

# The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1903.

Vol. XXXII, No. 11

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### GLASSWARE

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### FANCY GOODS

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All kinds of Granite,  
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### Hockey Skates

In BOKER'S, WINSLOW, WHELPLEY, ACME SKATES.

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## THE CATHOLIC MIND

A periodical published fortnightly, on the eighth and twenty-second of the month.

Each number will contain an article of permanent value, entire or in part, on some question of the day:

giving in popular style the—  
Best statements of Catholic doctrine  
Surest results of historical research  
Latest word on Subjects in dispute  
Documents such as Papal Encyclicals  
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Biographies, and good short stories  
Editorials, Chronicles, and Book Notes

These articles will be from the best sources, and the rule of selection is:

One at a time, and the best that can be had, so that subscribers may keep each number for frequent reading and reference

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Nov 21, 1892-17

## Commercial CAFE,

Queen Street.

In store formerly occupied by A. Vincent, next A. E. McEwen's Shoe Store.

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, Hamburg steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

**JAS. LONERGAN,**  
Proprietor

Brown's Block, Charlottetown June 25, 1902-17

### A Glorious jubilee.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF POPE LEO'S CORONATION MAGNIFICENTLY CELEBRATED IN ROME.

ROME, Mar. 3.—From sunrise today all Rome was on the alert and showed most unusual animation and interest in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. This movement was especially noticeable at the large hotels, which were illuminated as though for a ball.

The scene on the piazza of St. Peter's was magnificent. There were assembled many hundreds of troops in various modern uniforms, making a striking contrast with the medieval costumes of the papal guard on duty at the bronze doors of the cathedral.

The crowds which gathered before the first cordon of troops were impatient as they stood dripping under the persistent rain. There was a great clashing of umbrellas and a general feeling of discomfort among the waiting sightseers, who included many women in most varied attire, comprising foreigners of all nationalities and Italians from all parts of the country, the uniformity of the crowd being pleasantly broken by groups of sisters in the different gowns of their orders, Catholic students and picturesquely attired friars.

When, finally the doors of St. Peter's were opened, an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of politeness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin. Once inside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated condition, and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken. A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar, and the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations.

In a group of royal personages were the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway, the Countess Mathilde of Trani of the Bourbon Naples family, the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Duke Robert of Parma, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Prince Maximilian of Saxony.

In the special tribune were the Pope's family, the diplomatic corps, the members of the order of Malta, all in full uniforms. Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced of the different detachments of the Papal Guard. The Swiss Guard wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red rosettes, garnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars, in addition to large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver mounted arms of the Swiss guards were inlaid with gold, and its members wore steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the 16th century. The noble guards wore their new uniforms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, the forty-five cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, and making a most imposing group. At 11 o'clock precisely the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal, which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats were raised and the sign of the cross made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's silver trumpets blared out their message, and the pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment. Then all the pent up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome. From his elevation on the new sedia gestatoria, carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade, flanked by the famous spreading fans and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the Pope appeared to be more than a human being. He appeared to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face as white as alabaster, and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction. It almost seemed as if all human attributes had

been expelled from that slender, venerable form.

As the sweet toned, well trained voices of the Sistine choir sang Tu Es Petrus, thousands of voices shouted, Long Live Pope Leo, handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved. Many of those present overcame with emotion, sobbed loudly, while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue. Meanwhile, the pope proceeded slowly on what seemed to be a carpet of heads, absorbing the attention of the vast throng.

When the pope arrived at the throne the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the falds and the new triple crown and the celebration of the Mass began. At the moment of the elevation of the Host a profound silence fell on the assembly, the guards presented arms, the people knelt where it was possible for them to do so, and from the copola came the clear thin sounds of silver trumpets.

The pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for restoratives, prepared every time he goes to St. Peter's.

Then addressing Dr. Lipponi, his private physician, the pontiff said: "Ye see, that after all your warnings the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty!" It was calculated that there were about 75,000 people present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church.

### Father Scannel on Scandal.

Preaching on Sunday, a few weeks ago, in St. Alphonsus, Glasgow, from the text: "Woe be to him who scandalizeth," Father Scannel said that there was no sin so prevalent amongst people at the present time as the sin of scandal. It was pernicious, dangerous and fatal in its consequences. To it might be ascribed the decay of piety, reverence, and devotion. And yet there was not a sin in the whole catalogue of sins which was considered by people as so little consequence, and so when they came to the tribunal of penance they scarcely made the sin a matter of confession. Scandal, however, was calculated to drag our neighbor into sin. To give a plain example of it, a man who neglected Mass on Sunday gave scandal to those who lived with him, the man who got drunk gave scandal to those about him, as did the man who used foul language; and even the man who came late to church gave scandal, for he was seen by the rest of the congregation, who probably said to themselves, "Why cannot we do as this man is doing?" Scandal was given directly and indirectly—directly when they enticed their neighbor into sin, and indirectly when by some act of theirs their neighbor was induced to commit sin, though they did not intend that they should commit it.

The scandal-giver was a murderer. "If thou persuadest thy brother to sin," said St. Augustine, "you are a murderer." Scandal was even a greater sin than murder, because the soul is greater in the sight of God than the body, and a man would be better to be responsible for the death of a hundred bodies than that of one immortal soul. It would be less cruel to thrust a dagger into a child's breast than cause the loss of sanctifying grace in its soul. "The devil," said one of the saints, "was a murderer from the beginning," and the scandal-giver was his agent. Where the devil would fail alone he succeeded by the help of the scandal-giver. Were the devil not assisted by him half the number of souls lost would be lost. The evil he does passes from one man to another—from one generation to another—so that whilst the scandal-giver may be in his grave, there are souls going into hell through the scandal he gave in his life. Like an avalanche ever increasing and carrying everything before it, the scandal-giver carries with him countless souls into perdition.

The greatest honor on this earth is to be the servant of God. The scandal-giver rejects and despises this honor preferring to be the servant of the devil and to do his work, Christ come down on this earth for no other reason than to save immortal souls. For thirty-three years he led a life of poverty and suffering and died the ignominious death of the cross. All this for the salvation of mankind, and yet the scandal-giver makes all that void and robs Jesus Christ of the advantages of His passion and renders His sufferings useless and fruitless. The preacher then quoted Christ's words in regard to scandal-giving, and asked: "Has it not struck you as singular that our Divine Lord should single out that sin of scandal,

Why not have singled out the drunkard and the adulterer? No: it is woe to the scandal-giver, and His word is the same yesterday, today and forever. In conclusion, Father Scannel asked his hearers to look into their hearts and ask themselves, "Had they ever induced anyone to sin." If so, they should bow down before the Great God, asking pardon for what they have done and begging His grace. Let them, in future, frequent the Sacraments more regularly, giving a good example and avoiding the occasions of sin. Let them try to win as many souls to Him as they had deprived Him of, and let them have ever ringing in their ears, "Woe to the world because of scandal; woe to the man by whom scandal cometh."

### Items of Interest.

Miss Maud Gonne, whose marriage to Major McBride took place in Paris the other day, had previously formally renounced the Protestant religion in the convent chapel of the Sisters of St. Teresa at Laval. She was baptised and received the name of Honora, her sponsors being Mr. Victor Collins and Mrs. Honora McBride, Major McBride's mother.

In Rome on March 1 Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli gave a dinner in honor of Mgr. O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington. The guests included Cardinal Satolli, Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli, Very Rev. J. A. Zahm, Notre Dame, Ind., and a number of missionaries. Mr. O'Connell, it is stated, has already received two purses of \$5,000 each to found new scholarships from personal friends, and promises of much larger sums from others. He expects to assume his duties at Washington in the middle of the present month.

Says the "London Catholic Times": "St. Mary's Moorfields, E. C., was on Sunday last a centre of attraction. Thousands who had read of the "Revolt to Rome" or the "Great Conversion Movement," as it has been truly called, wended their way thither in the hope, perhaps, of witnessing something sensational, but nothing of the kind occurred. The former members of the Anglican Church of St. Michael, Shoreditch, who attended the services at St. Mary's on the previous Sunday, came as ordinary members of the Catholic community would do and assisted at the late Mass. At the evening service the church was literally crammed by those who, according to present appearances, will in the near future be counted amongst the faithful under the spiritual care of the Very Rev. Canon William Fleming, M. R. C. \* \* \* One hundred of the congregation who wish to be received into the Church gave their names, requesting immediate instruction, and already a great many children are attending the Catholic schools of the parish.

