

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 7

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler.

## Herring, Herring.

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

Special Price to Dealers.

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

Codfish and Hake

TRY OUR Eureka Blend Tea

Sold only by us, price 25 cents per lb.

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

Agents for Millview Carding Mills.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

## 1904 - Winter - 1904

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

At Lowest Possible Prices.

SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware

Walker's Corner.

## ASK YOUR DEALER For Humphrey's Celebrated Moncton Make

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

Don't Be Deceived.

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

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,  
Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.  
Sept. 23, 1903-6m

## All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

All sorts and conditions of eyes are brought here in the course of a year, for us to try our skill upon in the fitting of Glasses. Yet we seldom, if ever, fail to fit them satisfactorily, no matter what the defect of vision that makes glasses necessary.

We have had experience in fitting eyes with Glasses for more than a quarter of a century back, and have been studying and learning more about eyes every single week during that long period.

At any time when you have need of Glasses we believe it will be to your interest to place the matter in our hands.

Of course we have

Eye Glasses & Spectacles

Of all kinds, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold, etc.; but, after all, it's the fitting that's most important.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block.

## We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

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

JOHN NEWSON.

## TEA, GROCERIES, Provisions

Large STOCK, Great Variety

Low Prices.

Quick Turn Over,

Big Business.

A few trial orders will convince you of our reliability.

Good Fat Herring

Now in stock in barrels and halves.

McKENNA'S,

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

## STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A married man says he objects to giving his wife spending money money because she invariably spends it.

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

Once there was a man who fell in love with a woman's voice she seldom uses it.

## Beware of Worms.

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

Mrs. Nagle: "When do you think a woman is in her prime, James?"

Mr. N. (promptly): "When she's asleep!"

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

"I don't feel very well, mamma," said a little boy of four years after a too hearty dinner one day. "I have such a pain in my lap."

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

Visitor (calling on friend in hospital): "Sorry to find you here, old chap; badly hurt?" Patient: "Yes, I am afraid I am. I heard the doctor say I was a 'beautiful case.'"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

"Papa" queried little Bartie, "what's an echo?" "An echo, my son," replied the old man, with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word."

Cashleigh: "A dog is a man's best friend, because he never forsakes him." Hardruppe: "That's right. A man cannot borrow money from a dog."

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

Mrs. Hatterson: "Your new house I suppose, will be finished in modern style?" Mrs. Catterson: "Oh, yes! Nothing in it but antiques!"

## Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's  
Kidney Pills  
CURED HIM.

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

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Seanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

## The Great Clock of Strasbourg.

("CRUX." in True Witness.)

Last week I commenced the reproduction of an account, in detail, of the famous astronomical clock of Strasbourg, but owing to the extensiveness of the article from which the details were quoted, I found it necessary to leave over, to the present week, a considerable portion of that very interesting description. Consequently, without any further preface I will now continue and detail the same.

## FINAL DETAILS.

"Ascending the case of the Clock, we next come to the gallery of lions, so called from the circumstance that its extremities are guarded by two massive lions, sculptured in wood, one holding in his claws the escutcheon, and the other the coat of arms of the city of Strasbourg. The middle of this gallery is occupied by a small dialplate, with hands indicating the mean time—that is, the time composed of hours, all of equal length, and the exact arithmetical mean between those of the longest and those of the shortest days of the year. These hands are moved (directly by the central movement of the Clock, while those indicating the sidereal and the apparent time above spoken of are moved by intermediate and special machinery, so constructed and arranged as to communicate to them the necessary irregularities of motion.

"On this gallery of lions you see, seated on each side of the dialplate, two geni. The one on the left holds a sceptre in one hand, and in the other a little hammer, with which he strikes the first stroke of each quarter of the hour. The genius seated on the other side holds in his two hands an hour-glass, filled with red sand, which he turns, every hour.

"Immediately above the gallery of lions is seen the planetarium, constructed according to the system of Copernicus. This exhibits all the apparent motions of the planets composing our system. The ground of the circular space occupied by it is azure, to represent the sky seen at a great distance. The centre is occupied by the sun, with his gilded disk, from which twelve rays proceed, indicating on the circumference of the dial the twelve signs of zodiac. Seven small spheres, but differently shaded with clouds, placed at the proper relative distances from the sun, made of the proper relative size, and moving with the proper velocities, represent the seven planets visible to the naked eye, in their respective motions around the sun. The planetarium thus exhibits an exact miniature of the real planetarium, as displayed in the heavens, with all its movements and phenomena regulated by clock machinery. And that nothing might be wanting to its completeness, the motions of the moon are also included, both its motion around the earth and its motion around the sun along with the earth.

"At the four angles of the planetarium are painted, under the expressive emblems of the four ages of human life, the four seasons of the year. Immediately above the planetarium is seen, placed in the stately heavens, a large globe, destined to represent, in a conspicuous manner, the phases of the moon. The globe turns on its axis in a lunar month, and the axis having the proper inclination, its enlightened side increases or diminishes in its apparent size to the eye, so as to represent very accurately the lunar phase. At the same elevation are found two emblematic paintings, the one representing the Church under the form of a beautiful female, with the inscription, 'Ecclesia Christi Exulans' ('The Church of Christ in Exile'); the other representing the antichrist under the form of a hideous dragon, with seven heads, and the inscription, 'Serpens antiquus antichristus' ('The old serpent antichrist')."

"Next comes the portion of the clock most striking to the eye, consisting of various little emblematic statues, which are automatic, having each its own appropriate time and motion. The other second 'ay movements, five in number, derive their motion from that of the center in a regular series and according to a most simple and harmonious arrangement. Everything in the whole complicated machinery thus moves smoothly and harmoniously. No piece of wood, or of any other frail material, was used in the structure of the clock, but, on the contrary, those metals were selected which were the hardest and the most durable."

"The cock that crows—The dome, which crowns the case of the clock, is as remarkable for the elegance of its form as for the richness of its ornaments. In the center of it is placed a statue of the prophet Isaiah, executed by the famous sculptor of Strasbourg, M. Grass. Around it are grouped the statues of the four evangelists, accompanied by the four mysterious emblematic animals of Eschial, the prophet. A little above are seen four seraphim, who, on different musical instruments, celebrate the praises of God. The total height of the central tower is six y—four feet, while that of the other two is somewhat less. The dial is fifty-one feet in circumference. The hands of this dial are moved by the clock within the cathedral, they are of a beautiful gothic structure, and they indicate the hours, with their subdivisions, and also the days of the week.

