

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 10

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### PASTORAL LETTER

—OF THE—

Archbishop of Halifax.

CORNELIUS, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Halifax:

To the Clergy, Religious Orders, and Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED:

It is not uncommon in our day to find the various practices of piety and devotion of Catholics, even their habit of going to Church, and their generosity in building costly temples to the Almighty, derided as "superstitions" or "unscriptural," or, at the best, as unnecessary to salvation, and not warranted by Scripture. Nor is it always men who are corrupt of heart who do this. Very often well-meaning individuals, who misrepresent the teachings of Christ because they read their own ideas into His words, criticize and condemn actions which are the only logical outcome of a realizing belief in the eternal truth of our Lord's solemn warning—"What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and suffer the loss of his own soul?" (Matt. XVI, 26) Others there are who appear to think that failure in some one of the learned professions, is a sure indication of their ability to expound the Sacred Scriptures, and that they have been mysteriously anointed, and sent, to uproot, not merely the belief of centuries, but even the most firmly fixed and innate convictions of the human mind. Being as shallow as they are vain, they have all the secularist's contempt for logic, accuracy of deduction, and correctness of expression. Hence, a society is judged by the conduct of one of its members, a doctrine is rejected, because one who professed it became a scoundrel; a pious practice which runs counter to animism is dubbed "superstitions." This is a much-prized word, with the secularist. It is long; it is pretentious; it is redolent of war on the supernatural; it is, above all, delightfully vague and uncertain in its popular application.

Not the least among the many evils inflicted on humanity by the revolt of the sixteenth century, was the fierce dislike for logic which engendered in the hearts of its followers. From this seed of intellectual decadence we are now reaping the sad harvest in the innumerable vague, aimless, unprofitable speculations, so rife in books, magazines and newspapers. One ray of hope there is found, however, a pathetic yearning for some firm set principle—a need, rather felt than acknowledged, of an unerring teacher—a struggle of noble souls seeking to pierce the darkness that envelops them, and to reach a haven of intellectual rest, in assured truth, which they feel must exist, are frequently discernible in these otherwise disheartening publications. The rust of unbelief is in the intelligence, the dry rot of material pleasures is in the heart, and the pride of life fills the soul of what we call modern civilization. God was banished years ago from the schools; later on from public life; still later from the home; and now some are surprised that He is being rapidly thrust out from the "fashionable churches." Within these buildings there is no longer an echo of Christ's parables, nor of His warning words—"Unless you shall do penance, you shall all likewise perish." (Luke XIII, 3.) The comfortable doctrine is proclaimed that penance is "superstition"; prayer a vain imagining; self-denial, the insanity of gloomy asceticism; and the only fitting goal of man's ambition and energies are the good things of the world, its honors, riches and pleasures. In effect the words of our Saviour are reversed and made to read—"What shall it profit a man to save his soul, if he lose the pleasures of self-indulgence?" When the sense of the enormity of sin, of our personal responsibility and accountability for transgressions of the moral law, is blunted, or destroyed, prayer and penance, or, at the best, a reason for existence. And, yet, the heart which is not over-mastered by pride of intellect, even though steeped in sin, dimly recognizes the beauty of these virtues. For, after all, the human heart has been made for God; its waywardness leads it from Him, though its instincts cry out against the folly of the course.

To-day, as ever, the one cure for the ills of the world, the one source of light for the intelligence, and peace for the soul, is the Gospel of Christ applied in our daily lives; not, however, according to the irresponsible interpretations of self-constituted teachers, who have neither

the gifts, nor the training to grasp its harmonious proportions. In view of the innumerable contradictions arising from private interpretation, in matters of great import, say, in essentials, which have so far abounded, that now the authority of the Gospel itself is impugned, or denied, it should not be necessary to insist with men of good will, that the theory of personal interpretation stands condemned, and hopelessly discredited. For centuries it has been asperingly applied by the learned, and the unlearned; by men of pious heart and reverent intelligence, and by mountebanks, masquerading as preachers, of platform and in pulpit. No other theory, so far as history goes, has ever had such a long and general application. Moreover, it has been applied in a matter, which the vast majority of those making use of it, have believed to be one of supreme moment. And now the net result is, endless division, unutterable confusion, and denial, or, at least, unconvincing doubt of the divine origin of the Gospel. This theory has done what neither the racks and tortures of the first centuries of Christianity, nor the wild incursions of the northern hordes were capable of effecting. It has shaken, and even destroyed, the belief of millions of nominal Christians in the divine message; and indeed a material spirit, and a moral darkness, far beyond that of the darkest hour in the mis-called "dark-ages."

If you, Dearly Beloved, have been mercifully saved from the doubts, anxieties and mental struggles of so many noble souls who are "tossed to and fro" and "carried about with every wind of doctrine," (Eph. IV, 14), longing for rest and security; or from the unreflecting indifference bred of a habitual ignoring of the supernatural, which is spreading spiritual desolation around, it is because you have held fast to the faith "once delivered to the Saints," (Jude 7, 3), and constantly taught by Holy Church. In her maternal bosom the Gospels were born; within her fold they were first promulgated; and for loving care their guardianship and exposition were committed. She is the only competent witness to their authenticity, and the only qualified expounder of their truths. For, as a living corporate Society, she assisted at the Last Supper, stood at the foot of the Cross on Calvary, viewed the empty sepulchre on the first Easter morn, received the instructions of the risen Saviour during forty days, witnessed His glorious Ascension, and on Pentecost was endowed with the Holy Ghost, the spirit of truth, who, according to the promise of the Redeemer, "should teach all truth," and abide in His Church forever. Thus, since the church was anterior to the written Gospels, she attests their authenticity; whilst they, being a summary of the words and acts of her divine Founder, contain her charter, and make known her power and privileges. The New Testament, in its entirety, shows us the church at work among nations, in the same manner as we see her to-day. A divine Institution, whose members are human, she must ever seem a mystery, perhaps even a contradiction to the unreflecting observer. Despised, opposed, persecuted, she goes on her way, changing her tactics, it may be, but never her principle; frequently, to human seeming, worsted, yet ever triumphing and extending her bounds. The Mother of holiness, yet bearing in her patient bosom sin-seared souls whom she faintly washed in the blood of the Lamb. The teacher and guardian of eternal truth, nevertheless there go forth from amongst her children, because they were not of them, (1 John II, 19), the authors of heresy and mischief. The loyal spouse of Christ, yet from Judas downward to our day there have been traitors in the sanctuary, as well as in the auditorium. Whilst all this is said, it should not cause surprise, much less should it impair our Faith. It is now, as it was in the first days of Christianity, due to the abuse, by individuals, of free will, and of the graces so abundantly supplied in the Church. The wrestling between the spirit and the flesh which St. Paul experienced, is going on in the Church; we see the few who are vanquished by the flesh; but we take no note, for we cannot, of the myriads who are victorious. Hence the human element is more conspicuous in the conduct of individuals than the divine, whilst in the corporate life, and action, and onward march of the Church, this latter element is clearly manifested. Only the divinity which lodges her around about could have saved her when fore would, and traitors within, were striving to compress her ruin.