The family of the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy having succeeded to the wishes of the Irish people that his remains be interred in Glasnevin, a committee of influential citizens has been formed to organize a public funeral in the metropolis. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has placed the pro-Cathedral as the disposal of the members for the reception of the remains; and the cemetery committee have given a plot in the "O'Connell Circle" as the resting place of the dead patriot. Meanwhile the body rests in the cemetery of St. Saviour, situated in one of the suburbs of Nice, where Sir Charles resided during his declining years. The late Sir Charles was attended in his last illness by Father John Fitzpatrick, O. M. I., who has been staying at Nice, and enjoyed the friendship of the aged statesman. Sir Charles died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he had always been a devout member, ever since the time when he was wont to serve Mass for the Rev. Dr. Mc. Mullan, parish priest of Monaghan, in 1825.

### With The Sages.

A Proclamation to this our Nation is in circulation thro all the land, To bring together, despite all weather,  
The crew with which our ship of State is manned.  
Then be preparing, with manly bearing,  
To take as siring you M. P. P.'s; Leave farms and houses to sons and spouses;  
The Island arouses from its long lous case.  
Altho a late day 'twill be a great day,

The nineteenth March, nineteen o' and thie;  
Such merry meeting, such kindly greeting;  
Such jovial treating, brimful and free.  
Such cannons firing and crowds a-mirring  
And such inquiring that day there'll be,  
You'd think the King Sir "was on the green Sir"  
The Square I mean Sir "in bright majesty."  
Our veteran soldiers like valiant heroes,  
Distaining Zoro and old Bressa,  
Will stand undaunted till they are wanted.

To fall back and let the Governor pass.  
Then you'll see drilling but no blood spilling  
Altho they're willing to fight the Oxar's  
Best troops in Russia, or those of Prussia;  
Obatise the shah's like the bald sons of mars.  
Then the House will open and there'll be spoken,  
As a good token, a speech quite grand,  
To the man assembled who never trembled  
Nor let dissembled tho at the bar they stand.  
'Twill give suggestions on all those questions  
Now agitating the great public mind,  
And be emphatic and perhaps grammatic;  
But not ogmatic or fightingly inclined.  
When the speech is ended 'twill be commended,  
And then, attended by a guard of one,  
Our wise lawmakers who are no shakers,  
Will march to where the country's work is done.  
Their hall is spacious and quite capacious  
And decorated in the grandest style.  
Its gems are rare sir; it will compare sir  
With the halls of Tara in the Emerald Isle.  
Tis there reposing and oftimes prosing,  
And sometimes dazing in a cozy way,  
You'll see petitioners and state physicians,  
And great magicians of the present day.  
Such bright orations; great declamations,  
And perorations they speak with ease;  
That to combat them, 'twould take Lord Chatham  
Or the thundering logic of Demosthenes.  
Tis I would show it, if I were a poet  
Like that layard Kipling that won such praise?  
I'd make a rhyme sir, the most sublime sir,  
Proof against time sir, or the critic's gas.  
But a poor rhymor and a doggerel ohmer  
With no spare time or a muse to woo,  
Can't sing the glories of Gri's and Torie's;  
Of the ship of State and her motly crew,  
But if ingoring, all private scoring  
And nobly roaring the tune of right,  
Our legislators and great debaters,  
Will battle for justice with all their might  
I'll build next season a rhyming reason  
From horse power patent poetry machine  
That will sing their glories in poetical stories  
And keep their memories forever green.  
Then be preparing, with manly bearing,  
To take an siring you M. P. P.'s; Leave farms and houses, to sons and spouses  
The Island arouses from inglorious case.

### Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"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. After the first bottle 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." Mrs. THOMAS ISAAC, Wallaceburg, Ont.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1903.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

Subscriptions for 1902 and previous years are now overdue; and subscriptions for 1903, are now payable. Our friends will please bear these facts in mind.

ADVICES from Ottawa and London state that the Chief Justice of England and two Canadian judges will constitute the British Commissioners on the Alaskan Boundary Inquiry. It is also announced that Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, will be the British agent, and that Edward Blake and Christopher Robinson, K. C's, have been appointed as Counsel for Canada.

In the North Ontario election for the House of Commons on Tuesday of last week, Mr Foster was defeated by about 150 majority. Mr. Foster is too able a man for the Government to have allowed in Parliament if he could by any means be kept out. Hon. Mr Mulock and Hon. Mr Patterson settled down in the constituency prepared to leave no means unemployed to accomplish Mr Foster's defeat. They succeeded; but the cost is placed at \$25,000 in cash. It is extremely complimentary to Mr. Foster that such extraordinary efforts should have been made by the Government to keep him out of Parliament. Mr Foster was sick during the last couple of weeks of the campaign and was unable to visit the constituency at all. He will have his innings by and by.

It will be remembered that Brunet, who sat in Parliament last session as the member for the St. James Division of Montreal, was subsequently proved by the courts to have gained the seat by the most unblushing and scandalous bribery and corruption. Several of those engaged in debauching the electorate of that riding and in stuffing the ballot boxes and in other acts of the most brazen corruption on election day, were sent to prison. But instead of being left to serve out their sentences, they were pardoned by the Minister of Justice. Brunet himself, was not only unseated by the lower courts, but was convicted of personal bribery and corruption and disqualified for seven years. He had the temerity to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and when the case came up for trial the other day the judges were equally divided. The consequence is that the appeal falls to the ground with costs against Brunet. He therefore stands unseated and disqualified despite all his efforts to hold on to the seat he stole. When he was declared elected over Mr. Bergeron, our Grit friends made as big a hullabaloo about it as they are now making over Mr Foster's defeat by Grant. Perhaps when the courts are done with Grant's election it will be just as unfavorable a subject of discussion among Government supporters as Brunet's is at the present time.

The Winter Steamers.

It is now more than two months since the Stanley was stuck in the ice off Sea Cow Head and it is about a month since the Minto was disabled in her efforts to relieve the Stanley; still they are in greater danger than at any time since they have been put out of action. The Stanley is still in the same ice pan which carried her away from Sea Cow Head, and so is the Minto with all her propeller blades broken off. At latest accounts the Minto was in danger of being driven on the Nova Scotia shore. During all the time the steamers have been in this powerless and perilous position, nothing has been more remarkable than the apathy of the Dominion Government in the matter. Their conduct should perhaps be more properly characterized as criminal negligence. They are the owners of the steamers, and on them rests the obligation and responsibility of providing communication between this Province and the mainland. In view of all this it would be natural to suppose they would exert themselves to some extent to save their own property if nothing else; but their conduct in this crisis indicates their utter indifference as to whether or not the steamers should be rescued, or communication with the mainland be re-

established. They seem altogether oblivious or totally regardless of the inconvenience and loss, in some cases ruin, to the business interests of our Province arising from stoppage of winter navigation. They have done absolutely nothing of a practical nature to relieve the situation and have handicapped the efforts of the Board of Trade and private individuals in their efforts to free the steamers. This is noticeable in the refusal of the railway authorities to allow a special train to go to Georgetown till some one put up the money to cover the cost of the same. When it became evident the Federal authorities intended to make no practical effort to rescue the steamers, the Charlotetown Board of Trade, and the Merchants of the City with commendable energy went to work on Thursday last to grapple with the situation. They were assisted by the Local Government. The Newfoundland, the Dominion Government's contribution to the relief expedition, is stuck hard and fast in the ice somewhere in the vicinity of St. Paul's Island, or has gone on a sealing voyage. Its a matter of indifference which, so far as the relief of our steamers is concerned. An offer had been made by a Pictou firm to attempt to put on the propeller blades of Minto; this was wholly disregarded by the department of Marine. The Incolonial Railway authorities were asked to send their steamer Mulgrave from Canso to tow the Minto to port. Word comes back that the Mulgrave is laid up and is not in condition to render any assistance. This exhausts the powers of the great Liberal Government at Ottawa and the business men of Prince Edward Island have to undertake the work of releasing the steamers. The Board of Trade and the business men engaged the services of a diver who is connected with the Hillsborough bridge under construction by Mr Haney. He with his diving apparatus and a quantity of dynamite were sent to Georgetown Thursday night. From Georgetown the expedition proceeded to Cape Bear, the nearest point to the steamers. At this point men and boats had been concentrated by Mr A. P. Prowse, of Murray Harbor, and by this means the diver, and assistants, as well as others, and the diving apparatus were put on board the Minto. During Sunday the diver went down into the water and investigated the conditions, and the possibilities of placing the propeller blades in the steamer's present position. He concluded that it was next to impossible to put on the propellers under existing circumstances. All idea of this has, therefore, been abandoned and a supreme effort is made to free the Stanley. All the forces are concentrated on this. A hundred men are at work cutting the ice and hundreds of pounds of dynamite and numerous explosives are employed in the work. On Monday operations had so far progressed that the Stanley was afloat and was moving in a space about her own length. The greatest danger at that stage was of the steamers going ashore, as they were only about three miles from Cariboo, with a north wind blowing.