"The clock is wound up once in eight days. It has but one principal mechanism, which is governed by a regulator that beats the seconds, which regulator in its turn, is regulated by a pendulum and by an escapement garnished with precious stones. This great central movement, notwithstanding the very small force which propels it, imparts direct motion to eight different departments of the clock: (1) To the hands belonging to the dial denoting the mean time (2) to those of the great gothic dial; (3) to the planetarium; (4) to the globe representing the phases of the moon; (5) to the seven figures representing the days of the week; (6) to the dial of the apparent time; (7) to the solar and lunar equations, and (8) to the celestial sphere for the indication of the sidereal time.

"The other second 'ay movements, five in number, derive their motion from that of the center in a regular series and according to a most simple and harmonious arrangement. Everything in the whole complicated machinery thus moves smoothly and harmoniously. No piece of wood, or of any other frail material, was used in the structure of the clock, but, on the contrary, those metals were selected which were the hardest and the most durable."

"At the first quarter, immediately after the usual signal, the child makes its appearance, bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded

the next quarter by the youth who, dressed as a hunter, strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the man, clad in a coat or mail and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three quarters. Finally comes the old man, wrapped up in warm clothing and bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise in order to strike the four-quarters. Each of these figures, on leaving its place, makes two steps forward in order to reach the bell suspended in the middle of the arcade; it then pauses only long enough to discharge its office, when it retraces its steps to make room for its successor."

"The figure of death.—The hour is sounded by a hideous skeleton, representing death. The figure is stationary in the centre of the compartment and is placed on a pedestal. At each hour, immediately on the disappearance of the old man this horrid spectre raises up its bony hand and strikes the hour slowly and heavily on the bell. It is armed with the appropriate scythe, and it pursues its work, day and night, with fearful regularity, while, by a singular freak in the machinery, the four ages suspend their operations during the night to indicate the repose which is indispensable to all ages and classes of the human family. The suspension, which, like all the other wonderful evolution of this most wonderful clock, is operated certainly, and without any noise presents one of the most singular features in the mechanism."

"The upper compartment, much more richly decorated, is occupied by a figure of our Lord, seated upon a throne in the middle, holding in one hand the glorious banner of the redemption, and extending the other in the act of imparting His benediction. Each day, immediately after death has done striking the hour of twelve, twelve figures representing the twelve Apostles, each bearing some distinctive emblem, form themselves into at procession and present themselves at the feet of their Divine Master, there making an appropriate salutation. On the departure of the last Apostle, our Lord gives His benediction in the form of a cross. During the procession of the Apostles, the cock perched on the summit of the tower to the left, intones his chant of victory, after having first flapped his wings, shaken his head and tail and expanded his throat, and it crows three times each day at noon in memory of the chant which is called St. Peter to repentance."

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A FINAL WORD.—Such are the building of the city

principal wonders of the great astronomical clock of Strasbourg, which is, beyond all doubt, the most wonderful achievement of modern mechanical art. But for the Catholic, this marvel of mechanism has a greater interest than for all others, and it is a perpetual source of legitimate pride. In the first place, it is Catholic in conception, in all its emblems it is equally Catholic; its characteristic features are entirely Catholic; and it is Catholic in its execution. It stands there, as it has stood for nearly six centuries, a perpetual refutation of all the slanders and calumnies to which Catholicity has been subjected, in the name of science and in that of progress.

## Items of Catholic Interest.

"To take a Catholic paper," says the Catholic Citizen, "is an evidence of interest in Catholic views as well as Catholic news. To stop a Catholic paper is evidence of a loss of interest in things Catholic."

"The Jesuit Father Algue," says the Catholic Columbian, "has returned to this country from Manila to supervise the scientific section of the Philippine exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. Those Jesuits are everywhere, and everywhere they are at the head of works of religion learning and philanthropy. More power to them!"

Quoting our remark about Catholic society members who "resolve" at their conventions to support the Catholic press, but who forget all about it when they go home, the Catholic Advance says: "but they sometimes borrow from a neighbor who does not belong to a society, and criticize the Catholic paper either because it is not funny enough, or has too much irrelevant matter."

The Casket is authority for the gratifying information that the University of Ottawa recently destroyed by fire is finding friends in quarters least expected. It says: "Since the destruction of the buildings of the University of Ottawa, all Canada seems to have awakened to the fact that the best of learning had been quietly doing splendid work, and that the country as a whole requires that the work should be continued with as brief an interruption as may be. Men who never took any interest in Ottawa before are hastening to its aid. Protestants are joining hands with Catholics."

Says the Catholic Universe apropos of epiritism: "Some Catholics attend seances and such performances through curiosity, not realizing how dangerous and sinful these performances are. Some go in a spirit of fun and forget the bad example they give. We think it is St. Gregory who said of such, 'Those who joke with the devil can not rejoice with Oarist.' The Catholic Observer, entrusted with the care of the flock of Christ, warns her children against this pernicious and irreligious institution. They are forbidden to attend such performances, nor can they go there or to similar seances with safe consciences."

R marks the New Zealand Tatler: "In the Middle Ages, the Popes were the chief arbitrators. They determined," said the late Lord Chief Justice Russell, "many a dispute between rival forces without loss of human life." In court of international arbitration as finally and properly established, the spiritual father of over 250,000,000 Christians would naturally play a leading role. He is respected throughout the civilized world. He is a sovereign without territorial cares or interests. He has no boundaries to protect, no frontiers to push forward. He would rely on moral force only, and could act independently and according to the dictates of conscience. He would be, as of old, the ideal sole arbitrator."

"One of the startling features of our present civilization is the tendency to make churches suffer," says the New World. "If a tax is to be levied for any purpose, instantly some one suggests that churches shall be taxed. If it is asserted that some city buildings are too high, at once somebody suggests that the steeples ought to be taken off the churches. In some cities the suggestion is that the bells of churches shall not be allowed to ring. The other day a Chicago theatre caught fire and six hundred people were burned to death. A loud demand for investigation arose, and now Building Commissioner Williams, according to report, is philosophically proceeding to inspect all the theatres in the city, and close all the churches found guilty of violating the city

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1904.

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Yesterday's By-Elections.

LARGE CONSERVATIVE GAINS—SPLENDID VICTORY IN ST. JOHN.

