. Angus 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.

Heart Palpitated.

Faint and dizzy spells. Felt weak and nervous. Could scarcely eat. Two boxes of MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS. Send Mrs. Edmund Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again. She writes: "I was so 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 sold by all druggists, or for \$1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Calendar for April, 1904.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for 1st to 30th of April.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Tourist Cars

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

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Fresh from the Factory have Arrived, and they are Beauties. GORDON & MACLELLAN, THE STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

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Also a large supply of best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Seedsmen, Charlottetown.

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