

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 43

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

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Will cover 300 or more square feet of surface in average condition, two coats to the gallon. Every gallon is a full standard measure. It is made to paint buildings with. It is the

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300 pairs Men's Odd Pants, 1-3 off price.

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Bedroom Suites

Ever shown in Charlottetown. We have them.

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Sells Best Furniture.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnny's Elder Brother (who wants Johnny to go on an errand).—Didn't you know I was looking for you everywhere? Johnny.—No, I didn't. If I had you wouldn't have found me.

Beware of Worms.

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

Mrs. Crimmonbeak (at the ball game).—What does it mean, John, when a man at the bat throws the bat down and retires to the bench? Mr. Crimmonbeak.—Why, it means the same as when a woman leaves the room and slams the door after her.

O. O. RICHARDS & CO

Dear Sirs.—I have great faith in MINARDS LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles. It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.

Four Falls, N. B. "Bye, son," said the practical mother, "do you think she will make you a wise, steady, reliable wife?" "Why, mother!" exclaimed Oholly, "the very ideal! She makes the most delicious fudge! Weally!"

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Joe Cose.—That must have been a powerful man who spoke at the ball last night? Moe Roe.—How so? Joe Cose.—Why, first, as I read it in the paper, he took the floor and soon carried the house with him.

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

Getrude.—You say you've only been there two weeks and have an interest in the business? Vansant.—Yes, I was two hours' late this morning, and the boss told me I'd better take some interest in the business in the future.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Several little girls were returning home from the park one afternoon, when they were overtaken by a goat that wanted the whole street. The foremost one shouting to her companions: "Run, run, girls! He will kick with his head!"

"Shouldn't wonder of that boy gets to be president some day."

"What makes you think so?"

"Got all the qualifications; kin ride the wildest boss in the country, an' hit the bull's eye on a barn door, with a shotgun, nine times out of ten!"

"My Dear Sir: I beg to thank you sincerely for your kind words of encouragement. Everything that you say has come home to me, and I should be glad indeed if the state of my health allowed me to visit England and to do what I might for those whom I know there before, and again for poor M. Hyacinthe Lytton, wherever he is, that he might share in the blessings which now are mine, thanks be to God. I would ask you in your kindly charity to commend me to the Divine goodness in your prayers and I will ever be mindful of you. And believe me, my dear sir, yours very sincerely in Christ,

"ENRICO DI CAMPELLO."

M. Comes and the Freemason gang are working hand in hand, says the Paris correspondent of the "London Monitor and New Era." This was known, but it has now been publicly avowed by both parties.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS. I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Items of Catholic Interest.

A pilgrimage of the parish priests of all Italy to Rome is being arranged for some early and convenient date.

Mgr. Bonetti, Delegate Apostolic at Constantinople, has been named Archbishop Assistant at the Pontifical throne.

Cardinal Moran, whose health has considerably improved under the treatment of Dr. Lappoin, will sail for Sydney by the Orient Line Steamship Orizaba on November 1.

All sorts of reports as to new departures at the Vatican are now appearing in the Continental papers, says the "London Catholic Times." The latest story about Pope Pius X. is that he has observed quite privately the golden jubilee of his priesthood. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" remarks: The report comes to us from Rome that on the 18th. of September Pope Pius X. has allowed the golden jubilee of his priesthood to pass without ceremony. There was no official Mass; no official function. The Pontiff celebrated the event by a modest dinner, to which he invited his sisters, who have arrived in Rome. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" should have ascertained the exact date of the Pope's ordination before it published this paragraph. Pius X. received holy orders on the 18th. of September, 1853—not in 1855, as the "Zeitung" has assumed. The golden jubilee of his priesthood will therefore occur in 1908, and we feel sure the Pope, whatever his own wishes may be, will be unable when the time comes to resist the desire of the Catholic world for a celebration worthy of the occasion.

Father Anselm Pook, the new rector of St. Bede's College, Manchester, England, is a distinguished preacher, whose services in the pulpit are much in request. Born in Suffolk less than forty years ago, he was brought up as an Anglican, but was subsequently received into the Church by the late Cardinal Vaughan, when Bishop of Salford. He was educated at Ushaw College, Bonn University and St. Salpice Paris. Father Pook is a talented musician and has assisted in the organization of outdoor concerts for the poor in the slums and alleys of Manchester and Salford.

We understand, says the "London Catholic Times," that Rev. H. Drage, up to the present curate at All Saints' Anglican Church, Plymouth, has just been received into the Church.

On occasion of an audience granted recently to 1,500 French pilgrims when the Bishop of Cahors, in the course of a speech, begged his Holiness to hasten the settlement of the question of the beatification of Joan of Arc. His Holiness nodded in token of assent. The Pontiff was enthusiastically cheered.

The statement of the "Tribuna" that the Pope intends to visit Cavas in Tuscany, to unveil a monument commemorating the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and also to pay a visit to Monte Cassino, is declared by Vatican officials to be without foundation.

The following letter, dated Collegio Pio Americano Rome, January 8, 1903, was addressed to a correspondent in England by the late Count die Campello. In reply to his congratulations addressed to him on his return to the Church after an apostasy of over twenty years' duration:

"My Dear Sir: I beg to thank you sincerely for your kind words of encouragement. Everything that you say has come home to me, and I should be glad indeed if the state of my health allowed me to visit England and to do what I might for those whom I know there before, and again for poor M. Hyacinthe Lytton, wherever he is, that he might share in the blessings which now are mine, thanks be to God. I would ask you in your kindly charity to commend me to the Divine goodness in your prayers and I will ever be mindful of you. And believe me, my dear sir, yours very sincerely in Christ,

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The Masonic convention of 1903 transmitted to the President of the Council a resolution of thanks for the eminent services rendered to the national and Republican cause" by M. Comes in expelling monks and nuns. M. Comes re-

plied as follows: "The resolution of the convention has given me great pleasure. I am particularly touched by the expression of absolute confidence in me which it discloses. I want this confidence in order to overcome the attacks and the intrigues directed against me. Tell the proved and convinced Republicans who compose the convention that I will do to the end my duty, all my duty of Republican President of the council. Thank them in my name for their trust in my loyalty. I have assumed power without reproach." No wonder things are as they are.