Eight by elections for the House of Commons were held in different Provinces of the Dominion yesterday. Of these, four were in the Province of Quebec, viz. St. James Division and Hachelaga, Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and Montmagny; two in Ontario, East Bruce and East Lambton, one in St. John N. B., and one in West Queens P. E. I. With the exception of the two Ontario constituencies, the contested seats had all been previously held by Liberals. East Bruce remained Conservative, and increased the Conservative majority from 43 to 150. East Lambton also remained true to the Conservatives and the candidate was elected by about the same majority as at the general election, 221. St. John N. B., elected a Conservative with a majority of about 300, an extraordinary change from the general election, as will readily be seen, when the circumstances are noted. Our own riding of West Queens, was the one in which was centered the keenest interest of the electors of this Province, and although we have not succeeded in electing the Conservative standard-bearer, the Liberal majority has been cut down by about one half. This, in a by-election, with all the influences that two Governments could bring to bear, is a remarkable change and plainly indicates to the Government that at a general election the Conservatives are bound to win. The weather was extremely stormy and disagreeable all day; but the greatest activity was evident among the workers of both sides in the city and a large vote was polled. Mr. McLean, the Conservative Standard-bearer in West Queens has reason to feel proud of the splendid vote he polled yesterday. Although he was not elected the vote he polled shows the wonderful change taking place in public feelings in this riding, as well as in all parts of the Dominion and is a guarantee that when the next appeal is made to the people at a general election, he will surely be elected.

The following figures will serve to show the change that public feeling has undergone in West Queens since 1900. At the general election in 1900 Davies had a majority of 796. At the by-election in 1902 Mr. Fairbairn had a majority over Mr. McLean of 475. In yesterday's election, with Milton, Grandville and St. Catherine's to be heard from, Hazard's majority is 284. When the full returns are in, these figures may be slightly changed, probably in our favor; but in any case it will see that about 200 has been knocked off the Liberal majority of two years ago. This reduction has not been peculiar to the country, as distinct from the city; but is about equally distributed between town and country, as the figures for Charlottetown will show. In 1902 Fairbairn had a majority over McLean, in Charlottetown of 218. In yesterday's election Hazard's majority in Charlottetown was but 115. This shows that public opinion is fast turning against the Government in all directions. While it is somewhat disappointing not to have elected our candidate in West Queens, there is a great measure of satisfaction in knowing that despite all the influence of two Governments, and of the most inscrupulous party workers, we have struck Gritism a hard blow, and served notice on our friends the enemy that when we are next afforded an opportunity of meeting them at the ballot box we shall come out victorious. We congratulate Mr. McLean and the Conservative party in West Queens on the good work accomplished yesterday.

The Government received its hardest blow in the election of yesterday, in the city of St. John, N. B. where the Conservative Candidate, Dr. Daniel, was elected by a majority bordering on three hundred. The magnitude of this victory will be appreciated when all the circumstances are taken into account. In the general election of 1900, Mr. Blair carried the constituency with a majority of 997 over Mr. Foster. Mr. Blair recently took office and consequently the seat became vacant. Mr. Emmerson, member for Westmorland, and former Premier of the Province, was taken into the Cabinet and appointed Minister of Railways and Liberal Leader in the Commons for New Brunswick. This is his first election in his new position, and is certainly most disastrous to

his prestige. The Liberal candidate in yesterday's election was Mr. McKeown, Solicitor General in the Tweedy Provincial Government. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, came to St. John, and promoted the candidature of Mr. McKeown. He stood on the same platform with him and asked the electorate to send Mr. McKeown to Ottawa to strengthen the hands of the Minister of Railways, the electorate of St. John have John I.

given Mr. Emmerson their answer by electing the Conservative candidate with the splendid majority of 300. This means a turn over of about 1,200 votes since the general election of 1900. Well done St. John. So far as heard, the constituencies in the Province of Quebec, where elections were held yesterday, returned Liberals, with greatly reduced majorities, except Montmagny, where the Liberals' majority was anything larger than in 1900. In St. James' Division the Grit majority of 1641 in 1900 has been reduced to 738. In Hochelaga, a majority of 635, has been lowered to 300, and in St. Hyacinthe, which has been hitherto a thorough Grit hive, nearly always carried by acclamation, the Liberal managed to be elected by 195 majority, instead of 1,111 which was Bernier's majority in 1900. From the evidence furnished by all the by-elections yesterday, public opinion is fast turning against the Laurier Government, and a general appeal to the electorate will seal their doom. A splendid day's work was accomplished yesterday, and the notice to quit served on the Government is more than ample recompense for the trouble of contesting the elections, and cannot help stimulating and encouraging the Conservatives for the general election.

Our Ottawa Letter.

LIBERALS STILL PLAYING WITH ELECTORS.

The Toronto News has been publishing a series of interviews touching on the question of tariff revision. Among prominent Conservatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific there is a unanimous call for the preservation and encouragement of Canadian industries by giving the "adequate protection." In the Liberal ranks nothing but discord is to be found. Some cry out for increased protection, others want free trade, many clamor for no change at all, and a fourth group will be satisfied with anything the Liberal party offers. The reason for this arbitrary lack of harmony among government supporters can be traced to the failure of Liberals, since 1895, to lend support to any fixed principle. Mr. Prefontaine was free to preach protection in Montreal, at the very moment that Mr. Fielding was assuring the electors of Yarmouth that the Liberals had headed their ship towards the open sea of free trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rank and file of the party have taken their cue from the leaders. Mr. Charles Marcell, M. P., Bonaventure, frankly states that he does not know that his constituents take a great interest in protection, and feels at liberty to rest his case there. And his answer may be taken as the most succinct received by the News. The Liberal party has appealed and will appeal to the country as opportunists pure and simple. A Liberal may be anything, if he has a chance of "fooling the people." Such mockery of public opinion should be resented by Canadians of all classes when the opportunity is afforded the people to say their say at the polls.

MR. SIFTON SAYING HIS SKIN.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton has shown his confidence in the strength of the cause he supports by deserting his present seat in Brandon, Manitoba, to accept the nomination in the new riding of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, Ontario. Like Sir Richard Cartwright, who has forsaken South Oxford, the Minister of the Interior sees the handwriting on the wall. In the Manitoba provincial elections Brandon returned two Conservatives. That, to Mr. Sifton, is an unpleasant circumstance. So a new field is to be grazed by the presence of the 1895-04 millionaire.

