

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 10

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Calendar for March, 1902.

Day of Week	Sun	Sun	High	Water
	rises	sets	morn	After'n
1 Saturday	6 42	5 43	3 57	4 22
2 Sunday	41	44	4 47	5 18
3 Monday	39	45	5 39	6 14
4 Tuesday	37	46	6 33	7 10
5 Wednesday	36	47	7 28	8 03
6 Thursday	34	49	8 21	8 55
7 Friday	32	50	9 12	9 49
8 Saturday	30	52	9 59	10 23
9 Sunday	28	53	10 42	11 03
10 Monday	27	54	11 23	11 44
11 Tuesday	25	55	12 04	12 23
12 Wednesday	23	57	12 40	1 04
13 Thursday	21	58	1 09	1 41
14 Friday	19	59	1 57	2 23
15 Saturday	17	6	2 51	3 09
16 Sunday	15	2	3 40	3 52
17 Monday	13	4	4 43	4 30
18 Tuesday	11	5	5 38	5 04
19 Wednesday	10	6	6 35	5 43
20 Thursday	8	7	7 12	6 24
21 Friday	6	9	7 54	7 06
22 Saturday	4	10	8 30	7 43
23 Sunday	2	12	9 06	8 17
24 Monday	0	13	9 39	8 58
25 Tuesday	5	14	10 09	9 33
26 Wednesday	4	10	10 33	10 03
27 Thursday	5	17	1 15	1 36
28 Friday	5	18	1 43	2 14
29 Saturday	5	19	2 33	2 45
30 Sunday	4	20	3 16	3 40
31 Monday	4	21	4 03	4 39

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A. L. FRASER, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

A Catholic Layman.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

I. We are hearing much today of the field for laymen's work in the Catholic Church, but we must not imagine we are hearing something new, modern, twentieth-century, up-to-date. It may, however, be matter of surprise for many if we mention as an example for Catholic laymen the great St. Philip Neri, who was born in Florence, Italy, in 1515, and died a venerable priest in Rome in 1595. Yet true it is that up to his thirty-sixth year he seems never to have thought of the priesthood, and was, as his noted biographer, Cardinal Capocciolo, remarks, "living in the world, striving towards his own perfection, and doing good to others." Suddenly his confessor, Perisano Rosa, "a most holy priest," bade him change his manner of living for the priesthood. St. Philip at first refused in fear and trembling, at thought of that dread office; but, when his confessor persisted, he yielded, perceiving in his voice the will of God, and on May 23, 1551, he was ordained. Had he died then, rather than at the close of the sixteenth century, he might have been proposed to Catholic laymen as their patron, and the Oratorians might have lost their founder and their glorious saint.

II. St. Philip Neri came to Rome when he was not twenty years of age. He was singularly beautiful in person, singularly clean of heart; and he had deliberately renounced a rich inheritance which had been promised him, and had chosen for himself the poverty that Jesus Christ Himself chose when He came to earth. In our day of eager search for wealth, and of many plans to banish poverty if possible from the earth's face, it is certainly well for us to note that this young layman, who was on his way to Rome, not to enter a religious order, but to dwell in the ordinary homes of the Roman citizens, had of his own free will turned his back on riches, and thus made his heart "truly free, and free from this world's goods, so petty, so unassuming, so uncertain, so full of anxieties, suspicions, fears, and envyings; and had bound it fast to God, the one eternal good." This freedom of spirit, this liberty of spirit, is noticeable his long life through; he is the cheerfullest of saints, this beautiful Florentine, who finds himself rich enough when he has God.

In Rome, a gentleman named Oaccio, a Florentine like himself, gave him within his house a home; and there, for sixteen years, Philip Neri lived. The house is thought to have adjoined the church of San Eustachio, not far from the Pantheon. It is recorded that his little room held only books, a small bed, some chairs, a table, and a cord run across the room, on which he hung his garments, such as they were. He instructed the two sons of the Oaccio family, one of whom in after life became a Cistercian, while the other was rector of a church near Florence. O otherwise, however, Philip lived apart from the family, refusing even to share their meals, subsisting daily on a small roll, a few olives and herbs, with water from the well, and declaring in later life that, when he was young, he lived on three or four shillings a month.

Yet he was wonderfully happy. He studied philosophy and theology for possibly three or four years, and he was himself a poet and loved poetry. Above all he loved God and was divinely joyful in Him. It is to be carefully observed that he did not forget his prayers in his studies. "Naturally, after three or four years of unremitting application, he found himself more learned, while by grace he was more pious and fervent and satiate than before." And then he broke off his studies, and sold his books, gave the price to the poor, and devoted himself to an apostolate of charity. It is absolutely necessary for us to understand that by this word charity is meant love, absolute love of God and man.

III. Out from his little room the young man went into the Roman hospitals, where with his own hands he made the beds, swept the floors, fed the sick, brought them some little thing they fancied; then, having won their hearts, he would speak to them about God and heaven, and his own love kindled theirs. They felt that he really cared for them, and they saw with what real love his beautiful soul delighted in its God. He was a young man of exceptional refinement, yet he gladly remained beside those sad and suffering people, regardless of painful and revolting odors, and he was a layman, yet he prayed beside the dying, consoling and helping them in the last conflict. By and by other persons associated

themselves with Philip in this blessed work; rich citizens, noblemen, men of the people, imitated him. At last this young layman, fair of face and fair of soul and oh! so poor in this world's goods, was followed through the hospital wards by both priests and laity, admiring him and doing as he did, and growing better in soul as they shared in his divine work.

Then he took another step, one more noticeable and startling, appealing to our most thoughtful—shall we not add, prayerful? attention. His apostolate went farther. In shops and warehouses and banks, on the streets and public places he was to be seen; and round him were groups of eager hearers, to whom, gently, ardently, boldly, with a divine charm and without human respect or cowardly fear, he talked of God. He goes to the schools now, no longer to study, but to speak of divine wisdom. God was to him so dear, so altogether lovely, so fascinating, (as Father Faber would say, "there is no other word for it!") that Philip wanted all his fellow men to know it and to share his joy. No one was angry.

IV. He had an extraordinary power of drawing souls, and an interior inspiration urged him to use it. Fair and comely in person, with a look of sunny brightness, and a most gracious and gentle flow of words, his influence on hearts," says his biographer, "was irresistible. . . . When the love of Jesus is living in a heart, it concentrates the will to speak of God, and it gives the spoken words a true beauty, a force of persuasiveness, an eloquence irresistible. . . . It seems to us a new and strange apostolate, yet its results were incalculably great. Young men living in the world may learn much from it; but let them remember that such an apostolate is fruitful only when the heart is inflamed with the love of God; if the heart be cold, or entangled in any passion of earth, it becomes unprofitable and even pernicious."

V. For ten years the wonderful apostolate of this great layman lasted. The work of inspiring other souls with divine charity for God and man enlarged into that kindred work of converting souls from sin, a task which he pursued, we are told, "with an energy of will and a perseverance beyond belief." Indeed, his contemporaries say that "he went about everywhere and all day long, constrained by his ardent love of souls." But it is to be noted that when he strove to convert a sinner, to induce him to give up the occasions of sin and to love God truly, he first prayed much for that sinful soul. And in speaking of his long apostolate as a layman, it must be remembered that it was solidly built on prayer, and transpired and made radiant as Italian sunshine with the most glowing love of God in his own soul. In fact, it is said of him that prayer, purity and love of God were in him so closely united as to seem like one. He used to be so filled with this glad love that he would cry out, "No more, O Lord! no more!" He would go off, all alone at night to visit one by one the seven greater churches of Rome, a visit taking seven or eight hours time. Slowly, all rapt in prayer, he went, this man of poverty, this apostle of charity; and we know now that these solitary pilgrimages that he made were to ripen in after years, when he became a priest, into pilgrimages of many, many of the faithful, where he once went alone. Often, too, until it was said of him that he almost lived there, he spent long hours in the famous Catacomb of St. Sebastian, under-ground, praying, and filling his mind with the memory of the Church's early days, her martyrs, her combats, her poverty and charity, victories, till his soul was filled to overflowing with the fiery longing to see in himself and those around him the perfection, the heroic devotion to Catholic truth, the martyr spirit, the scorn of this world's goods, the desire for heaven, that characterized those earlier days. And here he sets to our young laymen, who can not visit those famous Catacombs, the true Church's true Hall of Fame, an example inciting them to the study of the Church's annals, the study of her saints and martyrs, till they, too, catch that chivalrous spirit of devotion which counts all things lost if only we may win Christ!