Pius X. and the Gregorian Chant

The desire of Pius X. to reform church music and to bring more into fashion the old ecclesiastical music or plain song, used in the Christian Church from its earliest centuries has brought the question of church music into prominence, especially as modern church music has been seeking to divorce itself from the old forms and is aspiring at effects that are often more theatrical than religious. The attitude of the present Pope in this matter was revealed when he was Patriarch of Venice. Before examining the methods he employed to reform church music, it is interesting to note briefly in what the old music of the church consisted and what were its characteristics.

The origin of plain song, the unison vocal music of the early Roman Church, is not known. It is claimed by some to contain elements taken from ancient Greek and Hebrew music. It is often spoken of as Gregorian in view of the fact that Pope Gregory the Great arranged and systematized it. Hence the name, Gregorian chant.

He adapted it to every part of the liturgy and to the several seasons of the Christian year. It is characterized largely by an adherence to mediæval modes, by independence of rhythmical and metrical structure, and by a limited and austere use of harmony.

The early musical masters and composers of the Church based their compositions largely upon the technique of the Gregorian chant, and their music reveals and interprets the purity of plain song.

The fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were rich in these men—Joachim de Pres, Felice Anerio, Clemens non Papa, Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, and Claude Goudinot. Of these, Palestrina was the most celebrated.

But to-day we see the antithesis of all this. While plain song is the recognized model of the liturgy of the Church, and while it has been revived spasmodically in the ritualistic branch of the Anglican Church, it has nevertheless lost its early importance and has been superseded by orchestral music, to a very large extent. To enter the Cathedral of St. Bavo, Ghent, upon a Flemish saint day, as the writer of this article did recently, and to hear a modern orchestra rendering the work of a modern composer, is rather disquieting and not at all keeping with the symbolism of that beautiful altar piece of the Adoration of the Lamb by Hubert and Jan van Eyck, in the same cathedral.

It is well known that the new Pope is a zealous partizan of the Gregorian chant. When he was Patriarch of Venice he employed all his efforts to reform religious music. He was one of the most active supporters of the admirable Abbe Perosi, who has since become musical director of the Sistine Chapel, and who was formerly precentor of St. Mark's. At Rome, Perosi has continued and completed the work of Tebaldini, whose efforts were so enthusiastically directed in behalf of the Gregorian chant.

In 1895, Cardinal Sarfo wrote a long and important episcopal letter upon church music. Referring to this letter, M. Andrew Nade in a recent article in "L'Espresso," declares that the analogy is striking between it and the doctrines set forth in the "Schola Cantorum." In this letter, Cardinal Sarfo held that the Fathers of the Church, canons issued by the Councils, Pape's bulls, and the disciplinary decrees of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, only recognize in religious music that which tends to the honor of God and the edification of the faithful, and as such it is potent in arousing and impelling religious devotion. According to Cardinal Sarfo, moreover, it should have three characteristics—sanctity, dignity of art and universality. Therefore, it is necessary to proscrib all light, trivial or theatrical music in the churches—profane either in the form of its composition or in the manner in which it is executed. "Santo, santo!" It is becoming moreover that religious music should be unified and not abandon-

ed to human fancy. As there is one form of belief, there should be one form of prayer and also one form of religious music, which is one of the forms of prayer.

These diverse and indispensable qualities are found in the purely liturgical chant—the Gregorian chant. The polyphonic music which Palestrina raised to such a high degree of perfection is also worthy of being admitted. As Cardinal Sarfo declared, it has such a striking character of sanctity and mysticism in its forms that the Church has always declared it proper for its temples and the only one truly worthy of taking a place with the Gregorian chant.

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, music is held in such esteem, that at Palestrina about 1594, he was a celebrated Italian composer and was surnamed "princeps musicorum." He was at different times chapel master at the Vatican, the Lateran, and St. Maria Maggiore in Rome. To hear him sung today as he should be sung, you must go to Paris and hear him in the Church of St. Sulpice or at St. Eustache.

In as far as the theatrical genre of religious music is concerned, it has no other purpose than to please the senses and to charm the ear. It is affected in solos and brilliant in choirs. It is condemnable to take the pleasures of the senses as a criterion in judging sacred things. Does one affirm that these pleasures are necessary in order to attract people to church? Cardinal Sarfo replied that the people are more serious and more pious than one would ordinarily believe. The liturgical chant was objected to on the grounds that it was German music, Italian patriotism protested. But was not Gregory the Great a Roman? asks H. Nede. Palestrina, Viadana, Lotti and Gabrieli—were they not Italians?

Cardinal Sarfo announced in his pastoral letter that he had named a commission charged with the execution of a law which he drew up with severity. This law was as follows: In liturgical functions neither the nature nor the order of the texts must be changed. Yeager anthems must be executed in their proper Gregorian chant. The "Tantum Ergo" is not to be sung like a romance, a cavatina or an adagio, or the "Gloria" like an allegro. Drum, cymbals, trombones, bells, or any other light and noisy instruments are prohibited in church orchestras. The prohibition likewise of the "pianoforte" and of instrumental tropes is insisted upon. Women should not sing in the choir. If there be need of high voices, boys' voices should be employed, following the ancient custom of the Church. Above all, in sacred functions, liturgy should not be subservient to music, for music ought to be the humble servant of liturgy.

The prohibition of women's voices is of especial interest as they play such a large part in modern choirs. Leaving aside the question of propriety and of much subtler ones that arise in this connection, it can be said that the soprano of the woman cannot equal in timbre the soprano of the boy. Wagner recognized this when he wrote Parsifal.

The Patriarch of Venice ordered that no music should be executed in his diocese without its being first submitted to the commission. In this he was perfectly right, as it is necessary that the chant should be as the Church prescribes. Profane music offends the majesty of the Church. M. Nede points out the analogy existing between this idea of religious music and the impressive and beautiful words of Saint Augustine upon this subject. Saint Augustine desired that a plain distinction should be established between the sensual pleasures of gracious sounds and the musical glorification of God. He distrusted the delights of harmony. He was afraid of being influenced by the song rather than by the thing sung. He recommended an austere music subservient to its earthly office, and forbade the dangerous harmonies of profane melodies.