Mr. Sifton's jump from one province to another is unprecedented in Canadian politics. The Minister of the Interior is "Manitoba's Minister." To hold a seat in Ontario and represent Manitoba in the cabinet is what Mr. Sifton aspires to, a feat only possible under such a government as now holds sway in Canada. There is an explanation to be offered in Mr. Sifton's behalf, however. In the election of 1900 he carried Brandon by an expenditure of \$75,000. Today Mr. Sifton would almost have to double that amount in order to win his election. To him, great as is the fortune he has amassed since his

entry into Dominion politics, the idea of spending from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in Brandon is abhorrent. Rainy River and Thunder Bay looks cheaper and much more certain. The Hon. Clifford has, therefore, deputed his henchmen to arrange for his candidature there. The "leap for life" by Mr. Sifton shows how disturbed the leaders of the government are as to what the decision of the people will be when they are next appealed to.

THE CARTWRIGHT FAMILY'S GRAFT.

Mr. A. D. Cartwright has been appointed secretary of the Railway Commission at a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Of course he is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright. So far, so good. Mr. Cartwright makes the third son of Sir Richard to receive a government position. The others are Lieut.-Col. Cartwright of the Musketry School, Ottawa, salary \$2,800; and Inspector Cartwright, who resigned his position of Inspector of Mounted Police, salary \$1,200, in order to secure a more lucrative position, as yet unannounced. Then there are Cartwright nephews, cousins, etc., which are "reckoned by the dozen," who have been looked after by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The public will naturally feel shocked, that Sir Richard, who was once so vigorous in his denunciation of the Civil Service, is filling so many public offices with his family connections. But when it is remembered that Sir Richard, himself, entered the Laurier government as the occupant of an office which he declared was wholly unnecessary, and has since been drawing a salary of \$7,000 per annum, it is not so surprising that the Minister, having sinned in his own behalf, is now willing to put himself still deeper in the mire. Then, too, he is shortly to be placed on the shelf of ministerial "has beens" and Canada, in the meantime, may expect to see many branches of the Cartwright family well placed.

MR. PREFONTAINE SNOOWED UNDER.

In no section of Canada is Hon. Raymond Prefontaine better known than in Montreal. As mayor of that great city for four years Mr. Prefontaine introduced a system of civic government which rivalled that of Tammany Hall. Two years ago the reform party succeeded in forcing Mr. Prefontaine out of civic life. But the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, like Tammany, declined to remain in the shade. Unable to personally control the Montreal civic vote, he put in nomination Mr. Dandrand. The electors, however, have not forgotten that, with Mr. Prefontaine and his associates disappeared poor public services, municipal deficits and a gang of grafters who grew fat on city taxes. Accordingly Mr. Prefontaine's candidature was snowed under by his reform opponent, Mayor Laporte, by a majority of 12,401 (the largest ever received by Montreal's chief magistrate) and incidentally lost his deposit. The incident is of interest to all Canada. Mr. Prefontaine, despite the protests of leading Liberal journals in Montreal and his bad civic record, was given a place in the Dominion cabinet. The people of Montreal, who know him like a book, expressed their disapproval of him in a manner which permits no question. Yet at this very moment Sir Wilfrid Laurier is considering the advisability of handing over to Mr. Prefontaine the management of the Canadian canal system with all its patronage. This immense power will be wielded together with that of the Marine and Fisheries department. The situation shows how the interests of Canada are made subservient to the claims of the political boss. That Mr. Prefontaine is a member of the government is a matter quite serious enough, but to give him furthering would be nothing short of criminal.

AMERICANS THREATEN OUR FACTORIES.

The government decided to encourage the manufacture of binder twine by paying a bounty of three eighths of a cent a pound on all twine manufactured in Canada of Manila fibre. The whole people will be taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer, and little good will accrue to the industry. Without straight protection the Canadian factories have been placed at the mercy of their American competitors. The United States cordage trust shipped 14,695,890 pounds of binder twine, valued at \$1,810,238, to Canada last year, while our manufacturers did not sell a pound of binder twine across the border. Taking advantage of the helplessness of the Canadian binder twine producers, the United States monopoly threatened to undersell and close every Canadian factory, if the owners manufactured more than 25 per cent. of the amount of twine actually sold in Canada, and those who had money invested in the industry in this country were compelled to submit to the terms. Proof has been offered to the government that such an arrangement exists, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier declines to hold an inquiry and rectify the injustice by excluding American binder twine. The Premier is evidently under the thumb of the foreigners. Before the Liberals came to power binder twine could be purchased at a lower price by the farmer than at present, and many more hands were engaged in manufacturing it in Canada. The policy of "Canada for the Americans" however, has resulted in a state of affairs which should make Canadians insist upon consideration of our rights.

MILITIA EXPENDITURE WASTED.

The appointment of a Canadian officer to the command of the militia is not going to make the force a useful one. To-day our defensive units are

in very bad shape and the money spent on them is practically wasted.

Colonel Thompson, the Liberal member for Haldimand, called the attention of Parliament to the disgraceful condition of Canadian battalions. A report from Lord D'Alton told on the subject was suppressed by the government, but one of its own supporters had the courage to place the matter before the Commons. Colonel Thompson characterized the militia as a shadow of a skeleton. In another year, if present conditions prevail, the rural corps will be utterly disorganized. In one company in camp at Niagara there were three officers and six non-commissioned officers to command two privates. The cost of the militia department last year, exclusive of the money spent for the maintenance of the Halifax garrison was \$2,060,978. In 1898 the militia cost \$1,190,718, and the force was efficient in every respect. With an additional expenditure of a million dollars the military force of the country, under Liberal rule, has been reduced to a farce. The Minister of Militia has evidently neglected his duty and has shown a most pronounced lack of ability in administering the affairs of his department. The charges in this instance were made by a strong Liberal, who is thoroughly familiar with the militia. It is a most regrettable thing that such a valuable service should suffer from dry rot, and immediate reform is one of the things most needed in the militia department.