Thus, Dearly Beloved, the very misfortunes of the Church, and deplorable scandals within her, should strengthen, not weaken, our faith in her divine origin. They should

also make us look more scrutinizingly into our souls to discover if, perchance, the materialism of the day has found lodgment therein; if the false axioms of commerce have obscured our sense of justice; if the prevalent false notions of morality have dimmed the gold of the Catholic purity of thought, word and action. For it was some, or all of these, or similar things, neglected too long, that eventually sapped the spiritual life of the castaways who mark the path of the Church down the ages. They should, moreover, make us more docile to the warnings of that Church which repeats with a solemnity born of her two thousand years of experience: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and suffer the loss of his own soul? Or what exchange shall a man give for his soul?" (Matt. XVI, 26.) Were we fully penetrated with the awful import of these words, how vain and childish should appear the shadows of wealth or honor, or pleasure, which we pursue; how wise the decision of St. Paul: "I do all things for the Gospel's sake; that I may be made partaker thereof." (1 Cor. IX, 23.) Yes, it is highest wisdom to deny ourselves, to bear, and to suffer, not only with patience, but with joy, the ills of life, poverty, contempt, persecutions—all that seems hardest to flesh and blood, in order to be made a "partaker" of the Gospel promises. Let no one be deceived by the seductive maxims of worldlings, or misled by one's own proneness towards pleasures. The world may preach, as it really does by deeds, if not by words, the old, old doctrine so dear to the animal man—"let us eat and drink for to-morrow we shall die," (Isa. XXII, 13); but Jesus Christ proclaims: "If any man shall come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross, and follow me," (Matt. XVI, 24). The road to heaven is the road of Calvary, not the one trodden by the rich man who was clothed in fine linen, and fared sumptuously (Luke XVI.) We must share the humiliations of the Cross, if we would be partakers in its triumph; we must press closely in the footsteps of Him who "conquered the world," (John XVI, 33) if we would share His glory, and not daily in the flowery gardens of ease and self-indulgence. Their pleasures may appear, at first, quite innocent and legitimate; but once out of sight of the pale, sad face, and the torn and wounded body of the Crucified, one readily passes from harmless amusement to criminal waste of time and opportunities and then to unlicensed dissipation and moral death.

Nor should we allow our inclinations, our material part, to overcome the spirit. If we live according to the flesh we shall die, as the Apostle assures us; but if we mortify by the spirit the deeds of the flesh, we shall live (Rom. VIII, 13). The same great Apostle teaches us by word and example how this is to be done: "But I chastise my body and bring it into subjection; lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become a castaway" (1 Cor. IX, 27). St. Paul well knew the terribly seductive nature of the dangers which surrounded him, and like a wise, brave man adopted, unhesitatingly, the necessary measures of protection, much though the flesh rebelled against them. He was in earnest in desiring to be made a "partaker" of the Gospel,—to attain to its rewards. With his great talents, gift of oratory, and ardent ambition, he could easily have taken a leading part in the public life of the great Roman Empire of which he was a citizen, and have acquired a full share of the riches and worldly pleasures of the age. But the words of Christ had sunk deeply into the fibre of his being,—"What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and suffer the loss of his own soul?" (Matt. XVI, 26). The Society of that day was singularly like our own. It was materialistic, sceptical, pleasure-loving, corrupt, and lettered. The great Apostle, who lets us know for our comfort and encouragement, that although he had been rebuffed a glimpse of the third heaven, and had heard deep words of mystery unspokeable by human lips, yet was there given him "A sting of my flesh, an angel of Satan to buffet me," (2 Cor. XII, 7), mistrusted his own strength, and prayed,—"For which thing thrice I besought the Lord, that it might depart from me" (8). Therefore he both chastised his body by mortification and sought strength for his soul by prayer. Great Apostle though he was, successful though his ministry had been, he was not sure of himself. The fate of Judas might be his, unless he brought his body into subjection by rigorous self-denial and discipline, and obtained supernatural aid for his soul by fervent prayer.

Shall we, dearly B loved, presume where St. Paul was diffident. Is

there no "Angel of Satan" to buffet us? No "sting of the flesh" to worry our peace, or to goad us on to sin? Let us not be deceived; we are as much subject to infirmity as was St. Paul; but we are less crafty, less watchful. Perchance, in our case, the "Angel of Satan" transforms himself into an Angel of Light; in our blind conceit, and through our lack of watchfulness, we fail to detect the fraud until he has laid us only "buffeted" us, but has laid us low in sin. How frequently the "Angel of Satan" may be detected by the circumspet Catholic in some prevalent custom of the world, or fashion of Society, or popular book, which to the unreflecting seems an Angel of Light, until through it, guilt has entered the soul. And the "sting of the flesh," may appear shorn of all grossness, and even present itself under the guise of a duty. It may say in effect: your health requires this certain indulgence; your position demands this conformity with the customs of the world; prudence dictates that you should seek to increase your store of earthly goods. All these, and many similar "stings of the flesh" will be broken, until the power of will is broken by enervating indulgence; the moral sense blunted by familiarity with vice in one's associates, on the stage, and in books; and the heart hardened against generous giving by the spirit of avarice. O, G! If the awakening from this state be not until after death, how fearful shall it be! How agonizing then, the realization of the truth spoken by our Saviour, "What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and suffer the loss of his own soul?"

Wait! we have time, daily beloved, let us imitate St. Paul, and beseech the Lord to give us light to know His will, grace and strength to do it. Pardon for sin is conditional on sincere repentance and purpose of amendment. For this end grace from God is necessary. To obtain grace, prayer, not merely of the lips, but from the heart, is a most efficacious means. This truth is more fully and distinctly taught throughout the Scriptures, than any other. A very conclusive indication of lack of knowledge of, or disbelief in the New Testament, is the fact that so many deny the necessity and even the efficacy of prayer. The stock argument against it may be reduced to this: The Almighty knows my needs, why then lay them before him? Moreover the world is governed by fixed laws, whose effects cannot be turned aside by prayer. This, in a nutshell, is the so-called scientific argument against prayer, spread over weary and dreary pages of what passes for philosophic and exceedingly learned productions. How illogical and silly it all is, a few words on demonstration, yet each succeeding generation of graduates from High Schools and "Universities," will repeat it as an accomplished fact, as though it were a new, and unanswerable proof of the uselessness of prayer, lately deduced from that unique specimen of mental confusion and contradiction called "Modern Science." Because I know the needs of my neighbor does it follow that I shall supply them unasked? Free will and the power to pray have been given us, not to teach the Almighty, but to acknowledge His sovereign power over us, and our total dependence on His mercy for our corporal and spiritual necessities. And how pitifully shallow must be the training that thinks it finds a scientific basis for its denial of the efficacy of prayer, in the action, and interaction, of created forces, which we call natural law. The qualities of these forces are, indeed, unobscurable, but their results are not inevitable; they are conditionally so, if you will. That is, they will certainly produce a specific effect, provided another determining force does not intervene. For example, the ball sent up into the air should go upward forever if the attraction of the earth, and resistance of the atmosphere did not otherwise modify and determine its course; both these causes should have inevitably brought it down to the ground, if that active small boy had not interfered, and caught it in his hands ere it had reached mother

(Continued on third page.)

### Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. I. E. WASH, Care Point, Md.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** rid's the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1903
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

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

Mr R. L. Borden caught the eye of the North Ontario people on nomination day by a clever retort to Mr Paterson, who spoke at the same meeting. The minister of customs and the postmaster general had been claiming support because the government sent troops to South Africa. Mr Borden described the situation before the troops were sent, quoting the language of Sir Wilfrid, who declared that the government could not and would not send soldiers to the war. Then came a popular protest which the government could not resist. "Either the soldiers had to go, or the government had to go," said Mr. Borden. "The ministers did not want to go they sent the soldiers."—St. John Sun.