Having become Pape will the Patriarch of Venice extend to the universality of Catholicism the strict and excellent rules which he imposed in his diocese? It is extremely probable, and much to be desired. In this way he will be the definite reformer of religious music, and he will thus merit the gratitude of those who are solicitous of a noble art and who are conscious of its just destiny.—F. P. D'Agado, in Dunshoe's Magazine.

The Rev. J. W. Sanderson of Milwaukee, Wis., raising a murmur at the Milwaukee Presbytery, knows a good thing when he sees it. He says: "The administration (of the Catholic Church) as carried on at Rome is the wisest extant."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28th, 1903. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Laurier Sacrifices Canada's Rights.

We publish in this issue a pretty full report of the proceedings at the final meeting of the Alaskan boundary arbitration commission, including the reasons given by the Canadian Commissioners for withholding their assent from the finding of the majority. Abundant evidence has accumulated since the publication of the award to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to blame for Canada's loss and humiliation in this matter. This was admirably pointed out in the House of Commons by Mr. Borden. The Leader of the Opposition had no difficulty in showing that in the Alaska boundary matter, as in the fast Atlantic Service and many other questions of the utmost importance to Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not accomplished anything. Not only had he done nothing for his country; but he had furnished argument to the United States Commissioners to strengthen their case as we shall show. In 1899 Laurier refused to accept a commission, to consider the Alaska boundary matter, composed of three members from both parties to the dispute. It should be patent to the least astute that Canada could hope for nothing from such a tribunal. But in 1903 Laurier agrees to submit our case to a commission made up of three members from the British side and three from the United States; a tribunal from which we well knew Canada could not hope to win. Why did he accept in 1903 what he refused in 1899? It would be expected that he would have at least insisted on a saving clause, reserving to the Canadian Parliament the right to accept or reject the finding of a majority of such a commission. Sir John McDonald had reserved that right in the Washington treaty of 1871, which was a tribunal altogether superior to that of the Alaskan boundary commission. But Sir Wilfrid failed to secure this right to Canada. Why did he so fail in his duty to his country? Seeing that Canada was shorn of every advantage and every possible chance of securing her rights in the matter, he should have withdrawn from the agreement. Instead of that he accepted the proposals of the Washington authorities; proposals which he had previously assured Parliament would never be concurred in by the Government. Why did Sir Wilfrid thus allow the United States to have every possible advantage in the arbitration? Not only did the Premier of Canada fail to safeguard his country's rights in this matter; but he furnished our opponents with arguments to bear out their contention, as we have already said. Undisputed possession was one of the arguments advanced by counsel for the United States before the Commission. On the other hand counsel for Canada argued that there had been no continuous and undisputed possession by the United States of the territory in dispute, and they pointed out that the territory had been claimed by Canada before the posts of Dyea, and Skagway had been established under United States auspices, and moreover that formal notice had been served in 1888. In answer to this Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the United States said: "I would like to call as a witness the prime minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in the Canadian parliament discusses the ocean terminus." Mr. Taylor then proceeded to quote from Sir Wilfrid's speech on the Yukon railways as follows: "But if we had adopted the route by the Lynn Canal, that is to say, had chosen to build a railway from Dyea, by the Chilkat Pass up to the Yukon, we should have had to place the ocean terminus of the railway on what is now American territory." Sir Wilfrid observed that this territory ought to be Canadian, but went on to say that "from time immemorial Dyea was in possession of the Russians, and in 1867 it passed into the hands of the Americans, and it has been held in their hands ever since."

Our Ottawa Letter.

Parliament has prorogued after sitting for seven months. It has been the longest session on record and was characterized by some of the most interesting debates that have ever taken place in Canada.

The Week in Parliament.

The government's delay in establishing a fast Atlantic service was strongly criticised. It was shown that the administration has been most neglectful of this most important factor in Canadian transportation. Mr. R. L. Borden moved a resolution censuring the government for its weak policy in this matter, and calling for the establishment of a fast line.

The Laurier Government's Cowardice.

Sir William Mulock for week's past has been systematically engaged in preventing Conservative campaign literature from going through the mails. In parliament he went so far as to threaten to seize mail bags in which political literature was stored. The Postmaster General, however, was not only forced to back down ignominiously, and promise to do better, but he confessed that his own party had been sending millions of reports of the speeches of ministers to all parts of the country. A quarter of a million copies of the Montreal Herald, Hon. Sydney Fisher's subsidized organ, were sent broadcast. This literature was prepared for the mails by officers paid from the public treasury. The different departments have been transformed into campaign bureaus, and Sir William Mulock's own frank has been used on thousands of packages. Notwithstanding this scandalous use of the government's machinery for political purposes, the opposition have been bounded from pillar to post and their literature was even ordered away from Parliament Hill by the Speaker of the Commons. The Liberals were bound to prevent information as to their extravagance and mismanagement from getting into the hands of the electors, but their plot was so transparent that they had to consent to fair play for the men who watch the interests of the people. The cowardice of the government will not help their cause in the country.

Sources of Great Literature.

The public will doubtless be delighted to learn that the men, who are engaged in writing the campaign literature for the Liberal party, have discovered some of their material in the rubbish piles in the basement of Parliament buildings. A short time ago the Conservative party rejected a portion of its literature on account of typographical errors which appeared in comparative tables of the Canadian and American tariffs. This

harbor, succeeding the possession of the Russians from time immemorial, it becomes manifest to everybody that at this moment we cannot dispute their possession." The Premier went on to tell how Canadian traffic would have been at the mercy of the United States, concluding with the remark that "though we had built a railway, the ocean terminus of that railway was not in our own country, and we could not send a ton or a pound of goods over that railway unless we had the permission of the American authorities."

Then on "the question of acquiescence," Mr. Taylor said: "Down to 1898, the prime minister of Canada, standing in the parliament of his nation, with all the responsibility of his great office, declared to his own people that from time immemorial the Russians and then the Americans had been in possession, and that however much it might be regretted, there was the fact of this unbroken and continuous—seemed to be enamored of this word 'immemorial,' for he used it three or four times, as you might have noticed in the extract—that this possession of Russia and the United States had continued. . . . But what is singularly valuable in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to the notice to the United States government is that in 1898, ten years after this time when it is so innocently claimed that we have the notice the prime minister of Canada declared that we had not." What could Sir Wilfrid have said that would be more in favor of the United States contention or more to the disadvantage of Canada than the language here attributed to him, and quoted from his published speech in Parliament? The question of the Alaska boundary was a live issue when Sir Wilfrid made use of this language in Parliament, and it must be concluded that he is woefully deficient of the qualities of statesmanship, or that he was purposely playing into the hands of the United States authorities. Whatever may have been the motives by which he was actuated, sufficient evidence is here produced to show that he has been Canada's worst enemy in this matter, and that in consequence of his inconsistent, contradictory and treacherous course Canada's rights have been sacrificed.