OUR UNBENEFICIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Laurier government is truly a wonderful business contrivance. It has increased Canada's expenditures \$25,000,000 in seven years. Of this amount millions have been thrown away. More millions have been called for because of the reckless manner in which the business of the great spending departments has been conducted. Money is no object to the existing cabinet, so long as the people can be led. Estimates are submitted to parliament and ministers officially announce that certain undertakings will cost so much. Another session is called and the original estimates are found to be entirely inadequate to defray the expenditures. The great Liberal party is thereupon commanded to produce more money, and the injunction is obeyed to the letter. The Opposition may protest, but its voice is ignored. So great an evil has this unbusinesslike method of doing things become, that there is no keeping track of the wasteful extravagance of the party in power. Here are a few examples which show how absolutely ignorant the ministers are of the expenditures they endorse:

Table with 2 columns: Estimate, Cost. Items include Dredge Fielding, Port Colborne Harb., Improvements, Sorel wharf, St. Joseph's wharf, Hillsboro Bridge.

In six items, it will be seen, the government required \$3,439,000 to complete works which were originally intended to cost only \$1,325,000. Dozens of other cases of the same kind might be cited, but the above is sufficient to indicate the incapacity of the present regime.

DIED.

- At Ashton, Lot 42, on the 9th inst. James Herbert, infant son of James and Margaret Russell, aged five months. At St. Teresa's on the tenth inst. Agnes Jay aged 30 years. May her soul rest in peace. At Avondale on Thursday last the 11th inst., after three days illness Annette Murphy, beloved daughter of Patrick Murphy, Esq., Avondale, in the 25th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace. At the residence of Dr. Conroy on Sunday, 14th inst., Faustina Maria Conroy, aged 13 years, only child of George and Virginia Conroy, of Cleveland, Ohio. May her soul rest in peace. At Souris on the 7th inst., in the 53rd year of her age, fortified by the last Sacraments. Mrs. James Dauphy. May her soul rest in peace. At Brae, Lot 9, on Jan. 26, 1904, Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, in her 57th year. She leaves to mourn a husband, six daughters and six sons and a large circle of relatives and friends. Suddenly at Sea Coast Pond, on January 29th, Patrick Morrissey, R. I. P. At Morningside, on the 4th inst., Bridget Kelly, relict of the late James Coyle, aged 75 years. R. I. P. At Red House, King's County, on the 3rd inst., Philip Wheelr, in the 97th year of his age, leaving to mourn seven daughters and three sons. He was a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, and followed the sea for the greater part of his life. He later resided with his daughter and son-in-law at Red House. In his last illness he despatched to the Sacramento for the dying and departed this life fortified by all the rites of the holy Church. His interment took place at Rollo Bay on the 5th. May his soul rest in peace.

Farm for Sale.

The Farm of one hundred and thirty-three and a half acres of land, formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander Ryland, at Brother's Road, Lot 65, is now offered for private sale on easy terms. Ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with a heavy growth of hard and soft wood. It is but one mile and a half from Peake's Station, and is convenient to churches and schools. For particulars apply on the premises, or to PETER BYRNE, Byrne's Road, Feb. 10th, 1904—41 A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown.

And Still They Come.

Crowds to the right of us, Crowds to the left of us, Crowds all around us, For Bargains they clamored. Bravely our clerks worked and well, Tho' oft'times they wished Bargain Sales were in---Well What is the use though? they wondered, Ours did not start the row, Ours hadn't to, nohow And w're going to do or die--- Die, or serve this twice six hundred.

Every day the crowds attending our Great Bargain Sale are getting larger and larger. Saturday evening the store was thronged with delighted buyers who evidently knew THEY WERE IN THE RIGHT SHOP. And no wonder when they secure here stylish new Dress Goods, purchased last autumn, in Tweeds, Chevoits, Fancy Mixtures, Black Fancys, Colored Silks, Colored Silk Velvet and Velveteens, besides fancy Velvets for Cushions and Fancy Work—all at HALF-PRICE. Then all our SILK WAISTS, including that elegant lot we opened a few days before the sale began are selling at 67 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Besides all our SKIRTS, including 75 new ones, in the Spring Styles and no two alike. Ladies say they are the dressiest skirts ever shown here, and a decided Bargain; these also go at 1-3 off; also all

Ladies' Cloth Jackets

In stock, while a few of the largest sizes we will clear at HALF-PRICE. All

Trimmed Millinery Half Price,

And still a nice lot of those FURS in Collars, Muffs, etc., which we will clear at HALF-PRICE. Other Furs 1-3 off. These are only a few of the many Bargains we are offering.

The Ladies Have Voted.

Our Big Sale an unqualified success, and we wish to announce to them that our store is still brimful of Bargains in every Department which we will continue during stock-taking only. In addition we have placed on our Centre Counter hundreds of

REMNANTS

In Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Laces, White and Print Cottons, Wrapperette and odds and ends from every department, which we will clear out at a fraction of their value to make room for our magnificent New Stock which will arrive shortly. We have still a few hundred yards of that splendid line of

Dress Goods

WHICH WE ARE CLEARING At Half Price.

Ladies, these are genuine Money Savers. Come in and see if it's not so.

SENTNER, TRAINOR & CO., The Store That Saves You Money.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Special Discounts! AT STANLEY BROS.

On Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

- SKIRTS -

Only 36 left—a lot of them at HALF PRICE—the balance at Sixty-six cents on the dollar.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

All this season's goods, at 66 cents on the dollar.

FURS.—Ladies' Fur Coats, Caps, Muffs, Ruffs, Boas and Mitts at One-Third Off.

Stanley Bros.

=BIG=

SLAUGHTER

=SALE=

NOW ON

25 to 50 per cent. off.

Everything in the Store

Samples Given.

Goods Allowed on Approval.

F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

Slaughter Prices

Dry Goods & Clothing

We are slaughtering all goods which we do not want, and must turn them into cash. Dry Goods, Flannels, Cottons, Gingham, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Gloves, Fur, Ribbons, Children's Caps, small wares, A lot of men's clothing, overcoats, Suits, odd Pants, odd Vests, boys' coats, boys' suits, men's working shirts, white and fancy shirts, men's hats and caps.

The above goods will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent discount. Come and get your Xmas and New Year's goods at cheap prices. As we purpose to devote ourselves to the Boot and Shoe business exclusively, no reasonable offer for goods will be refused.

J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders of Low Prices.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Senator Wyman died in New York on the 11th.

News comes from Washington that Senator Hanna died there on Monday.

The winter steamers were unable to effect crossings either way between Georgetown and Plover last week.

The flyer from Halifax for Sydney was detained at Plover Cove last Monday night, the passengers escaping unhurt.

Every hall and a number of churches in Wainwright have been condemned by the building inspector. Further action awaits legal opinion.