The Government has invited proposals for an improved steamship service for transporting passengers, mails and freight between Great Britain and Canada for a period of ten years, beginning on May 1st, 1905. Service is to be as follows:—Routes suggested are: Summer, Liverpool, by an Irish Port to Quebec, calling at Sydney, returning by same route; winter Liverpool by an Irish port to Halifax returning by same port. Steamship circles in Montreal express great satisfaction at the Government's decision to call for tenders for the fast line. It is believed the Allans and the Canadian Pacific will be the chief tenderers as the clause shutting out all but Canadian and English firms bars the Dominion and Leyland lines as a part of the Morgan syndicate.

The London Chronicle has the following regarding the painting of the British Warships:—Few, probably, of the "owners" of the fleet are aware that the cost of painting each ship amounts to no less than a thousand pounds. Before the Channel squadron goes to sea again all the ships are to be painted French gray, the new regulation color, which has, after much experiment, been recently adopted for the royal navy. The ships of the Mediterranean squadron are also to be painted the new color by April 1 next. Hitherto our warships have had black hulls white upper decks, and yellow funnels, with occasionally a red band on the waterline. The new color is obtained by a mixture of 6 pounds of white paint with 11 ounces black. A naval writer recently remarked that there is no such thing as a naval khaki, save it is like Joseph's coat of many colors. The military authorities have lately been painting our guns in alternate stripes of red, yellow and blue, and the result is that they are less distinguishable than if they were painted all over with one color. Perhaps we shall have to paint our battleships with the same three colors, though from an artistic point of view such a proceeding would be deplorable.

Mr W. S. Stewart says he did not tender for the work of consolidating the City laws; but admits that Councillor Stewart asked him for an offer for the work to which he "demurred," on the ground that he did not wish to go into competition for it with other legal firms. Thereupon he was informed by Councillor Stewart that nothing of that kind was intended, and that if he would do the work for a fair and reasonable sum he would likely get it. In virtue of this assurance, evidently, he visited the city offices in order to ascertain the value and extent of the work required, and "mentioned to the City Clerk" what he "would charge" for it. Mr Stewart further states that he was subsequently asked by both the City Clerk and Councillor Stewart to send in a formal tender; but he refused to do so. He then learned that Councillor Stewart "was making a canvass of nearly all the legal firms of the city to send in tenders and that many of these firms were doing so." In consequence of this he informed the councillor that he was not a competitor and would make no tender. Under these circumstances, Mr Stewart considers his name should not have

been mentioned as having tendered and expresses surprise "that anyone should have taken the liberty of doing so." It is certainly extraordinary that Councillor Stewart should have read out Mr Stewart's name among those who had tendered for the work, after he had, as he says, withdrawn the "offer" he made to the City Clerk therefor. The more this matter is probed the less credit does it seem to reflect on Councillor Stewart and those associated with him in the perpetration of the transaction.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

GOVERNMENT MUST BE HONEST.

In the three bye-elections in Terrebonne and Two Mountains, Quebec, and North Grey, Ontario, the Government barely held its own in the first two constituencies, and lost the latter by over 200 majority.

The result is significant. Ministers of the Crown worked hard in all three constituencies; money was spent in the most open and flagrant manner; public works were promised; but with all their advantages the Liberals failed to better their cause.

The rebuff in North Gray is particularly humiliating to Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Mulock. The latter had the campaign in hand. Mr Fielding was in the riding, prominent because of his selection as the successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but his eloquence failed to move those to whom he referred a few years ago as "hated Canucks." Mr Fielding misrepresented his accounts in a manner calculated to deceive his Satanic Majesty himself, but North Grey would have none of it and Mr Thompson's return by a handsome majority is a pretty straight condemnation of the Laurier government.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the elections was the profound silence of the Ministers in regard to the Liberal policy. In Quebec a straight appeal was made to support Laurier. That was the one and only issue raised. In North Grey the Ministers were dumb as oysters as to their proposed policy during the coming session of Parliament. One would naturally suppose that with the opening of the Commons so close at hand, attention might have been profitably devoted to the many great questions about to be presented for consideration. Evidently masterly inactivity was still considered a winning card.

But a change is coming over the people. The defeat of Mr Kennedy in North Grey is to be attributed to a growing feeling of disgust among Liberals at what they justly consider the betrayal of party principles. Strong Liberal journals are protesting against opportunism. The people of the West are smarting under the deceit practised upon them, and are inclined to submit to protection under men who believe in its merits, rather than under a government which professes to treat it as an evil.

In New Brunswick, Hon. A. G. Blair's double dealing in his own party have driven strong Liberals into open revolt. Some have gone so far as to demand the minister's resignation.

In Manitoba, the legislature by an almost unanimous vote condemned the gross irregularities in the sales of schools lands. Party favorites reap the benefits and the province suffers for the deeds of the Sifton heeler.

Altogether, it looks as if the government must face the people with a straight policy. The prosperity with which Canada has been blessed is no longer all satisfying. The ministers must come from behind cover. North Grey has sounded a warning note.

SAYING AND DOING.

"I appear before you, of Irish descent, born in Canada, representing a French-Canadian constituency of which 90 per cent of the electors cannot speak the same language I do, but they do not care about that so long as I do their business for them, and that is the idea that ought to prevail everywhere, that is the principle that the Liberal party preaches, that is the doctrine we stand by. We want a common nationality, a common brotherhood among all Canadians, and our common desire is the development and up-building of our common country."

Such were the words of Hon. Chas. E. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, in a recent speech before the people of Owen Sound. Altruism is stamped on every sentence. The sentiments are lofty and worthy of Canadians. But how does Mr Fitzpatrick appear in the light of practising what he preaches? Was Mr Fitzpatrick's pardon of Arthur Brunet, the

criminal who stole the parliamentary seat of St. James division, intended for "the development and up-building of our common country?" Is the charge made by Sir Louis Davies, that Mr Fitzpatrick used his portfolio for the exploitation of private interests to be taken as a criterion of the Minister's concern for his country's welfare? Hon. Chas. E. Fitzpatrick, preacher, and Hon. Chas. E. Fitzpatrick, doer are very different men. The preacher was not sufficiently frank at Owen Sound and the people resented it.

MARTINEAU NEPHEW OF PREMIER.

The embezzlement of \$75,000 from the funds of the Militia Department by a second class clerk has opened the eyes of many to the loose business methods followed in some of the departments at Ottawa. When it is learned that the culprit, Martineau, is a nephew of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was appointed on the latter's recommendation, the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent. Martineau, who had a shady record in Montreal, was not required to pass the civil service examination. The Premier by an act of Parliament and "notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act," translated Martineau from the scene of a mysterious fire in Montreal to a position of great trust in the Militia Department. The loss of \$75,000 in less than six months is the result of the First Minister's legalized breach of the law. Martineau's only qualification seems to have been his relationship to Sir Wilfrid, and the people will pay a good round sum for the privilege of having a scallywag thrust upon them.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY AGAIN JUSTIFIED.

Once more, Father Time points the finger of scorn at those who by their opposition to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, endeavored to blast Canada's future. The purchase of fourteen steamers of the Elder-Dempster fleet by the railway which was at one time predestined to fall in paying for its axle greases lays the foundation to a Canadian marine of vast possibilities. It is the beginning of the end of the question of the transportation solution, which has been the bugbear of the Liberal party for six years. What the government of this country has utterly failed to accomplish, a private corporation has undertaken with every prospect of success. The Canadian Pacific, too, invariably extends its operations, and its advent to Atlantic shipping may be regarded as yet in the experimental stages. The Liberal party, had it prevailed in its obstruction, would have made this newest Canadian venture an impossibility. But just wait for results, and they are gratifying, watch the names of our trans-continental lines in their might and announce that "our great Liberal policy did it." The "National Policy" is again justified by practical development.

THE MACHINE ROUTED.

