

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 13

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler.

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 Hake

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.

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.

MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

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

CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Biliousness and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

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

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price, 50c a bottle or 3 for \$1.00. All dealers of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"You've my seat, sir," said a man in a train, who had left his place for a moment.

"There is nothing to show that you have retained this seat."

"Look up there. There is my hat box on the rack over it."

"Well then you sit up on the rack if you have retained a seat there."

Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.

"Sir" exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella into my eye."

"Oh, no," replied the cheerful fender, "you are mistaken."

"Mistaken?" demanded the irate man, "You idiot, I know when my eye is hurt, I guess."

"Doubtless," replied the cheerful fellow, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend to-day."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

Two old friends met after a separation of many years.

"Time flies," said one, "but, after all, you are not so bald as I expected to find you."

"Bald? I should say not! Look in the glass yourself. I've more hair than you have."

"More hair than I have? That's absurd; perfectly absurd! Let's count 'em!"

Headache Vanished.

Mrs. E. W. Le Gallier, St. Godfrey, P. Q., says: "I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders for sick headache. After taking two powders I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work."

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

She was a demure little woman with a baby. As the trolley car was crowded she did not put the little one, who was old enough to sit up, on the seat beside her. She carried it on her lap, and made room for a fierce-looking, big man with a newspaper.

The child kicked its tiny feet in delight at the strange things it saw while riding along, and its shoes rubbed against the man's trousers.

"Perhaps, madam," he exclaimed, "you imagine that this conveyance is your private carriage?"

MILBURN'S

HEART AND NERVE PILLS

FOR WEAK PEOPLE

Are a True Heart Tonic.

Nerve Food and Blood Purifier. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c a box or 3 for \$1.50. All dealers of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Items of Catholic Interest.

In France the other day seven Assumptionist Fathers were each condemned to 15 days' imprisonment and £50 fine for assembling in community in contravention of the Association Law.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council, held in the birthplace of Margaret Samboli, mother of his Holiness Pius X., it was unanimously agreed that a marble slab should be affixed to the house where this exemplary Catholic matron first saw the light. The monument will be solemnly inaugurated on May 8, the anniversary of the birth of the child that was one day to give a Pope to the Church.

Archbishop Colgan, of Madras, India, celebrated his diamond jubilee on February 4. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, telegraphed offering congratulations upon the prelate's "long and admirable devotion to the interests of the public." Dr. Colgan received the congratulations of the Bishops, priests and laymen representing the Catholic communion in all parts of Southern India. A citizens' meeting was held under the presidency of Sir George Arbuthnot, and the Rev. Dr. Miller, principal of the Madras Christian College (a Presbyterian institution), was deputed to present a congratulatory address on behalf of "the citizens of Madras belonging to various sections of the community."

"The foster-father of our Divine Lord was a humble working man," says the Pittsburg Catholic. "He worked at the carpenter bench, and in joy, for in his humble calling he recognized the sovereign Will. Who may doubt but that the boy Jesus was his helper in many an anxious day to obtain the daily bread. And there, too, was Immaculate Mary, whose smile was their joy and their hope. No one, so poor, so distraught with life's ill, but will find herein their strength and their comfort and their exceeding great joy. Labor was ennobled, made divine in Nazareth, no longer a curse but a blessing."

A lively scene was witnessed recently in the Italian Chamber of Deputies when Signor Vigna inveighed against the alleged action of the government in summoning to Turin after the recent National Library fire there Padre Ehrle, who is the prefect of the Vatican Library and a professed member of the Society of Jesus. To invite the presence of an expert in manuscript preservation, who happened to be a Jesuit, was Signor Vigna argued, a distinct violation of the Italian law, which in 1848 suppressed the society and forbade all Jesuits the soil of free Italy. Signor Vigna's speech was punctuated with cries of disapproval from all sides of the chamber. The Minister of the Interior, after denying that Padre Ehrle had been officially summoned, expressed nevertheless gratitude for his services. By recent legislation Italy recognized equal rights with other citizens of all Italians or foreigners invested with ecclesiastical office in Rome or otherwise in the service of the Vatican. The government of free Italy desired neither persecutors nor martyrs. The Minister's speech was loudly cheered.

The publication of the Pope's "Motu Proprio" on the sacred music raised the question of how books drawn up according to the directions of his Holiness could be prepared to meet the requirements of singers of all countries, say the "London Catholic Times." How were books to be provided suitable at one and the same time to the needs of the clergy and the faithful, of Cathedral chapters and rural parishes, of monasteries and of colleges? How was unity of plan to be preserved in dealing with such a variety of tastes? The Society of St. John the Evangelist who were associated with the Benedictines of Solesmes in their works have come to an agreement with them to prepare a new and complete edition of the plain chant upon a plan large enough to satisfy all demands. The musical text, which will be identical in all the publications, has been formed after a collation of the best manuscripts in all the great libraries of Europe. This text is to be published in three series of volumes differing in form—great folios destined for Cathedral pulpits and for the Italian and Spanish churches; octavos, generally reserved for the clergy and choir, and duodecimos, and smaller works which will be issued at low prices for the faithful. Special editions of these works will be published for each country. The undertaking is understood, has received the hearty approval of the Holy See.

The Spirit That Saves.