The Alaskan Boundary Bluff.

The Alaskan Boundary Commission have decided that Canada is to lose a strip of territory which completely cuts us off from the Yukon. Months ago it was stated in Ottawa that such a decision would be reached. Canada never had a chance to win under the conditions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The only sensible thing Sir Wilfrid Laurier could have done under the circumstances was to reject the whole proposal. Instead of doing so, the correspondence shows that he deliberately walked into the trap with his eyes wide open, despite the vigorous opposition of Mr. R. L. Borden. The Prime Minister did not even take the precaution to have a saving clause placed in the treaty, which would enable Canada to reject the award if it proved disadvantageous to this country. When the agreement between the two sovereign powers was reached, Sir Wilfrid hailed it with delight. But his enthusiasm proved to be unwarranted. From one end of the country to the other Canadians are disgusted with the outcome. They are beginning to realize the costliness of Sir Wilfrid's blunder. It is too late now to recover the lost ground. In this matter, as in all others, the Liberal ministry displayed bad judgment. Ordinary precaution would have at least given Canada a chance to assert herself and preserve one of the most valuable pieces of territory she possessed.

Members of Imperial Cabinet Re-elected.

The new Colonial Secretary, Alfred Lyttleton, Liberal Unionist, was re-elected in the Commons in Warwick and Leamington with a greatly reduced majority. He received 2689 votes while Balfour was re-elected 2499. Mr. Lyttleton came to the realm of politics from that of scholarship, but it is not his first appearance in the new realm. He recently came into close contact with Imperial issues as chairman of the Commission to investigate South African affairs, and it is claimed that it was the grasp of these questions which led to his present appointment. He has also visited some of the western colonies of the Empire having taken part in the arbitration proceedings between Mr. Reid and the Newfoundland Government. Alfred Lyttleton M. A. K. C. was born Feb. 7th, 1857. He is the eighth son of the fourth Lord Lyttleton and a brother of Viscount Cobden. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge and is a barrister and member of the Inner Temple. His father married a sister of the wife of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with whom he was always a great favorite. He is Deputy High Steward of Cambridge and Recorder of Oxford. He has been a good deal of an athlete in his day, was captain of the Eton and Cambridge cricket eleven, represented Cambridge in cricket, football, tennis, racquets and athletics and England in cricket and football. He was a champion amateur tennis player in 1882-85. Lord Stanley was re-elected in Belfast without opposition, and Ansell Forester was re-elected by a majority of 245.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Main Estimates, Supplementary Estimates, Bounties on iron and steel, Bounties on lead, Railway subsidies, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Bounties on iron and steel based on last year's appropriation, Bounties on lead, Railway subsidies, etc.

A resolution was moved by the opposition condemning this waste of money, but the government supporters declared by their votes that \$26,280,704 is a proper expenditure for Canada to make in one year.

Conservatives Made Splendid Fight.

The Conservative party have finished strong in the longest session of the Canadian Parliament. There were those who declared after the election of 1900, that the opposition were routed horse, foot and artillery. The absurdity of that claim is made apparent by the magnificent fight put up by the opposition during the past eight months. The government wasted weeks of valuable time by withholding some of the most important measures brought down, but this did not discourage those who were looked to, and not looked to in vain, to fight the battles of the people. Under the able leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was more than once forced to abandon opinions which he at first gave expression to in most definite language. The good work of Mr. Borden and his followers has had its effect upon the country, and the Conservative party, encouraged by the most creditable showing of their representatives at Ottawa, have become imbued with the same fighting spirit. The great party of progress in this country, while it did its best to induce the government to withdraw its railway policy and other undesirable measures, did it in a way which challenges criticism. There was a notable absence of old Liberal tactics of decrying Canada and her resources. The Conservative party, in opposition as in power, expressed their confidence in their native land. They have thus placed country above party. Every Conservative in Parliament deserves credit for the untiring energy and sacrifice which characterized the work of the party as a whole for such a long period. The same qualities from present indications will return Mr. Borden and associates to power in the near future.

How Quickly Laurier Forgets.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the assistance of his cabinet associates and the Liberal back benches, has undertaken to blacken Hon. J. Israel Tarte. Question after question has been placed on the order paper by the men who once cheered vociferously for Mr. Tarte, concerning certain contracts made while the ex-Minister of Public Works was in office. Sir Wilfrid evidently forgets that he is as much responsible for any extravagance in the public works department as Mr. Tarte. The latter could enter upon no great public undertaking without the consent of the government, and, therefore, his former colleagues if they fasten censure on him, must accept their own fair share of blame. Although Mr. Tarte has ceased to control the public works branch, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has insisted upon going ahead with the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in order to convert Sorel into a seaport. Every great work commenced by Mr. Tarte is being carried on, and in many cases his successor has arranged for far larger expenditures than were originally contemplated. Not only has the Prime Minister reflected on his own administration, but he has shown base ingratitude to a man who was largely responsible for the return of the Liberal party to power and one of whom Sir Wilfrid said, "If Tarte goes 'go.'"

Sudden Death of Henry A. Harvie.