The Ontario "machines" received a severe reverse in Centre Bruce on Thursday, when Major Hugh Clarke, Conservative, was elected by a majority tenfold greater than that accorded him in June last. Mr. Clarke was nominated on a technicality, and as a result of a breach of faith on the part of Hon. R. Harcourt. The "machines" then made a dead end on the constituency. Hon. George Ross, two associate ministers of the crown, senators, twenty-three M's P. and M's P.P., and a small army of "mechanists" of the Ross type worked against Mr. Clarke's unassisted efforts. Honesty triumphed, and the Conservative will now take his seat in the legislature. The lesson is a useful one, showing as it does, that the people have had too much of a bad thing.

MAKING FRIENDS INDEPENDENT.

Nepotism in the days of Liberal opposition was the most heinous crime in the political calendar. Now it is one of the virtues of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers. Sir Richard Cartwright has managed to provide all indigent relatives with salaries "wrong from the people" under that system of "legalized robbery," which protective tariffs encourage. Hon. Clifford Sifton, however, is the star offender so far as nepotism is concerned. The appointment of his brother, Hon. A. R. Sifton, as Chief Justice of the Territories, has been condemned in the strongest terms by all classes. The legal world was shocked, and law journals are denouncing the selection as an outrage. But the Sifton family and its ramifications must be looked after, no matter how much public sentiment may be offended. They have come to Ottawa by the dozen. And that is not all. Mr. Sifton has proved a friend to the acquaintance of the college days. Old chums, who long ago lost faith in Canada's future, and transferred their allegiance to the United States, are looked up and brought back to take up positions which are considered too good for loyal Canadians. One would have supposed that after changing his position from a bankrupt to a millionaire in six years, Mr. Sifton would rest on his oars. The Canadian finances appear to be capable of even greater results.

THE BINDER TWINE FALLACY.

The leader of the Liberal party in the Manitoba legislature has pronounced himself and followers ardent Free Traders. In a speech which reflects credit on the Liberal opportunists at Ottawa, he complains that protection is a curse to the west. To prove the advantage of Free Trade, he called attention to the action of the Laurier government in removing the duty on binder twine. They wiped out a protection of 25 per cent. With what result? Do the people of the west buy their binder twine,

at a rate proportionately less than in 1898? Not a bit of it. The combine maintains the price, Canadian factories are closed down, and the 25 per cent duty goes into the pockets of the American monopoly.

It may be mentioned with profit, too, that as far back as 1894 the Conservative Government sold prison binder twine direct to the farmer for 6 1/2 and 7 cents per pound, with freight paid as far west as Owen Sound, while in 1900 the Liberal Government raised the price of the article to 14 cents per pound, and refused to deliver it in less than 1901. Recently, the manufacture of binder twine at Kingston penitentiary was suppressed, so that now the combine has the western farmer completely at its mercy. "Canada for Canadians" with keen competition will do more to keep down prices than Free Trade and its attendants—the trusts of the United States.

CANADIANS LEAVING BY THOUSANDS.

Less than a year ago Sir Richard Cartwright, in cold blood, declared that the Canadian exodus to the United States had ceased. In his report of Trade and Commerce for 1902, he furnishes the best evidence obtainable in confirmation of such claims. The plain facts are supplied in the records of our exports of "settlers' effects" since the Liberal party came to power. From 1898 the value of such shipments to the United States has almost doubled. The year 1902 compared with 1901 shows an increase of over thirty-seven per cent, proving beyond question, that the number of Canadians emigrating to American territory is multiplying to an heretofore unheard of rate. The drain on Canada's population through this channel since 1898 can be estimated from the following statistics of settlers' effects exported to the United States, as taken from page 286 of Sir Richard's report for 1902:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1898: \$886,622; 1899: \$933,625; 1900: \$1,069,123; 1901: \$1,133,707; 1902: \$1,502,265.

The average Canadian will lose some of his enthusiasm arising out of our immigration returns, after carefully weighing Sir Richard's emigration figures. Balancing up the account the net result is much against us. One good Canadian lost to the United States cannot be replaced by a dozen of Clifford Sifton's semi-civilized foreigners.

Says He Did Not Tender

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant you state in an editorial headed "A Scandalous Transaction," that Councillor Stewart, at a special meeting of the City Council held on the evening of February 22nd last, asked an extraordinary number of tenders for the consolidation of the city laws, giving the names of seven persons and firms as having tendered for the work, among which you publish my name for \$500, as one of the seven, and you further state: "We beg leave to state that you have no such copy, and I challenge you to publish it. I never tendered for this work, and no one else has tendered for it. I did it. It is true that Councillor Stewart called upon me asking for an offer, and I at once demurred to going into competition for it with other legal firms. Councillor Stewart asserted that nothing of that kind was intended, and that if I would leave to state that you have no such copy, and I challenge you to publish it. 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# A GOOD OVERCOAT

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

## At \$6, 8 & 10

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

## At \$12, 13 & 14

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

# FUR GOODS AT COST.

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

## PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men.



## New Year's Supplies

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

<b>Baking</b> Raisins, Currants, Spices, Extracts, Icing, Sugar, Peels, Chocolate, Baking Powder, Prunes, Dates, Confectionery, Fancy Biscuit, Cranberries, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Nuts, Lime Juice, Fruit, Syrups, Canned Goods, Pickles, etc.	<b>Preserves.</b> We have established a splendid trade in Homemade Preserves. And why not? We sell you a pure article for the price, others charge for imported compounds. We have a big stock on hand of Raspberry, Plum, Green Gage, Strawberry, Gooseberry and Black Currant in 7 lb. pails, 4 and 6 lb. crocks; also by the lb.	<b>Teas.</b> You will want 5 or 10 lbs. of Tea for the winter. Let us fill this order for you. We have a big Tea trade, and can give you good values. 5 lbs. Tea, 90c. 5 lbs. Better, \$1.00 5 lbs. Eureka, 1.15 Haszard's Brahmin also in stock. Also Union Blend and Red Rose Blend.
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**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.



## The Fit OF GLASSES

Is of the greatest importance—not only for comfort—but to avoid actual danger. The lenses must be accurately adjusted in every way and correctly centered. Many opticians—careful in other respects—often overlook the importance of accurate fitting. We give special attention and have frames of every size and shape on hand, enabling us to supply the correct size and style at all times.

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

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The venerable Bishop Rogers is reported very ill at his home at Chatham.

Wild geese were reported to have been seen at the North River on Friday last. Signs of spring.

It is believed in Montreal that Senator Be'veue will be appointed Governor and Speaker Rainville to the Senate.

The Dominion Government has completed arrangements with the Allan Line for carrying British mail for one year.

Religion and Society was the theme of Father Murphy's sermon on Sunday evening last. This was the second of the special Lenten courses.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in the island of Dominica, Dutch West Indies, on Sunday last. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence.

FRED THIBEAULT, the burglar who broke jail and committed fresh robberies, hiding the plunder in his cell, at Bathurst, N. B., pleaded guilty and was given seventeen years in the Penitentiary.

A delegation of County Court Judges asked the Minister of Justice at Ottawa the other day for an increase of pay. Another delegation will come while Parliament is in session.

In obedience to the President's proclamation the Senate of the 58th Congress at Washington convened in extraordinary session at noon on Friday last. An immense crowd witnessed the interesting ceremony.

LEONG KAI CHEU, the reported successor in influence to Li Hung Chang, is at present in Vancouver. He says his business is to organize the China-Canadian mercantile Co., with a capital of \$10,000,000, to develop reciprocal trade.

THE body of Minnie Graham, whose relatives in Nova Scotia, had been searching in the vicinity of Boston, for some time to her whereabouts for many weeks, was discovered in a mill pond at Taunton, Mass., on Wednesday last.