The Bishop of Newport, in the course of his Lenten Pastoral, says: All pastors keenly experience at times the feeling that many of their flock, who seem to be practical Catholics, are strangely distant from Christ. These people attend their Church, make use of the Sacraments, contribute to the offertory, help the schools, and are generally sympathetic with the priest. But their hearts are not fully Catholic, and their religion is deficient in spirituality. Outward indications of this deficiency are not wanting. Some Catholics live in the Faith, but the Faith does not seem to live in them. Their Faith sits on them as a garment, but it does not penetrate the depths of their spirit. It is a profession; it is even a practice but it is not their life-blood, or the breath of their life. They believe in God's revelations, but not so much in God Himself. They believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ, but do not seem to be drawn to Christ's Person. Their Faith is not to them a precious and absolutely essential possession.

Living, like all of us, in the midst of ceaseless non-Catholic activity, they are too tolerant of religious error. They are not only friendly with non-Catholics, which is right, charitable and useful, but they do not feel as they ought the lamentable misfortune of such non-Catholic friends in their false or inadequate religious views. They are inclined to be very nervous as to what "Protestants will say." They cannot be got to see why the Catholic Church opposes mixed marriages. Sometimes, and even in spite of clear law they will, on occasion of weddings or the like, go the length of appearing at a non-Catholic service. They are inclined to believe what the anti-Catholic newspapers print, day after day, against the Church, the Holy See, the Bishops, the religious orders. These things tinge their views and warp their sympathy. On the other hand, they are not what is called "devout" or "pious." Prayers and practices which are sanctioned by the Church as helping the heart to get nearer to the God made Man, and to His Blessed Mother and the saints are for the most part strange to them. Sometimes, their want of Catholic spirit will show itself in their restlessness, and even anger, when the Church has to speak out against these abuses; in their ignorant impatience of certain restraints, and in their allowing themselves to be carried away by a merely political cry, in things that lie on the borderland where religion and politics touch, and where the true Catholic always puts in the first place religion as interpreted and applied by those who have the Divine commission to teach the flock.

Such are a few of the shortcomings which are too often found among Catholics in non-Catholic countries, and which prove that their Holy Faith is not as deep, as penetrating, and as spiritual as He would desire. Who, when He was taken up to heaven, sent His Divine Spirit to take possession of every heart, and to fill us all with His heavenly fire. Considerations like these, dear children in Jesus Christ, ought to urge us all, at a season like this Apostolic fast of Lent, to use every means to save our lives from the loss of God's Holy Spirit. For the danger lies here, Two spirits contend without ceasing for our destinies—the spirit of God. Who would sanctify and save us, and the spirit of the world, the flesh and the devil, which would wreck us everlastingly. Even the holy name of Christ will not save us, unless it reigns in our utmost hearts and in our most personal affection. Every man has faculties and desires, and the power of attention, and ability to resolve and to act, if he uses these gifts on the world alone, and not in the interests of spiritual union with Christ, he is living a dangerous and precarious life on the very edge of mortal sin, perhaps apostasy.

These days of Lent are days of soberness, of recollection, of change of heart. If you followed the Church liturgy, on these Sundays, you would find yourself joining in wailing "Miserere"—listening to the Psalmist and the Prophets as they proclaim life's brief span, and warn unthinking mortals of the passing of irrevocable time—offering up fasting and almsdeeds in the spirit of the Cross—and praying with tears for pardon of the past and a new heart for the future. This is the spirit which saves men from the world, and makes their religion a living thing. In order that we may all make a practical attempt to become more spiritual, there is one easy means that presents itself. Indeed, spiritual,

religion is, in itself easy; if it were difficult, it would not be part of every man's duty. What makes it difficult is the attractiveness of other things, which appeal to our lower self; what the Holy Spirit in books of Wisdom calls "the fascinations of worldly trifles" ("Wisdom" iv. 12). It is easy enough, when we think of it, to turn to thought to God, and to lift the heart to Him. And it is not too much to say that most men's lives would become spiritualized if they gave an intelligent attention to the duty of daily prayer. Among the fruits of prayer, as explained in a passage of the great Catechism of the Council of Trent, are mentioned the deepening of faith, the intensifying of Divine love, and the strengthening of our grasp of God's being.

The Cure of Ars.

The two canonization processes which most interest the Catholic world to-day are those of Joan of Arc and the Cure of Ars. Pius X. has inaugurated his reign by proclaiming the heroic character of the virtues of the former, and last Sunday he advanced the process of beatification of the latter another important step. No servant of God is ever admitted to the honors of the altars until it has been established to the satisfaction of the most rigid tribunals of judges that at least two miracles have been wrought through his or her intercession. The two processes in the case of the Cure of Ars were truly remarkable. The first of these, says the Deceur, published last Sunday, took place in the town of St. Laurent le Macon in the year 1892. Claude Leon Roussat, a boy of six years old, was an epileptic, with no control over his limbs, and deprived by his ailment of the power of speech. All human remedies having failed, his parents took him to the tomb of the Cure of Ars, and there began a novena to the Servant of God. At the end of the novena he was completely cured. The second miracle was wrought in the person of a little girl of nine, named Adelaide Joly. Running one day, she dashed her left arm against a wall, and almost immediately a white tumor began to develop on the injured part. She was taken to the Children's Hospital at Lyons. The doctors gave her up as lost, but in her case too, a novena was begun to the Cure of Ars, and every day the strings of his shoes were applied for a moment to the tumor. At the end of the ninth day the tumor had disappeared, leaving behind it scarcely the slightest mark. The Deceur proceeds to add that the authenticity of these miracles has been most minutely examined and finally approved. And thus nothing remains in the way of the solemn beatification of the Cure of Ars.—Roman Correspondence of New York Freeman's Journal.

Items of Interest.

Mgr. Menini, of S. S. is on a visit to Rome, at the invitation of the Holy Father, who wished to have special information as to the condition of the Macedonians.