There was no crossing of the steamer yesterday and no crossing of the ice boats at the capes; consequently no foreign mails.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Opposition Leader, left Toronto last Sunday night for Virginia, where he will take a short rest before the session begins.

At Wednesday—High Mass and distribution of ashes at the Cathedral at 6 o'clock his Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by the Cathedral Clergy.

The body of a well-dressed young man was found three miles east of Brandon. The man apparently lost his way in a snow storm.

Two little girls aged four and five years respectively both daughters of Samuel McMurray, Broadbridge, Ont. got hold of a box of pills and ate a quantity. Both died shortly after from the results.

Orders are issued for manning the forts in Halifax harbor by all the artillery for three days tomorrow. This in the dead of winter is thought to have special significance as preparing the men for war. The men go to the forts this afternoon.

The writ for the election in Guysboro was issued on the 9th March and polling on the 16th. The election is to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. D. C. Fraser to the Supreme Court bench of Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Conroy will have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement consequent upon the death of their daughter and only child, which occurred in this city on Sunday last, as noted in our obituary column. She had been on a visit to her uncle and aunt Dr. and Mrs. Conroy, and had been ill but a few days.

News comes from Slocan, B. C., of the death of Joseph Dolson, a native of Summerside, who lost his life by being buried beneath a snow-slide, while making a survey on ski from one mine to another. The deceased was a very popular young man among the miners and all who knew him. His mother still resides in Summerside and he has one brother in this city.

The trains were badly blocked on the western line of the P. E. Island yesterday. The train west of Summerside was cancelled and the train leaving Charlottetown on Monday afternoon only reached Tignish yesterday afternoon. It was almost twelve o'clock last night before the freight train from Summerside reached Charlottetown.

Stony advice of the 13th, say: Immense fields of heavy drift ice, covering an area of hundreds of miles square, extending far into the track of trans Atlantic commerce, blocking the Newfoundland coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are reported here. The steamer Bruce, which arrived at Louisburg from Placentia, reports having passed through a field two hundred miles long, which extended from the mouth of Placentia bay clear to the Cape Breton coast.

Great difficulty was experienced in receiving mails via the Capes last week. The mail that crossed from the Mainland on Tuesday did not reach here till Thursday. Several days mail from abroad arrived in the city on Saturday. The track from Ensalto to Cape Traverse was badly blocked and the road on the New Brunswick side from Tormentine to Squeville was so badly snowed up that teams were employed to carry the mails to the cape.

In consequence of the storm yesterday, the market was very poorly attended. The prices of staples have not undergone much change. Pork is 6 cents a pound for the very best carcasses weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Other weights are a shade lower. Oats are about 30 cents a bushel and hay is from \$10.50 to 11.50 for pressed and 55 to 65 cts. per cwt loose. Eggs are scarce at 23 to 24 cts per doz. Butter is 25 to 26 cts per lb and by the 100 lb 19 to 20. Potatoes are coming in in barely sufficient quantities to supply local demands at 25 to 30 cts per bush.

The election of Mayor, City Councillors and Commissioners of Sewers and Water supply took place in Charlottetown on Wednesday. The contest was keenest in the mayoralty election between Dr. F. E. Kelly and Alexander Horne. Dr. Kelly was elected by a majority of 13 votes. The vote stood Horne 1505, Kelly 1518. We congratulate Mayor Kelly on his election to the chief magistracy. The old water commissioners, Messrs. C. A. McEgor and D. W. D. were re-elected with large majorities. The new council board consists of the following members: F. W. D. M. D. O. M. B. H. ward 2. Angus T. D. ward 3. W. W. Clarke. These three were elected without opposition. For ward 4 B. C. Power and P. S. Brown are the councillors and for ward 5 Messrs. James Paton, D. L. Hooper and Benjamin Rogers jr. were elected.

The War News.

The war between Russia and Japan is now in full blast, as the intelligence published below will show. Following is a summary of the war news as it has come to hand from day to day.

London, Feb. 10.—Japan's daring coup in opening the war on the strong Russian position of Port Arthur has astounded Europe, not only as it is indicative of the tremendous energy with which Japan will force the campaign but is regarded as almost a decisive blow so far as naval operations are concerned. Naval men are of the opinion that the disablement of three Russian ships is sufficiently important to assure Japanese victory upon the seas. All who are acquainted with the personnel of the Japanese navy and army agree that the war will be a constant series of dard-davil exploits, even riskier in character than the bold attack at Port Arthur. A Che Fo despatch written by a correspondent on board the British steamer forward by a torpedo and the Tarawich aft. The bombardment followed, the Japanese shooting with good aim. Two shells burst on the summit of one fort and a number of shells on the face cliffs and along the beach. The Russians acknowledge the loss in the second bombardment of 9 men killed and two officers and forty-one men wounded on board the fleet, and one man killed and three wounded in the shore defence.

London, February 10.—The Japanese Minister here has received official confirmation of the destruction at Chemulpo of the Russian first-class cruiser Larig and three other vessels. A Tokio despatch says that three transports of Russian volunteers on their way to join the fleet, with twenty thousand troops on board, were captured by the Japanese off the Korean coast.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—A cablegram to the Press from Nagasaki states that the Russian cruiser Varig, of 4,000 tons displacement, was captured by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo by the Japanese fleet and captured and has arrived at Saesbe. The despatch also states that in addition to the Russian vessels damaged in the torpedo attack at Port Arthur, seven other vessels were captured. General Kaurovskik has arrived at Harbin to take command of the Russian land forces. The Varig, the largest ship, carrying 13,116 tons displacement, carrying four twelve inch, twelve six inch, twenty three inch and thirty-two smaller guns, with a speed of eighteen knots. The Russian battleships Carevitch and Retzivan, reported sunk at Port Arthur, were among the largest ships in the Russian navy. The Carevitch was in fact the largest ship, having 13,116 tons displacement, carrying four twelve inch, twelve six inch, twenty three inch and thirty-two smaller guns, with a speed of eighteen knots. The Retzivan was a battleship of 12,700 tons, with armament as follows: Four twelve inch, twelve six inch, twenty three inch and twenty smaller guns, with sixteen knots speed. The Retziva, protected cruiser, 6,633 tons, carried six six inch, twenty three inch and eight smaller guns. Her speed was twenty knots.