Our friends, the enemy, are evidently strong believers in the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and in the case under review have furnished the most practical and forceful illustration of their belief. With them the aim and end of all political combinations and operations is to hold power; and for the attainment of this end they are prepared to employ all manner of means, no matter how corrupt, disreputable and disgraceful. On the occasion in question R. R. Gamey, who was elected as a Conservative for Manitoquin, informed the house he had been paid \$4,000 to support the Ross Government. Seven weeks previously the Globe published an editorial saying that Gamey would support the government. Mr. Gamey explained that this interview was the culmination of his dealings with representatives of Hon. J. K. Stratton, Provincial Treasurer. When approached by "Cap" Sullivan, who told him there was \$5,000 for him in supporting the Ross Government, Gamey consulted McGregor, president of the Conservative association, and they decided to lead Sullivan. On Sept. 8th Gamey went to Toronto, and Sullivan took him to Stratton's office. There he signed some documents, and was told to go to the smoking room, where he would be paid from an envelope shown him by Stratton. Stratton gave the envelope to Myers, his private secretary, who gave it to Charles Chase, the Premier's messenger, who gave it to him. He and Sullivan divided the money equally, each taking \$1,500. An additional \$1,000 was paid January 27th, after the interview in the Globe. On the 11th ult., a tremendous crowd gathered at the Legislature anticipating further developments. The matter was so notorious and the sensation created so wide spread, that the Government were forced to take immediate action. Accordingly the Premier, immediately after the routine ceremonies of opening, moved that the charges be referred to a commission of two Superior Court Judges. Our readers will observe that this episode bears a strong resemblance to the Pineau scandal in our own Legislature. The principal difference being that in this case the stakes are larger and Mr. Gamey was too wary for the Grit corruption gang. Otherwise both episodes are of a piece, and are only isolated discovered examples of perennial Grit corrupt methods.

Dominion Parliament.

The session opened on the 12th inst., with the usual formalities. Following is the speech from the throne: Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperity that prevails throughout the Dominion. Canada has received many blessings during the past year which call for the expression of our heartfelt gratitude to a kind Providence. I had the pleasure of visiting London last summer in anticipation of the Coronation of His Majesty, and to meet on that occasion representatives from all parts of the Empire bringing with them assurances of the loyalty and contentment that prevails throughout His Majesty's widely extended possessions; and though, at one time, fears were entertained that the King's illness would have involved a further postponement of the ceremony, it was a source of much joy and happiness to His Majesty's subjects that his health was so speedily and perfectly restored. Representatives of this Government participated in the important Colonial Conference which was called by His Majesty's Government in connection with the Coronation. The report of the proceedings of the Conference, including the documents submitted by the Canadian representatives, has already been given to the public, by His Majesty's Government in London. I feel assured that much good will result from the bringing of the leading public men of the great self governing colonies into direct contact with each other and with the statesmen of the Motherland. The great influx of population into our Northwest territories and the very large additional areas of fertile land which are being brought under cultivation combine to further press upon us the need for increased transportation facilities for the forwarding of our grain and other products to the markets of the world, through Canadian channels. The whole question of transportation and terminal facilities continues to occupy much attention, and my Government will immediately appoint a commission of experienced men to report on the subject. A treaty has been entered into between His Majesty and the Government of the United States, under which the proper delimitation of the boundaries between Canada and Al-

STEAMERS RELEASED.

Since writing the above the pleasing news has come that the steamers have been released from their perilous position and are now at Pictou. The work of cutting out the Stanley and blowing up the ice with dynamite was rushing on Monday afternoon and evening, and yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the Stanley reached the Minto and took her in tow to Pictou. The steamers were not able to enter Pictou harbor in consequence of the barrier of ice; but were moored at the edge of the board ice at the entrance to the harbor. The work of repairing the Minto's propeller and getting the steamers ready for service will now be rushed with all possible speed. It appears that at one time on Monday when drifting in the vicinity of Cariboo, the Minto had only six inches of water between her keel and the bottom. That was certainly a close shave. There is need for action: There are over a hundred car loads of freight at Georgetown, much of it perishable, and as many more carloads at Pictou waiting transhipment.

An extraordinary sensation was created in the Ontario Legislature on the opening day of the Session, Tuesday the 10th, inst. It certainly was a striking evidence of the manner of argument and the kind of tactics pursued by our Grit friends to elevate the standard of political morality.

asked to be judicially determined by a tribunal of six impartial jurists of repute. As a result of the recent decennial Census, the representation of the different provinces must be re-adjusted, as required by the British North America Act, and a Bill will be introduced for that purpose. Bills with respect to the creation of a Railway Commission, the amendment of the Patent Laws, the Militia Act, Chinese immigration, the reorganization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the settlement of Railway labour disputes, and various other subjects will be submitted to you. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The Public Accounts will be laid before you and also the estimates for the coming year, which have been prepared with due regard to economy and the rapid growth of the Dominion. Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I pray that in the consideration of these matters and in the performance of all the labors which will devolve on you, your deliberations, under Divine guidance, will tend still to increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. Taylor's Bookstore is showing a magnificent line of Wall Papers, this being the first year handling wall paper the stock is all new, and those buying at Taylor's will be sure to get the latest up-to-date wall paper and the cheapest in the city.—Taylor's Bookstore, opp. front door Post Office. Black Sateen Shirts. See our prices, from 40c up. Big selection at special prices.—J. B. McDonald & Co. 20 ends 2 1/2 yards each, Honespun and Tweeds worth \$1.65 to \$1.80 for the end, will sell for \$1.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

CANADA'S NAVAL MILITIA.

The Minister of Marine stated on the 11th inst., that in another month he will have his plan fully matured for the establishment of a Naval Militia on the Canadian coast, both in the eastern provinces and in British Columbia. He is satisfied that Parliament will approve of the idea and deal generously with it from a money point of view. It will be quite a numerous force when fully organized and the Minister will ask at least for half a million dollars from the Dominion Exchequer, to carry the scheme into effect this year. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine is satisfied that we have an abundance of men on our coasts for efficient naval service in an emergency, and that they will enter heartily into a scheme of training, to equip them for the work they would be called on to discharge on ship board.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The London Canadian Gazette makes the following statement regarding the rumor that Lord Stanley of Preston, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, former Governor-General of Canada, is to succeed Earl Minto as Canada's Governor-General. "As the Earl of Minto's term does not expire till November next, it is somewhat premature to talk about a successor. Lord Stanley has not accepted, nor has he been selected for the post. We do not know that he has yet done anything to qualify him for the position, which more than ever requires a statesmanship of a high, if not quiet order."

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

The following appeared in the Maritime papers on the 6th inst.:—One of the most important and extensive deals in real estate that has taken place in British North America for years was consummated in London last week, when a syndicate of British capitalists acquired possession of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A number of Canadian capitalists are also interested in the deal. The first issue of bonds, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, has already been placed in the market. The object in buying these is to establish a fish industry of more than ordinary proportions. A large number of Norwegian and Scottish fishermen have already been engaged for this purpose. The company will erect stations on the different islands and build homes for the fishermen as well as equip them with boats, small vessels and all requisite fishing gear.