Commenting on the recent display of mob law in Ohio, the Catholic Universe of Cleveland, in that State, says: "A mob is never judicial. A mob is usually insane. It is not a proper, but rather a murderous and blind medium to depend upon for justice. Though now and then, the victim may not have received any more punishment than he deserved, still the mob is liable to, and often does take the innocent for his victims. The mob must be frowned upon and opposed, and if necessary shot down, as the worst enemy of law and order and of civilization. When once started on its mad career it knows not where to stop in its frenzy. It must be treated as insane persons are until the spell is over. It is an enemy to society and attacks its safeguards."

Commenting on the death of two old Catholic settlers in Lawrence, Our Parish Calendar says: "These early settlers were people of strong faith, for which they were prepared to make sacrifices, and to their self-dedication the Church of today is indebted for much of its growth and progress. It was no unusual occurrence for these people in these early days to walk from Lawrence to Lowell to attend Mass, and during the half century and more which they lived here, their love and devotion to Mother Church was their strongest impulse. The falling of these last leaves of the tree, as it were, is pathetic, for, with their falling, tradition of early Catholic events in Lawrence ceases, and history begins."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, March 30th, 1904.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Sessional Notes.

The fourth session of the thirty-fourth general Assembly of this Province was opened on Thursday last, by his Honor Lieutenant Governor McIntyre. The opening ceremonies were attended by a creditable military display and all the other formalities usual on such occasions.

The speech, prepared by the Government, by them placed in his Honor's hands and by him read at the opening is not a very wonderful state paper. It is published in another column, and anyone who will take the trouble to peruse it must certainly be convinced that it is much more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains.

It makes several general statements relative to things that have happened or might happen some time in the future: at Ottawa or Westminster; but is absolutely silent as to any action the Government may take in the direction of legislating for the advantage of our Province.

The decision of the Supreme Court relative to our representation in the Federal Parliament is a matter of which all have heard before. The question of the fishery award is also somewhat of a chestnut, and the statement that the redistribution of subsidies to the Provinces is receiving the attention of the Federal Government is denied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Excellent speeches condemnatory of the government's policy were made by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, Hon. John G. Haggart, Mr. W. F. Macleod, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. J. A. Robison, Mr. W. D. Northrup and Dr. Daniel.

The appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair to the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, after he had been accused by members of the cabinet of conduct unworthy of a person aspiring to such a high judicial position was denounced in unmeasured terms.

A straight charge was made, supported by a signed agreement, against A. J. S. Copp, Liberal member for Digby, N. S., who undertook to secure the completion by the government of harbor improvements at Digby, in return for \$5,000.

There was no business done in the House on Monday or Tuesday. A number of the members were absent taking part in the election campaign in the Cardigan district. On Monday the House met and a quorum not being present, counted out. There will be a meeting to day and it is expected the debate on the address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech will be commenced, unless the Government feel so badly over the election of Mr. Kelly in the Cardigan district yesterday, that they will adjourn the House till after Easter.

MONDAY was declaration day for the second electoral district of King's County. The high Sheriff opened his court at ten o'clock, and after adding up the figures in the different poll books and adding the special votes polled at Charlottetown announced the following official result of the polling: Kickham 280; McIsaac 360, majority for McIsaac 80.

Another Conservative Victory.
The sturdy yeomanry of the Cardigan district did themselves credit

yesterday by electing Mr. Patrick Kelly the Conservative by a majority of 73 votes. No doubt, the noble example shown by the electors of St. Peter's a week ago, when they snatched the Government candidate under by a majority of 80 votes had a good effect on the electors of Cardigan and stimulated them to greater efforts to roll up a handsome majority for Mr. Kelly. The Government chagrined at the loss of St. Peter's made a desperate effort to capture Cardigan. They availed themselves of all the resources at their command and employed all manner of "human devices," in the hope of electing their man; but all their blandishments failed and the independent and sturdy electors spurned their temptations and placed themselves on record in opposition to mal administration, extravagance and corruption. The day was fine and a large vote was polled, practically the same vote as at the general election in 1900. We congratulate Mr. Kelly on his election with such a handsome majority, and we congratulate Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition, on his second splendid victory in the by-election. Following is the statement of the vote polled yesterday, together with the vote of the general election in 1900:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, 1900, 1904, Difference. Includes candidates like Baldwin's Road, Victoria Cross, Cardigan, etc.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.
The proceedings of Parliament during the week was enlivened by a most spirited debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

The question of the fishery award is also somewhat of a chestnut, and the statement that the redistribution of subsidies to the Provinces is receiving the attention of the Federal Government is denied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The matter of consolidating some schools in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by Sir William C. McDonald and by means of a fund supplied by him, seems to be a matter altogether outside the Government operations.

The appointment of Hon. A. G. Blair to the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, after he had been accused by members of the cabinet of conduct unworthy of a person aspiring to such a high judicial position was denounced in unmeasured terms.

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the Liberal party, with the proposed co-operation, of the opposition to assist it, positively declines to take a step which would at once remove from its command an instrument employed on every possible occasion. Canadians, who hoped to see some definite action in the direction indicated by the Conservative leader, will be sorely disappointed at the lethargy displayed by the government. With corruption of the worst type manifesting itself on every side, it will now become the duty of Independent voters to join forces with the Conservative party in carrying this issue to a successful conclusion.

BOODLING CONDONED BY GOVERNMENT.