THE steamer Canada of the Dominion Line arriving at Halifax on Sunday last had a tremendously stormy passage. Everyday there was a gale and the steamer was three days late in arriving in consequence of contrary winds.

THE Dominion line steamer Merion from Boston, February 20th, off Liverpool, which grounded after leaving Queenstown Ireland, near Rockes Point, was towed off the Rocks on Friday. The damage was not serious.

THE negro Perry, executed at Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of Agnes McPhee and Clara Morton, confessed that he had struck these girls; but declined to say whether or not Mason had anything to do with the affair.

A former Cape Breton miner named Jack McLeod saved the lives of 6 or 8 fellow miners. The miners were overcome by foul gas, and McLeod risked his life to get his collapsed comrades to the surface. He himself collapsed twice in the operation.

CARRIE NATION was arrested at the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, a few evenings ago, on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by a saloon keeper in whose place she broke a bottle of whiskey. Early next day she was released on bail by her manager.

COLONEL GEORGE FREDERICK HENDERSON, director of the military intelligence in South Africa, died at Assouan, Egypt, Friday. Col. Henderson, who wrote a life of Stonewall Jackson, was writing an official history of the South African war which is left unfinished.

By an agreement which was consummated at Halifax a few days ago, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with a capital of eight million dollars, and the Halifax Banking Co., the oldest banking institution in Nova Scotia, have been amalgamated.

We are indebted to our friend, Ernest Gagnon, Secretary of the Department of Colonization and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, for a copy of the report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for the year ending June 30th, 1902.

In consequence of recent Postal arrangements between this country and Great Britain, all newspapers and periodicals may now be sent to the United Kingdom at the same rates and under the same regulations as apply to that class of matter when addressed to Post offices in Canada.

A special from Dawson says that five people were burned to death in the Aurora road house on Hunker Creek at 2 o'clock Thursday morning last. Charles Bernick who owned the house, his wife and two children, and Thomas Baird who was in charge of one of the government road houses, were burned to a crisp.

An English paper records the recent marriage near Cornwall, England, of Miss Jane Weeks to Thomas Day, and adds: "A Day is gained, a Week is lost, but time cannot complain; for soon there will be days enough to make a Week again."—Dallas Times.

After a stormy passage of fourteen days from Liverpool with the weekly mails and passengers, the Allan liner Numidian reached Halifax Thursday last. She sailed from the other side in a howling gale and almost the same kind of weather prevailed up to her arrival.

THE Toronto Board of Control on Thursday voted in favor of a grant of \$3000 to the Board of Trade "old home" visit project. Council will have to pass on the vote. The idea is to run excursions from all over Canada and the States for the benefit of old Toronto manufacturers and to devote one week in July to their entertainment.

ROBERT BROUGHTON, for many years keeper of the Court House at Georgetown, died at that place on Friday morning last, in his one hundred and third year. He was born in the County Clare, Ireland, in January 1801. At the age of 24 he joined the British army and served for a number of years at Gibraltar and in Portugal. At the last named place he was wounded. He came to Canada in 1837, and in 1840 left the army and came to Georgetown where he remained till his death.

### The Winter Steamers.

Following is an account of what has been going on in connection with the disabled winter steamers, Minto and Stanley, during the past week. On Wednesday evening Mr. Lord received the following despatch from the Department of Marine and Fisheries: E. M. McDonald, Picton, states that Daniel Barry, contractor there will undertake to place propeller blades on Minto, and that he is a reliable man. Would you recommend this? F. GOURDEAU, Deputy.

Mr. Lord replied:—"Yes, would recommend Mr. McDonald to be authorized to engage contractor Barry to replace four blades on Minto."

Department should have agreement as to cost and completion contract. Mr. McDonald will of course wire Department Barry's charges.

Mr. Lord sent the following despatch also: Maurice Town, Cape George, reports open water to the pan in which the steamers are, wind southwest. It appears Department better also try for some powerful steamer. Rear steamers may be carried away beyond reach of Picton contractor before ready.

Mr. Lord, also telegraphed, E. M. McDonald, as follows:—"Is Contractor Barry engaged by Department to replace propeller blades on Minto. Necessary no delay should be allowed—steamers will get away."

On Thursday the following proceedings were going on: Mr. Lord received this despatch from the Department Ottawa: OTTAWA, March 6.—Department has arranged for steamship Newfoundland to leave Port Hastings this evening to go to assist the Minto. The Newfoundland goes by way of Cape North.

(Sgd.) GOURDEAU. The Newfoundland is a sailing steamer of 919 gross tonnage, 130 nominal horse power. She was built in Quebec, is 212 feet in length, 29 feet beam and 23 feet depth of hold. She is commanded by Capt. Farquhar, and was built especially for seal hunting. For several years she did winter mail and passenger service between Halifax and St. John's, Nfld. She was originally owned by John H. Anderson, of Musquodoboit, N. S., and, we understood, was purchased some three or four years ago by Capt. Farquhar and others, of Halifax for sealing purposes.

The following letter was received by the agent here Friday: OTTAWA, March 2, 1903. Sir:—I have to inform you that the Minto's propeller is all gone. All the blades are broken off close to the hub. We broke in towards the Stanley about two lengths of the Minto when the blades went clean off. We are now in the cut we made, so we have a chance to get the coal on board the Stanley. I am sending the Parer ashore this morning to report. I cannot see what will be the end of this. Supposing the Stanley were free she could not tow us anywhere through this ice. She will not be free for some time yet. The ice round here is terribly heavy.

(Sgd.) Capt. ALAN FORTYSON. Mr. Lord received the following telegram from Deputy Minister Gourdeau. OTTAWA, March 6th. Mr. Lord, Agent for Marine and Fisheries: Steamer Newfoundland left this morning at daybreak from Port Hastings, for relief of steamers. (Sgd.) F. GOURDEAU. LATEST.

This despatch was received at 3.20 p. m.: ANTOINGISH, March 6. To A. LORD: "Arrived from Cape George. Steamers not in sight. Heavy weather. Light keeper reports at dark last night steamers were about five miles west of Cape, drifting westwardly. Men cutting ice at Stanley. Instructed Capt. McDonald (probably light keeper) to report by mail carrier tomorrow or report if able to board them."

(Sgd.) M. C. McDONALD, Purser, Minto. The Newfoundland started from Port Hastings Friday morning going South. In consequence of the ice bridge in the straits she had to round Cape North. Saturday the following intelligence was received by Mr. Lord.

ANTOINGISH, March 7th, 1903. To A. LORD: "Mail driver from Cape George reports steamers ten miles west of the light, about three miles off shore at Livingston's Cove in good position—board ice, enough to keep off shore. I think Capt. McDonald boarded steamers. No word from his yet." (Sgd.) M. C. McDONALD, Purser.

HALIFAX advices of yesterday say that the steamer Newfoundland intended to relieve the Stanley and Minto, was herself fast in the ice at St. Paul's Island, about twenty miles northeast of Cape North, Cape Breton. A despatch from Picton yesterday stated the Stanley and Minto could be seen in the same pan of ice off the coast of Antigonish about 25 miles from Picton. The Ottawa Government is reported as expressing the hope that the advance of the season will result in freeing the vessels from the ice. That is certainly very consolatory and highly creditable to an energetic administration!

Remnants.—Such bargains in Remnants of Cottons, Cloths, Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelettes, etc., were never before given in Charlottetown as we are offering to clear lengths from 1 1/2 yds. to 10 yds. A lot of Ladies' Gloves and Mitts at half price. You should see them and share in them.—J. B. McDonald & Co., 118 41

Ladies' Felt and Sateen Skirts, worth \$1.00 for 50 cents each. Other lines at cut prices.—J. B. McDonald & Co., 118 41

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer, the Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

### PASTORAL LETTER

—OF THE—  
Archbishop of Halifax.