DIED

In this city on Friday evening 13th March, Norman McLeod of the firm of J. D. McLeod & Co. At the P. E. Island Hospital on Friday evening, 13th inst., Isaac Oxenham, Principal of the P. E. I. Commercial College. At Avondale on the 9th inst., of pneumonia, Teresa Josephine O'Donnell, daughter of Peter O'Donnell, aged 22 years. R. I. P. At Summerside, on the 12th inst., after an illness of several months, Catherine A., beloved wife of John W. Croke aged 81 years. R. I. P. At Halifax, N. S., on March 12th, of appendicitis, James Roland Morton Mellich, aged 43 years. Deceased was a brother of J. T. Mellich, Esq. of this city, and leaves a widow and six children. Remnants.—Such bargains in Remnants of Cottons, Cloths, Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelets, etc., were never before given in Charlottetown as we are offering to clear lengths from 1 1/2 yds. to 10 yds. A lot of Ladies' Gloves and Mitts at half price. You should see them and share in them.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

As a result of the recent decennial Census, the representation of the different provinces must be re-adjusted, as required by the British North America Act, and a Bill will be introduced for that purpose. Bills with respect to the creation of a Railway Commission, the amendment of the Patent Laws, the Militia Act, Chinese immigration, the reorganization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the settlement of Railway labour disputes, and various other subjects will be submitted to you. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The Public Accounts will be laid before you and also the estimates for the coming year, which have been prepared with due regard to economy and the rapid growth of the Dominion. Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I pray that in the consideration of these matters and in the performance of all the labors which will devolve on you, your deliberations, under Divine guidance, will tend still to increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. Taylor's Bookstore is showing a magnificent line of Wall Papers, this being the first year handling wall paper the stock is all new, and those buying at Taylor's will be sure to get the latest up-to-date wall paper and the cheapest in the city.—Taylor's Bookstore, opp. front door Post Office. Black Sateen Shirts. See our prices, from 40c up. Big selection at special prices.—J. B. McDonald & Co. 20 ends 2 1/2 yards each, Honespun and Tweeds worth \$1.65 to \$1.80 for the end, will sell for \$1.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
The time for Spring Sewing IS HERE.
We have the Goods all ready for you.
Prints, Chambrays and Gingham.
Cottons are destined to be worn this season more than ever, and worthily so, for they reproduce so exactly the colors and designs of high-priced silk fabrics that it is hard to distinguish them at a distance.
Our Assortment in these Goods is all that can be desired.
Show on the front counter, just inside the door.
STANLEY Bros.

Quaker MARMALADE
This is a new brand of ORANGE MARMALADE put up in One Pound Glass Jars.
It is a Very Superior Article
And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used.
Try a pot of it from BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.
JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Commencing Feb. 15th and until April 30th, 1903.
SPECIAL COLONIST RATES
TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST and KOOTENAY POINTS.
FROM:
TO NELSON, B. C.
TRAIL, B. C.
ROSSLAND, B. C.
GREENWOOD, B. C.
MIDWAY, B. C.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
VICTORIA, B. C.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASH.
PORTLAND, ORE.
Proportionate Rates from and to other points. Also Rates to points in COL. ORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA, WASHINGTON and CALIFORNIA.
For Full Particulars call on C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R. St. John, N.B.

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.
A Critical Inspection
Of our stock of Wall Papers shows the best that money can buy at the lowest possible prices. Prices which save you money. Newest attractive designs and handsome colorings are features of the display. Prices as low as you usually pay for inferior kinds.
Why not have the best?
TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE, Opp. front door Post Office, Victoria Row.

WEEKS' ANNUAL WHITE GOODS SALE
Now in Full Swing
Special Prices
On Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Whitewear, Quilts, etc., etc.

Irish Table Linens. AT SPECIAL PRICES.
Regular 25c quality for 17c
Regular 25c quality for 20c
Regular 28c quality for 22c
Regular 30c quality for 24c
Regular 34c quality for 27c
Regular 54c quality for 43c
And up in all qualities to Regular \$1.70 quality for 1.34
We buy these Linens direct from best Irish manufacturers, and call special attention to the fine finish and beautiful design.
White Aprons.
Regular 32c quality for 25c
Regular 38c quality for 31c
Regular 55c quality for 40c
Regular 70c quality for 56c
Regular 78c quality for 62c
Regular 90c quality for 72c
White Skirts.
\$0.75 quality for \$0.59
1.10 quality for 0.88
1.30 quality for 1.04
1.50 quality for 1.20
1.75 quality for 1.40
2.20 quality for 1.76
2.25 quality for 1.80
2.61 quality for 2.12
And up to the best at 4.90 quality for 3.92

Table Napkins AT SPECIAL PRICES.
We offer a bargain in three Special Lines at \$1.10 \$1.30 and \$1.75 per doz. worth 30 per cent. more, and many other qualities from 68c doz. to \$4.90 per doz.
Slumber Robes.
\$0.88 quality for \$0.70
1.00 quality for 0.79
1.10 quality for 0.88
1.35 quality for 1.08
1.55 quality for 1.24
And up to the best at 3.55 quality for 2.84
In many different styles.

Towels of All Sorts SPECIAL VALUE AT 25c. per pair.
Honeycombe Quilts BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
Regular \$0.98 for \$0.73
Regular 1.25 for 1.00
Regular 1.50 for 1.20
All up, all sizes.
Lovely Lace Curtains Two Special Values at 75c. and \$1 pair
Three yards long.
And many different qualities from 33c to \$2.25 per pair.

White Cottons GRAND VALUE AT 9 1-2 and 11c yd.
Worth 25 per cent. more.
Sheeting, etc. GREY SHEETING.
2 yards wide, 20c for 15
2 yards wide, 25c for 20
2 yards wide, 32c for 26
Dainty White Wear FOR THE LADIES.
Fresh from the finest equipped factory in Canada. Fit and finish absolutely perfect.
Buy Your White Goods at WEEKS & CO., The People's Store.

# A GOOD OVERCOAT

Has saved many a doctor's bill. We suppose that a man looking Overcoat will keep you just as warm as a nice looking one, and so will a blanket for that matter and some of the overcoats you see on the streets these days look as much like blankets as they do like overcoats. Do you think we would talk like this if ours were of the blanket kind.

## At \$6, 8 & 10

At these prices we will sell you coats of good material, perfect fitting and elegantly tailored, worth a lot more money. Should this not suit you, you can bring them back.

## At \$12, 13 & 14

We have coats of every desirable color and style. The dark dressy Raglan, the steel grey Governor and the blue and black Chesterfield are all favorably known, and we are selling the balance of them without profit. Now is your chance to get \$14, \$16 and \$18 coats at \$12, \$13 and \$14. If you don't want to buy, don't; but come in and buy at any rate.

# FUR GOODS AT COST.

The balance of all kinds of fur goods at cost. That means that we are going to get clear of them in a hurry. What's left is merely high priced and good quality goods, and now there's a chance to secure the very best at the price of the lowest quality. Come now to

## PROWSE BROS., The Wonderful Cheap Men.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The notorious Margaret L. Shepherd of Detroit is dead.

"SHAMROCK 111" was successfully launched at Dunbarton yesterday.

The Cuban Senate by a vote of 16 to 7 ratified the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on the 11th inst.

Rev. Dr. McMillan lectured to a large audience in Cadillac hall on Monday night last on "Father Damien."

The Venezuelan revolutionists claim that they now hold all the eastern parts of Venezuela from the Orinoco down to the Rio Chio.

The big candy factory of Gagnon Bros., at St. Stephen, N. B. was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is fully one hundred thousand dollars.

Advices from Toronto say that Provincial Treasurer Stratton, implicated in the Game Scandal has tendered his resignation to Premier Ross.

ADVICES received at San Francisco from Samoa Islands say 600 lives were lost, and property worth \$300,000 was destroyed by a hurricane in a group of islands in the Pacific.

This arrival at Havana on Sunday, of a British squadron consisting of the Ariadne, Ladefogale, Retribution, Tribune, Fantom and the Columbine this morning from Kingston, J., gave the harbor a naval aspect.

The Store of George Carter & Co Seedmen, was closed yesterday and Mr. George Carter has gone away. We know not whether the financial difficulties can be so arranged as to enable the store to open and resume business.

W. H. Gentes was arraigned before Judge Wallace in the County Court, Halifax on the 10th, charged with forgery and uttering forged note. The Judge found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

J. Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, who is accused of being concerned in Colossal frauds in connection with the organization of various financial corporations, was arrested Sunday, on the arrival at New York, of the French Line steamer, La Lorraine from Havre.