The community was startled on Monday afternoon by the intelligence of the sudden death of Henry A. Harvie, proprietor of the sample rooms at the corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, in this city. Deceased had been round the town in his apparent usual health during the forenoon and the early afternoon. Shortly after four o'clock he went to his office in the sample rooms, and while sitting in his chair writing, the dread summons came. A groan and a thud was heard by someone in an adjoining room, and a few moments later a newboy entered with the evening papers and found Mr. Harvie lying on the floor dead. Medical aid was hurriedly summoned; but it was of no avail, the spark of life had fled. Heart failure was the cause of death. Deceased had been in failing health for some years, and a couple of years ago was in the hospital and very low. From time to time since then he had had recurrences of heart disease. Mr. Harvie had been for many years a prominent bookseller in this city, and at one time was in partnership with Hon. David Laird. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and was much respected by all with whom he was acquainted. He leaves to mourn three sons and three daughters. The sons are all absent from the island—one in Montreal, one in Johannesburg, South Africa, and one in the Northwest Mounted Police. The daughters are Mrs. W. W. Stanley, Mrs. R. H. Boswell, and one unmarried. The sympathy of the community will go out to these friends in their sudden bereavement.

was made the basis for inspired despatches to Liberal organs, alleging that because of an attack on Quebec, the opposition had decided to burn its campaign sheets. Then the cultured (?) but curious writers engaged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, searched the refuse piles into which the rejected matter had been thrown, and piece by piece picked out a complete sheet. The fragments, covered with filth, were pasted together in the hope of discovering some awful blunder on the part of the opposition. It is needless to say that the garbage hunters were disappointed, and the expected "find" has not been deposited with the Prime Minister. If the literature disseminated by the agents of Sir Wilfrid is on a par with some of its sources, it will hardly influence the better portion of the electorate.

Four Drowned.

Three men belonging to the U. S. transport Eliza and a Portland man were drowned in the outer harbor, Portland, Me., last Saturday night. The victims were a sergeant of one of the companies on board the ship, the captain's cabin boy, a ship's carpenter and Fred Stanfield of Portland, a man about 28 years of age, who was employed at the fish market of Quincy Dyer on Portland pier. The names of the other three are not reported. So far as can be learned the affair was not reported to any one on shore by any of the officers of the ship before she sailed at 6 o'clock next morning for New York with two companies of Coast Artillery for Fort Slocum. What is known about the affair was learned from Capt. A. W. Yates of the U. S. quartermaster's department, stationed in that city. Capt. and Mrs. Yates were on board the transport when the accident occurred. According to the story told by them, a man from the city came up to the transport, which was anchored off Fort Georges, about 6 o'clock that evening, with a party of soldiers from shore. He had started to leave, when he was asked if he would not take another party ashore, and consented. He took the men into the boat, but so heavily was he loaded that on leaving the ship the boat in water and sank almost immediately. It was dark, but boats were lowered and an attempt made to pick up the men who were struggling in the water. When all who could be found were on board it was learned that the three soldiers were missing. The man who had charge of the boat was also lost. At Dyer's fish market it was stated that Stanfield volunteered to take the men down to the ship for \$1.50, and borrowed one of Mr. Dyer's boats to do so.

The Prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Butter, Beef, Pork, Eggs, etc.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a fresh id farm containing 112 acres, 60 cleared, balance covered with soft and hard wood, good buildings and well watered, making a desirable dairy farm.

Nicest Goods You Ever Saw.

CONROY, THE SHOE MAN.

Pownal Street and Sunnyside Charlottetown.

To Our Subscribers.

We should be exceedingly obliged to all subscribers, who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1903, if they would do so with as little delay as possible. The rule is to pay in advance; but the year is now almost at an end and still quite a number have not paid. It is quite unnecessary for us to remind them that we need the money to meet our obligations and provide paper and other necessary supplies for the winter. These are facts of which they are well aware. We shall be extremely thankful if our friends will assist us in this matter. Please don't delay.

CHANGE OF Underwear.

This is the season of the year when most men change to something heavier than they were wearing. We have the

Medium Heavy Weight

In Various Qualities. Whatever quality you want you can depend on getting it from us.

STANFIELD'S

And other makers Unshrinkable Cotton, Fleece & Wool Fleece.

Wool Fleece Suits 90c.

D. A. BRUCE.

MEN'S FURNISHERS, Morris Block, Opposite Post Office.

The Most Nutritious.

Epps's Cocoa

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

Epps's Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor. Oct. 1902-30

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Farm for Sale.

Nicest Goods You Ever Saw.

CONROY, THE SHOE MAN.

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Members of Imperial Cabinet Re-elected.

Sudden Death of Henry A. Harvie.

How Quickly Laurier Forgets.

Conservatives Made Splendid Fight.

The Alaskan Boundary Bluff.

Our Ottawa Letter.

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TO OUR FRIEND!

IN City and Country

We extend a cordial invitation to call into our store and inspect our Magnificent New Stock OF MEN'S Perfection Brand Clothing.



Made by H. Kellart & Sons, Montreal. This reliable firm are renowned for the superior excellence and beautifully tailored appearance of their clothing. Indeed they would do credit to any tailor for style, fit and workmanship. We have secured the sole right to sell their goods in this city, and customers may see something nice.

Best Material and Lowest Prices

Is their motto, and this is amply demonstrated in the up-to-date stock we show to day. As we intend to handle only the

"Perfection Brand" of Clothing

In the future, we are giving liberal discounts of all broken lines and odds and ends of other makes. Over 100 suits selling at 1 1/3 off for cash.

Sentner, Trainor & Co.

The Store that Saves You Money.

Trunks, Valises Dress Suit Cases.

We have a large new stock and a range of prices—making it easy to please anybody in the matter of cost.

Epps's Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor.

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MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Magnificent Showing of Ladies' Cloth Coats - - -

We are opening up to-day a splendid lot of German Coats. These are direct from the best makers in Berlin, and represent the very latest styles in the world's market.

They are Perfection in Quality, Fit, Finish and Workmanship.

Hundreds to Choose From.

We can suit the most fastidious; we can suit you. COME!

STANLEY BROS.

We'll Sell You A SUIT FOR

\$10.00!

That would cost you not less than \$15.00 in any merchant tailoring establishment in this city, and we guarantee to give you

A PERFECT FIT

This suit will interest you, as it is a value that is seldom offered. You have heard of

W. R. Johnson's Clothing

This is one of their blue black clay worsteds, and it's true blue too, not of the kind that turns green after you have worn it a few times. The tailorings of this suit are of the same high class that characterizes all of our

Tailor-Made Suits.

Coats single or double breasted styles. Lots of other good suits that are like values. An immense stock of

Boy's Clothing

to choose from. There's a style for everyone's fancy, and a price for every purse.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

To Make a Quick Sale

We offer the following articles made or bought from the manufacturers of Rogers 1847 goods at 25 per cent discount.