The suddenness with which some members of the Laurier government have risen from poverty to immense wealth has been freely discussed in the Canadian press. Hon. Clifford Sifton is perhaps the richest man in the administration to-day—although in 1896 he was saddled with judgments for large sums held by the city of Winnipeg. It will not be a matter for surprise, therefore, that a Liberal member of Parliament, A. J. S. Copp, of Digby, has endeavored to use his position as a means of increasing his fortune.

On November 29th, 1902, this representative (?) of the people entered into an agreement with the town of Digby to secure a government grant for the purpose of improving the harbor of that town. Mr. Copp was paid \$500 cash for his services and was to receive \$4,500 more on the completion of the work. A copy of the document by which the bargain was legally bound, duly signed by Digby's mayor and town clerk and Mr. Copp, was submitted to Parliament and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked to take steps to investigate the charge and take action against his supporter.

The Premier did not even condescend to reply and was satisfied with a personal explanation of the affair by Mr. Copp. The people of Digby, who are Mr. Copp's own constituents, were evidently of the opinion that in order to get the government to act somebody must be bribed. They accordingly agreed to tax themselves to the tune of \$5,000 for the purpose of greasing official palms. The exposure is one which disgraces Canadian public life.

The action of the government in winking at the transaction makes the scandal infinitely worse. Evidently corruption in the Liberal camp is worse than has been suspected.

LAURIER MAKES ANOTHER SAHRP TURN.

During the dying days of the last session Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a lofty oratorical flight, declared that the time had come for Canada to demand a fuller measure of independence at the hands of Great Britain. The Premier was smarting under the disappointing outcome of the Alaskan Boundary award, and endeavored to draw a herring across the trail, and cover up the gross neglect on the part of the government by which Canada's interests were sacrificed.

During the recess the Premier in address and interviews reiterated his belief that Canada should be given full power to negotiate all her treaties, independent of the Motherland, whose army and navy are the guarantees that the lives and property of Canadians will be respected the world over.

LIBERALS STILL HOLD TO CORRUPTION.
The Conservative party has made another effort to have placed on the statute books of Canada, laws which will serve to suppress the disgraceful election crimes which have been so persistently and systematically employed by the Liberal party for years past.

man in New Brunswick and as a general election was impending, he was offered the Chairmanship of the Railway Commission, with a salary of \$10,000 per year. The offer was accepted and Mr. Blair is safely housed for the time being. The bargain is the worst treaty on political morality in the experience of Canada. Mr. Blair stands to-day where he stood months ago in his attitude towards the government's railway policy. He has not retracted one syllable of his serious allegations. Neither has he received a retraction from members of the Laurier cabinet, who used most damaging language in denouncing his conduct as the ex-minister of Canada. Mr. Blair stands charged that Mr. Blair was a boodler and even worse, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave Mr. Blair one of the most important appointments at his disposal.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff that Lieut. General Strossel reports at midnight on March 21st the Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our search lights. Our gunships and forty batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting twenty minutes. At four o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the South followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy's attack. The enemy's battleships opened fire on Liao Tching after which they took up a position behind a rocky eminence of Liao Tching, and bombarded Port Arthur. Viceroy Alexieff adds—Awaiting for details.

London, March 23.—The only particulars of the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur, are contained in Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar. Nothing more has been heard of rumors of a combined land and sea assault. A Newchwang correspondent says that in the bombardment of March 17th which lasted four hours two Russian gns were disabled and fifty persons killed.

London, March 24.—If news paper dispatches are reliable advances of the Japanese army north may be expected soon. A Nagasaki correspondent of the Mail says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department have completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that a great force has been massed for the advance on the coast from the mouth of the Tumen River below Hoesler Bay. Heavy columns have also been concentrated north of Pung Yang for an offensive move on the Tatu River.

London, March 25.—The rumor that the Japs succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur receives confirmation from Tokio in a despatch to the Telegraph which says that the Japs renewed the attempt to block the entrance on the night of March 22. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor. Under cover of bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk by their crews in the desired positions. The despatch adds that the details were not received, but it is expected that the official report will be issued shortly.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The following despatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 22: "General Mitchenkow reports that on March 17th, our scout approached Anju, and observed on the left bank of the river, the presence of the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pion (15 miles northeast of Anju). It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and that the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Linvitch has telegraphed that there is no sickness among the Russian troops. All are in splendid health. Spring weather prevails in Manchuria. A detachment of police has gone to Mukden and Vladivostok and several additional trains of ammunition are on the way to the same place.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Russian Consul General when interviewed concerning the report that Russia will bring pressure to bear on China to assist in patrolling Manchuria and suppressing brigandage said he could neither deny nor affirm the report.

purpose. The British colony is sending to the east of war a solid hospital with fifty beds.
Chee Foo, March 28.—Three o'clock on Sunday another attempt was made by the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur and bottle up the Russian fleet by the sinking of four stone laden steamers in the entrance. They were covered by the eight torpedo boats as the Japanese fleet consisting of sixteen ships were near Port Arthur. They were soon discovered by the Russian torpedo boats acting as scouts. When the four steamers approached the harbor they were sunk by the guns of the forts and the Russian ships lying in the outer harbor, which opened a terrific fire. The Japanese fleet remained off Port Arthur till daylight, when the Russian fleet weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor. The fate of the crews on the steamers is unknown. Since the arrival of Admiral Makaroff the Russian fleet has been more active.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN TRAITOR.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—Captain Leontieff of the St. Petersburg artillery, on the charge of selling military secrets to Japan, was arrested and is waiting trial by court-martial on the charge of having sold information to the Japanese legation here, has petitioned the bar, asking for clemency on the ground that the information sold consisted only of unimportant details of the Russian commissariat services during Boxer war.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—Although slow to believe that Japan deliberately contemplates a violation of her pledge to respect neutral Chinese territory, the reports received at the ministry of war are so specific that they compel consideration. The presence of disguised Japanese soldiers selling as spies along the Shan-Kwan road, has been established and Russian agents say that there is every indication of an intended landing on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao Tung. The information conveyed by these agents seems to coincide with other information indicating a complete change in the Japanese plan of campaign or of its entrance into a second stage practically involving the abandonment of further heavy landing of troops in Korea.

