

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 14

Herring, Herring.

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

Special Price to Dealers.

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

Codfish and Flake

TRY OUR Eureka Blend Tea

Sold only by us, price 25 cents per lb.

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

Agents for Millview Carding Mills.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

1904 - Winter - 1904

Hockey Skates---Boker

Hockey Skates---Whelpy's

Spring Skates, all sizes

Hockey Sticks

Shin Pads

At Lowest Possible Prices.

SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware

Walker's Corner.

NOW

You want to leave your measure for your New

SPRING SUIT.

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

MONCTON TWEED

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

THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63
Sept. 23, 1903-6m

All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

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

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

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

Of course we have

Eye Glasses & Spectacles

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

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block.

We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

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

JOHN NEWSON.

TEA, GROCERIES, Provisions

Large STOCK, Great Variety

Low Prices.

Quick Turn Over,

Big Business.

A few trial orders will convince you of our reliability.

Good Fat Herring

Now in stock in barrels and halves.

McKENNA'S,

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Grip, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke. I bought a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$10.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Briggs.—I saw something new in dresses to-day.

Mrs. Bragg.—Oh, what was it, John?

Mr. Bragg.—Your sister's baby

—it's just two days old.

Raging Headaches, that nothing else will cure, are quickly quieted by Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 50c. and 25c. at all dealers. Refuse substitutes.

The teacher was trying to get the class to obtain an understanding of the word "ability".

"Come, Freddie," she said, "what is it that has made your father a great merchant?"

"An advertisement in the Sacred Heart Review," replied Freddie.

Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B. Rusk, Ruskview, Ont. says: "I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation, almost immediately, and a few applications made a complete cure."

"Papa," said the boy, "when you say in your advertisements that your goods are acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the best, what do you mean by connoisseurs?"

"A connoisseur, my boy," answered the great manufacturer, "is an eminent authority—an authority, in short, who admits that our goods are the best."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Take a Luxa Liver Pill before retiring, and it will wake you up sleep without a grip or gripe—bring Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

Footman.—A newspaper reporter wishes to interview you, sir.

Great Man.—Did you not tell him I was hoarse—could hardly speak?

Footman.—Certainly, sir. But he assured me he would only ask questions which you could answer by a nod or a shake of the head.

Great Man.—Then tell him I have a stiff neck.

Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." Jobu Kinton, Glenboro, Man.

An amateur equestrian tried a lively horse the other day to take a little exercise. He got more exercise than he wanted; and as he limped to the side of the road to rest himself a kind friend asked him—

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

A woman doesn't enjoy a trip half as much as she enjoys telling about it afterwards.

Eating Became a Dread.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM. IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SORE, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunie, Barney's River, N.S., tells of what this wonderful remedial power of B.B.B. was so badly troubled with indigestion that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I tried numerous physicians, but their medicines seemed to make me worse. I thought I would try B.B.B., so got a bottle, and after taking a few doses felt a lot better. By the time I had taken the last of two bottles I was as well as ever, and have had no return of the trouble since. I recommend your medicine to the highest degree. B.B.B. is for sale at all dealers.

The Dignity of Women.

His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow refers in his Lenten Pastoral to the celebration of the jubilee of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception, and in conclusion writes:

Our Lady brings before us the true idea of woman's place in the world. It is most important that this idea should be insisted on in our time and in our surroundings. The example which comes from many who occupy high places is not of a kind to increase men's reverence for woman's respect for themselves. The desire of display, or even of notoriety, has done much to make home life with its social amusements, and entertainments, give way to a round of almost continued excitement. Reasonable expenditure befitting one's condition on dress and housekeeping has been replaced by luxury and extravagance. Eagerness to gain the means required has led some to risky business speculation, and others to social degradation. Not a few women of good position have become hindrances instead of helps to their husbands. Young men, unwilling to face undue burdens, have avoided marriage and have drifted into a dangerous and vicious course of life. In the social intercourse of young people we do not always find the decorum and restraint which make it wholesome and which add to its true rational enjoyment. As a result of a lowered public opinion unhealthy literature has increased, and the stage which might provide innocent amusement and even elevating lessons is often given up to sensuous, on, perhaps, dangerous spectacles.

It is our duty to do our best to keep ourselves and our children free from these evil influences. For this it is necessary to have before us constantly the true ideas of social life and family life, which are founded on purity and self-respect in women. Our young people must be taught to value modesty and self-restraint. While full opportunity is given to them for recreation, they ought to be kept from the dangers of over-familiarity and rudeness in their manners. Mothers ought to remember that their own chief pleasure should not be found in running from one amusement to another, but in making happy, companionable homes for their husbands and families, in living with their children and supervising, without undue interference, their recreations and companionships. Undesirable friendships are often easily checked at the beginning, and many a danger and even sin can be prevented by a little watchfulness and a word of kindly warning. The family life of the next generation depends on our training; if our young people are allowed to associate without reserve and decorum, and to engage in exciting and unbecoming amusements, we can hardly expect for their future homes the true happiness for which mutual respect is essential.

Many parents fulfil their duties most carefully; the object of what has been said is to increase the number of such parents, and to endeavor to bring into every home the true Christian ideal of social life, the reverence which men should have for their sex. We have succeeded to a noble heritage from our fathers of the times of persecution, whose morality was as pure as their faith. No doubt they owed much of this to their devotion to the Virgin Mother. We have the same devotion, and if we are faithful it will bring to us the same results.

Let us, then, during this year of special honor to our Mother, beg our intercession for ourselves and for children. Let us renew our good resolutions to walk in the ways of purity and self-control of which Mary is the model. If we have admitted in our own lives, or in the guardianship of our young people, any of the relaxed customs which are so common, let us at once cast them off. So we may, by God's grace, keep ourselves, as Mary did, unspotted from the world, and be the worthy children of an Immaculate Mother.

We hear and read a great deal about the French Academy, its "forty chairs," and its "forty elect members," its strict rules, its high authority in all literary matters; but few of us know aught about the origin, the subsequent history, and the present status of that time honored institution. Some nights ago, Miss Vianzone, who is a professor of French literature at St. Petersburg, gave an admirable lecture at Laval University, on the subject.

In the Seventeenth Century, in the days of the "Great Monarch," a number of friends used to meet at the home of Conrart, on certain nights of the week, to talk of art, letters and science. This group attracted the attention of Cardinal Richelieu, who offered them his protection and desired to constitute that little society the nucleus of a great institution. He soon made a regular association of it, and gave it the name of the "French Academy." After its establishment and at the request of Richelieu they began the famous dictionary, which in turn has served to immortalize the Academy.

At first the institution became the object of sneers and ridicule, jealousy and envy, but it was the work of a man who was its second founder, so to speak, it received into its ranks the highest and most learned personages of France. From that date comes the legend of Academic chairs, the story of which few have ever heard. Up to that time there were only three large chairs, or Academic "fauteuils" used by the President, Chancellor and Secretary. The Cardinals who became members asked for like chairs and declined to attend the meetings because they had not the same accommodation. As their request was contrary to the rules, which said that all members should be equal, the King settled the difficulty by having forty of those chairs placed there. These remained so until the time of the Revolution, and when then abolished were never restored; so that the famous "forty chairs" have become a mere fiction. Under subsequent reigns the Academy lost ground till, in 1793, the Convention suppressed it, and confiscated its property. It was only in 1816 that the Institute of to-day was founded, and since then, while conserving the ancient traditions of the first Academy, it has expanded, grown more important, and has become the criterion of all great literary merit, as far as the French language is concerned.

When the present Emperor of Germany ascended the throne, as the Danube Catholic, the conviction was general that he would attempt to have a spectacular reign, and that the great German army would not long remain idle. The Emperor in every way has proven the opposite of what was expected. His Catholic subjects did not expect much from him, yet he has shown himself a true friend.

The editor of the Michigan Catholic draws a dismal picture of the life of the confirmed old bachelor, but wids up with a hopeful note. "Let the bachelor take courage," says our esteemed contemporary. "His sympathetic condition is not hopeless. Although his cheeks may be furrowed and his hair silvered, the closing years of life can be made enjoyable through a union with some fair Eve. She may dwell across the sea, or sweep the horizon daily with laughing eyes in the neighborhood of the Flats, Cast off the shackles that bind you to bachelorhood, my lonely-living friend, and give your remaining manhood to the upbuilding of the nation."

Commenting on the attitude which the Protestant press assumes at present toward Lunt and its observance, the Catholic Record says: "It is clear that all the churches represented by these various religious papers are now beginning to feel that it was an empty boast in the past that by abolishing Catholic devotional practices they were restoring the primitive purity and simplicity of the Christian religion. They have discovered that the practices they condemned contributed greatly to the devotion of the people; and we welcome them back to their resumption of Catholic practice, and to the Catholic doctrines which are essentially connected with those practices."