The third of the Lenten course of sermons was preached in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Monaghan. His theme was religion and business life, and his text was from the XVII chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, verses 3, 4, 5th.

Attorney Philip V. Fennelly, of Buffalo, N. Y., who represents Miss Hutchinson, the Canadian girl, has begun an action against Wm. R. Hearst for \$250,000 damages because of the multitude of alleged libelous statements and indignities in the Evening Journal.

On Friday evening last the 13th inst., Mr. James H. Reddie lectured, under the auspices of the A. O. H. in their hall on Queen Street. His subject was "John Bright," the eminent British statesman and orator. There was a good attendance and the lecturer was accorded a hearty vote of thanks at the close.

DURING a riot at Coimbra, Portugal, on Sunday last, caused by the refusal of the inhabitants to pay taxes, a fight occurred in which three persons were killed. The mob attacked the Courts of Justice and stoned the troops, who replied with a volley. The inhabitants of neighboring villages flocked to Coimbra and swelled the mob.

The police authorities of Philadelphia have directed the opening of thirty-four graves, having evidence that leads them to believe George Hasey, a negro herb doctor, is responsible for that many deaths. Hasey is in jail as an accessory to the murder of Wm. G. Daniel, who is believed to have been given poison by his wife.

At a Cabinet meeting at Ottawa, on the 11th inst., all the vacancies for Senators were filled, except one for Ontario. Those appointed were: J. K. Keir, Toronto; Frank E. Frost, Smiths Falls; ex-Mr. P. for Leeds and Grenville; T. P. Coffey, of London, proprietor of the Catholic Record; J. Teasler, Quebec; Rufus Curry, Windsor, N. S. Oury gets the seat of the late Senator Primrose, of Pictou. W. C. Edwards, M. P., is mentioned in connection with the Ontario senatorship not yet filled.

A Kingston despatch of the 14th says: Two Kingstons left here with a team last night. They drove to Landdown, thirty miles from here, and while attempting to rob a cemetery one was caught, and placed under arrest. The other escaped and is still at large. Two Queen's University students, who had given out that they were going to Nanapan, are under suspicion. They hired a team at Wilson's. The phone was said to be first year men. Further developments are expected hourly. Detective R. Allen is working on the case.

In Buffalo, New York, on the 10th inst., Arthur R. Pennel, one of the chief figures in the investigation of the Birdick murder, was hurried headlong to eternity. Pennel was riding in an electric automobile with Mrs. Pennel, on Kensington Avenue. Skimming along the edge of Ghersa stone quarry, a huge rock ribbed a hole into the ground, Pennel's car blew off and suddenly the automobile swerved and leaped over the curb into the abyss below. Pennel was killed instantly and Mrs. Pennel was injured so severely that she died shortly afterwards.

ADVICES from St. John's, N.B., of the 14th, say: Two women passengers on one of the trains snowed out in the interior of the Island reached the city last night after a month's detention. They were imprisoned in pairs in snowdrifts until the blizzard ceased, and then were transported across forty-five miles of snowy waste on dog sleds until they reached the railway line. They were four days making the journey here. An American Engineer named Courtney and his wife also travelled seventy miles by similar conveyance to reach the railway. Railway traffic with the more remote districts is still suspended.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

### St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday, being the feast of St. Patrick Patron Saint of Ireland, was celebrated in the usual way by the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city. These societies, headed by the Band of the League of the Cross and the Fourth Regiment, turned out in large numbers and presented a fine appearance. Unfortunately the rain which began to fall about 10 o'clock rendered it disagreeable for those in the parade. The societies having joined forces after marching from their respective halls, proceeded to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, reaching there a few minutes after ten o'clock. Solemn High Mass immediately commenced. Rev. Thomas Curran, D. D. Rector of St. Dunstan's College, was celebrant, Rev. Dr. Morrison dean, and Rev. T. Campbell, sub-deacon. His Lordship, the Bishop, occupied his seat in the sanctuary. There was a large congregation in attendance. After the Communion, Rev. Dr. Sinnott, of St. Dunstan's College ascended the pulpit and delivered the following splendid sermon:

"For unto you it is given for Christ, not only to believe in Him but also to suffer for Him." Phil. 1: 29.

My dear Brethren:—A pagan king once asked the question:—"What ought to be done to the man whom the king honors?" The answer was:—"The man whom the king honors, ought to be clothed with the king's apparel, and to be set upon the horse, that the king might ride upon him, and to have the royal crown upon his head, and let the first of the king's princes and nobles hold his horse, and going through the streets of the city, proclaim before him an ass; thus shall he be honored whom the king hath a mind to honor." (Ezra VI. 7, 8, 9.)

The case of St. Patrick is similar. He was a nation to Christ; what honor shall his master bestow upon him? He did no less than the other apostles; what reward shall be worthy of him? He was a facile instrument to accomplish God's purpose; but can the instrument not claim some reverence from the hand that employs it? Let him then be "clothed with the apparel" of the King of Kings. He was once the livery of a slave and a servant, let him now be clad "with a garment down to the feet and girt with a golden girdle" (Apoc. 1: 13). Let him "have the royal diadem upon his head." Has he not worn his own circlet of thorns and made kings and princes kneel before him, and cast the earthly crowns before the altar of Christ? "Let the first of the king's princes and nobles hold his horse." Yes, let even the hungry of earth and those who reviled him once, acknowledge his sovereignty now and proclaim his praise as one whom the king hath honored.

We are here to day, my dear Brethren, to do honor to Ireland's Patron Saint. As Catholics and as Irishmen, we are present in this edifice to glorify in our tribune of praise and homage to him, to him, to whom under God we owe the blessing of our Christian faith. We are not here to give voice to any feelings of hate or enmity. I am well aware that in Irish history there are interesting, heroic, tragic periods. But they who figured in such scenes are at peace; shall we dissect into their graves and disturb their hallowed dust. The blood and tears of our forefathers did not wipe out the enormity of the crime committed against them; would our rehearsal of it be more effective? No, for retribution the Almighty has reserved unto Himself. Else how is it writ that the "souls of them that were slain for the Word of God and for the testimony which they held" cry even in heaven to the judge upon the throne.

"How long O' Lord, (only and true), dost thou not judge and revenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth" (Apoc. 6: 9).

A saint, my brethren, is not honored by the anger or resentment kindled in our breast by the wrongs done him or the causes he represented; the glory of the martyr is not increased by vituperating the tyrant who gave him his crown. You may listen to a panegyric of the saint to-day with pleasure or with pain, but it will avail you nothing in living faith do not accept the doctrines he labored so incessantly to teach, if your lives do not reflect the good works he sought so assiduously to realize in you and in himself. We the more honor a saint, the better we fulfill our duties as Catholics, and it is vain for us to boast and bluster to-day about the greatness of St. Patrick, the magnitude of the work he accomplished, the glory of Irish faith, the struggle our Irish ancestors made to preserve it in spite of every heathenish or devilish obstacle, unless we ourselves are living witnesses of that same faith, its glory and its permanency.

"A people's voice" says a writer "may be the proof and echo of all human aims, but the voice of the dying church is the voice of everlasting glory." The spirit of St. Patrick still lives because his fame is in the church and because his name is enrolled among the immortal sons of Christ's spouse on earth. The Irish race may become extinct, their nationality may become the curiosity of a scientist, as their language is an object of research for scholars, but the glory of St. Patrick will live on, and year by year unto the end of time will the church with her countless sons and daughters proclaim: "Blessed the great priest, who in his days pleased God and was found just; and in the time of wrath was made a reconciliation" (Ecc. 44). Such is the enduring fame of the church's heroes and of them it can never be said that they are among those "of whom there is no memorial; who are perished, as if they had never been; and are born as if they had never been born and their children with them." (Ecc. 44, 9.)

It is the church then that speaks loudest on days like these and at best we raise but a feeble echo of her song of praise. We are here then as Irishmen perhaps, but likewise and principally as Catholics. There are others here who are not of Irish descent. Shall we exclude them? If they love St. Patrick as deeply as we do, if they have as sincere a devotion to him as we have, at the foot of this altar they have a right—the right that comes from spiritual kinship—of joining with us in prayers of thanksgiving to God for the gift of his apostle to St. Patrick.