London, February 11.—A special despatch from Port Arthur says that the Japanese fleet attempted on Wednesday to land upon several of the bays in the neighborhood of Port Arthur under protection of guns from an escort of cruisers. All attempts to land were unsuccessful.

London, Feb. 12.—In a renewed attack on Port Arthur the Japanese captured seven Russian ships and chased others. There have been disturbances at Port Arthur, in which a number of Japanese civilians were killed or imprisoned. A Chinese mob destroyed the telegraph around New Chwang. The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. The Russian bank building was destroyed.

London, Feb. 12.—The Standard correspondent cables that it is reported from Hakodate, Japan, on Tuesday.

London, May 12.—There is an unusual rumor that Port Arthur has surrendered.

London, Feb. 13.—The Japanese merchant steamers Zusho Maru and Nicono Maru, owned by private firms, while they were proceeding from Sakata to Okan on the island of Hokkaido, were surrounded on Thursday and bombarded by four Russian men of war, presumably off the coast of Herushahi. The Nicono Maru was sunk, but the Zusho Maru escaped and arrived at Fukuuyama.

Chefoo, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Fu Ping when leaving Port Arthur was fired upon by the Russians. Three Chinese members of the crew were wounded. The Russian afterwards apologized and the Fu Ping, upon arrival at Wei Hai Wei, filed a protest with the British Commissioner.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—A report has been received from Victory Alexieff saying that a Russian torpedo transport was blown up as a result of accidentally striking a mine at the entrance to Port Arthur. The transport sunk, and Capt. Stepanoff, three officers and ninety-one men were lost.

Choo Foo, Feb. 15.—Three Russian torpedo boats have been sunk by guns from the forts here in mistake for Japanese vessels. It is reported that twelve thousand Japanese troops landed at Doye Bay on Wednesday. They were met by Russians who engaged them in a hand-to-hand fight. Reports say the Japanese were driven back. It is also reported that the Japanese troops landed 40 miles further west.

London, Feb. 15.—It is said that the Japanese squadron has sailed for Port Arthur.

Tokyo, Feb. 15.—It is officially announced that three ships, comprising the Russian Vladivostok squadron, were sunk by Russians on Friday night while attempting to pass through the Tsushima straits, separating the islands of Hondo and Y. S. The Russians suffered heavily. It is stated that these vessels were blown up by torpedoes. They were all cruisers.

The destruction of the Russian cruiser Varig and the gunboat Koreis, at Chemulpo, on Tuesday is officially confirmed but the details are lacking. Admiral Uru, commander of the Japanese squadron, sent a cablegram to the navy department saying that the two Russian vessels weighed anchor at noon, steamed down the bay and encountered the Japanese fleet while rounding the island, nine miles from Chemulpo. It is not known who first opened fire, but the exchange lasted thirty-four minutes. The Russian ships withdrew to Chemulpo. The Koreis exploded about 5.30 o'clock. It is not clear how the Varig was destroyed. The loss of life and the effect of the shells on the Russians was unknown. It is possible that the Russian crew fled in the destruction of their vessels.

to avoid capture and annihilation. The Japanese did not lose a man and their ships were not injured. The names of the Japanese ships are withheld for strategic reasons. The Russian crews, it is reported, surrendered to the Japanese at Chemulpo. Japan is elated by its success in the engagement.

London, Feb. 16.—Practically the only war news that appears in this morning's papers is contained in a despatch sent from Chemulpo. It says the Russian gunboat Raboyink was captured at Massamby by the Japanese, who took her to Saesbe. The capture is unimportant, the vessel being of obsolete type and most valuable.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The Russian second class cruiser R-yarin was blown up by a mine in the same manner as the Russian torpedo transport, Tensia. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom are supposed to have been lost. The R-yarin was a protected cruiser of 3300 tons displacement, which on her trial made 22.5 knots an hour. Her armament consisted of six 4.7 inch guns and ten of a smaller type.

The question of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian B'ok 5, states he has not been raised at the foreign office in London. "Russia has not asked permission for the passage of warships through the Dardanelles. If Russia would attempt any such thing without asking permission, it would constitute a grave breach of the treaty on the subject." It is a despatch from Copenhagen, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Russian Baltic squadron of fifteen warships passed through Danish waters to Lyen route for the Far East, around Cape Skagen, but as a fierce storm was raging in the North Sea, the Russian admiral ordered the squadron through the Kattegat without usual." A special cable from Tokyo to the New York World says: Further details of the naval engagement at Chemulpo on Monday in which Admiral Uru sank the Russian cruiser Varig and the gunboat Koreis, show that the vessels, left the harbor, fought separate battles and were crushed by the superior fire of the Japanese. The Koreis alone went on to fight the whole fleet. The Japanese broadsides raked her continually until she sank. Many of her crew were killed by shells or drowned, and the few who escaped to shore were captured. The Varig on steaming out to sea was met by a hail of shots. About 200 of the crew of 570 were killed or drowned. Many swam to the foreign warships and were taken aboard. The American gunboat Vinkburg, the British cruiser Talbot, the French cruiser Pascal and the Italian cruiser Elba witnessed the fight and saluted the victorious flag.

Japan's Declaration of War. TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT SHOWING CLEARLY, IN BRIEF, THE CAUSES OF THE ACTION OF JAPAN. "We, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the same throne, occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects, as follows: "We hereby declare war against Russia, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her in obedience to their duty with all their strength and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of the duties, to obtain the triumph of our arms within the limits of the law of nations. "We have always deemed it essential in international relations, and have made it our constant aim to promote the peaceful progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other states, and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the Far East and ensure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of the powers. "Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with all the powers have been steadily growing in cordiality. "It was thus entirely against our expectation that we were unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia. "The integrity of Korea, was a matter of the gravest concern to this Empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the unimpaired existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm. No-entireties, Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China, and her repeated assurances of good faith, has consolidated and strengthened her hold on this province, and is bent upon their final annexation; and since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the Far East, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and secure thereby permanent peace. "With that object in view your competent authorities, by our order, made proposals to Russia and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of the serious questions, and by ostentatiously increasing her armaments, she endeavored to settle the question by negotiations and secure thereby permanent peace. "We cannot in the least, admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our government, the safety of Korea was in danger, and the interests of our empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms. "It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored, and the glory of our empire preserved."

Shocking Collision on C. P. R.