We are glad to see the editor of the Michigan Catholic directing his batteries against the American Boy of Detroit, whose continued descriptive article, "Three Yankee Boys in Ireland," is written in such an ignorant, bigoted, supercilious style. We have criticized the American Boy ourselves, but the Michigan Catholic being in the sameness can attend to the matter more effusively. Answering this week the slur at Ireland's darknesses flung by the offending article our esteemed contemporary says: "We have seen more drunkenness, crime, sin, and human degradation in one American city in the space of a week, than we discovered in Cork or Dublin during a residence of a year."

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Grand opera usually comes to Boston in Holy Week and there

are some Catholics who attend. Grand opera also goes to Pittsburgh in Holy Week, and this is how the Pittsburgh Catholic writes of it: "Fascinating grand opera will delight the ear of all who care to hear it in this city during Holy Week. The virtuoso and the dilettante will be there, and boxes and parquette will be radiant with gentlemen in evening dress and ladies in decollete. The repertoire will be artistic and the artists brilliant. On the evenings of the same week in all our churches the sublime story of the sacred passion of our Divine Lord will be told, evergreen, ever faithful. The solemn strains of the Requiem and the Stabat Mater will thrill the adoring soul. Choose ye where you will be present in the coming Holy Week, and which place will the better prepare you for the glorious Easter of the resurrection of your soul."

Says the Casket: "The British expedition into Tibet is referred to in certain quarters as another proof of John Bull's greediness and disregard for the rights of weaker people. The fact is that some step had to be taken to counteract Russian designs in that country. Tibet is nominally a vassal state of the Chinese Empire, but seeing how powerless the latter is growing, it has largely entered into communication with Russia. As Tibet is several thousand miles distant from the nearest point in Asiatic Russia, and only three hundred miles distant from the frontier of British India, it is quite clear that Russia intended to use the dominions of the Lama for the purpose of encroaching on Britain's Indian possessions. The mission of Colonel Younghusband is therefore fully justified."

Says the Boston Transcript of March 15: "An almost unique tribute to an English composer was paid last night in the opening at Covent Garden Opera House, London, of a three days' Elgar festival. In the brilliant and crowded audience were King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. Her Richter conducted a fine performance of The Dream of Gerontius. The succeeding evenings will be devoted to performances of Elgar's 'Apostles' and to some of his orchestral and vocal works." It will be remembered that Elgar is a Catholic, and that the "Dream of Gerontius," set to music by him, is a dramatic poem from the pen of Cardinal Newman describing a Catholic death-bed and first moments after death of a Christian soul before its entrance to Purgatory.

Items of Interest.

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Methodical Study.

At the inauguration of St. Colman's Hall in Newry on Monday night by the Lord Bishop of Down more the Rev. Father Finlay, S.J., in the course of an instructive address, spoke of the usefulness to the youth of the country of such places of resort, both as centres of social intercourse and educational improvement. Associations cluster round the building opened last night calculated to inspire patriotic ideas, but the practical benefits which it is to be the medium of affording the youth of the border towns, in order to prepare them for the battles of life, have been kept in view. In his encouraging and practical address Father Finlay referred to his recent visit to the United States as a member of the Moyley Commission of investigation on American educational methods, and related instances of the self-sacrificing efforts of some young people there only a short time from Ireland towards advancing themselves in their particular spheres of work. He conceded that in Ireland we had not the same facilities that were to be found in America and elsewhere, but there was no occupation in which they could not improve themselves by methodical study. The institution opened last night provides excellent means to engage in useful studies.

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Father Finlay advocates the cultivation of the critical faculty as being especially necessary in a country like Ireland, where all of them were so very liable to become the slaves of figures of speech, "One of their besetting sins," he said, "was the extravagant use of rhetoric. Rhetoric appeared to have an intoxicating effect upon them, and whether uttering to themselves or listening to it from others it seemed to take in them the place of wit and reasoning. In that manner I thought, critical reading would help them greatly to think and to think rationally, and to view from a rational standard the thought and the words of others." The splendid hall of St. Colman under its improved conditions has had a good send-off on its new career, and it is to be hoped that the facilities for self-improvement which it offers will be fully appreciated and the rewards of diligent and honest endeavor allowed to by Father Finlay in Ireland to those who take advantage of them.—Irish News, British.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1904. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Sessional Notes.

It was well into high noon when the House met on Wednesday last. It is not much wonder the Government should have been quite reticent about meeting the opposition face to face in the Legislature after what had happened in the Cardigan district on the previous day. The election of Mr. Kelly with such a handsome majority after the strenuous efforts put forth to defeat him was quite sufficient to dampen their ardor. But they must brace themselves up to become accustomed to this kind of thing; store for them.

The routine proceedings of the House had scarcely concluded when another incident occurred of an equally discouraging nature to the Government. Mr. H. James Palmer, one of the representatives of the Fort Augustus district rose in his place and claimed the ear of Mr. Speaker and the attention of both sides of the chamber while he made a statement that he had accepted a retainer from the Attorney-General to perform some legal work, thus entering into a contract with the Government. He stated that he believed when he accepted that retainer, he was within his rights as a member of the House, being of the opinion counsel here stood in the same position as in England, that is to say that they did not enter into a contract with the Government when they accepted a retainer. But his case was exactly the same as that of Mr. Wear, and in the last named case the judges of the Supreme Court had unanimously decided that Mr. Wear had violated the law governing the independence of the Legislature, had forfeited his seat in the House and had incurred all the penalties in the way of fines, imposed by the law. In consequence of this decision he found that he was equally guilty with Mr. Wear of violating the law and had consequently forfeited his right to sit and vote in the Legislature, and he would therefore retire. When Mr. Palmer concluded his statement he retired from the chamber and the seat he occupied as representative of Fort Augustus became vacant.

After Mr. Palmer had retired the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech was moved by Dr. Douglas and seconded by Mr. Smith of Hampton. Both speakers referred briefly to the different paragraphs in the speech, and did their best to impress upon their hearers that the Government were deserving of some credit for what they had done. In the middle of his little speech Mr. Smith adjourned the debate, and a bill to empower the Legislature to appoint a deputy speaker introduced by the Leader of the Government was passed through its different stages. Dr. Warburton, the newly elected member for Charlottetown, was then introduced to the speaker by the Leader of the Government and Mr. George E. Hughes, Councillor for the city, took the necessary oath and his seat amid Government applause. Mr. Smith then resumed his remarks and in a few minutes brought them to a close.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition followed and made a powerful speech. He analyzed the different paragraphs in the speech and severely criticized the Government for their conduct relative to the public matters under discussion. In the first place, he referred to the delay caused by the election in the Cardigan district and to the "very peculiar" manner of the bringing on of the elections. Why had not the Cardigan election been brought on at the same time as the other by-elections? It had been stated by the Government supporters, at a public meeting, that no notice had been given the speaker of a vacancy in the district at a time to which it opened with the others. This was all nonsense, as it has been announced at the opening of the present session that the Speaker had received notice of the vacancy as early as the 19th of December last, allowing ample time to have had the election on the same day as the others. Why, he asked, had an election not been held in the Fort Augustus district to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Palmer leaving the House. The