According to advices received by the Government there are only about 70,000 Japanese troops in Korea at present. It is considered possible that the Japanese reckoned on a complete mobilization there much sooner, but that the difficulties met with in transporting troops from Japan and over the roads in Korea proved more serious than expected, and that the Japanese found themselves unable to deliver a frontal attack in Manchuria before the Russian troops arrived in sufficient force to check them. At any rate the latest advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers into Korea. They may make a diversion at Pung Yang, Bay in the direction of Vladivostok, but their main object henceforth will be in the Gulf of Liao Tung.

If the information received be correct the Japanese have discovered that landing on the peninsula is too hard a nut to crack and have elected to land on the Chinese side, where there will be no army to repel them. The only two points feasible for landing are Chin Wan Tao, Shan Kwan and Kan Kain on the Pekin railroad. A landing at either place would give the Japanese possession of a splendid strategic line by which to strike the Russian flank, and, if desired to hold Pekin in subjection.

The Russian military authorities have felt themselves compelled to consider the foregoing possibility and to take the necessary precautions. The international complications which might arise out of a Japanese landing on neutral Chinese territory, have also received careful consideration, for although it is specifically declared that it is not intended to violate the agreement made in response to Secretary Hay's note, as well as in Japan's other professions, there is no reason to affirm that the Russian line of conduct in such a contingency has already been decided upon principle. The assurances obtained from Pekin require that the Chinese authorities should oppose with their army such a step on the part of Japan.

A high Russian official said to the Associated Press: "It would have worse consequences for other powers than Russia if Japan should enter neutral territory, for such a step would obviously be the purpose of invading China into the fight. If the Japanese could be successful in this there would be an uprising against foreigners, which would be ten-fold greater than the Boxer affair. The mere possibility is pregnant with all sorts of dangers, but we can hardly believe that Japan will venture to violate the neutrality of China as she did that of Korea."

It is learned that the Russian military attaché at Pekin is now at Nechwang watching the movements of the Chinese troops.
London, March 26.—The Cheefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail says that he started for Port Arthur in a despatch boat with the intention of interviewing Admiral Makaroff. When within sight of the nearest fort two torpedo boat destroyers came out of the harbor, and while one fired a blank shot across the bows of the despatch boat, the other crossed her course. Subsequently a Russian pilot boarded her and despite the correspondent's

NEWS OF THE WAR.
St. Petersburg, March 23.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff that Lieut. General Strossel reports at midnight on March 21st the Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our search lights. Our gunships and forty batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting twenty minutes. At four o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the South followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy's attack. The enemy's battleships opened fire on Liao Tching after which they took up a position behind a rocky eminence of Liao Tching, and bombarded Port Arthur. Viceroy Alexieff adds—Awaiting for details.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

London, March 23.—The only particulars of the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur, are contained in Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar. Nothing more has been heard of rumors of a combined land and sea assault. A Newchwang correspondent says that in the bombardment of March 17th which lasted four hours two Russian gns were disabled and fifty persons killed.

London, March 24.—If news paper dispatches are reliable advances of the Japanese army north may be expected soon. A Nagasaki correspondent of the Mail says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department have completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that a great force has been massed for the advance on the coast from the mouth of the Tumen River below Hoesler Bay. Heavy columns have also been concentrated north of Pung Yang for an offensive move on the Tatu River.

London, March 25.—The rumor that the Japs succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur receives confirmation from Tokio in a despatch to the Telegraph which says that the Japs renewed the attempt to block the entrance on the night of March 22. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor. Under cover of bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk by their crews in the desired positions. The despatch adds that the details were not received, but it is expected that the official report will be issued shortly.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The following despatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 22: "General Mitchenkow reports that on March 17th, our scout approached Anju, and observed on the left bank of the river, the presence of the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pion (15 miles northeast of Anju). It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and that the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Linvitch has telegraphed that there is no sickness among the Russian troops. All are in splendid health. Spring weather prevails in Manchuria. A detachment of police has gone to Mukden and Vladivostok and several additional trains of ammunition are on the way to the same place.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Russian Consul General when interviewed concerning the report that Russia will bring pressure to bear on China to assist in patrolling Manchuria and suppressing brigandage said he could neither deny nor affirm the report.

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We are slaughtering all goods which we do not want, and must turn them into cash. Dry Goods, Flannels, Cottons, Gingham, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Gloves, Furs, Ribbons, Children's Caps, small wares, A lot of men's clothing, overcoats, Suits, odd Pants, odd Vests, boys' coats, boys' suits, men's working shirts, white and fancy shirts, men's hats and caps.

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Happy New Year!

Time says, "Move on old 1903, for 1904 stands waiting at the door." Let it be so—for a year, at best, is but a twinkling on the Calendar of Time.

Welcome to 1904

New Year's resolutions are NOW in order. Start right in everything. Start right toward the right Clothing, Hat and Furnishing store. Get yourself into the habit, early in the year, of buying the kind of Clothing, the kind of Hats and the kind of Furnishings that will give absolute, unqualified satisfaction. It pays in every way.