VI. In those Catacombs, and while, as we must always remember, he was still of the laity and not yet thirty years of age, there came into Philip's life one of the most marvelous events ever recorded in the lives of the saints. It was during the last springtime, very near the feast of Pentecost, and he was praying very fervently for more love, thinking the while of the Holy Ghost, who is "the substantial

Love of the Father and the Son." Then suddenly it seemed to him that a globe of fire entered his mouth and sank into his heart, and a new and most powerful working of the love of God was in him, so that, as is well known and to this day attested, his heart became so dilated that two of his ribs arched outward, and, ever after, so remained. Through his long life afterward, that heart violently throbbled from time to time with purest rapture; and again and again "were filled with a secret and unknown joy, by being drawn by him to his beating heart." Cardinal Capocciolo writes:—

"Were not the thought presumptuous, I would add that this rest and sweetness and serenity, produced in so many by the more drawing near to Philip's throbbing heart, carries my mind back to our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the disciple whom He loved, and whom He permitted to rest his head on His Sacred Heart." But such comparison can not be presumptuous if only we remember the infinite distance which separates our divine Lord from the holiest of His saints, and acknowledges that whatever in them is noble or beautiful or great is but a ray reflected from Him."

VII. Now mark well what followed, for it has a most practical bearing on one of the greatest works that Catholic laymen are called upon to do in our own day. We can not expect so visible a communication of the Holy Spirit to proceed this work in each individual case; but certainly we are taught, by the bestowal of that visible gift on St. Philip, to ask for the special and constant help of the Holy Ghost in our dealings with our non-Catholic brethren, so that we may set towards them in our work for their conversion in a real spirit of love. For we learn that with St. Philip Neri this love, that inflamed his heart and deluged his intellect, "had its large share in staying the course of the Protestant heresy, as well as in reforming the discipline and life of the Church." And so, in 1548, when he was thirty-three years old, St. Philip began, in the company of his holy confessor, Perisano Rosa, "the Confraternity of Pilgrims and of the Conventuals." He began with fifteen people, simple and poor; they met in a charnel for prayer and for hearing Mass and approaching the sacraments; "but, above all, they spoke to each other of God. . . . This simple and familiar speaking of God is Philip's first manner of preaching;—only a simple, clear, unadorned speaking of God amongst men who love God." Taen on the first Sunday in every month and through Holy Week, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for adoration, and Philip began, even during Exposition, to speak publicly in the church. Very simple and gentle he spoke, "always persuaded that a heart filled with the love of God, and a gentle tenderness of manner, were the means most effectual in converting souls and leading them on in the way of perfection." While thus he touched and softened the hardest hearts, he was also employing his followers in works of wide, universal charity, and he held the sick "especially dear." The new confraternity founded a hospital for convalescents, and then the approaching jubilee of 1550 led Philip to found the great work of the Peligrini, when the poor pilgrims to Rome were welcomed, sheltered, humbly waited on, and fed, and their tired feet washed, by priests, prelates, princes, under one simple layman's direction. These pilgrims then returned to their homes to tell throughout Christendom how the Christians in Rome indeed loved their fellow men.

VIII. Thus we bring this great layman to the end of his apostolate as a layman, though we may well say with his biographer:— "I know not how to tear myself away from him, so great a joy is it to dwell in thought on the image of that youth, so holy, so gracious, and so comely, who brings before us so vividly the likeness of Jesus on earth. The Church has canonized many saints who lived in the world, but I know of none who offers to Christians a type of sanctity so beautiful and so suited to our own time. He lived as a layman in the midst of Rome; without thought or care of the world, yet not idle, for idleness he shunned as a pestilence. He lived in the midst of Rome, with the idea of a true apostolate clear in his mind, and realized to perfection in his life. Like every true apostolate, his has its inspiration in a great love of God, and therefore stoops to creatures and would save them. It looks both at the soul and the body; and if it seems at times to turn itself more immediately to the body, it is only that it may

more readily and surely reach the soul."

IX. And then the great Neapolitan Cardinal and Oratorian himself applies the example of St. Philip the layman to our own day of so-called culture, and dwells on the need there is that seculars should use their attainments for the defence of true religion, and follow Philip's example "by speaking words like rays of sacred light, in families, in social gatherings, in friendly converse, in the press." He remarks that the words of peace and truth and love that Philip spoke in Rome, by the roadside and in the shops, are now scattered far and near by good and cultured Christian by means of the press, and he urges them to look on this as nothing singular or needless, but as a simple duty, because "the faith they profess is given them not merely to hold, but to defend against all comers." The example of St. Philip Neri while a layman in Rome may well be set forth in our Catholic federations, men's sodalities and societies.

X. In connection with this subject we should distinctly consider that Alphonse Capocciolo, Archbishop of Capua, and now Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was himself an Oratorian, and that his work has had the advantage of being translated into our tongue by an English priest belonging to the Oratory in England of which the well beloved convert-priest, and brilliant writer, Frederick William Faber, was also a member. The original and translation, then, are the work of men well conversant with St. Philip Neri and imbued with his spirit. It will be for many among us an additional attraction to the saint and his works to remember that his Oratory was introduced into England by that great leader of souls, John Henry Newman.

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Rheumatism.

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And then the great Neapolitan Cardinal and Oratorian himself applies the example of St. Philip the layman to our own day of so-called culture, and dwells on the need there is that seculars should use their attainments for the defence of true religion, and follow Philip's example "by speaking words like rays of sacred light, in families, in social gatherings, in friendly converse, in the press." He remarks that the words of peace and truth and love that Philip spoke in Rome, by the roadside and in the shops, are now scattered far and near by good and cultured Christian by means of the press, and he urges them to look on this as nothing singular or needless, but as a simple duty, because "the faith they profess is given them not merely to hold, but to defend against all comers." The example of St. Philip Neri while a layman in Rome may well be set forth in our Catholic federations, men's sodalities and societies.

X. In connection with this subject we should distinctly consider that Alphonse Capocciolo, Archbishop of Capua, and now Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was himself an Oratorian, and that his work has had the advantage of being translated into our tongue by an English priest belonging to the Oratory in England of which the well beloved convert-priest, and brilliant writer, Frederick William Faber, was also a member. The original and translation, then, are the work of men well conversant with St. Philip Neri and imbued with his spirit. It will be for many among us an additional attraction to the saint and his works to remember that his Oratory was introduced into England by that great leader of souls, John Henry Newman.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

The report of the Auditor-General of the Dominion for the year ending June 30th, 1901, has come to hand. The reports of the financial transactions of the Federal Government have assumed such proportions that the Auditor-General has been obliged to issue two volumes this time, each of them almost as bulky as the one we used to receive in former years. We may have something to say about some parts of this ponderous publication in a future issue.

The Provincial Legislature is announced to meet on the 11th inst., one week from yesterday. West River district will be particularly represented during the session, as the Government do not seem to have sufficient courage to bring on an election to fill the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Farquharson. We notice that quite a number of letters from Government supporters are finding their way into the press enquiring the reason of the Premier's failure to bring on the election. Is there a surplus of candidates? If so it is the only kind of surplus that our Provincial Government have ever had.