15 KILLED AND 25 INJURED. Fully 15 men were killed, and 25 injured as the result of a head-on collision between an east-bound Soo train of the C. P. R. in the early hours of a bitter winter's morning Feb. 9th. The scene of the accident was three and a half miles west of Sand Point, a station between Arnprior and Renfrew, Ont. It was due to

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Newzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

The Most Nutritious.

Epps' Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1.4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd. Homeochemists, London, England.

Epps' Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor. Nov. 18, 1903.

the failure of the engineer of No. 7, a west-bound train, to carry out his orders to stop at Sand Point and allow No. 8, east-bound to Montreal, to cross him there. It was just before 5 o'clock in the morning when the smash occurred. Train No. 7 left Ottawa about 3 o'clock, being a little over an hour late. It was in charge of Conductor Nidd and Engineer Dudley, both of Ottawa city. Orders to cross No. 8 east-bound Soo train at Sand Point were given at Ottawa. Dudley initiated the order in Conductor Nidd's book, but evidently forgot his instructions, while Nidd, relying implicitly upon Dudley, neglected to see a look out. The result was, instead of remaining on the siding at Sand Point and allowing No. 8 to pass, the west-bound express continued its journey, making a head-on collision inevitable. It was an awful night for such a wreck. The cold was intense, the mercury being 20 below zero, and clouds of steam and vapor made it impossible for locomotive drivers to see far ahead. There is a heavy down grade where the accident occurred, and being on this, as well as making up lost time, No. 8 was running at a particularly rapid rate. In the darkness of the early morning the fatal collision occurred. Most of the cars save the Pullmans were smashed or telescoped, and engines, cars and everything were piled up on top of the other. The collision occurred when the passengers were asleep and some never lived to tell the tale of what happened. From beneath the wreck cries for help were coming, and those of the train crew and passengers who had been fortunate enough to escape quickly applied their efforts to the relief of the unfortunates. A trainman was sent back to Sand Point, and from there word was telegraphed to Ottawa to Divisional Superintendent Spencer. Working crews were called into requisition and auxiliaries ordered out from Carleton Junction and other points along the line. The injured were gathered up and brought to Ottawa. A special with the injured reached Ottawa at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All the hospitals were notified before hand to be in readiness to receive the patients. Every city ambulance and a score of covered carriages were in waiting, while fully a dozen doctors were on the scene and superintending the transfer of the injured. Dubois, fireman of No. 8, lay still in death in one of the sleepers. He had expired on the way down. A sad feature in connection with his demise was the fact that his wife was at the station to meet him, hoping against hope that he had escaped. The poor woman was almost heart-broken when the dead news was conveyed to her. Baggage man O'Toole died in the station at 4 o'clock. Conductor J. T. Nidd, of the west-bound train, said: "It was the fault of myself and my engineer, John Dudley, that the wreck took place. I did not forget our orders, but the train slipped by Sand Point without my noticing it. My orders were in my pocket. We got our orders at Ottawa, which place we left at 2.55 a.m. I did not forget my order, repeated Nidd, but that does not excuse me. It was my first wreck." Engineer Dudley said: "I have nothing to say."

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Lord, what a change within one short hour Spent in Thy presence will avail to make!

A Modern Voyage to China.

By JAMES H. WILLIAMS. [The author of the following article our readers will remember as the sailor who has done more for the abolishing of the "crimping system" than any one else in the United States.]

I cannot claim that the "Besant" was my choice, for I was not the architect of my own fortunes at the time. The deep water sailor, as a rule, has ship than with the selection of his parents.

On the following morning I was conducted on board with the other unfortunates, under convoy of the usual force of crimps and jacksals, and duly turned over to my new proprietor, the skipper.

As soon as the crimps had secured the captain's endorsement to our advance notes, they climbed nimbly over the ship's side to terra firma, and left us to our fate.

"Anchor's apeak, sir!" bellows our chief mate from the forecastle head. "Break her out, sir!" comes the surly response from the bridge.

Items of Interest.

Some years before his death Leo XIII. chose the Cathedral Church of St. John Luteranus his last resting place. In 1895 the Perugian artist Lucchetti received orders to prepare designs for the sepulchral monument which is now about to be executed through the generosity of the sixty-one surviving Cardinals.

At a recent meeting held at Norfolk House, the Duke of Norfolk presiding, in aid of the Cardinal Newman memorial church fund it was stated that \$14,000 were in hand or promised.

When all was complete, the French pilot took his station on the bridge and gave the order to let go. We started off slowly at "dead slow ahead" across the basin at the head of the ditch.

Father Oremans, a priest who died in Milan under mysterious circumstances, turns out to have been the victim of a vendetta. The priest was called up to administer the sacraments to a girl who was reported to be dying.

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

The Holy Father's devotion to Our Lady has found still another expression. One of the memorials of the present jubilee of the Immaculate Conception is to be a rich crown of gold with twelve stars of precious stones to be placed on the famous picture of the Madonna in St. Peter's.

Publications.

"The New Highway to the Orient." "Westward to the Far East." "Fishing and Shooting in Canada." "Time Table with Notes." "Around the World." "Climates of Canada." "Quebec—Summer and Winter." "Montreal—The Canadian Metropolitanopolis."

"The Challenge of the Rockies." "Western Canada." "British Columbia." "Tourist Cars." Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc. to C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

I was Cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

I was Cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. RAOBEL SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

Hicks.—"I's a funny thing that when you drop a collar button, you will find it under the bed or under the bureau away out of sight." Wicks.—"That's all nonsense I dropped a collar button last week, and I haven't been able to find it yet."

A Western teacher testing a class in composition said: "Do not attempt any flights of fancy; be yourselves and write what is in you." The following day a bright pupil handed in the following: "We shouldn't attempt any fits of fancy, write what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of mince pie, three sticks of candy, a hull lot of peanuts and my dinner."

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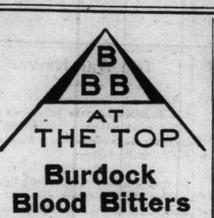
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Aunt Clara (to her young nephew, who has just brought a bucket into the parlor where she is sitting)—"Good gracious, Tommy, what are you doing with that bucket? Take it down to the kitchen at once."

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

Willie: "I say, pa, why is a girl called a 'miss'?" Pa: "She is probably so called, my son, because she is unable to hit anything she throws at."

"So you quarreled with your wife?" "No, Sir—she quarried with me." "Don't you ever answer back?" "Judge," replied the witness, "I'm forty years old!"

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