Such a Resolution Will Bring You Here.

We wish you all a Happy New Year, and we expect to see you soon.

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Furnishers and Clothiers.

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WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

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explanation of his purpose, searched the vessel. The Russians pulled the pig tails of the Chinese crew to ascertain if they were disguised Japanese. When they were satisfied they chatted affably. They were eager to obtain news, and expressed much gratitude for photographs of the Valais and Korait, which were taken after the battle at Chemulpo. They said that the pictures would intensely interest the officers of the fleet.

MAKAROFF'S GOOD WORK.
The correspondent describes the Russian crews as being under twenty-two years of age. They were black with coal dust and worn with toil, but were alert, cheerful and eager. The decks of the torpedo boat destroyers were stacked with blocks of compressed fuel. The correspondent gathered from his conversation with the officers that since Admiral Makaroff took over the command of the fleet there has been an improvement in every department. His personality and tactics have impressed all much with the consistent. The correspondent was allowed to proceed to Port Arthur.

FAILED TO FLOAT LOAN.
The Chronicle says that the Russian agents who unsuccessfully sought loans in Germany and France, have come to London where they have been equally unsuccessful, financial houses executing themselves on the ground that they do not intend to lend to either belligerent during the war. French bankers did not refuse to be asked 7 1/2 per cent, which the Russians rejected.

London 29.—A despatch dated Seoul, March 27th says that an engagement occurred between the Japs infantry and the Cossacks at a place between Anju and Chongju. The result was a victory for the Japanese, who however lost fifty killed. The Russians retreated slowly. Their loss is unknown. In a New Chung despatch to the Morning Post, the correspondent claims he has good authority for stating that the Japs will next land in the Valley of the Liav River, before April 20th, because the transports to Korea. He says the Russian position meanwhile is daily growing stronger, especially on its vulnerable right flank. Even Port Arthur is stronger than it was at the beginning of the war.

Paris, March 29.—The Echo de Paris, St. Petersburg correspondent, says: War Office general staff expects a land engagement in the Far East to take place in about a week. It is estimated that General Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army in Ping Yang region has a total strength of seventy thousand men including a brigade of cavalry and 180 cannon.

Opening of the Legislature.
The Legislature was opened on Thursday last with the usual formalities. Following is the

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
I heartily welcome you on your re-assembly for the discharge of your important legislative duties and I have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the general progress and prosperity of the Province.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada having been adverse to the claim of Prince Edward Island that its representation in the Dominion House of Commons under the British North America Act should not be reduced below the number of members accorded at Confederation, the case has been appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the argument will take place when that Court meets in July next. I trust that the decision will be a favorable one to the province.

During the recess, the claim that Prince Edward Island be paid its proportion of the Halifax Fishery Award, under the Treaty of Washington has been engaging the attention of my Government in conjunction with the administrations of the other Provinces.

I am happy to say that the matter has received the favorable consideration of the Federal Government and it has been arranged that a case shall be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, as to the rights of the Provinces interested to their share of the award. This will finally dispose of this vexed question, and will, after payment of the fishery bonuses as heretofore, yield a large sum of money for the use of the Province thereby largely augmenting the present revenue, and thus reducing the present rate of taxation without affecting the rights of the fishermen of this Island. I am glad to state that the proposed increase in the subsidies payable to the different Provinces beyond those granted upon their entering the Union, which was also brought up at the Quebec

Conference, is receiving the consideration of the Federal Government.
The consolidation of some of the schools in this Province under the scheme inaugurated and funded provided by Sir William C. Macdonald, has, I am sorry to say, been delayed, owing to the illness of Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying of Ottawa, who has been appointed to carry out the intentions of Sir William in this respect.

During the past year the Agricultural interests of the Province have been carefully fostered and encouraged, and the result shows a great advancement and largely increased interest in the farming industries. The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you; and the estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted. I feel assured that you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

I now invoke for your labours, the blessing of Divine Providence in the full conviction that your efforts will result in great benefit to our Province and people.

Nine Months Record in Politics.

Evidence of Remarkable Change of Sentiment.

Liberal Resources Snapped.

(From the Montreal Star.)

In Canada, so much is it the rule for by-elections to go in favor of the Government of the day, that between general elections nobody very much looks for the Opposition to capture seats or cut down adverse majorities. The fact is that only twice in the history of Canada during the last forty years has there been a loss of by-elections any evidence of a tendency of strength of the party in power; once when the loss of by-elections showed the approaching fall of Alexander Mackenzie's Government, and again when similar losses to the Bowell administration foreshadowed the approach of Conservative defeat.

The history of Liberal losses during the past year is most interesting and significant. In Manitoba, Premier Roblin appealed to the people on July 20th, 1903, and despite the stoutest opposition on the part of Hon. Clifford Sifton and the whole majority of the Liberal party at Ottawa, he swept the province, carrying 32 seats out of 40, largely increasing his majority.

In British Columbia politics had been in an unsettled state for some years, when in 1903, the Conservatives, under Premier McBride and Mr. C. A. Wilson, determined to run the elections on straight party lines. The Dominion Government took up the cudgels for the provincial Opposition, and after a spirited contest the Conservatives carried the province. The majority was only two at the start, but it has been increased to five since that date.

In Ontario, where the results of the last general election shattered the power of the Ross administration, and though the Ross Government has been backed up throughout by the Dominion Government, the Conservatives, on October 27, 1903, carried 100 seats, changing a Liberal majority of 28 in 1902 to a Conservative majority of 200.