The Guardian published a summary this morning showing the movements of the different steamers between this Province and the mainland since January 1st of this year. The Northumberland made her last trip between Summerside and Point du Chene on January 2nd, and left for Charlottetown that evening. She went from here to Pictou on January 3rd, and returned on the 4th. The Princess crossed from here to Pictou on January 4th and returned on the 5th. These were the last trips of those steamers. The Stanley made her first trip between Summerside and Tormentine on January 3rd, and the Minto made her first trip from here to Pictou on January 6th. On the 9th the Minto went to Georgetown from Pictou. The summary shows that the Minto made 31 round trips up to the 4th inst., 16 single trips and five failures. During the same time the Stanley made 26 round trips, 10 single trips and 18 failures.

VICTORIA, B. C., advices of the 25th ult. contain the following: "A disgraceful scene occurred in the legislature yesterday. Joe Martin claimed the seat of the leader of the opposition, and Hon. Mr. McBride refused to give it up. Both led liberal factions. When prayers were held Martin slipped into the seat while McBride was standing. The entire afternoon session was consumed in debating who should have the coveted seat, Martin occupying it while McBride sat on the desk. Finally the legislature decided that the members should occupy the same seats as at last session, so Martin lost." It was particularly men on the part of Martin to steal a march on his Grit rival while the latter was at his prayers. If Martin had been attending to his devotions, McBride would not have been obliged to confess that it was necessary to "watch as well as pray" in order to hold his seat. Martin's conduct was a practical illustration of the Grit doctrine enunciated by Tarte that "elections (or political preference) are not won by prayers." Are we to assume that this "disgraceful scene" is a fair sample of the "intelligence" which Mr. Farquharson tells us keeps pace "with the onward march of Liberalism"?

Whether or not Mr. Charlton was sincere in his tariff speech delivered in the House of Commons, as elsewhere reported in this issue, or whether he had an understanding with the Leader of the Government beforehand, there is abundant evidence that there is a strong desire in most quarters for higher tariffs. Delegations representing the different manufacturing industries of the Dominion are daily interviewing the Government asking for more protection, and all signs point to a tariff session. The Fielding tariff was sufficient while there was a great demand for goods and a limited stock on the hands of the suppliers; but under changed conditions manufacturers feel that they will not be able to withstand the powerful competition of our neighbors to the south. Whatever may have been Mr. Charlton's motives, he certainly gave expression to uncontrovertible declarations regarding the tariff relations between this country and the

United States. Mr. Charlton is one of those members of the Grit party who went to extremes in his denunciation of the Conservatives because they did not obtain reciprocity with the United States; but now he confesses that he was mistaken when he imagined such a treaty could have been negotiated with our republican neighbors. He freely admitted that his position as a member of the joint high commission had served to disabuse his mind of the false notions regarding this question which he had previously entertained. He now comes out flat footed in favor of a higher tariff against the United States if they longer refuse to reciprocate with us in trade matters. He announces himself as an advocate of reciprocity in products or in tariffs. That is sound doctrine and is not contrary to the principles underlying the National Policy inaugurated by the Conservatives under Sir John McDonald; it is what a great many have constantly held as the only solution of the trade relations of the two countries. Another important admission made by Mr. Charlton is that reciprocity between this country and the United States should not be sought for by agreeing to make any concession that might be detrimental in the slightest degree to Canada. Let us make a tariff that will give us sufficient protection and then let our neighbors come to terms or not, as they saw fit. That is quite different from "looking to Washington," of which we had, in times past, heard so much from Mr. Charlton and his friends. Mr. Charlton freely admits the advantage Canada would reap from a preference to the Colonies by the Imperial Government, should the latter at any time agree to such. Reciprocity would then be no more thought of. He certainly struck the Government hard when he pointed out how they had been fostering trade with the United States to the disadvantage of the Mother Country, when he showed how much higher the duties were on imports from Great Britain than on imports from the United States, notwithstanding the boasted preference to British imports. This was a great injustice to Canada, and while it continued there could be no hope of reciprocity or anything approaching fair tariff arrangements between this country and the United States. Mr. Charlton's speech was certainly an exposure of the hypocritical tariff tinkering of the Government, and a candid confession that the Conservatives are right on the tariff question.

ADAPT A DECENT TRADE POLICY. The inducement which he would offer them would be a rebate of 40 or 60 per cent. or even more. He did not propose to levy any duties which would injure Canadian business, but he did propose to levy a tariff which would be a proper measure of self-protection. Then let the Americans come to terms or not, as they saw fit. For his own part he was in such a humor that he did not greatly care what they did. (Hear, hear.) He warned the American people that it might not be possible for them to get reciprocity with Canada. It was possible that Great Britain might conclude to give preference to the colonies. It was possible that a duty might be levied by England and the colonies against the outside world. If that policy were adopted reciprocity would be signed down and this country would listen to it no more. (Hear, hear.) NO LONGER MUST WE BE HAWKERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER to the United States. His plan would effectively hit Germany on the head and it would give to the United States an inducement to deal with us fairly. If it were not accepted by our neighbors then Canada should adopt a policy of her own and strike out on the pathway of empire and the way she thought best. (Opposition cheers.) After remarks from some other speakers Mr. Bell, Pictou, said that in dealing with the United States this country had gone as far as was consistent with national self-respect. It did not seem at all unnatural to argue that the difference in the relative prosperity between the two countries was due in large measure to the difference in their tariff policies. (Hear, hear.) If Canada could not have reciprocity with the United States in the sense of a mutual reduction of tariffs, then it would be necessary to adopt the alternative. Canadians realized that the measure of free trade among the provinces, resulting from confederation, had been of great benefit. This was not a question of theoretical free trade or the reverse. The nations were engaged in rivalry and were trying to grasp the prize of power and empire and wealth. The American refused to give Canada any part of their trade so far as they could prevent it, but at the same time they were absorbing the whole of Canada's trade. Canada could not afford to tolerate such a system. (Applause.) The repeal of the old reciprocity treaty had not been a unani-mous will, so far at least, as the Maritime Provinces were concerned, because, as a result of that repeal, the industries of those provinces had been greatly extended. The census of 1891 had been a painful surprise, and so also had been the census of 1901. It behooved Canada now to enquire whether her policy did not require some fundamental change. He was not fully able to make up his mind as to the correctness of the course indicated by Mr. Charlton, but as a man he felt very much inclined to follow out that course, or to meet an unfriendly blow. (Applause.) On motion of Mr. Fielding the debate was adjourned.

Dominion Parliament.

Reciprocity had the floor in the House of Commons on February 24th, the sitting being characterized by a remarkable speech from Mr. John Charlton, which was frequently applauded by conservatives, and received in absolute silence by the liberals. He said that any unprejudiced man must agree with him that Canada had not been making satisfactory progress since confederation. During the last decade our population had increased only 10 per cent, while, since 1867 the total increase was 47 per cent. In the first thirty years of her existence the United States increased its population by 1,669,000. Canada had had a first time. Mr. Charlton's speech was taken up in committee of supply. The opposition wanted more time to examine the departmental reports, but the government insisted upon going on and the estimates of the department of agriculture were taken up. Discussions took place upon the patent office, the archives, the collection of criminal statistics, the year book, etc. In the course of a discussion it came out that a payment of \$731 had been made to H. Washington, a Grit leader, to collect statistics regarding the trend of the value of lands in the rural sections of Ontario. He had only secured figures from three points. A long debate took place on the vote for which \$110,000 is asked, as compared with \$25,000 in 1896. It transpired that the government had appointed a host of medical men of liberal persuasion at frontier points where there was really no necessity for them, while at many important points they neglected to enforce the quarantine regulations. Twenty or more favored physicians are still under pay. It was also developed that the Dominion authorities made little or no effort to secure the co-operation of the local authorities. Mr. Fisher made a lamentable exhibition of ignorance of a familiar department, and after several hours' discussing the item was allowed to stand until the minister could be posted. The house adjourned at 11.35. Mr. Baker, member for Hamilton, Ontario, of the greatest railway authorities in Canada, evidently intends devoting considerable attention to the affairs of the I. C. R. this session. He has given notice of a series of important questions regarding the purchase of supplies for the road. He also asks for a return regarding the transfer of items of expenditure from revenue account to capital account during the past year.