Government had had ample time and full knowledge of this vacancy to have had the seat filled in time for the session. He pointed out how unsatisfactory it was and how impossible it was to deal with the public questions with several districts but half represented and several seats unfilled. So far as the question of our representation in the Federal Parliament is concerned the Opposition were anxious to have it terminate satisfactorily to the Province and their only anxiety was that sufficient ability and zeal should be exercised in prosecuting the matter. Referring to the claim of the Province to a share of the Fishery Award, Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the Leader of the Government intimated at the last session of the Legislature that we were on the verge of having the question settled in a manner satisfactory to the Province. But the intimation in the speech at the opening of this session was only to the effect that we only had the right to state a case to the Supreme Court. No progress had been made. The Lieutenant Governor is made to express the most sanguine expectations that the outcome will be so satisfactory that we shall, after paying the bounty to our fishermen, have quite a lot of money to place in the Provincial Treasury. How do the Government know that the decision in a case not yet submitted to the Supreme Court will be favorable to us? The same reasoning applied to the question of the increase in our subsidies from the Federal Government. The speech says this question has "received the favorable consideration of the Federal Government." But Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said in the House of Commons that the Government of Canada has not given the question any consideration whatever. What is the use of making statements of this kind without any foundation? Last year the Leader of the Government would have us believe we almost had this increased subsidy in our pockets. But it is now further away than ever. The Leader of the Opposition then criticized at some length the principle upon which it was proposed to distribute this increased subsidy among the different Provinces, and pointed out that while the contemplated plan would benefit all the other Provinces it was likely to be disadvantageous to this Province. Referring to the matter of consolidated schools, Mr. Mathieson pointed out that, on this very important subject we had no definite information. This movement, if successful, would tend to remedy wrongs under which pupils and people labor; but we appear to be at a standstill in the matter. Why was this? Reference was made in the speech to the progress out Province was making in agricultural pursuits; but what was the Commissioner doing in this regard? He noticed he had been attending the meetings of farmers' institutes. That was the proper course for him; he was going to school. If he would come to King's County he would have the finishing touches put on his education. He had lately attended a meeting in the Cardigan district and had learned considerable. The reform of the management of the Government Stock Farm was a matter deserving of the most serious consideration. As at present conducted, if a farmer should wish to procure a Durham calf, for instance, he is likely to get an Ayrshire, and so on. The Commissioner interrupting denied such was the condition of things. But Mr. Mathieson mentioned the name of Mr. Dewar of New Perth, to whom something of this nature happened and said he would ask for the correspondence in the matter. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out, acent the claims made on behalf of the Dominion Government in the matter of immigration, that Dukhobors and Galicians have been brought to Canada at the public expense; but no aid or encouragement had been given our own young men to go West instead of to the United States. In reference to the Balfour railway, the Leader of the Opposition pointed out that it should be about double what it is, and set off against the Province. In addition to this, we shall have \$1,000,000 a year deducted from our Provincial Subsidy on account of the bridge. The people might well have been relieved from these burdens by the Federal Government.

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Premier Peters was evidently in bad humor when he rose to reply to the Leader of the Opposition. He said Mr. Mathieson cavilled at everything. He then went to say what the intentions of the Government were regarding the representation question, which they were determined to press regardless of cost. The Premier was still speaking when the House adjourned at six o'clock.

On Thursday forenoon, Mr. George E. Hughes, Charlottetown, was sworn in a member of the Executive Council, in place of Mr. Wear. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor came to the Legislature in the forenoon and assented to the bill for the appointment of a deputy speaker. Dr. Douglas

was elected deputy speaker without opposition. Mr. McIsaac member for the second district of King's was conducted within the bar of the House by Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the opposition and Hon. Mr. Gordon and introduced to Mr. Speaker. He took the necessary oath at the Clerk's table and took his seat amid the applause of the opposition.

The Leader of the Government resumed his speech in reply to the Leader of the Opposition. He dwelt for some time on the different paragraphs in the speech and seemed in much better humor than on the previous day. Mr. Morson moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned till Tuesday April 5th.

On Tuesday the 5th, the House met between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The debate on the address was continued by Mr. Morson, Hon. Mr. Simpson, Mr. McIsaac, Dr. Warburton, A. J. McDonald, Hon. Geo. E. Hughes and the de-
The House then adjourned.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Time is no object with the government. During the past week the unpreparedness of the administration to submit government business to the Commons, resulted in the wasting of many valuable hours, and if the session should prove to be one of unusual length the Ministry will alone be to blame for the delay. Mr. Leighton McCarthy, the member for North Simcoe, rather startled the House by declaring that it was quite in order for members of Parliament to take fees from private persons for securing concessions from ministers of the Crown. In a word he holds that a representative of the people is at liberty to take advantage of his position to secure business.

The bill to amend the Militia Act was sent to the committee stage and discussed. It will be held over for further consideration, in order to give the general public time to become familiar with its provisions. A bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes was considered too radical in many respects, and was practically rejected. In supply some progress was made. The Minister of Public Works declined to give a satisfactory statement as to the transfer of a large portion of the business of his branch to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The new Grand Trunk Pacific will not likely be considered until after the Easter recess.

CANADA'S SPLENDID DONATIONS.

The verbatim reports of the speeches made at the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, show that the shareholders were enjoined by the president, Sir Rivers-Wilson, and Mr. C. M. Hays to look upon the scheme as one likely to come to them once in a lifetime. Mr. Hays did not disguise his satisfaction as to the highly generous treatment he had received at the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was able to convince the shareholders that they assumed few obligations in accepting the contract as amended, and quickly removed any opposition to the deal by proving that not only must the government construct the road but must work unceasingly in its interests after its completion. By adding on the people of Canada a responsibility for \$151,000,000, Mr. Hays could not but be secured a railway for nothing, but he has made the donors responsible for its successful operation. It was this feature of the scheme which caught the fancy of the meeting. The shareholders, very naturally, asked themselves "When will we again see a government in power in Canada anxious to take upon themselves such grave obligations for our benefit?" To clinch his argument Mr. Hays was able to bring to his support an array of figures establishing to the satisfaction of all, that for years to come the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific companies will get an immense amount of traffic without the investment of a sou. The government, therefore, according to Hays' interpretation of the contract, has parted with a franchise of immense possibilities and paid the recipients a handsome price for accepting the present. Every argument used by Mr. Hays justifies Mr. Blair's declaration that the scheme has not a redeeming feature.

A NATIONAL POLITICAL MACHINE.

Hon. Henry R. Emmerson has not commenced his career as Minister of Railways in a way

that reflects credit on himself or gives promise of a businesslike management of the Intercolonial Railway. In the recent by-election in St. John city Mr. Emmerson's influence in his native Province received a rude shock. A Conservative was returned by a substantial majority, of 997. Mr. Emmerson at once started out to avenge himself, and has done so by dismissing several old employees from the Intercolonial. This action need surprise nobody, however, as the minister expressed his views in this regard in plain English during the session of 1902. His utterances, as reported at page 3530 Hansard, 1902, were as follows: "I want to tell the minister that in many instances there have been good Liberal votes sacrificed not in the interests of that fairness of which he has been an apostle, but of which his officials and his foremen have not always been apostles by any means. I have not seen eye to eye with the minister. I have felt on occasions that there have been men placed in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway who should not be there, and I have so told the minister. I have felt that these men were there to the exclusion of many competent men in our ranks, and of our country, but, Sir, that has in no way interfered with the relationship between the minister and myself."

Mr. Emmerson came to office pledged to make the Intercolonial a political machine, and he has lost no time in giving effect to his promise. The country will be given the privilege of providing millions of dollars to enable him to carry out his mischievous policy.

GOVERNMENT WASTES TIME AND MONEY.

The calling together of Parliament at such a late date this year cannot be defended. Members of Parliament as a rule are business men who can ill-afford to devote more time to the transaction of public business than is actually necessary. In 1903 the health of the Premier was not an excuse for postponing the opening beyond the early part of February. But no such condition existed this year. The government, as shown by the programme laid before the house, were not engaged in the consideration of questions of vital importance. The Militia bill had been ready some time before Parliament was called and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was simply dancing attendance on the Grand Trunk Company, who had been invited by the government to accept more millions of the people's money. During the long wait, the ministers, instead of preparing their reports, were engaged in travelling about the country at the people's expense. When Parliament did meet, it was not surprised to find business in a backward state. The result has been that at the Commons has been kept idle, waiting on the administration. It costs \$23 per minute to keep the legislative mills ope, so that the pleasure trips which the country has already paid for once are still on the slate. The delay is easily traceable to the notorious indecision of the government, which makes it impossible for the minister to make up his mind on any subject until the last moment. That kind of government is getting to be expensive.

DEFICITS INSTEAD OF INCREASES.

The Liberal leaders, the Liberal press, and the Liberal speakers have been continuously howling about the huge surpluses of the Laurier government since 1897. It is true that prior to 1898 these surpluses had been denounced as plunder from the pockets of the people, but they are now a source of pride to the erstwhile economists. The "Public Accounts," issued by Hon. W. S. Fielding, however, show that the surpluses exist on paper only. The following tables show the exact state of the finances since 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts: 1896-7 - \$37,829,778; 1897-8 - 40,555,538; 1898-9 - 48,741,943; 1899-00 - 51,029,994; 1900-01 - 52,514,701; 1901-02 - 58,050,799; 1902-03 - 66,037,068. Expenditure: 1896-7 - \$41,872,910; 1897-8 - 42,974,759; 1898-9 - 48,105,043; 1899-00 - 50,442,649; 1900-01 - 54,560,223; 1901-02 - 60,826,426; 1902-03 - 58,741,586.