- Tea Spoons in half doz. lots. Tea Sets, four pieces. Table Spoons. Baking Dishes. Sugar Spoon Holders. Trays. Butter Dishes.

Also sundry articles made by other manufacturers. Also a few goods in each line at this great bargain price.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

DOMINION Parliament prorogued on Saturday last.

MIDSHIPMAN Lewis was killed in a football game at Annapolis Md. Tuesday of last week.

It is again reported that Mr. Emmerson M. P. for Westminster N. B. is to be taken into the Laurier Cabinet.

ARCHIBALD Augustus Mann, a negro who claims to be 115 years old, was struck by a Lake Erie train near London, Ont., and a number of bones broken, but he will recover.

Mr. D. C. Fraser M. P. Guisboro, N. S. is to be appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the place of Judge Henry, who retires in consequence of ill-health.

DAN Patch made himself the King of pacers by going a mile in 1.59 at Memphis, Tenn. on Friday last. He thus cut three seconds from the world's previous record held by Prince Albert.

The St. Dunstan's College football team are carrying everything before them thus far in all their matches. They have now to their credit this fall so far a victory over the Wanderers of Halifax, the Abnegants and the Victoria's of Charlottetown. Good!

The market prices yesterday did not vary very much from those of last week. Black oats were a bushel lower, selling for 33. Pressed hay was 50 cts, a ton higher bringing \$12.00, and pressed straw was as high as \$6 00 a ton. Turnips were a couple of cents a bushel lower than on Friday.

ALEXANDER Muir, principal of Gladstone School and author of The Maple Leaf had the flag flying in Toronto on Wednesday last in honor of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, but before noon with permission of the Chairman Godfrey Scott, the Board had the flag half masted in mourning for the Alaska Boundary award.

MISTAKEN by his companion for a deer, Herbert Cook, aged 17, is dead at his home Barlett, N. H., as the result of being shot with a rifle which was held, it is said, by Martin Walker, 13 years old, also of Barlett. The accidental shooting occurred while the boys were hunting in the woods at Lower Barlett Saturday afternoon.

At a meeting held on Friday night in Westminster London, of the parliamentary committee of the Unionist Free Food League the Duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected president of the league and Lord Goschen chancellor of the exchequer in the second administration of Lord Salisbury. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who occupied the same office from 1895 to 1902, and C. I. Ritchie, who resigned as chancellor of the exchequer this fall, were elected vice-presidents. The meeting approved the issue of a manifesto setting forth the views of the League.

At the Garrison banquet tendered Sir Frederick Borden in Montreal on Thursday night last, the Minister of Maritime Affairs said the Canadian nation, like any man of self respect, must be prepared for attack; and there was, he added, no better way to make an attack impossible than to be always ready. The people of Canada, Sir Frederick said owed it to the Empire to be always in readiness; and he also declared that no money Canada voted for military purposes should be handed over to the War Office or the Admiralty, but the expenditure be controlled at home. This is the best kind of imperialism.

The Cheese Board meeting was well attended last Friday and the buyers present were Messrs E. Wheatley, E. E. Spill, A. J. Biffin, H. Cross, Howard, E. Wheatley the highest bidder secured the following cheese: Red House 99, New Glasgow 125, Hazelbrook 125, Hill-boro 100, Cornwall 80 at 11 1/2. The remainder of the cheese board was: Lakeville 80, St. Peter's 60, Stanley Bridge 175, Union 100, Kensington 250, Bouris 90, Hampton 50, Sammerside 120, Mount Stewart 155. These did not sell. The cabbage did not arrive till after the meeting was as follows: English market steady, Montreal 11 to 11 1/2, English 55, 57, Brookly 16 to 11.

Rev. Dr. Monaghan is in receipt of a letter from Father Kelly, of Lapeer, Mich. in which he states that he is coming here on a visit to his mother about the 14th. November. Father Kelly is a son of the late John Kelly, Water Commissioner, and is one of the lecturers on the Columbian Lyceum Bureau. Efforts were made during the summer, to have him deliver one of his popular lectures when on his visit home, and he has consented to deliver one on the 8th, November. His subject will be "The Deam of Equality." Father Monaghan has secured the Lyceum Hall, which has been renovated during the summer and is now one of the finest lecture halls in the city. We are sure a large audience will greet him on his appearance here in his native city.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Mr. William H. Hughes, son of M. John Hughes, janitor of Queen Square School in this city. The sad event occurred in Boston on the night of the 17th inst. after a week's illness. Deceased was highly respected in the land of his adoption and leaves many friends in Charlottetown. The Boston Globe of the 20th inst. says: "The funeral of William H. Hughes, for many years a well known resident of this district and a member of North End Council, Knights of Columbus, and Cheverus Court, M. C. O. F., was held this morning from his home 13 Myrtle street. A large delegation of members of each of these organizations escorted the remains to and from St. Francis de Sales church. A high Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. F. Crowley at 9.45 o'clock. The burial was in Holy Cross cemetery.

H. M. S. Allen arrived in this port on Thursday last and left again on Sunday afternoon. During her stay she was in at the wharf and was coaxed by C. Lyons & Co., She went from here to Jacksonville, Fla. where she will take part in conjunction with a United States man-of-war, and United States troops in a celebration commemorating the restoration of the rebuilt city. From Jacksonville she sails to Nassau, Bahamas, to assist in the celebration of the King's Birthday, November 9th. The Alert was one of the ships in the blockading squadron, at Venezuela last year. During the summer she is stationed on the Newfoundland coast in connection with the fishery protection service and in winter goes to the West Indies with the fleet. Her armament comprises six, four inch quick firing guns; four, three pounder quick firers and two maxims. Her complement is 102 men.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LOU DILLON broke the world's record for trotters at Memphis doing the mile partly under adverse circumstances in 1.58 1/2.

ADVISED from Halifax say that Premier Murray will run in Cape Breton for the Commons and Longley will succeed to Premiership.

BURGERS broke open a safe in Charles Bridge's general store at Collingwood N. S. Monday night and stole nearly two thousand dollars.

The first snow of the season fell at St. John N. B., yesterday and snow fell generally throughout the Province, three inches falling at St. Stephen.

CARRYING out instructions from Washington the United States Ambassador at Paris has begun negotiations for an additional clause in the Extradition treaty to cover bribery.