On the 26th, Dr. Roddick (Montreal), introduced a bill "an act for the establishing of a medical council in Canada." He explained that since last year he met the profession of this country at a convention held in Winnipeg, and found that the measure was heartily endorsed by them with some amendments. These amendments

provided that provinces should be represented in council in proportion to the number of medical men in each province, and that ten universities in Canada should also have representation in the council. Colonel Hughes was informed that the total cost of a permanent corps for 1901 was about \$300,000. CHANGES IN THE CABINET. Sir W. Laurier replied to a question asked several days ago, with regard to recent changes in the cabinet. The question then arose as to how their places were to be filled. As to the ministry of marine and fisheries, it was the first time that the portfolio had been held by a man not belonging to the Maritime Provinces. It was fit and proper that all the provinces should have a voice in the cabinet, but the proportion of representation was not absolute. Some ministries must prevail, according to time and circumstances. R. L. Borden said both gentlemen appointed to the supreme court held a high position in parliament. He agreed there was no reason why the position of minister of marine and fisheries should always be held by a gentleman from the maritime provinces. He believed he would find plenty of work in the department, and if occasion arose for criticism the opposition would always be ready to give him a helping hand. (Laughter.) Borden pointed out incidentally that the position of minister of justice had been held by no less than four members of the bar of Nova Scotia. The report of the Chinese commission was presented to parliament on the 27th. It is very voluminous, consisting of nearly one thousand pages. It deals with the many-sided characteristics of the "heavenly Chinese." Summing up the commissioners find the representations of the people and legislators of British Columbia respecting the Chinese are well founded; that these people are an undesirable class non-assimilative, and detrimental to the wage-earning classes. The commissioners say a remedy is immediately needed. They point out the increase of the population from 850 to 1100 has been ineffective and inadequate. The commissioners recommend that the further immigration of Chinese labor into Canada ought to be prohibited, that the most desirable and effective means of attaining this end is by treaty, supported by suitable legislation, that in the meantime, and until this is effected, the capitation tax should be raised to \$500. Commissioners Clute and Foley suggest that this \$500 tax should go into effect at once. Mr. Mann recommended a sum of \$300 for two years, and if a prohibitive treaty is not obtained within that period that the tax be then raised to \$500. CANADA HANDLES ONE SEVENTH. Mr. Mulock told Mr. Kemp that the proportion of Canadian transatlantic mail receipts and tonnage via the United States ports is about seven times the hands at Canadian ports for the six months. Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Sutherland that \$1,898,747 were paid in railway subsidies in the year ending 30th June last. A long discussion took place on Lancaster's cattle guards bill, which was sent to the railway committee on a vote of ninety to fifty.

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The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (fresh), Beef (small per lb.), Eggs, etc.

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Don't fail to read our new Story. It is the best yet. The retail merchants met Wednesday evening and formed an Association. The object is the improvement of the retail trade by giving increased attraction to buyers and thus drawing more traffic to the city. There is open water from the harbor's mouth as far as the three tides and well up to Rocky Point wharf. From the three tides into the wharves the ice is pretty well cut up by the steamers Minto and Stanley. The ferry boat is running between here and Southport. She has only been laid up about four weeks and a half. Not bad for this climate! THE "Forty Hours' Devotion" opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. J. H. Macdonald presided, assisted by Rev. S. T. Phelan, assisted by Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. J. J. McDonald as deacon and subdeacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession round the church, the above named clergy officiating. Returning to the Sanctuary, the Litany of the Saints being sung by the choir and the appropriate prayers being recited the Monstrance containing the Sacred Host was placed upon a throne above the tabernacle. Priests from different parishes are in attendance, assisting in the confessions. DIED. In this city, on Monday, March 3rd Mrs. James McQuillan, aged 78. R. I. P. At Morell Rear, on Feb. 17th Thomas Dunn, aged 78 years. May he rest in peace. At Millville, March 2nd Patrick Hughes, aged 27 son of John Hughes Esq. May he rest in peace. At Hope River on the 24th inst. Elsie May, aged 1 year, and 10 months, daughter of Peter and Annie McQuillan. Suddenly, of heart failure, at Sparrowhawk, Lot 66, on Thursday 27th Feb. Patrick Lawler, aged 80. After solemn High Mass on Saturday morning his remains were interred in St. Joseph's cemetery. V. R. The burial services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Doyle, the officiating clergyman. May his soul rest in peace.

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The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE. To a shallow mind the sense of obligation scours the cream on the milk of human kindness.

We have very appropriate names for all our streets, but the most appropriate name just now is Mad. The Examiner has lost a bundle which was mailed to Souris. It contained posters. Some imposters are supposed to be mixed up in it, too. A drug store in this city has about 1,000 pipes displayed in its window. Not many more pipes would be required to start a new sewerage system. The German Prince, Henry, got caught in a heavy rain-storm in Washington the other day. Royalty doesn't often enjoy a "reign" in the Republic.

In Leontine time my lady fair Gave up her pleasure fair, And now I find, to my despair, She's going to give up me. —Exchange. Epithets are often grim, but seldom grimmer than the following humorous couplet on a dentist's grave: Stranger, approach this tomb with gravity, John Brown is filling his last cavity. Blondie, the man charged with killing his wife in Boston, last June has been arrested. The howling masses from all over the country, who were afraid to look crooked will now feel relieved.

That parade of Prowse Bros. was all right. We noticed a little colored chap looking into one of the packages. He was probably looking for one of the famous oon coats which Prowse Bros. are noted for. Martin and McBride had a nasty wrangle in the British Columbia legislature last week. They both wanted to occupy the same seat. If such was the case why didn't some one tell them to "go away back and sit down." Prince Henry of Prussia regrets that his many engagements in the United States deter him from visiting Canada just now. Very sorry; but of course we'll manage to welcome him along without him. We have a few engagements of our own to attend to, anyway. "The Shah of Persia is said to have the finest collection of cats in the world," says an exchange. That may be so, as regards beauty and other personal cat appearance, but for extraordinary fighting qualities and superior vocal powers the collection we have here in Charlottetown would be hard to beat anywhere.

The Guardian of yesterday says: "Yesterday communication was kept up between Summerside and Southport by means of boats." What next? This is even more wonderful than the ferry that the Cape, the balloon service and all the other great schemes which have all been brought about by the Guardian and the Guardian alone. A vivid imagination is a great thing. Southportians rejoice!

"The Brooklyn Eagle remarks: If we are to have Miss Stone back again, presently, with the ransom paid, suppose we do not send out any more women for a few years to be stolen for more reason. If Turkey enjoy its moral darkness, let it sit in the dark and like it." It's all very well for the Eagle to say these things are in the dark; but they can see a little. At least they have shown that they are not Stone blind.

The onerous bill still rings in Charlottetown every night, and lets us know that it is eight o'clock. We find this very convenient as it saves us the trouble of looking at our watches and starting the town-clock out of countenance. As for the youngsters, for whom the curfew was invented the law doesn't affect them in the least. In fact there is only one person in Charlottetown who ever worries about the curfew and that is the man whose duty it is to ring the bell every evening. What is the sense of keeping up this childlike curfew farce? India is no danger.—A thirteen-year-old lad applied for work the other day at a Border factory where three of his brothers had been working before they took the Queen's shilling. He was taken on by the principal and told to start next morning, and was then asked: "How's your brother Jim getting on?" "He's out looking for a job," said the boy. "Is Tom out also?" "Yes, he's out Jim, in the same regiment." "And your eldest brother is out, too, suppose?" "No," said the youngster proudly; "our Sandy hasn't gone out yet. He's mindin' India." Scottish American.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BLONDIE DENIES MURDER. Joseph Blondie, who is accused of wife murder, was arraigned before Magistrate Deneil in New York on Wednesday last, and was remanded to await the arrival of requisition papers. Blondie admitted his identity, but denied that he was guilty of the murder of his wife. Blondie was asked by the clerk if it was true that he was wanted from justice and that he was a fugitive from justice and that he was wanted from justice and that he was a fugitive from justice. He replied: "I am not a fugitive."