Total \$52,758,818, \$357,523,633. According to the fake figures manufactured for use by the Liberal speakers, there have been surpluses since 1896-7 aggregating \$41,380,081. As will be seen from a glance at the tables above the official financial returns show as a result of the past seven years of Liberal rule—not a surplus of \$41,380,081—but a deficit of \$4,764,715. Why deceive the people as to the true condition of Canada's finances? If the Liberal administration has made such a success of running the affairs of the country, why should they persist in issuing statements which are made ridiculous by the official records compiled by their own leaders? Facts show that Canada has paid a pretty stiff price for Liberal Domination. Large balances and a general reduction of the public debt were to be expected with such enormous revenues, but

instead, deficits and an increase in the national debt have resulted.

THE COSTLY CENSUS BADLY BUNGLED.

The Dominion census of 1901, taken under the auspices of Hon. Sydney Fisher, would be little more than a laughing stock, were it not that it has cost more than any two previous enumerations of Canada's population and resources. Up to March 17th, 1904 it resulted in an expenditure of \$1,179,376, and during the year ending June 30th, 1903, when the work was supposed to be completed, it was necessary to expend \$106,500, as shown by the Auditor General's report. Money is still being scattered about to correct the huge bungles made in connection with the Census Bureau's operations, and it is hard to say when the process will be discontinued.

For the enormous payments made to Grit healers the country has received a lot of statistics which are absolutely worthless. Before the Public Accounts Committee last year, census officials admitted on oath that the agricultural schedules had been changed after leaving the hands of the enumerators, in such a way as to destroy their usefulness. The Auditor General's report shows that the mortality list for Ontario and Quebec were so mutilated that Dr. Young-Brown and his associates had to be called in to straighten out the figures for the respective provinces. The fisheries returns, collected at great expense, were thrown out altogether, and information supplied by the Marine and Fisheries department was substituted. This is the kind of work the government has paid double for. It has permitted accounts to be padded and has most considerably allowed the guilty ones to go unpunished and retain their ill-gotten gains. The census of 1901 is not one of the things Canada can feel proud of.

PUTTING MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS.

The return to power of the Liberal party was signalled by the introduction of the "personal organ" into the politics of this country. That system has been extended, until to-day every member of the cabinet, whether of high or low degree, has his personal mouthpiece, the columns of which are used to sound his own praises or abuse his cabinet colleagues in case there happens to be a family quarrel. These formidable weapons, it will be remembered, were turned against Messrs. Tarte and Blair when they saw fit to disagree with the government on matters of vital importance. Every effort was made to drive the dissentients from public life, and in some quarters the crusade is still being waged with unabated fury. But it must not be supposed for a moment that the public is provided with this form of entertainment free of charge. Every one of the "personal organs" has to be fed from the treasury. Hon. Sydney Fisher's instrument received \$9,331 last year in government pay, the total payments to that journal during seven years reaching the respectable figure of over \$120,000. The gross sum paid by the government during 1903 to purely "personal organs" was \$67,914, quite a tidy reward for looting cabinet horses. In many cases excessive prices are paid for services rendered and in this way ministers of the crown, or their clerks, who are stripped of their salaries, are enabled to evade the law and put money in their own pockets. The scandal is becoming most serious and electors should take advantage of the first opportunity of protesting against it.

News of the War.

London, March 31.—A despatch from Shantkakevan, says that the Japanese expect to capture New Chwang, a despatch from Seoul says that after their victory at Chang Ju, the Japanese advanced towards Koaksan, thirteen miles from Chang, driving the Russians before them. The latter still occupy positions north of Pakchon River. Apparently some forces of Japanese reached that river. Some Japs returning to the South stated that 23 Japanese infantry, who were being advanced north of the river were ambushed by the Cosacks and destroyed. The Nagasaki correspondent of the Express says that the Government are determined to succeed in blockading Port Arthur. It holds twenty-eight old steamers ready for Admiral Togo's orders. They are stripped of everything except machinery necessary for their navigation and are despatched six at a time. The despatch adds that the censorship is becoming indignant, the correspondents being watched by detectives night and day. The above despatch was sent by way of Shanghai.

London March 30.—The Standard's correspondent at Seoul says that 7,000 Japanese adventurers have arrived at Seoul in search of employment. St. Petersburg, March 30.—Lieutenant-General Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, has issued an order forbidding civilian functionaries to desert their offices and seek places of safety during bombardments. General Stoessel sarcastically observed that he has not seen them at the batteries when the enemy was attacking.

London, March 30.—The Under Foreign Secretary, Earl Percy, announced in the House of Commons that despite the British consul's request that the gunboat Epigale remain at New Chwang, it had been decided that it would be inadvisable to keep the vessel there. Irkutsk, Siberia, March 25.—Smallpox has become epidemic in the interior of this province. The authorities have taken measures to stamp out the disease, which has not as yet affected the troops.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—In order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for the enemy, an order has been issued by the ministry of the war directing that gray instead of white shall be the color of the uniform during the summer season. Tokyo, March 30.—The Emperor today donated 100,000 yen to the soldiers' relief society. Count Matsugata and Inouy, promoters of the society, who had an audience with the Emperor, were given the donation. General Sir William Nicholson, director general of the military intelligence of the British War Office, has arrived here. General Nicholson will accompany the Japanese army for the purpose of making a special study of the methods of transportation.

Captain Crowbridge, the British naval attaché, has departed for London.

NEW CHWANG UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

New Chwang, March 28.—The civil administration here last evening notified all the foreign consuls and residents of Viceroy Alexieff's order placing the city and port of New Chwang under martial law, explaining that it had been ordered to safeguard the commercial interests. Pending the publication of the full text of Viceroy Alexieff's order the following regulations are ordered to be immediately operative: "The entire territory of the city and port, as well as all persons, without distinction of jurisdiction and nationality, resident in said territory, are subjected to special regulations regarding a state of war. All travellers arriving by sea and all cargoes entering port are to be inspected both by naval officers and customs officials. The importation of arms and ammunition is forbidden. The exportation of contraband of war is forbidden. Persons desiring to export contraband goods are required to deposit a sum equivalent to the value of the cargo. This deposit is to serve as a guarantee that the cargo is not to be forwarded from neutral ports either to Japan or Corea. The functions of the Lightship and harbor guides in the river Yalu are suspended. Contraband of war is to include beans and bean caks and other foodstuffs."

London, April 2.—A despatch from Wai Hai Wei says a small Japanese steamer named Samsa Maru while towing a junk loaded with provisions from Che Foo for Port Arthur was torpedoed by a Japanese torpedo boat and 25 persons were killed. The fate of the junk is not stated. The despatch is evidently muddled with the recent sinking of the Japanese steamer Hanyei Maru which was chartered as a despatch boat by a Japanese newspaper, on which, according to the Russian version of the affair, two torpedoes, maps and telegrams were found. A despatch from New Chwang says that a messenger from Yalu River reports no fighting up to March 27th. The Cosacks have four guns at Yalu-chuan where there are many troops. There are more guns and troops at Anchan twelve miles from Antung. Other forces are at Takushan and Tatungku. A commissariat is organized at Fengwang Cheng. A despatch from Che Foo says the Russians state that the Cosacks have retaken Anchan. The Japanese say the Russian fleet is careful in venturing any distance from Port Arthur. The steamer Kung Ping with coal from Chingwantao arrived there unchallenged.

LATER.

Port Arthur, April 2.—All is quiet here. There is no change in the situation. The weather is warmer and the sick and wounded are showing good promise towards recovery. The Japanese who were killed in the last attack on this place were buried this morning in the Chinese cemetery with military honors. Tokio, March 31.—The action of the Russian warships in sinking the Japanese coasting steamer Hanyei Maru last Saturday is deeply resented by the Japanese. In official circles the attack upon and sinking of this vessel is pronounced to be a clear violation of the neutrality of China, besides being an act of wantonness against a defenceless craft. The sinking of the Japanese steamer Nakan Maru by the Russian Vindicator squadron near the Tanager Straits is recalled. The Hanyei Maru was an old steamer of 64 tons and has been chartered by some correspondents of a Japanese newspaper. After transferring ten Japanese and seven Chinese from the steamer, the fire of two vessels was directed upon her, and one of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers sent several shells through her hull. When she appeared to be sinking the Russian ships started at full speed in the direction of Port Arthur. Three of the crew of the Hanyei Maru concealed themselves on board and later escaped in a junk from the sinking vessel. The Japanese generally pronounce this affair to be a breach of the laws of nations and of humanity.