On December 26, 1903, the combined forces of the Federal and Provincial Governments were routed in North Renfrew, where A. E. Dunlop was elected by 531, reversing the Liberal majority of 459 given J. W. Munro in 1902.

Previous to this the Conservatives carried Laval, which went Liberal in 1900. In provincial politics, Portneuf, which had gone Liberal by acclamation in 1900, and by 224 in 1897, went Conservative by 287 on March 10, 1904.

Maskinonge, which went Liberal by acclamation in 1900, and by 417 majority in 1897, returned a Conservative by about 200 majority last week.

In Berthier, where three Federal Ministers and a like number of provincial ministers, and numerous members supporting both, threw themselves into the county, the majority given the Liberal Federal candidate in 1900 was cut in two.

Previously L'Islet, Soulanges and Staudstad were won by the Conservatives in by-elections. In West Queen's, Prince Edward Island, Horace Hazard, Liberal, was elected by 285 majority on February 16th, 1904, as compared with 475 given Donald Farquharson, Liberal, in January, 1902, and 735 majority for Sir L. H. Davies at the general election of 1900.

In the provincial by-election held the 16th March in the second district of King's County, Premier Peters' own constituency, Mr. McInnes, Conservative, got 80 majority, whereas in 1900 Mr. McLaughlin, the Premier's colleague, was elected by 44. In the by-election held March 16th at Charlottetown, the Liberal majority was reduced from 492 to 330.

Praises Borden.

Of the leader of the Conservative party, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. J. S. Willison, late editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe, and the choice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the most fitting person to chronicle the events of the life of Canada's Premier, says editorially in the Toronto News.
"Mr. Borden is possessed of a personality which gains an impressiveness by closeness of contact—rather a rare quality in public men—and it would be impossible that he should come out of a series of meetings with a thoughtful and intelligent community without having greatly increased his prestige and strength. A chief may be a silent man. Human leadership is a power apart. This power Mr. Borden possesses in a large degree. His selection as a leader of the Opposition in Parliament was not an accident, nor the result merely of chancing interests. He was a man and a man who commands confidence at sight. He has calmness, the cool judgment, the constructive power which men of experience like to see in those to whom they commit their interests. His lack of Parliamentary experience they felt would be overcome; while he had lacked the essential qualities of leadership, no doubt of floor tactics would have ever proved a substitute for him."
"On the platform he is not moving so much as argumentative. Audiences feel at times as if he were saying things to them under the impression that they are judges rather than jurors. There is a sense that what he is saying is important, and not merely partisan talk reeled out in machine fashion. Impressiveness, perhaps, his chief note, and Edward Blake and Dalton McCarthy, the public men to whom he might best be compared."

It is reported that Sir Wilfrid is annoyed that a Grit of the Williston stamp should dare to be so truthful about his opponent.

BEAUGAIS, the murderer of his brother at St. Eustache, Quebec, has confessed the crime.

Toronto advices of the 28. say:—As a result of the ice breaking up followed by heavy rain on Friday and early Saturday morning the River Thames rose to a height of eleven feet above the normal mark, and flooded the greater part of the west and south of London and many houses. The water reached from three to six feet in depth and when people in these parts of London rose yesterday they were surprised to see scores of people in the west and south sitting or standing on the roofs of their houses waving for help.

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Encas A. MacDonald—F. J. Trainor
MacDonald & Trainor,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
OFFICE—Great George Street,
near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
May 20, 1903.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Dr. Fraser, of Montague Dental Parlor, arrived home Friday from Boston where he was taking a post graduate course in Boston Dental College.

Col. Otter, of Toronto, who commanded the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, was thrown from his horse at six o'clock last Monday night, sustaining a severe concussion of the brain.

The sixty-first annual boat race between the crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on Saturday last over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. The race was won by Cambridge by four lengths.

The last of the Lenten Sunday evening sermons was preached in the Cathedral on Palm Sunday by Rev. Dr. Monaghan. His theme was the passion of our Divine Lord, and his text was from the 44th verse of the XXIII. Chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke.

The office of Treasurer will be held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on the evening of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this Holy Week, commencing at 7 o'clock. The morning services on Holy Thursday and Good Friday will commence at 8 o'clock, and on Holy Saturday at 7.30.

FRANK M. PIGEON, aged 29, reporter of the St. John Gazette, dropped dead last Friday in the Aberdeen Hotel where he was boarding. Heart trouble was the cause. He had never smoked. He was a son of the late C. B. Pigeon, who conducted a tailoring business at St. John and at Sydney.

LATEST news from London about the Newfoundland Question, is that France formally renounces the exclusive rights to the French Shore and her policing of Newfoundland waters. She receives a compensation for the French Shore about three million francs (600,000). All French fishermen have the same right for fishing and catching bait, as the British.

The officers and crew of the coasting steamer Mermaid arrived at Victoria last Monday night on the steamer Comex. They report on Friday afternoon that the Mermaid struck on an uncharted reef on Jarvis Island, and after backing off sank. They took to the boats and were picked up by the Comex on Saturday.

On Palm Sunday, the usual solemn ceremony of blessing and distributing the palms followed by the procession to and from the entrance of the church took place in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, officiated at 10.30. His Lordship the Bishop presided at the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. Father Campbell as deacon and sub-deacon. The ceremonies were directed by Rev. Dr. Monaghan. High Mass was afterwards celebrated by Rev. Dr. Curran.

The market was well attended yesterday and prices of staples were not much different from those of Friday's market. Oats were 34 cents a bushel for black and 33 for white. Hay was \$12.00 a ton for pressed, and somewhat higher loose. Straw was \$6.00 a ton, and potatoes sold for 32 cents a bushel. Butter was from 22 to 24 cents a pound, and eggs were 18 cents a dozen. Pork scarcely went higher than 6 cents a pound, which was the ruling price.