That the Irish in history have been right loyal sons of St. Patrick it is impossible to deny. The Irish race of the

past no more needs an apologist than an enologist. The important question then is not, will the history of Ireland and the light of the historian, but it is, are the Irish in America faithful children of their apostle, faithful sons and daughters distinguished by the virtues that adorned their ancestors,—or coming nearer home the question is, will our own conduct bear the scrutiny of the moralist. At most this general question can be answered in a general way. That the Irish character has undergone a change in the New World no one can deny. The raw peasant from the country hillside differs very much from his descendant, the refined city man of business. The first class cabin passenger from New York to Liverpool is not at all like his compatriot in the steerage from Queenstown to New York. And this difference is not merely external, not alone the refinement of manner that comes from education, travel, or better social condition. No, he is walking side by side with his Anglo-Saxon neighbor. He has caught the characteristics and sometimes the mode of thought of the man with whom he daily associates. He has some of that individualism that makes a merchant, some of that stuffiness that makes an infidel; he has acquired in part the mental habits of self control that amount to stoicism in the spirit of secularity that pampers with comfort the victim it means to destroy. It is an open question too if the faith is now as strong in America, the devotion as pure and as Catholic, as it was years ago by whom the Irishmen left Ireland. It is sometimes said that the Irish were superstitious and that they would have loved the lordly St. Lawrence and the magnanimous people who inhabit its banks. The massive granite boulder that stands by Victoria Bridge in Montreal tells in silence the sad story of that gloomy period; but it stands too as a memorial of the humanity, kindness, hospitality of a noble race that forgot themselves and their own to procure us, in the presence of the dead, by the side of that common monument we are—we shall be a united people.

Let it not be supposed that we preach a narrow intolerant creed; we do not wish to raise the cry of creed, that in the end would be perhaps to our disadvantage—but I merely state that we Catholics should stand together to champion the principles which we believe to be the only salvation of society, the only ultimate safeguard of a free, responsible government. Let us respect and admire everyone of our fellow-citizens whether the land of their forefathers was England, France, or Scotland. It is the River Rhine any better than the neighbor from the Seine or the Thames, or any one of the many white better than the who runs his house set like an eagle on a peak of the Highlands or than he who dried his nets under the shadow of the peaceful cottage on the shores of Galway. Our country's foundation is upon racial and individual equality. We are going to prosper, not that any one race may predominate, but to evolve one people with the complete virtues of all. Our only hope of success, our only guarantee of union and strength is that we look at all questions from the view-point of Canadians and as nothing else. It is not something desirable to live together in peace and it is not a lesson to be learnt on such a day as this!

Here the celebration of separate national holidays can only be good inasmuch as they are manifestations of our faith or because they manifest the virtues engendered by the recalling the noble deeds of our ancestors into the love we bear this country. Canada is surely broad enough for us all. Surely this young nation with her wealth and resources, with her prairies and limitless areas, with her heritage of freedom can accommodate us all in peace. Canada has done well by us and in gratitude she deserves our best energies. She has still mines to work, still lands to settle still forests to cut away. Irish hands have done their share of this work in the past; they will do it in the future. Irishmen have ever been loyal to Canada in the hour of danger, and they have sought her glory and her honor in the hour of peace. We know the past history of Canada in which there are so many heroic deeds to admire, so few crimes to deplore; we know her present condition so full of promise; but when we contemplate the future we are lost in wonder before the picture that our own imagination paints. My brethren, if there is a need now there will be a greater need in the future for great and good men who will be beyond the petty prejudices of section, party or race, ready to sustain the burdens of citizenship in a mighty God-fearing commonwealth. I have repeated more than once the more we honor a Saint, the better we fulfill our Christian duties. And I would add to that now; we cannot fulfill our Christian duties at the same time he had citizens of this country of our adoption. And under this light how luminously clear our future conduct is.

My brethren, it is said that St. Patrick, on his deathbed raised himself up and with prophetic vision he stretched forth his hand to bless the Irish people unto all time. If we but abide in his faith, that blessing will be ever; it will be an assurance of God's grace and God will in reality "supply our wants according to His riches in glory in Christ Jesus." (Phil. IV. 19.)

The sermon occupied about half an hour and the delivery was as faultless as its diction is admirable. It was a gem.

After Mass the societies reformed in procession and marched through the principal streets.

The day's celebration was brought to a close by a dramatic performance in the Opera House by the League of the Cross dramatic club, entitled "Faugh-a-Ballagh." The play was well rendered and there was an immense audience in attendance.

The day was also appropriately celebrated at St. Stephen's, Summerside, Tignish, Fort Augustus and other places.

Mardochai at the King's gate, they will hate him though clothed in royal purple. This is a day then that we should speak a word of good fellowship—that we can remember our thanks to our Catholic brethren who have been subjected to the same ill-fortunes as we, and who have with us manfully and Christianly borne the burden of the day. It is invidious to mention any people particularly—but there is a race amongst us who were first in this country and who to-day form the vast majority of its Catholic population. To them Canada owes a debt of gratitude; to them we owe more than we sometimes concede. We are not unmindful of the labor, (in these provinces) especially of the noble, devoted men, missionaries in the truest sense of the word, names that shall reverence unto our dying day and hand down to our children to be revered in every generation. But in that vast region that stretches from the rugged coast of Gaspé to the foot of the Rockies, along the shores of the St. Lawrence and down the valley of the Mississippi the first white men to penetrate the dangers of the forest were not armed traders greedy for the spoils of earth, but simple French priests seeking to save souls to Christ, with no other protection than the cross and their hands. They have done much more for us than we have done for them. We have more Catholic spirit than that, and as we view their triumphs, we realize that this country is theirs, is ours, by their right of conquest. Not only have they planted Catholicity, but they have watched it in its growth, as it came into its vigor. Many an act of folly and injustice has been averted by the union of our fellow-citizens of French descent. To their efforts it is in great measure attributable that our constitution has in its framework so many Catholic principles. If we enjoy rights it is in part because they were strong enough to fight for them. If we now suffer here fewer injustices than Catholics elsewhere it is because they held the balance of power. And as Irishmen we owe another, a special debt of gratitude to them. They showed a kindness to our people half a century ago that we have not forgotten and shall be slow to forget. He who afterwards would be a cardinal robes once ministered to our poor fellow-countrymen by the aid of famine and persecution from their own homes and cast in thousands, plague-stricken and helpless as they were, into the shores of the St. Lawrence. For them the rugged rocks were turned into beds of down and the waves upon the beach sang lullabies as they sank in strange but friendly arms to eternal peace and rest. Had that people lived, oh how they would have loved the lordly St. Lawrence and the magnanimous people who inhabit its banks. The massive granite boulder that stands by Victoria Bridge in Montreal tells in silence the sad story of that gloomy period; but it stands too as a memorial of the humanity, kindness, hospitality of a noble race that forgot themselves and their own to procure us, in the presence of the dead, by the side of that common monument we are—we shall be a united people.

Let it not be supposed that we preach a narrow intolerant creed; we do not wish to raise the cry of creed, that in the end would be perhaps to our disadvantage—but I merely state that we Catholics should stand together to champion the principles which we believe to be the only salvation of society, the only ultimate safeguard of a free, responsible government. Let us respect and admire everyone of our fellow-citizens whether the land of their forefathers was England, France, or Scotland. It is the River Rhine any better than the neighbor from the Seine or the Thames, or any one of the many white better than the who runs his house set like an eagle on a peak of the Highlands or than he who dried his nets under the shadow of the peaceful cottage on the shores of Galway. Our country's foundation is upon racial and individual equality. We are going to prosper, not that any one race may predominate, but to evolve one people with the complete virtues of all. Our only hope of success, our only guarantee of union and strength is that we look at all questions from the view-point of Canadians and as nothing else. It is not something desirable to live together in peace and it is not a lesson to be learnt on such a day as this!