London, April 4.—News from Russian and Japanese sources show that the Japanese advance into Korea is energetic and rapid. Surprises is expressed that the Russians failed to defend Sandchan. It is believed that the Japanese are anxious to secure Wiju before the flooding of the Yalu River which generally covers a vast extent of territory. A despatch from Seoul says that in the course of an engagement at Chongju on March 23rd, much fighting took place in the town itself. It is asserted that 400 Russians were killed or wounded and a number captured. The Japanese loss at Kisan on March 29th is estimated at 500. A great body of Japanese troops have gone north from Chinampo and other points. Troops and stores in large quantities are arriving at Chinampo, where a teamway is laid from the landing place for two miles on either side of the road way. Thousands of coolies are adding to the huge piles of war material.

Tokio, April 4.—The advance guard of the Japanese army in Northwestern Korea, occupied the town of Song Chuen yesterday, without opposition. Song Chuen is on the Pekin road, eighteen miles west of Wiju. When the Japanese drove the Russians out of Chongju last Monday, the Russians withdrew in two columns, one going over Kaok San Railroad, and the other over the Pekin road. London, April 2.—Vice Admiral Makarov is working miracles not only at Port Arthur but in England. A month ago the British Press and public were both equally sanguine of victory for Japan. The public talk of the day consisted of Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the Russians being driven out of Manchuria and back into the recesses of Siberia. Expert writers of the Press, of course, knew that the task for the Japanese was a much more difficult one, but nevertheless the tone of their articles generally was inspired by the belief that in the end Japan would undoubtedly win.

Russia, it was proclaimed without contradiction, has ceased to exist as a naval power in the Far East. Her ships, cooped up in Port Arthur, were useless, even worse than useless. Vice Admiral Togo, in the words of one

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Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd.

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SPECIAL SHOWING OF

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On Saturday morning. Be sure and see them.

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"THE MILLINERY LEADERS."

writer, "had swept the seas as clean as did the Dutch Admiral who set up a broom at his masthead and sailed down the English Channel."

Vice Admiral Makaroff went out to Port Arthur, and now all this has changed. Makaroff has done wonders, and as Fred T. Janc writes in the Daily Chronicle, "Vice Admiral Togo has been credited with victories he never won, with operations that it is now getting clear he never attempted, and presently he is likely to be unjustly named because no results are apparent."

"Togo and Makaroff," continues Mr. Janc, "are fairly matched in mental calibre, and though the latter has the weaker fleet everything points to his ability to play awaiting game, than which nothing is more likely to be fatal to the Japanese."

A statement of this sort a month ago would have been impossible in England. Another expert, Rear Admiral Ingles, who was very enthusiastic about Japan's prospects not so long ago, pipes in a much lower key today. In the Daily Telegraph he pays tribute to the energetic leadership of the new Russian commander at Port Arthur and says:—"I think now that Admiral Makaroff has so many of his ships more repaired and on the sea, and his order, Vice Admiral Togo will probably not have another opportunity of blocking the entrance to Port Arthur."

Rear Admiral Ingles points out that Togo has run the risk of being caught between two fires. "While engaging Port Arthur a force of ships from Vladivostok might appear, like Blucher," he writes, "to complete the action. Furthermore, he has to keep one eye at least on the Baltic. This must ever be in his mind. The Japanese, I learn, have discovered that for blockading they really need two ships to every one of the enemy. They cannot reach this. The standard that three admirals laid down for English practice in 1880 was that the Japanese would like to go one better, but their resources in men-of-war are strictly limited."

"They have as much as they can do in the present circumstances to hold the Port Arthur force, and if Russia should be reinforced their position at sea would become most difficult."—Daily Telegraph.

London, April 5.—Telegrams from Kobe and Shanghai state that the Japanese are now on the Yalu River their scouts having entered Wiju yesterday morning. They did not find a single Russian there and it is believed that they have retreated across the river. It is assumed that the Russians have evacuated Korea. On the other hand reports from St. Petersburg state that 500 Cosacks, commanded by General Artamanoff occupied Ufaon, forestalling the Japanese who are marching there from Chongju. A despatch from Kobe says that twenty Russians and a quantity of spoils were captured in an action at Chensu one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Wiju. The despatch adds that there has been no previous information that the Japanese were so far north as early as March 29th.

A Choson despatch says: "The Japanese fleet has not been seen from Port Arthur for several days. Two British cameras which arrived here from New Chwan, sighted the Russian fleet but did not see any Japanese vessels."

A despatch from Tokio says that a Japanese torpedo boat while scouting off Port Arthur discovered an unblockaded channel in the entrance to the harbor 130 yards wide.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—As the time approaches for the opening of land operations on a large scale the Russian authorities are making greater vigils. The most serious of their plans for the present is the disposition of troops in movements from going abroad. For ten days a special information station except such as is contained in the official despatches has been issued out or has come from the front.

Practically there exists an embargo upon all news despatches, those coming through being colorless and devoid of importance. Seoul, April 2.—It is reported that the Russians on March 27th killed the Prefect of Pak-Choon, a town a short distance northwest of Anju, Korea, for not following their instructions.

The Russians are also said to have dispersed the Korean garrison of Wiju after divesting the soldiers of their uniforms. It is reported that five hundred disbanded Korean soldiers near Ping Yang are becoming riotous. Detailed reports received here of the engagement of March 28th between Russians and Japanese at Cheng Ju, Korea say the fighting lasted two hours, at the end of which the Japanese forced the Russians to retire toward Wiju. Two Russian dead were left on the field while other bodies were carried off with the column. A Japanese lieutenant named Kano and four privates were killed, while Captain Kurokawa and eleven privates were wounded.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The grain warehouse owned by Metcalfe & Sons, at Portage La Prairie, gave way on Monday, scattering 10,000 bushels of oats. Loss \$1,500.

S. K. BASTON, aged 23 of London, England was crushed to death at Moose Jaw on Monday by an engine while working in the yard.

Hour specific charges of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law are brought against 26 railroads in a bill to be filed in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago.

The steamer Grand Lake from the ice-fields reports at St. Johns Nfld. that steamers have captured 250,000 seals which will be probably increased to 300,000 during the present month.

THREE masked men held up the express south bound on the Southern Pacific Railway at Keswick California and killed O'Neil the express messenger, and carried off the contents of the express box.

DUNCAN McCarg was sentenced yesterday at ten years in the penitentiary for shooting a man named Kilgour last Dominion Day. McCarg was drunk at the time.

THE Countess of Minto met with a very painful accident while skating in the Rideau Park Wednesday afternoon. By falling on the ice she suffered a double fracture of the right leg just above the ankle. She received a severe shock but bore it well, and afterwards was conveyed to Government House where she was ministered to.

In an interview Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, said he was favorably considering the application of the Intercolonial Railway employees for a pension scheme along the lines of those adopted by English Railways. The railways contribute a fixed amount yearly and the men are graded by the amount paid according to age.

WILLIAM Armstrong has been arrested at Ottawa charged with fraud. He has been identified by C. J. Sherwood as Stanley Steele who on June 10th 1887, was sentenced to penal servitude for life for attempted murder. Steele was into the Bank at Amherst, N. S., and fired three shots at the teller with the object of robbing the bank.

The members of the "Flying Roll" a semi-religious organization who had trouble with the Windsor authorities have distributed a pamphlet throughout Toronto saying that the Mayor, Judge Horne, Al Robb and Sir Wm. Mulock will die violent deaths before May. The Police are investigating.

It is stated that Mr. Parent who is to be appointed chairman of the commission to build the Winnipeg-Moncton section of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will shortly be succeeded as Premier by Horace Archambault at present Attorney General of Quebec. The new Premier will leave the Legislature Council and contest S. Souver, Premier Parent's division for the Assembly.

The Stanley made the round trip from Georgetown to Plover and back yesterday. The Minto left Plover for Charlottetown yesterday morning she got as far as the rafted ice between Governor's and St. Peter's Islands where she struck very heavy ice. She battled there most of the afternoon and remained there all night. Today, she returned to Plover.

MR. FORTUNE never came singly. A few days ago Lady Minto fell on the ice and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. About five o'clock on Saturday morning she was awakened from her slumbers by fire which broke out in the new wing of Rideau Hall and did some fifty thousand dollars damage before it was extinguished. Much valuable furniture was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective fuse.

There was a grand display of beef, fowl, eggs and butter at the Easter Market Saturday. Messrs Blake Bros, had five splendid carcasses of beef which weighed about 5000 pounds of dressed meat. One year old short horn steer led by "was weighed 1125 pounds of dressed meat. Besides these their stalls had a lot of beef, mutton, hams and bacon. Fine display of "ad. Six carcasses of beef weighed 5025 pounds, two carcasses of mutton totaled 240 pounds. Their display of lamb, bacon, hams and sausages was splendid. Many other stalls presented beautiful displays of beef and other meats. Business was humming in the Market house most of the day.