(Continued from last page)

earth. We see in this simple example first, the law of motion impeded in its effect by two other natural laws; then we see the law of gravitation defeated in its purpose by the free will action of the school-boy. Daily and hourly, man is interfering with, and modifying the results of the laws of nature, without destroying or suspending them. All this is very evident, and is not denied; it is only when we claim that the Almighty can interfere and turn aside the natural effects of created forces, that the ill-instructed about their ignorant protest. A child, carried down in a frail boat by a swift current, towards a dangerous water-fall, realizes danger and cries for help. A strong man rubs the ice, reaches the boat, and, opposing his superior force to the force of the current, brings it safely to the shore. The child has been saved, because one natural force has overcome another in its favor. We applaud the man, but are not surprised at the result. Had the child called on his Heavenly Father for aid, and He had deigned to interfere, by an act of His all-powerful Will, bringing the boat to the shore, we should, no doubt, be surprised, and should proclaim it a miracle. But whilst only God could do this deed by an act of will, the interference with, or disturbance of nature's laws, does not differ in the least from that of the man who went to the rescue. If man can interfere, so can God; man interferes according to his nature, and God according to His. Each can resist and modify the action of created forces in the measure of his strength; God's being infinite. He can save from any tempest, dissipate the storm clouds, give rain or sunshine as it may seem good to His unsearchable wisdom. In the moral and spiritual order, He can restrain the spirit of evil, and give strength to the soul. Hence we pray to Him with every confidence.

During the approaching penitential season of Lent, ponder seriously in your hearts, and consciences, Dearly Beloved, the mildly reproachful words of our dear Lord and Master—"What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and suffer the loss of his own soul?" What indeed! Were we as anxious to gain Heaven, as most men are to gain the things of the world, salvation would be certain. Let us remember that eternal life is a prize which all may win, if they will not be stowed upon those who being able do not contend for it. So strive, then, that you may obtain it. Bear in mind that you are not, as the Apostle assures us, striving after something visionary or uncertain—"Nor are we, in Holy Church, at any loss to know just what we should do; for like the Apostle, we can say—"I so fight, not as one beating the air." (1 Cor. IX, 26). An eternity of happiness can be gained; the way to gain it is clearly pointed out, and the means abundantly supplied in our glorious Church of all the ages.

Be mindful of those who have no fixed principles to guide them; of those who are misled by false methods, and deceived by pernicious maxims. Give them the helping hand of good example; the strength of your fervent prayers; and the benefit of sound principles which you can help to propagate by encouraging and supporting Catholic education, in its higher as well as lower standards. The light which we enjoy should not be hidden under a bushel; it should be placed in a position to cast its saving beams around about. What the intellectual world most requires are the firmly grounded, clearly expressed principles of Catholic truth.

We trust to you, Dear Brethren of the Clergy, to impress on your people, especially on the members of our various Societies, to abstain from all frivolous forms of amusement during the Lenten season. It is painful to read notices of plays, or minstrel performances to be given by Catholic organizations during Lent.

By virtue of faculties from the Holy See, the rules regarding the Lenten Fast and abstinence will be the same as last year. We earnestly exhort the Faithful to compensate this indulgence of the Apostolic See by alms and good works.

The Grace of our Lord be with you all, Dear Brethren.

This Pastoral Letter shall be read in every Church of the Diocese, on every Sunday after its reception that the Pastor shall officiate therein.

C. O'BRIEN, Archbishop of Halifax.

J. B. MORIARTY, Pro. Sec. HALIFAX, Feb 16th, 1903.

### DIED

At Point Prim on the 22nd, ult., Mrs. John Gillis, in the 94th, year of her age. At Sea Cow Pond, on the morning of the 23rd, ult., Anne Gavin, in the 64th year of her age, relict of the late Terrence Farrell, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. R. I. P.

At the Charlottetown hospital for the insane, on March 1st, Mrs. Bridget Barry, relict of the late Gerald Barry, of Bristol, Lot 40, aged 72 years. The remains were interred in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Morell, on March 4th. R. I. P.

In this city on the 5th, inst., Mary Ann Whelan, in the 59th year of her age. R. I. P.

At Dorchester Mass., on the 7th inst., Ellen Noonan, in the 63rd year of her age, relict of the late Daniel Deegan, of Cape Traverser, leaving three sons and four daughters. Deceased was of a mild and gentle disposition, and was much liked by all who knew her. R. I. P.

In this city, Monday morning the 9th inst., Mrs. Peter Flynn, aged 68 years. R. I. P.

In this city, on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, John Kelly in the 74th year of his age. R. I. P.

At St. Peter's Harbor, P. E. I., March 6th, Adell M., wife of Mr. Bruce Davison, aged 25 years.

### STEAMER BURNED.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. steamer Montreal was burned Saturday morning to the water's edge at Montreal. The boat was perhaps the finest in America. Part of the shed from the roof of which thousands were viewing the conflagration fell in. Many jumped or were forced over on the ice and escaped injury. Hundreds received cuts and bruises and left for their homes, but a score or more were sent to the hospital. An Italian named Gillon was killed outright, while Leon St. Germain and Emily Saven will die.

Black Sateen Shirts. See our prices, from 40c up. Big selection at special prices.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS. The largest number of passengers to land at Halifax this season from one steamer was brought by the Allan Liner Toulain, which arrived shortly after ten o'clock Sunday. She had 1,286 passengers. The steerage passengers were all a clean, healthy-looking lot, and a large per centage of them were English and Scotch, the other nationalities represented being Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles and Germans.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A desperate attempt at highway robbery in the centre of Johannesburg was made on Friday. A couple of men attacked two customs officers who were conveying \$25,000 to the bank; by throwing pepper in their eyes, the robbers secured the money bags which they threw to a horseman. The latter galloped off, and in his flight knocked down the manager of Paych & Co., named Brandon, who was fatally injured and soon expired. Subsequently the horse bolted and unseated his rider, who was then arrested. The money was recovered.

20 ends 2 1/2 yards each, Homespun and Tweeds worth \$1.65 to \$1.80 for the end, will sell for \$1.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

STEAMER SUNK IN MID OCEAN. The German steamer Pica, from Hamburg, which arrived at New York on Thursday, reports having sighted on February 18th a steamer with one mast, one funnel standing low out of the water and stern settled down. When the Pica was within one mile of the steamer the latter disappeared. No boats or rafts were to be found.

THE ANCIENT COLONY. The Colonial Legislature opened at St. John's Nfld., on Thursday. The Governor's speech announced a varied legislative programme. The measures proposed include the project of cold storage for fish products, revision of fishery laws and new mining policy. It especially referred to the Hay-Boat Treaty with regard to which a pronouncement is expected. A number of members of the legislature are strongly in favor of the exclusion of American fishermen from Newfoundland waters.

Life Guards. The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The need of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, disease, find allies in the very elements, as cold, influenza, catarrh, the grip and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March.

The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen "the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

Quaker MARMALADE

put up in One Pound Glass Jars.

It is a Very Superior Article

And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used.