Here the celebration of separate national holidays can only be good inasmuch as they are manifestations of our faith or because they manifest the virtues engendered by the recalling the noble deeds of our ancestors into the love we bear this country. Canada is surely broad enough for us all. Surely this young nation with her wealth and resources, with her prairies and limitless areas, with her heritage of freedom can accommodate us all in peace. Canada has done well by us and in gratitude she deserves our best energies. She has still mines to work, still lands to settle still forests to cut away. Irish hands have done their share of this work in the past; they will do it in the future. Irishmen have ever been loyal to Canada in the hour of danger, and they have sought her glory and her honor in the hour of peace. We know the past history of Canada in which there are so many heroic deeds to admire, so few crimes to deplore; we know her present condition so full of promise; but when we contemplate the future we are lost in wonder before the picture that our own imagination paints. My brethren, if there is a need now there will be a greater need in the future for great and good men who will be beyond the petty prejudices of section, party or race, ready to sustain the burdens of citizenship in a mighty God-fearing commonwealth. I have repeated more than once the more we honor a Saint, the better we fulfill our Christian duties. And I would add to that now; we cannot fulfill our Christian duties at the same time he had citizens of this country of our adoption. And under this light how luminously clear our future conduct is.

My brethren, it is said that St. Patrick, on his deathbed raised himself up and with prophetic vision he stretched forth his hand to bless the Irish people unto all time. If we but abide in his faith, that blessing will be ever; it will be an assurance of God's grace and God will in reality "supply our wants according to His riches in glory in Christ Jesus." (Phil. IV. 19.)

The sermon occupied about half an hour and the delivery was as faultless as its diction is admirable. It was a gem.

After Mass the societies reformed in procession and marched through the principal streets.

The day's celebration was brought to a close by a dramatic performance in the Opera House by the League of the Cross dramatic club, entitled "Faugh-a-Ballagh." The play was well rendered and there was an immense audience in attendance.

The day was also appropriately celebrated at St. Stephen's, Summerside, Tignish, Fort Augustus and other places.

THE line of Wall Papers we are showing displays artistic skill and study in the designing and coloring, the warmth and harmony of the colors, the richness and grace will add greatly to the cheerfulness and beauty of your rooms. Have a look at our lines before buying.—Taylor's Bookstore.

300 pairs Men's strong Pants, 90c to \$1.50, worth one third more.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

Ladies' Felt Gaiters from 20c. a pair. We have a good range in all lengths at cut prices.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

### The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.23 to 0.25
Butter (salt).....	0.18 to 0.19
Cabbage.....	0.08 to 0.12
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.08 to 0.12
Beef (quarter) per lb.....	0.00 to 0.07
Calf skins.....	0.05 to 0.09
Ducks.....	0.90 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.15 to 0.16
Hides.....	0.03 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.55 to 0.60
Mutton, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.07
Oats.....	0.33 to 0.34
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	2.25 to 2.50
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.00 to 0.30
Pork (small).....	0.14 to 0.20
Sheep pelts.....	0.50 to 0.55
Turnips.....	0.14 to 0.17
Pork.....	0.07 to 0.14
Powls (per pair).....	0.50 to 0.80

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

# Bargains FOR MARCH!

12 cent Print Cotton for 9 cents per yard  
8 cent Print Cotton for 6 cents per yard  
7 cent Print Cotton for 5 cents per yard

## Remnants of all kinds At Your Own Price.

Unbleached Twill Sheetings, 2 yards wide, Price 25 cents, now 18 cents.  
Heavy White Sheetting, 72 inches wide, Price 30 cents for 22 cents.

300 yards Black and Colored Serges at cost prices to clear.

## A GOOD LINE OF LADIES' WATERPROOFS At 25 per cent. discount.

If you want to buy a pair of Trousers, we have 300 pairs separate trousers we are selling at a big reduction. We have the greatest values in

## Boots and Shoes in Charlottetown. Come.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

# Our Annual WHITE SALE IS ON

## New Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

### Come, you won't be disappointed.

# F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

## We would Like to have Your Furniture Trade

We will try to merit it. Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

### Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

# JOHN NEWSON.

# New Year's Supplies

Don't forget the "EUREKA GROCERY" when making your holiday purchases. Our stock is complete, our prices right, and the quality of our goods we always guarantee. Your wants in any of the following lines we can fill to your satisfaction both in quality and price.

Preserves.	Teas.
We have established a splendid trade in Home-made Preserves. And why not? We sell you a pure article for the price, others charge for imported compounds. We have a big stock on hand of Raspberry, Plum, Green Gage, Strawberry, Gooseberry and Black Currant, in 7 lb. pails, 4 and 6 lb. crocks; also by the lb.	You will want 5 or 10 lbs. of Tea for the winter. Let us fill this order for you. We have a big Tea trade, and can give you good values. 5 lbs. Tea, 90c. 5 lbs. Better, \$1.00. 5 lbs. Eureka, 1.15 Hazard's Brahmin also in stock. Also Union Blend and Red Rose Blend.

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Extracts, Icing Sugar, Peas, Chocolate, Baking Powder, Prunes, Dates, Confectionery, Fancy Biscuits, Cranberries, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Nuts, Fruit Juice, Fruit, Syrup, Canned Goods, Pickles, etc.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.



## The Place to Buy your Watches, Rings and Spectacles.

### The Fit OF GLASSES

Is of the greatest importance—not only for comfort—but to avoid actual danger.

The lenses must be accurately adjusted in every way and correctly centered. Many opticians—careful in other respects—often overlook the importance of accurate fitting. We give special attention and have frames of every size and shape on hand, enabling us to supply the correct size and style at all times.

E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block, Ch'town.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

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 XXXVII.—(Continued)

How happy I then felt! I thought I should be content to spend the remainder of my days in the dungeon of the Tower. What was earthly suffering to one who was a child of God, and heir of the kingdom of heaven?

About a week later, as it was getting dark one evening, I heard shouts of joy in the direction of Tower Hill, and saw the red glare of a great fire. I raised myself by laying hold of the iron bars of the grating before the window sufficiently to see a multitude of citizens dancing around a bonfire as if intoxicated with delight; they gave cheers for Elizabeth, the valiant Judith, who had beheaded the female Holopernes. I guessed at once what this rejoicing meant, for I had been told that in the foregoing October Mary Stuart was condemned to death by the Star Chamber at Westminster. I will give a brief account of the unjust iniquitous proceedings against this guiltless Queen.

When she was brought back to Charley, the chair of state and canopy had been removed from her apartments, and Sir Amias Paulet, that stern Puritan, began to treat her like a common criminal. She bore this with truly regal dignity. She was subsequently conveyed to Fotheringay, because there was no hall at Charley of sufficient dimensions for the Court of Delegates before whom she was to be brought. At first she refused, in virtue of her privilege as a Queen, to appear before the thirty-six judges who were to find her guilty of participation in the plot to murder Elizabeth; but Sir Christopher Hatton overcame her scruples, on the ground that she refused to plead, the world would attribute her obstinacy to consciousness of guilt. With her usual composure she finally appeared before the tribunal, composed of her deadly enemies. The whole question turned upon the authenticity of the letter to Babington which Walsingham had before the tribunal. She had I said been there, and had I been able to produce the document my uncle had the means to destroy, the whole charge would have fallen to the ground. She could do nothing but declare the letter to be a forgery, and refer to the original draft in her own hand, which was among her papers. She was told that this could not be found, and that the Secretary Curle had asserted that it had been burnt by her orders. She demanded to be confronted with the witnesses, but this was not permitted to her. Turning to Walsingham, she observed that it was an easy matter to counterfeit it, and Walsingham could only call God to witness that in his private capacity he had done nothing to defile an honest man, and as a minister, he had done nothing unworthy of his place.

This happened in the castle of Fotheringay. The court was afterwards removed to Westminster, where, in defiance of all judicial rule, the proceedings were carried on without the presence of the accused, and finally on the 29th of October, the judge, with the honorable exception of Lord Zouch, passed sentence of death on the Queen of Scots. This judgment was confirmed by both Houses of Parliament, who petitioned the Queen that it might immediately be carried into execution. On the 6th of December it was proclaimed by sound of trumpet in London; the ringing of bells and bonfires announced it to me in my prison, then, just as now the shouting on Tower Hill acquainted me with its execution. That same evening when Bill came in, he told me Mary Stuart had been beheaded at Fotheringay on the 8th February. Three days later another surprise was prepared for me. The Lieutenant of the Tower appeared, conducting my uncle, Sir Francis, into my wretched dungeon. Hopton was about to withdraw, but Walsingham, who looked pale and tired, after casting a glance round the inhospitable apartment, requested him to show him some more habitable chamber where he could converse with his nephew. Accordingly the Lieutenant led the way to a room adjoining the Council Chamber, where after kindling some logs upon the hearth he left us alone.