HOLD TURKEY RESPONSIBLE. It is understood that the United States will shortly take steps to obtain a reimbursement of the sum (\$72,500) paid to the brigands as ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Talika, holding Turkey responsible, inasmuch as the capture of the missionaries was effected on Turkish soil. The question of responsibility may have serious developments, since Turkey emphatically disclaims responsibility and says the claims on Bulgaria.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The city of Paterson, New Jersey, so recently awed by fire is now overwhelmed with a flood. The quarter occupied by the houses of the poorer classes is inundated. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless by the overflow of the Passaic River. The country for miles around the city

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE. Makes Delicious Coffee in a moment. No frothing, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers. GUARANTEED PURE. 100

The End in Sight

I wish to say to my many esteemed customers that I am closing up my business; that from March 1st to March 25th I will be at my place of business, Head St. Peter's Bay, to settle with any who want to take advantage of the convenience, as after that date all unsettled accounts will have to be arranged for in Charlottetown. In settlement of Book Accounts I will take (in the absence of Cash) good notes of hand, payable November next. By attending to this in the time named above, customers will save themselves a great inconvenience. CHARLES E. PRATT, Head St. Peter's Bay, March 1st, 1902. March 5th, 1902—21

BARLEY BARLEY!

WANTED—One thousand bushels Two Rowed Barley. LYONS & CO. Feb. 12, 1902—1f Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all that parcel of land in the Parish of St. John's, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the lot of land owned by the said Cornelius Kilbride, thence east along the southern boundary line of the said Cornelius Kilbride's land, thence north along the northern boundary line of the said Cornelius Kilbride's land, thence west along the western boundary line of the said Cornelius Kilbride's land, thence south along the southern boundary line of the said Cornelius Kilbride's land, to the place of commencement, containing three acres of land, more or less.

Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing at the north side of the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the northern boundary line of the said Lot Eleven, thence south along the southern boundary line of the said Lot Eleven, thence east along the eastern boundary line of the said Lot Eleven, thence north along the northern boundary line of the said Lot Eleven, to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres of land, more or less.

NEW PRINT COTTON.

Newsy Store News.

New things are beginning to arrive now. We have fifty-five dozen

New Ties

For gentlemen. Many very pretty ones among them.

Our Christy Hats

Are at Pictou awaiting transportation across the straits—will be here in a week or two.

A NEW LOT OF

Oxford Tweed

For Ladies' Suitings came in a few days ago. We are agents for this famous Tweed now.

Odds and Ends of Dress Goods.

We marked them to sell them quick; the lengths are from 2½ to 6 yards each. We'll be glad to see you any time.

PROWSE BROS

The Wonderful Cheap Men

They Help.

It is the little expenses that count. It is the small leak that sinks a big ship. Housekeepers can save quite an item in their Grocery bill by dealing at McKenna's. Everything new and fresh at the Corner Grocery.

JOHN MCKENNA.

New Watches! —AND— JEWELRY!

We have received some very fine Gents' Watch Cases that are warranted 30 years. You can have them filled with either WALTHAM or ELGIN movements that are thoroughly reliable, and the price is not high.

Also, Ladies' New Watches and a new line of Chains and Broaches.

Repairs to Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Barometers, Chronometers.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A case of smallpox is reported at Campbellton, N. B.

The Halifax City Council has decided to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 towards a library building.

It is announced on good authority that the date for the Ontario provincial elections will be Tuesday, June 3rd.

THERE was a very small market yesterday, owing to the bad condition of the roads. Prices have not changed any since last week.

DR. Stewart Webb, the American palaces car magnate, has purchased from Lord Minto the four horses which were used to draw the Prince of Wales carriage while in Canada.

It is understood that a large and up-to-date rink will be built here during the coming summer. The proposed site for the new rink is on Fitzroy street on the same lot where the curling rink formerly stood.

THE ferry steamer Hillsboro commenced her runnings between Charlottetown and Southport yesterday. She stopped running this season on January 30th. This is the shortest time in any winter that the steamer has been laid up.

THE steamer Minto arrived in Charlottetown shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had considerable difficulty with ice from Point Prim to the harbor's mouth, which had been driven there by strong southerly winds. She brought 15 passengers, 400 bbls. of flour, 90 casks oil, 500 pkgs. way freight. She left on return to Pictou this morning.

THE trial of Capt. John Warren, of Annapolis, indicted for manslaughter concluded before the Supreme Court at Georgetown on Wednesday. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, said the view that the prisoner was not justified in using a pistol under the circumstances. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. J. A. Matheson the Attorney General and Mr. James Palmer conducting the prosecution. The prisoner was sentenced to four years in Dorchester penitentiary and left on Monday in charge of Sheriff McDonald and Jailer Logan.

THE banquet by the "Boys of the Old Brigade" held at the Queen Hotel on Thursday night was a grand success. A splendid repast was furnished, and the speeches and songs, all had a high patriotic flavor. Incidents of the war were told over again and many good stories were swapped. An extended program of toasts followed the excellent dinner. These included The King, The Heroes of the Empire, The Empire, The Parliament of the Empire, The Cities of the Empire, The Generals of the Empire, The Armies of the Empire, The Laws of the Empire, The Press of the Empire, and Our Boys now Fighting for the Empire.

JOSEPH Boudreau, son of Capt. James Boudreau met death by drowning in Halifax on Friday night, having fallen overboard from the schooner Brilliant of which he was mate. The vessel was lying at Wolfe's wharf loaded with potatoes. There were three others aboard at the time including the deceased's brother John, whose time as a private in the Garrison had expired on the previous Tuesday and who was about to join the schooner. On account of there being no light on the wharf or schooner, the drowning was overlooked. The body was recovered after a search. The deceased was in his 24th year, and had followed the sea since quite a young lad. He was a steady industrious fellow and his untimely death in the vigour of young manhood will be much regretted. He leaves to mourn a father and mother and five brothers. His body was brought home for interment and the funeral took place yesterday.

THE Halifax Wanderers had poor luck in their P. E. Island hockey tour. As stated in our last issue in their first match against the Abegweit they were defeated 7-4. On Wednesday night at Summerside the Crystals defeated them 6-3. This victory is remarkable in the fact that only two of the regular Crystals team played, five others having withdrawn on account of some little friction. The five substitutes were players who had not taken part in a match this winter. On Thursday evening the Wanderers played an all-Charlottetown team, composed of the flower of the Abegweit and Victoria teams. This game resulted in the defeat of the visitors by a score of 8-5. It will be noticed that in each game the Islanders had a majority of three goals. The Wanderers returned to Halifax on Friday. It is probable that the Abegweits will visit Halifax before the season is over.

THE third sermon in the Lenten course was preached in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. Moynihan. His theme was the communion of Saints and his text was from the 19th verse of the second chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. The Rev. preacher first pointed out that those outside the Catholic Church taught justification by faith. The Catholic Church also teaches justification by faith, but not by faith alone. The merits of Christ are to be applied to our souls. The church teaches the communion of Saints; she points out to us that we are fellow citizens with the Saints. The Church is divided into three states; the Church militant on earth; the church suffering in purgatory and the church triumphant in Heaven. The children of the church in these three states are members of the same family and are bound together by the bonds of Christian charity. It is just and lawful to invoke the Saints in Heaven. The honor that is paid to the Saints is a relative honor; we invoke their prayers and intercession in our behalf, at the fountain of divine grace. This relative honor which we pay to the saints springs up instinctively in the human heart and is pleasing to Almighty God. In the old Testament we have the accounts of angels coming as messengers from God to man. We also read that there is joy among the angels when a sinner does penance, and also that in the resurrection we shall be like the angels. The intercessory prayers of Moses Abraham and Job were heard and answered by Almighty God. Is it not then most natural to hold that the intercession of the saints in our behalf will avail much with God. We should never fail to implore the intercession of the saints who surround the throne of God. If we live faithfully on earth and constantly invoke the intercession of the saints we may reasonably hope to enjoy their company in Heaven for all eternity.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Guard Liner Euraria from New York to Queenstown is long overdue and much anxiety is felt.