Try a pot of it from

BEER & GOFF, GROCERS.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

### The line of Wall Papers

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

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

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

The market was pretty well attended yesterday, and the prices varied little from last week. Following were the prices:

Butter, (fresh).....	0.23 to 0.25
Butter (tub).....	0.18 to 0.19
Cabbage.....	0.03 to 0.05
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.08 to 0.12
Beef (quarter) per lb.....	0.00 to 0.07
Calf skins.....	0.05 to 0.09
Ducks.....	0.90 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.15 to 0.16
Hides.....	0.90 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.55 to 0.59
Mutton, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.07
Oats.....	0.33 to 0.34
Onion (per cwt).....	2.25 to 2.50
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.00 to 0.39
Pork (small).....	0.14 to 0.09
Sheep pelts.....	0.50 to 0.55
Turkeys.....	0.14 to 0.17
Park (small).....	0.07 to 0.75
Fowls (per pair).....	0.59 to 0.50

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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

Remnants of all kinds At Your Own Price.

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

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

A GOOD LINE OF LADIES' WATERPROOFS

At 25 per cent. discount.

If you want to buy a pair of Trowsers, we have 300 pairs separate trowsers we are selling at a big reduction.

We have the greatest values in Boots and Shoes

in Charlottetown. Come.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

Our Annual WHITE SALE IS ON

New Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

Come, you won't be disappointed.

F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

### We would like to have

Your Furniture Trade

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

Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

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

JOHN NEWSON.



THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

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

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

I had been kept a close prisoner in Walsingham's house for a fortnight, when he came to me one morning, and talked quite kindly to me at first; presently, however, he asked me if I had not yet come to a better mind. Quietly and firmly I replied that I could not do better than follow my conscience, even if by so doing I destroyed my earthly prospects. Thereupon he rose up and said: "Very well. As you please. To the Tower you will go this very evening." With these words he left me.

When darkness had closed in, old Gray came in. Placing upon the table a link that he carried, he began: "Mr. St. Barbé, His Excellency the Secretary of State desires me to ask whether what you said this morning is your final decision. Upon my giving an answer in the affirmative, he shook his gray head and besought me to have pity on my youth. "It is useless to swim against the current. Your evidence will not be taken against that of the Secretary of State; the proofs are destroyed. Look at those two secretaries, Nau and Ourlé; they began by protesting they would rather die than prove faithless to their gracious mistress. Now they have gradually taken down their pride, for fear of prison and rack they have already asserted that the letter shown them by Walsingham appears to be genuine, or is at any rate the same in its main features as the original. Some further revelations to their mistress's disadvantage may presently be expected from them. What would you have! Life is sweet and the rack very bitter. Another thing, young sir, you cannot possibly save Mary Stuart, you will only ruin yourself and bring your uncle into disgrace with the Queen. And one who has known you from a boy tells you in confidence, your uncle's monetary affairs are in a bad state. You know how parsimonious the Queen is in regard to grants of money for political purposes, lavish as she is in her expenditure on dress. Consequently Walsingham has been compelled to pay the hundreds of spies he pays in Paris, Madrid, Rome, and even in the seminaries and convents, to a great extent out of his private means. This last conspiracy, the progress of which he has watched by means of his emissaries, and utilized to his own ends has cost him a mint of money. Unless he gets some gift from the Queen, he is undone. He means to ask her Majesty to bestow Babington's estate, which is said to be the finest property in Derbyshire on you; and he will probably get it because he ascribed to you the principal part in the disclosure of the conspiracy. You had only a small high in the favor of the Queen, whom God preserved. She has twice sent messengers to inquire after your well-being, each time your uncle had to answer that you were still suffering from the fever you had contracted in her Majesty's service."

"The next report will be that I am dead and buried," I rejoined, "it will be true; for once the gates of the Tower are closed on me, I shall be dead and buried, as far as this world goes. You mean kindly and I thank you for your good intentions; but I would rather be buried alive than incur the guilt of innocent blood. I am sorry that my uncle should get into trouble on my account, but we all know that ingratitude is the worldling's reward."

Thereupon Gray drew a paper from his doublet, and laying his hand on my arm, said: "I arrest you in the Queen's name by order of the Secretary of State."

I followed him without resistance. At the door of the house two armed men placed themselves on either side of me, and we passed through the narrow alleys to the river-side, where a boat was waiting. We soon reached the Tower, on whose turrets and battlements the calm moonlight rested. Once more I looked up at the glorious moon and the starry firmament; once more I inhaled the cool, fresh air, as a light wind from the sea fanned my temples; once more I heard the sound of mirth and music wafted on the breeze from the southward side.

"A few moments," I said to myself, "and you will be cast into God knows what underground dungeon, never again to behold the clear sky, to breathe the fresh air, or hear the sound of merry laughter!" Passing the King's stairs and the Traitor's gate, we stopped at a land-place opposite the Cradle tower the one side and most of the fortress on the other. As we stepped out of the boat, Gray, who sat beside

me without speaking, laid his hand on my arm, and said: "One word and we go back!" I shook my head; the narrow drawbridge over the moat was let down. A man came forward from the shadow of the gateway to meet us. It was the Lieutenant of the Tower, he conducted me in silence into the interior of the fortress, past the Bloody Tower, where a sentry challenged us, and across the green to the Bell Tower, where he unlocked the door of a prison, which was, I thought, to be my abode for an unlimited time, probably until the day of my death.

This cell I recognized at the first glance as the one wherein, in Henry VIII's reign, John Fisher, the Bishop of Rochester, was confined. He with the learned Chancellor Thomas More, and a few Carthusian monks, had the courage to adhere to the old faith, and refused to acknowledge the Royal Supremacy. The dungeon in question is a vaulted apartment not more than five feet square occupying the upper story of the round tower. The walls are of enormous thickness; several loophole-like windows look onto the Thames, onto the Beward tower opposite, or across the broad moat to the heights of Tower hill. Before a clumsy chimney-place some bundles of straw were piled to form a bed; the floor was composed of rough paving stones. It was considered one of the best cells in the Tower, yet I shivered when I thought of spending the winter, ay, many a winter too, within its damp, cold walls. Only the remembrance of the holy Bishop, an old man of 75 years, who half a century before, had inhabited and sanctified by his presence this dismal place, inspired me with courage and resolution.

Now began for me the monotonous, miserable life of a prisoner, for which the confinement in my uncle's house had but poorly prepared me. There I could sit comfortably at the window, and watch the coming and going in the street below. Here the windows were so high that it was all I could do to lay hold of the iron bars and pull myself up for a moment to catch a glimpse of the river or of Tower hill. Hour after hour I paced up and down, to and fro in the narrow space between the walls of my cell. Then I would throw myself upon my couch of straw to rest, and resume after a while my weary march. Thus day after day, and week after week went by. The autumn passed and winter came, with its short days and long nights, when rough winds raged round the Tower, and drove cold rain or whirling snow through the crevices of the ill fitting casements; or an icy fog rose from the Thames, and enveloped tower and tenement in a damp, white shroud. The joyous fest of Christmas passed, the remembrance of which made my captivity more intolerable, and the New Year, followed with a frost so sharp that the water in my pitcher froze, and I could only quench my thirst with lumps of ice which melted in my mouth.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: "We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free. Be sure that the picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. See and know; all druggists."

And how were my thoughts occupied during all these days, one of which exactly resembled the other, and during the long dreary nights, when the cold prevented one from sleeping? I had leisure to think of my past life, and repent of my disloyal resistance to the known truth. Yes, I had indeed been disloyal. A long time ago in Richmond Park I had acknowledged to myself, that the Church of Christ could never depart from the doctrines of her founder, and Campion's book had strengthened that persuasion. All that I had seen since, the example of the martyred priests; the much-enduring Queen, her innocence, her gentleness and her angelic patience, the heroic courage displayed by Miss Cecil, in giving up all for conscience's sake; Windsor's noble behaviour and Christian forgiveness; all this, in contrast to the conduct of Elizabeth and her ministers, the vile forgery committed by Walsingham—all this had served to confirm my conviction. I now saw how worthless were the arguments wherewith I had sought to combat them, how I had persuaded myself that I was not bound to join the old, proscribed religion, or at least that I might defer giving in my adhesion to it until a more favorable occasion. I remembered the words of Scripture: "I called, and you refused," and the awful threat that followed those words. I felt truly contrite for my sins, besought mercy from God, and accepted my imprisonment as a just chastisement. Such were my meditations throughout the days and nights of that terrible winter.