The ceremonies of Holy week and Easter were duly carried in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Teaghras was sung on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the clergy of the Cathedral and the male members of the choir. The Solemn Pontifical Mass and blessing of the oils on Holy Thursday, his Lordship, the Bishop was celebrated, with Rev. Dr. Curran as arch-priest, Rev. Dr. McLellan and Rev. Father McPherson as deacons of honor, Rev. Dr. Monaghan as deacon of office and Rev. Father Campbell as sub-deacon and chorist.

After Mass the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the Repository at the altar of the Sacred Heart took place. His Lordship was also celebrant at the Solemn ceremonies of Good Friday, the celebration of the Mass of the pre-Sanctified and the coronation of the Cross. He was assisted by the same priests as on Holy Thursday. In the afternoon the Stations of the Cross were held and afterwards a relic of the true Cross was exposed for the veneration of the faithful. During the morning service the passion according to St. John, was sung by three deacons, viz. Rev. Dr. Monaghan, who sang the narrative part, Rev. Dr. Curran who sang the part of our Lord, and Rev. Dr. Morrison who sang the words spoken by Pilate or any third part. Rev. Dr. Morrison was celebrant of the Mass. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. Dr. McLellan as sub-deacons. Solemn Sunday by his Lordship was celebrated on Easter Sunday by Rev. Dr. Curran as arch-priest, Rev. Dr. McLellan and Rev. Father Campbell as deacons of honor, Rev. Father Campbell as deacon of office and Rev. Dr. Monaghan as sub-deacon. The sermon on the Resurrection, was preached by Rev. Dr. Morrison. In the evening, at seven o'clock solemn pontifical Vespers were given by his Lordship, assisted by the same priests as at the Mass. The services were brought to a close by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

NINETEEN freight cars were wrecked, fifty cattle killed and the roadbed was turned up by a disastrous wreck on the intercolonial near Beauséjour N. B. on Sunday evening. The train was made up of thirty cars, including twelve cattle cars containing about 200 head of cattle shipped from Chicago. The cattle were to be shipped to Glasgow on Donaldson Lister Manna. There were also in the train a car of paper a car of steel bars, two of sugar and several were coal laden.

Dr. Leckie, Veterinary Surgeon, while returning from a professional call at Suffolk, on Sunday last, met with an accident which caused him the loss of a fine horse, a sleigh, robes etc. The horse got into the ice a short distance above Falconwood and the Dr. after shooting for assistance for some time, went for help; but when he returned the horse and sleigh had gone to the bottom in about eight feet of water.

DIED

In this city on the 2nd inst, of congestion of the brain, Lucy Macdonald, in the 20th year of her age. R. I. P. At Scotchfort on the 30th, ult. Patk. McKenna, aged 46 years. R. I. P.

After a lingering illness at the Charlottetown Hospital, Mrs. David Arbing, aged 40 years. R. I. P.

At his residence, Chestnut St. Charlottetown, April 4th, James Kinslow, Esq, aged 71 years. He leaves a sorrowing widow, two sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a kind father. May his soul rest in peace.

At Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on March 6th, Alexandrina Shannon, widow of the late William Lockertie Thompson, aged 85 years. Deceased was the mother of Mr. John L. Thompson, the popular Station Master at Charlottetown. Mrs. Thompson was a true Christian woman and she died full of years and good works, and respected by all.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. Michael Connolly, which sad death took place on Saturday, March 29th, at Middleton, and in whose death Middleton loses one of its oldest and most esteemed inhabitants. He was one of the pioneers of the place, having emigrated from County Monaghan, Ireland, about sixty-five years ago and commenced life in the wilderness. By hard work and strict honesty he built one of the most comfortable homes in the thriving settlement of Middleton, where he practised the most generous hospitality, and was a true friend, good neighbor and a devoted father and husband,—such is the verdict rendered by those who were privileged to know him long and intimately. About fifty years ago he married Catherine Greenan, who survives him, together with five daughters, Mrs. Thos. Murphy and Mrs. Patrick Connolly, Middleton; Mrs. Felix Murphy, Freeport; Mrs. Francis Hamilton, Middleton, and Mrs. Albert McGulgan, Kinkora, and one son James at home, who with their many friends have the sympathy of all. The funeral took place on Monday, March 28th, to the church at Kinkora where services for the dead were celebrated by Rev. J. J. Macdonald, and were largely attended. R. I. P.

Canadian Pacific! LOW RATES From Charlottetown, P. E. I.

To Vancouver, B. C. \$59.65
Victoria, B. C. \$56.50
New Westminster, B. C. \$56.50
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. Portland, Ore. \$56.50

To Nelson, B. C. \$56.50
Trail, B. C. \$56.50
Rossland, B. C. \$56.50
Greenwood, B. C. \$56.50
Midway, B. C. \$56.50

UNTIL APRIL 30, 1904. Proportionate Rates from and to other points. Also to COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on J. E. Matthews, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Civic Election

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 3rd year of the reign of his present Majesty King Edward VII., Chapter 17, intitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown."

I do hereby give public notice that an election of one person to serve as a Common Councillman in the City Council for Ward Number 2 of said city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Angus McDonald, councillor for Ward 2, will be held on

WEDNESDAY, The 20th Day of April, A. D. 1904,

At the following named place, viz.: In Ward 2 at or near the house of Mrs. Thomas Connolly, opposite Richard Hearty's warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

And at the said election the poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Description of Ward—Ward No. 2 shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street.

Nomination Day Wednesday, 13th April, 1904, from the hour of Twelve at noon, until the hour of Four in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualifications of Electors see above Act, 3rd Edward VII., Cap. 17, Sections 24 to 29.

W. W. CLARKE, City Clerk.
FREDK. F. KELLY, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. March 30, 1903. ap. 6th. 21

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing May 1st and until April 30th, 1904. SPECIAL COLONIST RATES To British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points. FROM PICTOU, N. S.

To Vancouver, B. C. \$59.05
Victoria, B. C. \$56.55
New Westminster, B. C. \$56.55
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. Portland, Ore. \$56.55

To Nelson, B. C. \$56.55
Trail, B. C. \$56.55
Rossland, B. C. \$56.55
Greenwood, B. C. \$56.55
Midway, B. C. \$56.55

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

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." Dr. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

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.

Giving Strength & Vigor. Nov. 18, 1903.

Is English make—will wear as well as most Hats sold for \$1.50. We have a number of the newest shapes in this quality.

The Best in Town. GET ONE. WEEKS & CO

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Weeks & Co The Popular HAT and CAP STORE The Hat We Sell FOR \$1.00 The Best in Town. GET ONE. WEEKS & CO

New Wall Paper CONROY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown. WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR New Wall Paper for 1904. The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before. Don't buy before seeing our line. TAYLOR'S Book and Wall Paper Store.

LADIES! Our Milliner Has Returned! After a four weeks' visit to the big Millinery Openings of New York and Boston, and has acquired many bright new ideas in the Millinery line. Our Millinery Department is now completely stocked with a rich and varied assortment of Millinery Trimmings, Rich Laces, Flowers that rival nature, a wealth of Foliage, Tulle Plumes, and with just a glint of gold with everything. We have spared no expense to make this department first-class in every respect, and worthy of your best patronage, and we feel sure the ladies will appreciate our efforts in this direction. Besides the knowledge gained through the usual Millinery Openings Miss Murnaghan was privileged to spend a week in the large Millinery establishment of Jordan & Marsh, in Boston, and thus got an insight into the methods employed and the styles in vogue in this great fashion centre of the Hub. She is now in a position to give you something nice in the Millinery line, and ladies wishing to have orders executed in time for Easter would do well to call as early as possible to make their selections. We have made arrangements whereby ladies having feathers to clean or curl can have them done in a first-class manner and at reasonable rates by leaving them at our store. Prompt attention given to all orders.

What About Your Spring Hat? Celebrated Christy's London Hats Are Elegant. Christy's wear best, Christy's keep their color best, Christy's keep their shape best. Wear one and be content. OUR NEW American Hats Are Elegant. Thousands of new Americans are here awaiting you. Fifteen years' experience makes us sure that we have the best American Hats that come to this Island, and we ought to know. The Suffolk, the Ames, the Crosstown, the Stetson, are the best American Hats that we know of. Our New Hat Machines No. 1 Is a Hat Conformer—it makes a Hat the exact shape of any head, and does it perfectly too. It's one of the best things that ever came to this country. No. 2 Is a name punch, and will put your name on your Hat so that it can never be erased. Drop in and see these machines do their work at PROWSE BROS., The Stylish Hatters. New Hats, New Caps. You'll want a New Hat or Cap this spring. We have 50 Dozen New Hats, 30 Dozen New Caps. ALL PRICES IN HATS FROM 50 cents up to \$2.50. ALL PRICES IN CAPS FROM 10 cents each up to 90c. EVERY ONE AT Very Lowest Prices ACCORDING TO QUALITY. J. B. McDonald & Co., Leaders of Low Prices.