THE annual report of the fisheries department gives the value of the catch of P. E. Island in 1900 at \$1,069,193.

THE steamer Oscar Frederick from Lonsburg left Sydney on Friday with a cargo of 7,000 tons of coal for Sweden.

THE Wanderers met with another defeat at Amherst on Saturday from the Ramblers of that place. The score was 4 to 3.

THE Abegweit Athletic Club of this city has already received a communication from the New Glasgow Athletic Club, asking for a game of football on May 24th, either there or in Charlottetown. The Abegweits will probably play here.

ACCORDING to a recent despatch from Ottawa an important announcement has been made which is calculated to revolutionize the paper trade in Canada. An organization named the "Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company," has been completed with a capital of \$2,000,000. The company expect to sell newspaper print at the rate of \$1.80 per hundred pounds. The present price is \$2.50.

THE annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held in Ottawa on Friday. General O'Grady-Haley presided over the meeting. The following conditions were being made to ordinance—Four twelve pounder batteries already arrived, two more expected; two six inch breech loaders, to arrive at the end of this month; four 4.7 quick firers, to arrive shortly. Colonel Cotton was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year.

THE Provincial Legislature opens on Tuesday the 11th, inst. The Guard of Honor will be composed of the following—2nd Regiment, No. 1 Co.—1 sergeant, 12 privates. No. 2 Co.—1 sergeant, 12 privates. No. 4 Co.—1 captain, 1 corporal, 12 privates. No. 5 Co.—1 first lieutenant, 1 corporal, 12 privates. 1 adjutant. Charlottetown Engineers.—1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 48 sappers. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from Fort Edward by the 4th Regt. C. A. as his Honor leaves Government House.

MESSRS Brown Bros, annual parade of new spring goods took place on Friday morning and was a very unique and interesting spectacle. It took 58 teams to convey the 238 cases and bales and all sides of Queen Square were completely surrounded by the procession. To give an idea of the value of these goods, it may be stated that the contents of 15 of the cases were worth \$25,000. This big shipment is only half of what will be received this spring, and includes the stock purchased by Mr. B. C. Prowse. The English goods are not yet to hand.

JAMES H. Harris, manager of the Nova Scotia Nursery, was killed near the depot at Halifax on Friday. He was walking across the track when he saw a shunting engine approaching with the coaches of the Maritime Express train which had come in some time before. Mr. Harris stepped backwards to avoid it, but had not noticed the engine going in the opposite direction. This back-ward step was fatal, for the oncoming engine struck him, the wheels passing over and completely severing and otherwise mangling the body. He was 52 years of age.

THE High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to leave your order to have photos or tintypes enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural coloring and any subject may be separated from a group with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as is generally the case with other portrait houses. The work is all guaranteed to be as represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture mounting. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenzie the tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbutt, High Grade Art Parlour, Charlottetown.—if.

REV. Terence Campbell, of St. Dunstan's College delivered a very interesting lecture in the Lyceum on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Institute. He took for his subject, "The First Crusade and carried his hearers in imagination through all the different stages of that extraordinary campaign. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Anderson and supported by James Landrigan and supported by Mr. J. J. Johnston. The chairman in tendering the vote of thanks also thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Catholic Literary Institute for his excellent lecture to which the reverend gentleman made a suitable reply. The lecture was supplemented by a splendid musical programme.

ADVISED from St. John's Nfld., say that great destitution prevails there. Every day demonstrates in the most forcible manner that hundreds of the people in the city are on the verge of starvation, and that there are others who have not fire, food or light in their houses. This is a sweeping assertion, but it is based upon information received from the most reliable sources. So great is the destitution that various charitable societies find themselves unable to cope with it. The poverty which prevails at the present time is finding its way into the homes of class people, who through fault of their own, have already felt hunger's pangs, but their sensitiveness and pride will not permit them to make it known.

A HALIFAX despatch of yesterday says: It is feared that the steamer Tiber, well-known in Charlottetown, was wrecked on her way to Halifax from Lonsburg, with a cargo of coal. The steamer left Lonsburg five days ago, with a cargo of coal and is several days overdue. Last night word was received here that a great quantity of wreckage, consisting of doors, cabin fixtures, deck planks and two life preservers with the name "Tiber," stamped on each were washed ashore yesterday on George Island and Harbor Island. The steamer's house with pieces of deck planks attached was yesterday picked up at the entrance of Whitehead harbor, Guysboro. Other wreckage was also found floating around in the vicinity. There seems little doubt that Captain Belonger and his crew of 30 went down with the steamer, although no bodies were found in the wreckage. It is supposed the Tiber struck on Green Island, one of the wildest spots on the coast.

The price to suit the pocket.

If you are at a loss to know where to get the very best Groceries at the very lowest possible cash prices, call and see us, and be convinced that our Goods are the very best and our prices right.

The Leading GROCERY

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Try our "Prince" Flour at \$4.20.
—OR—
Our "Union Jack" at \$4.40.

We guarantee satisfaction with every barrel.

Leslie S. McNutt & Co.
Newson's Block,
South Side Queen Square.

THE CAREFUL CASH BUYER

Will find it most agreeable to do business at our Grocery. We saved our customers many dollars last year, and will do the same this year.

- Amber Blend Tea, 5 lbs. for \$1.00
- Golden Blend Tea, 5 lbs. for 1.10
- Royal Blend Tea, 5 lbs. for 1.20
- Eng. Breakfast Tea, 5 lbs. for 1.20
- Sunbeam Coffee 40c. per lb. has no equal.

Kindly place your Grocery order with us. We find no difficulty in pleasing our customers.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

Jan. 22, 1902.

HOOKING CANVAS —AND— STAMPED MATS!

Now is the time to replenish your stock.

We have just received our stock of Hessians, 10,700 yards in the following widths:—27, 32, 36, 54 and 72 inch. Prices and samples on application.

70 dozen Stamped Mats, newest designs, in 1½ and 1¾ yard lengths. Door Mats to match.

Wholesale & Retail. Weeks & Co

The People's Store.

WE HAVE

—THE—

Finest

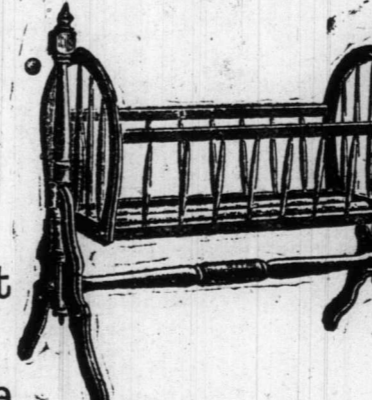
—AND—

Largest

Stock of

Up-to-date

FURNITURE



Ever seen in Charlottetown. We are able and willing to make prices interesting.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Our New Shirts Just Opened.

50 dozens New Shirts for spring, new patterns and low prices.

"COMFORT BRAND,"

The BEST FITTING and BEST SHIRT VALUE on the market.

Our Specials, 50c, 75c, \$1

Are just 20 per cent. under value. We are just rushing them as it is yet a little early in the season. It will pay you to buy now.

Look at our Ties,

Pretty Patterns and Low Prices.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.,

Leaders of Low Prices.

PLAIN FACTS

For the Buying Public!