The old man, Bill Bell, who brought me my food, used often to stay and talk with me awhile. I spoke to him about the old and about the new religion, and soon discovered that he had remained a Catholic at heart, albeit, like thousands of his fellow countrymen, he had yielded to the pressure of persecution, hoping that in time the old religion would be re-established. I tried to set before him the obligation of making profession publicly of his belief, and declared my own readiness to do so, provided an opportunity presented itself. He then told me of Father Crichton, and of the services held by night in the Bar of Arundel's cell, in the Beauchamp tower, which was connected with the Bell tower by what was called the prisoner's way. On my expressing an earnest desire to have an interview with Mr. Crichton, and to assist at the service, Bill Bell said he would mention it to Miss Bellamy, of whose self-sacrificing charity he had already spoken to me. Without a bribe the warden of the Beauchamp would not leave the door open leading to the walk along the ramparts; he hoped Miss Bellamy would give what was required, for he knew I had not so much as a groat in my possession.

This conversation took place towards the end of January. A few days later Bill remarked to me that the morrow was Candlemas Day, and it was quite possible that he might forget to lock my door that evening. If I chose, I might see, about 3 o'clock in the morning, whether the small door of the Beauchamp tower was left ajar, for on a feast of our Lady, Lord Arundel was almost certain to have Mass in the prison. All day long I prayed that this plan might succeed, and all the night I watched anxiously for the clock to strike three. Never did the time appear so long. Before the last stroke of the bell had died away, I left my cell, and felt my way along the dark corridor. It was a stormy night; snow and frozen rain beat over the ramparts, as if I crept along beneath them. All at once I heard footsteps behind me; I gave myself up for lost, as there was no means of turning aside. But I perceived the figure following me to be that of a woman, and I conjectured a priori that it was none other than Miss Bellamy, to whom I was indebted for this opportunity of hearing Mass. I attempted to thank her, but she stopped me, saying, for the man who saved Windsor's life, she would do much more. Then I remembered she was Windsor's betrothed, and that she had helped Miss Cecil to leave the country. I would willingly have said a few words more, but she reminded me that it was neither the time nor the place for conversation, and only asked me to pray for her sister, who had died not many hours before.

In Arundel's cell all was ready for Mass. I knelt down amongst the few persons present, and followed the great act of worship with faith and devotion. What a mystery of faith, that the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth should descend into this poor prison under the form of bread! What a mystery of love that He should accomplish this marvel of divine omnipotence! A mystery worthy of a religion founded by God Himself, at which my heart rejoiced and yet trembled. The short address Father Crichton delivered on the festival of the day, struck me forcibly also. The idea of sacrifice as the root of all that is good and profitable to the soul, sank deep into my mind. After Mass I spoke to Father Crichton, telling him who I was, how unfaithful I had been to grace, and how greatly I desired to return to the fold of the one true Church, founded by Christ Himself. He was extremely kind, and accompanied me to my cell, where he heard my confession and gave me absolution. As he spoke the words of pardon, tears of contrition and repentance streamed from my eyes, and unspoken peace took possession of my heart.

(To be continued.)

MILBURN'S LAXA LIVER PILLS. Cure Constipation, Cure Biliousness, Clean Coated Tongue. A combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wife.—You used to call me the light of your life. Husband.—Ah, but I had no idea then how much it would cost to keep it burning.

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

Wife.—I found out something today that I promised never to tell. Husband.—Well, go ahead; I'm listening.

Doan's Kidney Pills act on the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, Bright's disease and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

Miss Gush.—What do you suppose the result would be if we could hear what our friends say about us in our absence? Miss Candor.—I think we'd have a trifle more modesty and considerably fewer friends.

The Ladies' Favorite.

Laxa Liver Pills are the ladies' favorite medicine. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia without griping, purging or sicking.

The Bride.—(weeping)—Oh, Jack, we've—we've to, j just got to, give up boarding, and g-go to house-keeping. Hubby.—Why, lovey, what's the matter?

The Bride.—Mrs. Worrits has been telling me all the afternoon about the trouble she has with cooks, and I didn't have anything to tell her.

Many people say they are "all nerves," easily startled or upset, easily worried and irritated. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just the remedy such people require. They restore perfect harmony of the nerve centres and give new nerve force to shattered nervous system.

"Don't stand on ceremony, come in," said a lady to an old farmer who had called to see her husband. "My gracious! Excuse me, marm," exclaimed the other, jumping hastily aside, "I thought I was only standing on the door-mat."

Suddenly Attacked.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Oramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

Barroiling Officer.—What is your name? Recruit.—Oven Espy Casey. Barroiling Officer (with evident irritation).—Shoot a few of those initials! O, N. S. P. K. C. What?

Spring Medicine.

As a spring medicine Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal. It tones up the system and removes all impurities from the blood, and takes away that tired, weary feeling so prevalent in the spring.



To the Weary Dyspeptic, We Ask This Question: Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating? The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose Burdock Blood Bitters Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

BRITISH TROOP OIL LINIMENT. For Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings. A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

SECOND SIGHT.

KATHERINE TYNAN BINKSON IN 8 H REVIEW.

"Sister," said blind Dara, "What do you behold?" Round her and St. Brigid flowed the dawn's gold. "Sister," said blind Dara, "Would that I might see Veils of gold and silver Drawn on hill and lea!"

Over her and Brigid Carolled the lark; Hills were heights of heaven, Though their feet were dark. Dew in the shadow Pearled the gossamer; Kine in the meadow "Gan to low and stir."

Mists from the bogland Curled like silver smoke, Young birds were singing In the arching oak. To the east and southward Scarlet grew the world, And the sun leapt upward As a ball is hurled.

Brigid, lost in praying, Touched her sister's eyes. "Oh!" she said, "my sister, Dove of God, arise! Eyes, no longer sightless, See His glory spread!" Dara with a loud cry Lifted up her head.

Saw the little rivers Glide through bogland brown, Where the yellow iris Flaunteth her gold gown; Saw that sea of scarlet Plush o'er hill and wood; Praised God's name, Rejoicing that His works were good.

"Yet," she said, "my sister, Blind me once again, Least His presence in me Growth less plain, Stars and dawn and sunset Keep till Paradise Here His face sufficeth For my sightless eyes.

"Oh!" she said, "my sister, Night is beautiful, Where His face is shining. Who was mocked as fool, More than star and meteor, More than moon or sun, Is the thorn crowned forehead Of the Holy One.

"Haste," she said, "and plunge me Once again in night, Least perchance I lose Him, Gaining my sight." Brigid, lost in praying, Touched her eyes once more; And the light went fading Off sea and shore.

All His creatures praise Him From daylight to dusk, Stars and moon and cloudland, And Messir, the Sun; Seas and hill and valley And the frozen waste. Dara in her blindness Praiseeth Him the best.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

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

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

HERE IS PROOF.

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

BOY WANTED.

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

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It is a Very Superior Article And gives splendid satisfaction whatever used. Try a pot of it from

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

Materials, Workmanship & Fit Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Men's Furnishing Goods

White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underclothing, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Caps, Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc. GORDON & MACLELLAN, Merchant Tailors and Furnishers, Ch'town.