Two inches of snow fell throughout New England last Monday night. In several places a blizzard raged and the thermometer was below the freezing point. So say Boston advices.

LORD DUNDONALD in an address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa advised against the alliance on fighting basis and said that nations must know that behind all the arguments are the rifles of an armed people.

We call attention to the add of Mark Wright Furnishing Co. This is a new firm who have bought the stock in trade of Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. And they announce a big slaughter sale. If you need furniture this fall—give them a call.

It is expected at Halifax that Dr. Kendall, M. P., will succeed Col. McDonald, as the Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia, and that D. D. McKensie, M. P. will contest the North Riding of Cape Breton in the Liberal interests for the Commons.

TEN lives were lost as the result of a cave in on the roof and wall of a subway tunnel on Sixteenth street New York and four persons were badly injured. All the dead and injured were workmen. The accident is the most disastrous since the construction of the subway.

An accident occurred at Lower Prince William N. B. on Friday afternoon, when Fred Jewett aged fourteen, lost his life by being caught in the shafting of his father's mill. The accident occurred when no one else was present and the unfortunate lad had been whirled around the shafting for some minutes, and when discovered was already dead.

The Ssh. Martha A. Bradley, which sailed from Alberton on Saturday, is now stranded on New London bar, filled to the deck with water. She is partially loaded with oil and molasses, which is a total loss. The Martha A. Bradley is an American schooner, 70 tons, built of oak, owned by Charles Bennett of Alberton, who purchased her last spring and commanded by Captain Conroy. She was to load at Fredericton with produce for Sydney, and return with coal. The crew abandoned her Monday.

A REMOVABLE electric car on the Chicago Joliet line on Sunday killed a man, demolished a house and reduced itself to splinters after a terrible plunge down a steep incline to Joliet. Just as the car began to descend the steep hill Motorman Bouray fell in a faint and rolled from the platform. Miss Anna Westbrook, the solitary passenger, saw her peril and jumped from the car, escaping with some painful bruises. The car went down the hill at terrific speed. At the foot of the hill, where there is a sharp curve, Peter Sharp, 18 years of age, was waiting for the car. He had not noticed that it was running away. When the car struck the curve it jumped the track, scooping up young Sharp on the fender and crashed into Charles Holstein's dwelling. Sharp's brains were battered out against the stone foundation. The side walls of the house were crushed and the entire structure was wrecked.

Wyndam Speaks.

Chief Secretary Wyndam, whose declaration on the fact of union has been awaited with considerable interest spoke at Dover last Friday. He announced himself as thoroughly in accord with Premier Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain in fiscal matters, and he paid a tribute to the former colonial secretary as "the man who had seen the lack of wisdom of the nation entering the commercial lists without arms and without armor." Mr. Wyndam said the American tariff of 1896 was the greatest protectionist tariff in the history of the world, and that its results related the declaration that protection killed the industry and the energy of a country. This had also been proved, he continued, by recent history in France and Germany. In conclusion Mr. Wyndam said he was not a protectionist, but a champion of free trade. He was willing to fight for it, but he declared that to discard the armor of retaliation was to enter the contest in a nightgown.

DIED

In this city on the 26th inst., Frederick F. Atkins, aged 29 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At the Charlottetown Hospital on the 26th inst., James Murphy, of Hope River, aged 29 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Covehead Road on the 24th inst., Thomas Power aged 67 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on Saturday Oct. 3rd, Elizabeth Shepard aged 87 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Bonshaw on Oct. 8th. Patrick, young, a son of John and Eliza Butler, aged 14 months.

At Big Pond on Friday the 6th inst., Mrs. James H. McLean, aged 41 years, leaving to mourn a disconsolate husband and 8 small children. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city on October 26th, James F. Wickham, foreman blacksmith on the P. E. I. Railway aged 50 years, leaving a widow and eight daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

The Alaskan Boundary.

AWARD OF THE TRIBUNAL.

The engrossed copy of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal's award was signed at 2.10 p. m., on Tuesday the 20th, inst. by a majority of the arbitrators. The signatories were Senators Lodge and Turner and Secretary Root for the United States and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone for Great Britain. The Canadian Commissioners, Messrs Jette and Aylesworth manifested their outspoken disapproval of the decision by refusing to sign, and emphasized their attitude, by walking out of the Cabinet room in the foreign office before the signatures of the others had been affixed to the document. In a statement of the reasons for refusing to sign the Canadian Commissioners say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance of Portland Canal, and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add: "We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS' STAND.

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, made a statement regarding the award as follows: "The decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal has been given and in view of its character, the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take up the points of decision in the order in which they are presented by the treaty under which the tribunal was constituted: First—The Portland Canal. There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. On the result of the decision depended the possession of four islands, Kananaghunt, Slikian, Wales and Pearce. When the tribunal met after the arguments and considered this question, the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners embodying our views and showing beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary line ran to the north of the four islands, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed an award giving two of the islands, Kananaghunt and Slikian to the United States. These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of the Wales and Pearce islands. There is, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a course was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving the two which possess strategic value to the United States.

Second—The line northward from Portland Canal—substantially the Canadian contention regarding this line was that there are mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and that the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary; the mountains nearest the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there are no mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, and that the boundary must therefore be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to sea levels, and so be run a distance of 35 miles from the shore, including in the term "the highlands of islands, bays, etc." The tribunal finds that the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing as a mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute. Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette submitted their contrary opinion to the tribunal, so as to go officially on record, and while they decline to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed upon by the majority.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the Interior and agent of Great Britain, the latter said: "The award was substantially in favor of the United States all along the line. It is, in truth, succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions—firstly, as to the Portland Canal, and secondly, as to the existence of a mountain boundary line; but while finding in favor of our contentions upon these phases of the case, the tribunal has sacrificed our line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit. While we get Wales and Pearce islands, which the Americans have been in possession for some years, they are deprived of value to Canada by the fact that two islands which lie immediately outside and command the entrance to Observatory Inlet and to Port Simpson are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principle upon which these islands are given away. "The mountain boundary line," while adopted as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the U. S. gets practically all she has serious grounds for. As to our position on the subject of the loss of islands, it has apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal." When questioned regarding the conduct of the case by representatives of the U. S., Mr. Sifton said: "I have to say that the agent and counsel of the U. S. have acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout."