High sounding advertisements will not create a permanent demand for a poor article.

Four Years in Business

And our Tailoring Department has increased its output with each year, which is the best evidence that we stand the recognized leaders as makers of Gentlemen's Clothing of the highest character for the hard to please man or young man.

Honest Prices to One and All.

We don't claim to sell goods at cost, and then charge from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. more than they are worth; but we do claim to give the best value on P. E. Island, quality considered.

Don't be Fooled,

But come to the reliable for SUITS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Manufacturers.

PAY, PAY, PAY.

Are you sure you're getting all that's coming to you in return for the money you are paying out? Why not make sure? Why not do as so many of your fellow citizens are doing—trade with us—where you get your money's worth or your money back?

Fish, Fish.

2,000 lbs. good Codfish in stock at 4½ cents per lb.

Boneless Fish

By the lb. or Box. Also a full stock of Canned Salmon, Clams, Finnan Haddies, Kipper Herring, etc.

Cheap Raisins.

We have fifty boxes more of those cheap Raisins placed in our hands for sale, 5 lbs. for 25 cents.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co

"EUREKA" GROCERY.

Lower Queen St., Telephone No. 28.

Haszard's Tea.

We have a fresh supply of Haszard's Brahmin Tea just received.

Orange Pekoe Tea.

This is a high grade India Tea, and splendid value at 28 cents per lb.

Eureka Blend.

Those who prefer a blend Tea will find in our Eureka Blend a Tea that contains both strength and flavor. Sold only by us at 25 cents per lb.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXTON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

But father said we must be prepared to make the sacrifice not only in word but in deed; meanwhile we must retrench as much as possible, and reduce our establishment. He and his brothers would help in the field work and in the stables, and we, that is his two daughters, must occupy ourselves in the kitchen and in the garden; but as far as the hospitality offered to strangers, especially to our persecuted fellow-Catholics were concerned, no alteration should be made, as long as he could call an acre of land and a stone of the manor-house his own.

Such was the unanimous resolution solemnly made before Almighty God in the upper room of Woxton on one of the first days of April, in the year of Grace 1588, and singularly enough, on the very next morning, as I was sweeping out that same chamber, I perceived for the first time the fragile plant, at which the more it grew, the more we wondered. It sprang up and grew in the ceiling between the principal rafter and the mortar, both of which are covered with a smooth layer of cement or gypsum, so that we could not conceive how any seed could possibly have lodged there; nor how, without any earth or moisture, the plant could strike root and flourish as it did. When I first espied it, it could scarcely be seen, and I very nearly pelted it up, but on second thought, I left it there, to see if it would grow in such a place. It soon shot up, and put out branches and leaves, and amongst the beautiful green leaves, which were heart-shaped and serrated at the edge, five stalks appeared, each about the length of two fingers, with a little bud at the end. In the course of time these buds blossomed into a delicate flower, orbiform with four slender red petals. And after the flowers had faded, it put forth its fruit, without rain, or dew or sun; they had the appearance of fine, blood-red berries. Never at any time had we had or seen any like plant, and we called it nothing but the beautiful flower. We all went every day to look at it; grandmother above all took the greatest delight in it, for she regarded it as a pledge of divine favors. Many were the different significations given to it; Father Weston, who often stayed in our house at that time, before the commencement of his long incarceration of seventeen years, looked upon it symbolical of the five Sacred Wounds, although he declared it to be his opinion that there was nothing extraordinary in the flower itself, only the way in which it had sprang up, and its manner of growth, might certainly be called very marvellous. But that I leave to be taken for what it is worth, everyone is at liberty to form his own conclusions about the flower. Later events will perhaps show that it was not without its own significance.

If I remember aright, it was on the very same day when we first saw the marvellous plant, that Anthony Babington rode over from London to us with my Uncle Remy for the first time. I can well recall his presence, so comely countenance, just the one to take the fancy of young girls such as Anne and myself. He had merry, blue eyes, brown only hair, on account of which we used to speak of him among ourselves as "Curly head," and above his well-cut lips, about which a good-humored smile almost continually played, a slight down made itself seen. He was always carefully, even foppishly dressed, and because of this my grandmother, who loved the old-fashioned simplicity, took a dislike to him from the outset. When I saw him for the first time, he was wearing one of the new-fashioned high hats, with a narrow brim and an ostrich feather. Over his silk doublet, which was trimmed with bows and ribbands, a collar edged with lace, but not too large and full, was turned back. A blue velvet mantle adorned with silver hung round his shoulder, and beneath that a broad band supported a long slender rapier of the sort called Alexander Farnese, in the place of the good old English sword and leather belt. Such was the young fellow who at the side of our broad-shouldered, somewhat unwieldy Uncle Remy, came up to us girls, as we were weeding the flower beds one fine sunny afternoon in spring. He bowed most politely when Uncle Remy introduced him, and Anne, who contrary to her wont, appeared slightly embarrassed, did not answer the jest which accompanied his words. The visitor admired our flowers, and said he had not seen even in the royal gardens in Paris, anything to equal the tulips and hyacinths that we had then in full blossom. We told him that the Rev. Mr. Barton, who had come over from the seminary at

Dunay disguised as a gardener, brought us the bulbs of these flowers. "He died, did he not, under your roof, which is renowned for its hospitality among all the Catholics of England?" he inquired.

"That is quite true, Mr. Babington," I answered. "We buried the worthy man out yonder, under that oak, by the side of our dear mother. This wreath which we have been making out of the flowers he gave us, is to be laid on the spot where they both rest."

Then for the first time I saw an expression come into the young man's eyes that made me think he was not so superficial a character as his slightly manner might lead one to imagine. "Most men would risk a battle to gain such a crown," he rejoined. "I did not quite catch his meaning, and I said that our simple wreath was but a poor emblem of the crown of justice laid up for all those who, especially in times like ours, preserve the faith. Thereupon Uncle Remy observed in his joking way that there was a fine preacher lost in me, and went his way with the young nobleman into the house."

This Babington of whom I speak belonged to an old Derbyshire family—he was the eldest son of Sir Henry Babington, a confessor for the faith, whose long term of imprisonment had resulted in his death. Anthony was still a student at Oxford when his father died; after that he travelled in France and the Netherlands until he maintained his majority, when he returned to England to take possession of his large estates at Dethick, near Sheffield. It will readily be understood that this young noble, who was as handsome as he was wealthy appeared to us the hero of a fairy tale. As for me, my affections were fixed upon the cloister; but my sister who was a few years my junior, and only eighteen at that time, fell in love with him at once. She tried to hide this from me by calling him a vain coxcomb, and ridiculing his foreign manners, and accusing me of being too fond of talking to him. But I was not so easily deceived. I saw very plainly that she was deeply smitten.

Mr. Babington stayed for a whole week with us at Woxton, on the pretext of wanting to confer about important matters with Father Weston, whom we were expecting to return from a missionary expedition to Berkshire. He generally went about, like the blessed martyr, Jewel, in the character of a Jew merchant from one nobleman's seat to another; and verily he carried with him a treasure far more precious than the pearl of the Gospel speaks. When the priests went on these missionary journeys they were not unfrequently accompanied by young noblemen, who introduced them to the families who were either open or covert adherents of the Catholic Church. In fact some years before, several Catholic young men of position had formed an association

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.



will generally correct this difficulty. If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

with the object of affording assistance to the secular priests and the Jesuit Fathers, whom the Pope sent from time to time to succor his afflicted children in England. They used every endeavor to keep them from falling into the clutches of the persecutors; and when this happened, they exerted themselves actively in behalf of the unhappy prisoners. On this Christian Guild the Holy Father bestowed a special benediction, and attached to it privileges and indulgences. Mr. Babington was a member of this association; it was while visiting my Uncle Robert in Newgate that he made the acquaintance of Uncle Remy. No wonder then that we regarded him as a dear and welcome guest.