The World a Mirror.

BY ARBIE FARWELL BROWN.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

When I come down with smiling face The world is such a pleasant place 'Tis like a mirror, great and wide, Where I see smiles on every side.

Upon my plate my breakfast food Smiles up at me and tastes so good. The clock upon the wall, I think, Is smiling too, and seems to wink.

The people whom I chance to meet All smile at me upon the street; The little dogs wag pleasantly As if they meant to smile at me.

At school the children smile and say "Good morning!" in the gayest way; And teacher smiles, so kind and dear, I love to sit and watch her near.

And then at night when I come in To Katie's kitchen, she will grin, And all her pans and kettles bright Are grinning too, a merry sight.

When I come down with smiling face The world is such a pleasant place. But if I'm cross, alas! alas! The world's indeed a looking-glass.

Religious Maxims.

SUNDAY.

With the Hebrew children we devoutly acclaim Thee, O Christ crying: "Hosanna to the Son of David! Hosanna in the highest!" Hail, King of all the world, Saviour of the House of Israel, Whose coming the prophets had foretold since the beginning of the world, Whom the people of the Jews on this day joyfully greeted with their songs of praise!

Before the tabernacle, full of fervor, And all aglow with love's sweet urgency, We bow our happy heads, and pleading murmur: "O Heart of Jesus! draw us close to Thee."

MONDAY.

Be brave and meek when tribulation comes upon thee. Be not disquieted, nor fall into despair, if that which thou dost value most is taken from thee; or if that which thou thinkest to be useful for thee is refused thee.

The words are said, the sight to heaven wafted, We quit the golden atmosphere of prayer; And all around is cold and dark and rapid,— The shadow of the cross is everywhere.

TUESDAY.

It is those friends of Jesus, who are most dear to Him, who are wont to be tried the most. If Christ sought not Himself, but became obedient, and ready to undergo all that was most vile and painful, why dost thou shrink, as thou dost, from toil and distress?

The shadow? Nay, the Cross itself keeps pressing Our worn and wounded shoulders night and day; And every sensible delight and blessing From out our troubled lives seems swept away.

WEDNESDAY.

If Jesus allowed His own most holy Mother to be grievously afflicted in this world; if He allowed her to be often in tribulation, to endure great anguish of soul, and to shed many tears, how canst thou expect to live in this world free from trials?

A whisper through the dark, so close, so tender, We tremble at the sweet complaining sound; "Oh, who can ever reach My heart's deep centre But through the thorns that circle it around?"

THURSDAY.

Take thy to thyself, from Him Who was crucified for thee, and from His blessed Mother, an example of unwearying patience; and, in return for the infinite yearning of Jesus for thy salvation, shrink not from enduring some small affliction. Enter, through that most glorious wound, into the most loving Heart of Jesus, pierced with the lance for love of thee!

"A cross is planted on its fiery summit, The blood is gushing from the wounded base; The heart that nestles closest to My bosom Must bleed and suffer most in My embrace."

FRIDAY.

Christ caused His side to be so widely opened, and to be so deeply pierced, in order that the way by which thou mightest draw near to the Heart of thy Beloved should be made plain to thee; in order that thou mightest be made one with Him in true union of heart; that thou mightest centre all thy affections upon Him, and, in singleness of heart, do all thy works to His honor and glory.

"For it is written: Love must reign in anguish, And triumph in profound humility, In bitter dejection live and languish, Before it can rejoice in unity."

SATURDAY.

Open, then, thy heart to Jesus.

When, without reserve, thou shalt have made over thy heart to Jesus, for Him to keep and to dwell therein forever, then shall great peace be thine, nor shalt thou be easily put out, or distressed by the troubles of thy daily life.

"So be it," we respond; and, pressing nearer, We thrust our bleeding hearts upon the thorns; In blood and tears the Sacred Heart grows dearer, And love rejoices, even while it mourns.

Highest Exercise of Reason.

In the interesting discourse on "The Blessings of Christian Faith," in the Cathedral, Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons said: "Faith," says St. Paul, "is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

"Faith," says St. Paul, "is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." In meditating on the pages of the New Testament I have been again and again forcibly impressed with the frequency with which our Saviour and His apostles dwell on the blessings and advantages of Christian faith, especially a living faith which is accompanied by divine hope and love.

Indeed, of all the blessings which a merciful Redeemer has conferred on us in this world I cannot conceive of any gift comparable to the possession of a strong and luminous belief in a divine revelation—faith in God and in Jesus Christ, an abiding faith in the verity of His Gospel message and in the blessed promises of eternal life. I would not exchange a single article of the creed for all the treasure of the United States.

"First of all, your faith is a source of light to your intellect. Faith is to the eye of the soul what the sunlight is to the eye of the body. It broadens and expands our spiritual vision. Faith does not supplant, but rather supplements reason. Faith is the highest exercise of reason. You might as well suppose that a man dispenses with the use of his eyes in using a telescope as that he discards his reason in using the instruments of faith. Faith is to you what the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night were to the Hebrew people in the desert. It guides you through your devils' wanderings in the desert of life to the true promised land in heaven.

"Your faith gives you a notion of God as rational as it is sublime. It reveals to you a God who has created all things by His power, who governs all things by His wisdom, and whose controlling providence watches over the affairs of nations as well as of mankind. It proclaims a God infinite in justice and in mercy, infinite in truth and sanctity.

"By the light of faith you acquire a correct notion of yourselves, you learn who and what you are, whence you came and whither you are going. It tells you not only of your origin and destiny, but also the means of attaining it. It has rescued you from the perplexing mazes of doubt in which the heathen world has involved its votaries.

"The truths of Christian revelation have already successfully withstood the test of twenty centuries. During that long period they have been exposed to the searchlight of hostile criticism. The adversaries of Christianity have carried on a ceaseless guerilla warfare against the City of God, assailing one stronghold after another. But they were foiled in their attempts, and the only effect of their assault was to render the points attacked stronger and

more impregnable than they had been before.

"The marks on her battlements like the marks of the wounds on the body of Christ, have made her more precious in our eyes. When the clouds of battle passed away the Gospel message shone with still more luminous splendor. The highest intellect in every department of science and in every age and every country of Christendom have paid homage to the Christian religion and thousands of converts have sealed their faith with their blood.

"Your faith not only enlightens your intellect, but it also comforts your heart. It brings you that peace which surpasseth all understanding, that peace which springs from the conscious possession of the truth. 'You shall know the truth,' says the Lord, 'and the truth shall make you free.' O! blessed is that freedom that delivers us from the bondage of doubt and error! O! the wail of despair that rises up in the hearts of men that do not believe in God's revelations! Some days ago I received a letter from a cultivated gentleman residing in a northern city. He told me that life was wretched because he had no faith in a personal God. 'I have asked God,' he wrote, 'if there is a God, that he would perform some miracle, give me some sign to convince me of His existence, but no sign came. I referred him to the parable of Dives and Lazarus, spoken by our Lord in the Gospel, which exactly fitted the case. Dives is represented as suffering the torments of the damned. He thus addressed Abraham, who is in a state of bliss: 'I beseech thee, Father Abraham, to send Lazarus back to earth that he would admonish my brothers to abandon their evil ways and so escape the tortures that I endure.' Abraham replied: 'They have Moses and the prophets. Let your brother hear them.' 'But, Father,' rejoined Dives, 'they would be converted if some one risen from the grave were to appear to them.' Abraham said at last: 'If they will not hear Moses and the prophets, neither will they be converted if one were to visit them from the grave.'"

"Then I said to this gentleman: 'You and I have Moses and the prophets to warn us. We have Christ and His apostles to instruct us. We have the luminous miracles and prophecies of our Saviour to enlighten us. We have the glorious miracle of His resurrection set before us—a miracle attended by a cloud of witnesses. We have the abiding miracle of His Church daily confronting us. Hundreds of thousands in every age, on the strength of these miracles, have accepted the divine mission of Christ. If this evidence does not suffice, neither will men believe though one were to rise from the grave. But if we do not accept the testimony of history, neither will we accept the testimony of our senses.'"

In concluding his sermon the Cardinal said that the life and health of the body require the same sustenance in the way of food and exercise that the life and growth of faith demand.

"Faith must be nourished by daily prayer and observance of God's precepts. I pray that Christ may dwell in your hearts. And to Him be glory in the church and in Christ, I say unto all generations, world without end, Amen."