I was astonished to perceive the change that had come over my uncle during the last five months. The poor man had aged greatly, his features were sunken and haggard, and his dress, richly embroidered with gold, hung about his emaciated form. He seated himself before the fire, and held out his hands to the grateful warmth. For some time he neither looked at nor spoke to me. At length I said: "Are you ill, uncle?"

"Slightly indisposed, not exactly ill," he replied, adding with a bitter laugh: "Such treatment as I have received from our most gracious (he emphasized the words) Sovereign, after all the victims I have laid upon her altar, is enough to turn one's blood to gall! Yes, I shall have to lay by awhile, unless she spares me the pains, by sending her physician in ordinary with axe and block, or with rope and knife to cure me. She is quite capable of it, and would do it if she thought my blood would wash away the stain which the death of her rival has left on her reputation for sanctity! As for Davison, I should not wonder if the poor devil lost his head!"

"I scarcely knew what answer to make. 'You are reaping what you sowed.' I thought within myself, 'and you deserve a worse punishment.' But he was my uncle, who had done a great deal for me, and had really been fond of me; and as I saw him sitting there looking so wretched and broken down, compassion stirred in my heart, and I sought to comfort him with the hope that the Queen would take him again into favor.

But he mentioned to me to be silent, and continued: "She is quite right. She is only acting in accordance with the principles upon which I acted. If political interests require my head to fall, she will send me to the block as ruthlessly as I sent Mary Stuart. If for reasons of state policy it is advisable that I should rot in the Tower, as many others have been made to do, I will vanish into one of these vaults. Or if it is preferable that I should perish by the hand of the executioner, as was the case with Northumberland, the dagger or poison will end my days. That would be nothing new in the annals of this country. But in duplicity and hypocrisy 'Good Queen Bess' on does all her predecessors. At the outset she urged and pressed us to pass the sentence of death, and meanwhile she wrote to the Queen of Scots saying she hoped that her innocence, of which both she and I were firmly convinced, would be made clearly apparent. And when the sentence was declared guilty, it was by her Majesty's wish that Parliament postponed for the execution of the sentence. Nevertheless she refused to let me go to my uncle to comply with a demand, and asked for the papers of both houses, that in his momentary madness she might act in accordance with the Spirit of God. At the same time she more than once made us write to Paulet and Drury (he additional keeper) to intimate to them her wish, that they should find some means privately to cut off the life of their prisoner. Paulet, a stern and unfeeling bigot, hated Mary because she was a Catholic, yet he refused in emphatic terms to shed her blood without a warrant. And it was well that he did so, for how would Elizabeth have shown her gratitude! Thereupon she became quite sad, and bewailed her lack of trusty friends and servants,

RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed. "Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

There's new strength and flesh in every dose.



We will be glad to send you a few doses free. Be sure that this picture in the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

since none would carry out her injunctions. Then she signed the death warrant, and delivered it to her private secretary Davison to append the Great Seal, and to trouble her no more about it. That was plain enough. And yet, when official intelligence came from Fotheringay that the head of England's greatest enemy had fallen, and for 24 hours there were public rejoicings in the city, she made as if she did not know the cause, and gave way to an outburst of grief that consternated her attendants. She declared she had been deceived by her ministers, that she never intended the warrant to be executed, caused Davison to be arrested and cast into the Tower for violating his duty, and drove Burghley and others, who had grown gray in her services and without whom she would never have won the crown, from her presence with a volley of abuse."

My uncle sat for a short time by the fire in silence; then he resumed in a calmer tone: Let us say no more on that subject, for I did not come hither to complain of a woman, from whom nothing better could be expected. My purpose was to bring you a passport to enable you to leave England, while I am still able to grant it. You must choose some other career than that of a diplomat, since for she won't get an office in the coming election."

Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribed my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine. LEWIS S. BUTLER. Burin, N.H. "Oh, doctor," said Mrs. Bilker, stopping the physician on the street. "I'm completely exhausted—can scarcely walk. What should I take?" "Um—well, you might take a back."

There is no form of kidney trouble from a backache down to Bright's disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure. If you are troubled with any kind of kidney complaint, give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. She—How's the motor-car getting on Charles? He—Well, fact is, I've seen' very little of it. You see, I've only had it three months, and when it isn't in the hospital I am!

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine. They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated or over-worked men and women to vigorous health. Little George is an embryonic philosopher. He said the other day at table, "Now when I sit in my chair my feet won't touch the floor, but when I walk around they touch the floor just as well as anybody's."

It's not the weather that's at fault. It's your system, clogged with poisonous materials, that makes you feel dull, drowsy, weak and miserable. Let Burdock Blood Bitters clear away all the poisons, purify and enrich your blood, make you feel bright and vigorous.

"Don't you find that it hurts your lawn to let your children play on it?" "Yes," answered the gentleman addressed, "but it doesn't hurt the children."

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe. Get Rid of that Cough.

Before the Summer comes. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Tourist (after unusually long stoppage at small border station).—I say guard, why aren't we going on? Anything wrong? Guard (who is peacefully taking his lunch).—There's nothing wrong, sir, but I canna whistle the noo; ma mouth's fu' o' biscuits!

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

To the Weary Dyspeptic, We Ask This Question: Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach? Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating? The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose Burdock Blood Bitters Has No Equal. It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

MILBURN'S LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for the most valuable ailments of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Block Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Stiff Joints, Stomach, Distress, Nausea and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

"How is your Don't Worry Club getting along, Miss Smifkins?"

"Not so well. Each member is worrying herself thin for fear she won't get an office in the coming election."

Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribed my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

LEWIS S. BUTLER. Burin, N.H.

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Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

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Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

BRITISH TROOP OIL LINIMENT



FOR Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

A LENTEN MOTTO.

BY LIONEL BYRRA.

Willing the spirit but weak the flesh,— Word as the Gospel old, yet new; Each of us clothes it with import fresh Oft as we strive for the good and true.

Stumbling still where we fain would rue, Fallen from heights whereon late we stood,— How shall the summit at last be won? Scourge we the flesh for the spirit's good.

Hostile forever are Virtue and Ease,— Nature and Grace must be foes for aye; Futile our efforts the two to please: Soul or senses will carry the day, Combat incessant that none can shirk, How may we win in all likelihood? Cometh the night when no man can work— Scourge we the flesh for the spirit's good.

—Ave Maria.

Life Guards.

The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The need of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, diseases, find allies in the very elements, as colds, influenza, asthria, the grip and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

"Don't worry about him, dear. All the world loves a lover."

"Yes; but papa's so awfully unworldly."

Found At Last.

A liver pill that is small and sure, that acts gently, quickly and thoroughly, that does not grip. Laxa-Liver Pills possess these qualities, and are a sure cure for Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, etc.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, C. D. Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 60 years.

"Ebel has improved wonderfully in her music, I believe?" "Yes; both the flats adjoining hers are now rented"

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.

It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

HERE IS PROOF. Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

BOY WANTED.

Wanted by the undersigned, a good smart boy, who understands farming and care of stock. Will want to be a good milker. Good wages and permanent employment to the right man. Apply at once either by letter or personally to EDWARD KELLY, Southport, Lot 48, Feb. 11, 1903.

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AND School Supplies

Ask for the New Natural Slant Copy Books, Prang's Drawing Books, Manual on Drawing, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Crayons, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Geo. Carter & Co.

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—

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND Over London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan

Quaker MARMALADE

This is a new brand of ORANGE MARMALADE put up in One Pound Glass Jars.

It is a Very Superior Article And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used. Try a pot of it from BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN. Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

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SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND, MONEY TO LOAN.

Stoves!

All kinds of Stoves at LOWEST PRICES

Ask to see the "HOTBLAST."

Fennell & Chandler

Suits.

WE KEEP Right to the Front

IN THE 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.

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On P. E. Island for Fine Tailoring.

We'll be in a better position than ever this spring to meet the demands of our numerous customers in town and country with the largest and greatest show of

Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc.

Ever seen under one roof in this city, which we will offer at the lowest possible cash prices.

Materials, Workmanship & Fit Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Men's Furnishing Goods

White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underclothing, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Caps, Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Ch'town.