No one was fonder of him than my little brother Frith. From the very first he laid himself out to amuse the boy. When the sun shone, he took him out riding on his grey pony in the meadow, and when April showers blow up, and heavy rain drops pattered sharply against the half windows, he would take a sheet of cardboard, and with a few swift strokes of the pencil, for me was an accomplished draughtsman, produce before the delighted child groups of soldiers; the Dutch or German Landknecht, the Spanish arquebuser, the Swiss helvander, nay even the Prince of Parma himself on horseback. Again he would cover the paper with objects of the chase, huntsman and bound, hare and fox, roebuck and deer and wild bear. Then Anne would fetch her collar box and attire the soldiers in green and gold, in red and blue, giving them a black moustache and ruddy nose, while peals of laughter sounded from all the throats. For my sister had soon dropped her shy manner towards our merry guest. On the contrary, she was not a little saucy in her behavior, so that my grandmother had occasion to reproach her with word or sign. It was all no use, and if I ventured so much as to say a word to her she pulled a wry face, and asked if I was jealous of her, and if I thought she did not see that. I was setting my cap at the young Lord Dethick.

I need hardly say that I felt hurt at this unseemly speech, which certainly was quite undeserved; I made a resolution for the future to keep my admonitions to myself. Besides, my father had witnessed this little passage at arms, and he only smiled, letting us see very plainly that he would have no objection to Mr. Babington as a son-in-law. One really cannot blame him for this, since in times such as those in which we lived, parents were naturally anxious to see their daughters provided for. I never thoroughly liked the young man; he was too frivolous and too fond of suit my taste. I should have preferred a graver man as a husband, for my sister I mean; still it must be acknowledged that her sprightly disposition was very well in keeping with his vivacious manner.

Yet there was that in him, as my father said, which would make him a fine character, when his youthful follies were got rid of. He was a staunch, true-hearted Catholic, always ready to make sacrifices for his religion. It was a pleasure to hear him talk about the captive Queen, Mary Stewart. His eyes sparkled, and he grew quite eloquent in her praise. When twelve years old he had gone to Sheffield Castle as page to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose custody the unhappy Queen of Scots then was, and thus he had become acquainted with that beautiful and virtuous, but no less unfortunate Princess. Our eyes used to fill with tears while he related how at her command he had often carried the dishes from her own table to the poor at the castle gate, and how she used continually to pray for her enemies and calumniators, above all for her cousin Elizabeth. We could fancy how many a time he fell on his knees at the captive Queen's feet, and kissed her hand, pledging himself to be her faithful servant. Then she would stroke his rosy cheek with a smile, and say with motherly tenderness: "What would you do for me, my child?" and he would reply enthusiastically: "I will set your Majesty free, as George Douglas did from Lochleven Castle." Upon that, the smile would fade from her countenance, as she answered: "That is all nonsense, Anthony! Douglas and other brave men shed their blood for me, it is true, but they made my lot none the lighter, rather the reverse. My future is in God's hand; Beware, when you are grown to man's estate, how you stir a finger in my defence, it might cost you your blood and even your life."

"Thereupon," Babington added, when relating these reminiscences, "I used to assure her that I could have no greater happiness than to shed my blood for her sake. And what I felt as a boy, I now feel as a man. Who knows whether I may not yet meet with an opportunity to redeem my word?" The manner in which he uttered these words gave us to understand that he had formed some design in connection with the Queen of Scots. I saw from my sister Anne's face that she noticed this, too, for she turned pale, and fixed her large dark eyes on the young man with a peculiar expression.

(To be continued.)

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Mrs. I. STEEVES, Edgett's Landing, N. B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

KINDNESS TO THE ERRING.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Has your life a bitter sorrow— Live it down. Think about a bright to-morrow— Live it down. You will find it never pays Just to sit, wet-eyed and gaze: On the grave of vanished days— Live it down. Is disgrace your galling burden?— Live it down. You can win a brave heart's guard— Live it down. Make your life so free from blame That the lustre of your name Shall hide all the olden shame— Live it down. Has your heart a secret trouble?— Live it down. Do not grieve and make it double— Live it down. Do not water it with tears, Do not feed it with your fears, Do not nurse it through long years— Live it down. Have you made some sinful error?— Live it down. Do not hide your face in terror— Live it down. Look the world square in the eyes; Go ahead, as one who tries To be honored ere he dies— Live it down.

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other morning that the abbreviation for February—Feb.—means Freeze every body, and the man looked frozen in his ulster. It was apparent that he needed the kind of warmth that stays, the warmth that reaches from head to foot, all over the body. We could have told him from personal knowledge that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives permanent warmth, it invigorates the blood and speeds it along through artery and vein, and really fits men and women, boys and girls, to enjoy cold weather and resist the attacks of disease. It gives the right kind of warmth, stimulates and strengthens at the same time, and all its benefits are lasting. There may be a suggestion in this for you.

"How much will it cost to get that watch repaired?" asked a sailor as he handed his time piece to a watchmaker, who, after examining it, said "The expense of repairing that watch will be more than the original cost." "I don't care for that," said the sailor, "I will give you double the original cost, for I gave a fellow a blow on the head for the watch, and I will give you two for repairing it."

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would be competitors and imitations."

Lawyer.—When I was a boy my highest ambition was to be a pirate. Client.—You're in luck. It isn't every man who can realize the dreams of his youth.

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Mr. F. W. Moyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "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.

"Bridget, did you get the flowers that I am to wear in my hair tonight?" "Yes, mam, but—" "But what?" "I have mislaid the hair, mam."

For Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Insects, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Haggard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. Price 25 cents. All dealers.

"But why," asked the sub chief of the Cannibal Isles, "do you insist upon having the man who fell while leading the charge against us served up at the banquet this evening?" "He seems to be hard as nails."

"Hub!" answered the chief of the Canibal Isles, "I read in a book of poetry left by our last meal that 'the bravest are the tenderest.'"

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

Dentist.—When did your teeth first begin to trouble you, sir? The Victim.—When I was about one year old.

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

A clergyman announced from his pulpit one evening that there would be "a collection for the dumb and deaf—er, er—I mean the deaf and dumb—er, er—you know what I mean."

The essential lung-healing principle of the pine tree has finally been successfully separated and refined into a perfect cough medicine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction. Price 25 cents.

"Why, Flitters, how thin you are. Been sick?" "No; but I paid a week's board in advance at a place where they don't give us anything but health food."

British Troop Oil Liniment is unsurpassed by any liniment on the market to day. It is composed of healing, soothing and cleansing vegetable oils and extracts. It is put up in large bottles for the small price of 25 cents.

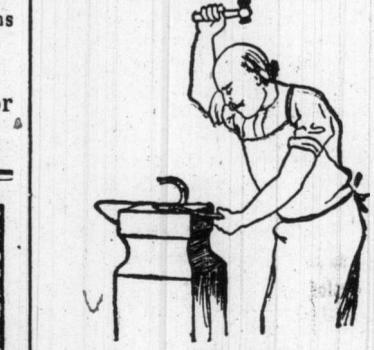
Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Longbow—"I was out gunning yesterday. How many birds do you think I got?" "Newt!" "About one-quarter." "Longbow—" "One-quarter of what?" "Newt—" "Of what you were going to say you got."

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

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While it's Hot is good advice.



Burdock Blood Bitters This Spring is better advice.

During the winter, heavy rich foods are necessary to keep the body warm. When the spring comes, the system is clogged up with heavy sluggish blood; you feel tired, weary and listless and that all-gone, no-ambition feeling takes possession of you. If you take Burdock Blood Bitters it will regulate your system, put you into condition and make you feel bright, happy and vigorous.

Suits.

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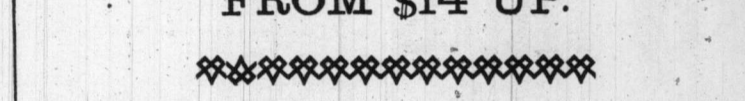
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