A Canadian who has been most intimately and prominently associated with the Alaska case says: "It is the hardest blow the imperialists has ever received. The place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly that of agent for the British government. It will be a shock to the Canadian people to know that notwithstanding all the professions of friendship and sympathy the formalities of the international court have simply been used for the purpose of handing over Canadian territory to the U. S. Canada has been not only spontaneous but zealous in defence of British territory and has not hesitated to sacrifice blood and treasure in defence of the motherland. She must now face the fact that when imperial interests or friendships require it, her territory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks a most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the mother country."

Now For BARGAINS!

The undersigned bought at Sheriff's Sale \$28,000

WORTH OF

New Furniture

We have gone over this stock and have

CUT NEARLY \$10,000

Off the SELLING PRICE.

We are now SELLING this Stock at

Mark Wright & Co's Old Stand

AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

A Chance! A Chance of a Lifetime. Never Again

Will FURNITURE be sold so cheaply in Ch'town.

Sale for Cash Only,

And to continue until the whole stock is sold.

MARK WRIGHT, E. H. BEER, S. D. WRIGHT,

Doing Business under the firm name of

MARK WRIGHT Furnishing Company.

A Psalm of Love.

The Lord our Shepherd is, He will all need supply, We shall not want for anything For Love is ever nigh.

Under Seven Popes.

A Western secular paper tells of an aged priest in Omaha, who has lived under seven Popes. The name of this venerable clergyman is Father William Kelly—an Irishman by birth.

The six bells had been cast: the master's labors had been crowned with success, when Captain Clasy of the Nantucket whaling fleet chanced to visit Lisbon.

At last Dacosta raised and struck the bell whose history we are describing. Captain Cary was delighted with the result.

So Captain Clasy bought the bell, and it was brought to Nantucket by Captain Cary, whose vessel was going home first.

A Cardinal's Rebuke to a Secular Journal.

The "Daily Chronicle" of London recently published a report purporting to give an account of what passed at the meeting of the congregation of propaganda to consider the terms for Westminster, which gave pain to many friends of Dr. Hedley and Abbot Gasquet.

The Church was a poor little wooden structure, about forty feet long by twenty-five wide, and stood on the present site of the Burlington freight depot in Eighth street.

When the first train into Cheyenne pushed its way over the Union Pacific, just completed, Father Kelly was one of its passengers.

For several years past Father Kelly has been retired from the regular duties of the priesthood, owing to the weight of years and physical infirmities, and leads a quiet and secluded life in the parish house.

Nantucket's Catholic Bell.

A writer in the Springfield Republican tells about a bell, hanging in the belfry of the South Church, Nantucket, which has an interesting history.

"To the Good Jesus of the Mountain the devotees of Lisbon direct their prayers, offering Him one complete set of six bells, to call the people to adore Him in His sanctuary Jose Domingos Dacosta has made it in Lisbon in the year 1870."

A plague was raging in Lisbon, and certain people in that city prayed for the cessation of the plague, and vowed to place a set of six bells in the Church of the Good Jesus of the Mountain if their prayers were heard.

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

We will send you a couple of ounces free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont., 200 and 202, all druggists.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of an extremely hazardous condition, so important a healthy action of these organs.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her."

Doan's Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end. Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Sirrup's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

Notes from Scotland.

Among the poor.—His Grace Archbishop Maguire preached in St. Mary's Church, Aberromby Street, Glasgow, on a recent Sunday, says the London Universe, on behalf of the poor visited by the local conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

There is in Paris a "Society for Lecturing in Prisons," which frequently sends lecturers to address the prisoners in the new French penitentiary at Fresnes, the evils of drunkenness being a favorite topic.

A clergyman was being shaved by a barber who was addicted to occasional sprees. The razor manipulator cut the parson's face quite considerably.

"Mrs. Blank sang two solos with her usual nerve." "So here," said the editor; "you mean 'nerve,' don't you?"

"If you had heard the singing," said the woman reporter, "you would know that I wrote it correctly."

"But it will make Mrs. Blank angry." "Tell her that it was a typographical error. That will appease her wrath, and all who heard her efforts will commend the paper for its truthfulness."

The Royal Month and the Royal Disease.

Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great.

When we look at that fearful epoch in the history of France, when the Revolution unchained the dogs of discord and iconoclasm, and the shrines of devotion were turned into the abodes of crime; when a vice queen of the Faubourg St. Antoine received homage at the altar of Notre Dame, and Chauvet thundered his blasphemies from the pulpit that had contained a Besquet, a Bourdaloue, a Flechier,

Don't Chide the Children.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all.

Doan's Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end. Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Sirrup's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

MISCELLANEOUS

Hostess (who has made unusual preparations for a fine dinner)—I tell John that if he will bring people home unexpectedly to dinner, they must take just what we have.

"Have you reviewed that new book entitled 'The Editor's Purse?' asked the critic of the other half.

The Omnibal Chief.—This fellow I've just prepared for your Excellency was a millionaire.

Sprained Arms.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The Judge (Sternly).—The next person who interrupts the proceeding will be expelled from the court-room.

A teacher asked her class to name five different members of the "cat" family. Nobody answered, till at last one little girl raised her hand.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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."

Heart Palpitated.

Faint and Dizzy Spells. Felt Weak and Nervous. Could Scarcely Eat.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

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

Commercial CAFE, Queen Street.

YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Ham-burgh steak and onions. Sirloin steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

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McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

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SAY!

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR line, at the greatest saving price to yourself, try—

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Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

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

May 20, 1903.

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Anti-Corrosion Paint

BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT KNOWN

Lasts three times as long as ordinary Paint. See Testimonials.

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The Acknowledged Hardware Leaders.

Suits

WE KEEP Right to the Front

Tailoring Trade;

But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Tweed & Worsted Suits

FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

CONGRATULATIONS

Follow the purchase of one of our

New Fall Suits

AND OVERCOATS.

A man looks well dressed—is well dressed, when wearing clothing with our mark on them. For midsummer wear we have the finest range one needs from which to select, and for fall we bespeak your inspection here first, for it is going to pay you.

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SHE STYLISH OUTFITTERS.