The Minister of Marine's Bill for the establishment of a Canadian naval militia will be presented to the Dominion Parliament next week, and will make provisions for a force of two thousand men the nucleus of which is already to be found in the men employed in the Canadian fisheries protection cruisers. One cruiser will be secured for the Atlantic and another for the Pacific coast. Mr. Prefontaine is going over to the Old Country as soon as this session is over to average for the boats.

At a very large, representative and enthusiastic Liberal-Conservative Convention held at Eldon on Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Wood, of Pownal, and Mr. Samuel S. Nicholson, of Eldon, were chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidates for the Belfast district at the next general Provincial election. Mr. Wood, the Conall candidate, ran in 1900 and received only one vote less than Mr. Forbes, the successful Liberal candidate. Mr. Nicholson, the Assemblyman candidate is a son of James Nicholson, Esq., who honorably represented the district in the Legislative Council in the Conservative interests. These candidates may be expected upon to give a good account of themselves when election day comes round. No doubt they will redem the noble Belfast district for the Conservatives.

Literary Note.

"Divorce" will be treated in an entirely new light in The Messenger for April. Its danger as a social evil are calculated to a nicety by the statistics, which the writer Bernard J. Otter, S. J., of St. Louis University, presents as accurately as possible. Without the slightest exaggeration he proves how rapidly and out of all proportion with the growth of population divorces are increasing in this country. The remedy suggested is of the nature that prevents divorce in many countries. If the number of courts empowered to grant it were fewer and of higher grade, divorce would be less frequent. The editor will have a long expected word about Encyclopedias in this number, and there will also be a capital story by Mrs. Waggoner.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County on Tuesday the 30th day of May, A. D. 1904, at the hour of 12 noon, the following described property:—Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of October, A. D. 1888 and made between William McLaughlin of Grand Preville, Township number thirty-five, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded and described as follows:—That is to say commencing on the South West angle of a farm of land the property of John Macdonald from thence westerly along the said shore for such distance as to admit of eight chains and seventy-one links to another square plot of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-five, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded and described as follows:—That is to say commencing on the South West angle of a farm of land the property of John Macdonald from thence westerly along the said shore for such distance as to admit of eight chains and seventy-one links to another square plot of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-five, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded and described as follows:—That is to say commencing on the South West angle of a farm of land the property of John Macdonald from 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St. Patrick's Day.

Oh, where is the man so devoid of all feeling
Of love for the land where his ancestors lay,
That no warm impulse comes o'er his heart stealing

A Little Tribute to St. Joseph.

With hearts thrilling loud with emotion,
We gather, dear saint, at thy shrine
Our souls rapt in sweetest devotion

St. Joseph, kind father, oh bear

Thy children now calling on thee;
In life, as in death, be thou near,
And give to our arms victory.

A WONDERFUL POPE.

St. Gregory the Great, whose Thirtieth Centenary Occurs During the Present Year.

Lecture by Mgr. Loughlin

"St. Gregory the Great" was the timely subject of a lecture by Right Rev. Mgr. James F. Loughlin, D.D., at the American Catholic Historical Society on Tuesday evening.

The speaker began with an allusion to the fact that the thirtieth centenary of the death of St. Gregory the Great recurs this year, and that Pope Pius X., who is an ardent advocate of liturgical and chant reform, has made preparations to commemorate the virtues of St. Gregory during Easter week.

practically a wreck, and all believed the end of time was at hand. He was the first Pope to assume the temporal sovereignty of Rome at a time when there was no power ready to exercise the authority so much needed.

The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons was never lost sight of, and his earliest letters tell of his project to convert Great Britain. To St. Augustine and others he deputized the task, which they would fain have abandoned when they arrived in Gaul but for his insistence.

it was in the time of Gregory the Great—that is, by the priests in the sanctuary. It is only the organ loft which departs from Gregory's ideas. The primal idea of church music is where the whole congregation sings, and the Mass was thus sung from the time of Christ down.

Bequests of Catholic Charities.

A Grand Rapids correspondent of the Michigan Catholic says: "The last will and testament of the late Mrs. Mary McNamara, whose funeral was held from the cathedral on Feb. 22, was filed in the probate court March 2, and bequeaths a very large proportion of her estate to various Catholic institutions.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Labor is the rule for all classes of the banded fowl and the aesthetic ether have both to scratch for a living.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER, French Village. I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Cape Island.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

A Gentleman arose and offered a lady his seat on a crowded Back Bay electric car. She said "Thank you," and he has been confined to his ever since.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Tourist Cars Every Thursday FROM MONTREAL. Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY.

Publications.

"The New Highway to the Orient." "Westward to the Far East." "Fishing and Shooting in Canada." "Time Table with Notes." "Around the World." "Climates of Canada." "Quebec—Summer and Winter." "Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis."

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Right to the Front Tailoring Trade; IN THE Tailoring Trade; But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town. Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

Sick Blood Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion. We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood. Young women in their teens are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

Literary Note.

"Divorce" will be treated in an entirely new light in The Messenger for April. Its danger as a social evil are calculated to a nicety by the statistics, which the writer Bernard J. Otter, S. J., of St. Louis University, presents as accurately as possible.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Liver Troubles, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXATIVE Liver Pills. They are sure to cure.

Constipation Cured.

Mrs. James Clark, Commanba, Ont., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation. I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me more good than anything I ever took."

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured for fourteen years of a most distressing kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years.