To Dechristianize France.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,—The French religious congregations have now been expelled from France. Many of them have left the country rather than submit to legislation which they consider unjust, and which is, to say the least, excessively penal and discriminating. With few exceptions, the communities have disbanded, and the members, though still adhering to their congregations, are forced to live apart, meeting together and exercising their ministry only on rare occasions, and always under hampered conditions.

Many reasons were alleged for passing the Associations laws which has brought this state of things. But there is one to which the framers and supporters of the law cling when every other reason fails them. It was indicated by M. Brisson when urging the measure as far back as 1882, and again as late as 1889, in his proposal to declare null and void associations whose members "renounce their inalienable rights," that is, the right to own property, to marry, and to do as one pleases—rights which are sacrificed though not alienated by religious vows.

REAL CAUSE OR MOTIVE OF THE LEGISLATION AGAINST THE ORDERS. This cause was actually contained in the bill introduced by M. Tronlot in 1900, but it was excised so that the law might not be applied to the International, the Universal Jewish Alliance and the Grand Orient. In his speech, Jan 21, 1900, Waldeck-Rousseau spoke of the vows as "the vice of the Congregations," and M. Vaile, in reporting the law to the Senate, denounced the religious vow as a criminal act. Only last month Mr. Girard offered an amendment to the Ohamille Educational bill, expelling from teaching all who made vows of celibacy or obedience, and M. Combes, though deprecating this phraseology as not

strictly legal, accepted the amendment, which was, however, defeated. The persistence with which this clause is inserted in every measure against the French religious shows that the real cause or motive of the legislation which penalizes and discriminates against them, without seeking to regulate other associations, is hostility to their religious life itself, and to the religion of which this life is a most emphatic expression.

The other reasons alleged for this legislation were never seriously entertained, either by the extreme Republicans or by the Radicals, to whom chiefly M. Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes have looked for support. Thus the abnormal wealth of the milliard of francs (\$260,000,000) attributed to the religious, was soon discovered to be about one-fifth that amount (\$40,000,000), or \$235 property for each of the 170,000 religious in France. The alarm which M. Rousseau excited about the evils of mortmain, arising from the perpetual ownership of the religious, ceased when it became known that they had been subjected, since 1893 to real, personal, income and inheritance taxes eight times as great as the members of other corporations. The Bishops of France, with scarcely an exception, and the clergy also, repudiate M. Rousseau's assertions that the religious were antagonizing and supplanting the secular clergy as preachers and confessors. The charge that the religious were indoctrinating the youth in their schools with unpatriotic and anti-national sentiments, meant simply that they were only opposing, as they had the right to oppose, the extremely radical sentiments of an administration like the present; and Frenchmen could not be blind to the inconsistency of depriving them of the right to educate at home, while encouraging their schools in the colonies.

Except in the case of the Assumptionists, no proof has been offered of the accusation that they have been maintaining a secret political propaganda, and the propaganda of the Assumptionists, if political, was in no wise secret. Finally, the complaint of anti-Jacobinism as Yves Gayot, Gohier, and Combes, that the religious were popularizing a gross miracle-mongering, substituting a facile devotion for genuine faith and menacing the industrial progress of the country, are too ridiculous for serious consideration.

As the movement against the religious advances, it is clear that the Radicals, without whose aid the present Government could not last, are having their way, that the Associations law, as M. Viviani declared when it was first under debate in 1900 "was only a skirmish in the series of battles of the past and future, and as the Temps observed, 'Not only the first blow of the pick at the structure of the concordat, but the first step in the radical extirpation of their religious spirit, or as it is said, in the dechristianization of France.'" As disguise is thrown off, and as pretext becomes unnecessary, the Republican and Radical majority is showing more clearly the purpose not merely to separate Church and State by a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Already M. Combes has begun to exercise against the bishops and clergy a coercion which is equivalent to a breach of this treaty between Church and State in France, by depriving at least eight bishops of their stipends for presuming to express their political sentiments publicly, and withholding 300,000 francs (\$60,000) in salaries from the clergy. For the past few years, dioceses and parishes have been left vacant, the government refusing to sanction episcopal appointments. In fact, the Minister of Public Worship is actually disputing the right of the Holy See to appoint bishops to three vacancies, or to exercise any jurisdiction in such appointments, except to consecrate whomsoever it may please the Government to designate.

It is plain, therefore, that the movement against the religious in France is but a part of a general attack on the Catholic Church in that country, and it has succeeded thus far chiefly because it has been well planned by the well organized Radical party, and because Catholics, though the vast majority in France, have failed to protect their rights, partly because of dissensions among themselves, but chiefly because their natural leaders in religious matters, the bishops and clergy, have been prevented by despotic applications of the Concordat, from training the people in such elementary principles their rights and duties as citizens and the proper use of the franchise.—New York Sun.

JOHN J. WYNNIE, S. J. New York, Dec. 29

He had just returned from a Continental trip, and was telling of his adventures. "And above all," he said, "I actually had the distinguished honor of playing whist with a king."

The man in the overcoat had listened in silence up to this point, and now his lip curled scornfully as he replied: "That's nothing; I once played with four king's."

"Really?"

"Yes. Four kings and an ace."

Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length of Time, If They Only Know Of The Cause Being Made By

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Toronto, Ont., writes the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A superintendent of a Protestant Sunday-school relates the following true incident:—

The title of the lesson was "The rich young man," and the golden text, "Og thou hast thou lokest." A lady teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and, lo-king earnestly in the teacher's face, the child unblinking-ly told her, "One thing thou lokest—a rich young man."

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years. I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

ROBERT ROSS. Two Rivers.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

A class spelling was going over words of two syllables. One of the words was "mummy." "Children," said the teacher, "how many of you know the meaning of the word 'mummy'?" One little girl raised her hand.

"Well, Maggie?"

"It means yer mother."

Pain in the chest and wheezing are promptly and completely cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It's the best cough remedy in the world. Easy to take. Price 25c.

"I don't know what I want," said a dyspeptic customer, after going three times through the bill of fare. "I can't eat more than about two monthals."

"You might try a couple of our matton-chops, sir" quietly suggested the waiter.

Destroys Worms.

Mrs. John Lowe, New Germany, N. S., writes: "I have given Dr. Lowe's Worm Syrup to my children with excellent results. They are fond of taking it and it acts perfectly, requiring no cathartic afterwards."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

In Charleston a white man from New York was questioning a negro about the country, when the son of the negro's former master passed by. The negro snatched off his hat and said, "Good-evenin', Massa Charles."

"Why," said the New York man, "do you take off your hat and call that man 'master'?" "Don't you know that you have as many privileges as he has, that you can vote as well as he can? You are every bit as good as he is."

"Oh, no sir," said the old darkey, "deed, sir, you is mistake. I knows I's good as 'you is, sir, but, deed, sir, I ain't nothin' like as good as Massa O'charles!"

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson, Sydney, N. S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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Our Stock of Imported Suitings and Overcoatings

Are Open for Your Inspection.

We have imported a larger and finer range than ever before, from the best British manufacturers, all selected with the greatest care. We extend an invitation to all gentlemen in city and country to call and examine our stock. All orders will receive the careful attention of our cutters, and with our staff of experienced custom tailors we guarantee satisfaction every time. Your money refunded cheerfully if you are not entirely satisfied.

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Fresh from the Factory have Arrived, and they are Beauties.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, THE STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Bought and now on the way, all of the very best quality from the most reliable sources.

Six (6) Carloads Imported White Russian, White Fife, Red Fife and Colorado Wheat.

Four (4) Carloads Choice Timothy.

One (1) Carload best Mammoth Clover.

One (1) Carload best Alsike Clover a large stock of Early Red and White Dutch Clovers.

Two (2) Carloads Field Peas.

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One (1) Carload Fodder Corn, two and six Rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Lawn Grass, etc., etc.

10,000 lbs. of our celebrated Carter's Prize Haysard's Improved Turnip Seed in Stock.

Also a large supply of best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Prices.

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WE KEEP Right to the Front

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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.

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The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

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Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.

Send for free sample. See how the picture in the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne CHEMISTS, Toronto, Ontario. 50c and \$1; all druggists.

FRIDAY.

Christ caused His side to be so widely opened, and to be so deeply pierced, in order that the way by which thou mightest draw near to the Heart of thy Beloved should be made plain to thee; in order that thou mightest be made one with Him in true union of heart; that thou mightest centre all thy affections upon Him, and, in singleness of heart, do all thy works to His honor and glory.

"For it is written: Love must reign in anguish, And triumph in profound humility, In bitter dejection live and languish, Before it can rejoice in unity."

SATURDAY.

Open, then, thy heart to Jesus.