

The Charlottetown Herald.

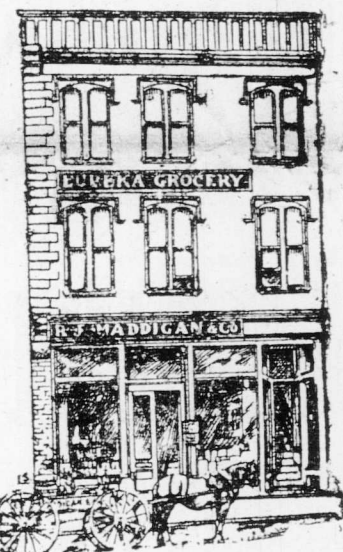
NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 15

Herring. Herring.

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.



Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men, because students waste no time, because students receive personal instruction, because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work, because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.

Write for our new prospectus. Address: W. MORAN Prin. Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown

Well Satisfied

Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our Groceries, and you will be satisfied if you get your



Winter Supplies

HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Biscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction. People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

MCKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576. Grocery.

Osborne House,

Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from train and boats. SIMON BOLGER, Myall, 194. Proprietor

Which is the Oldest?

\$5 Prize for photographs of either the oldest dwelling now occupied, the oldest vessel now rigged and in active service, or the oldest person now living in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Send brief history with each. \$100 in prizes for names of natives of Provinces now resident in New England. For particulars write, THE INTER-NATION, box 2106, Boston Mass. Jan. 11th, 1905-41

New Colored Shirts

Handsomeness Patterns

G. W. & R. Make.

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Pictou before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up to date goods.

D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

Rattan

Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice, it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New 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.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend introduced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price. THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duffer—I've been figuring on the expense of an automobile, and I find the greatest cost is in the operation. Puffer Mechanical or surgical?

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands J. M. CAMPBELL I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT Albert Co. N. B. GEO. TINGLEY

She—To think that he should treat me so? And told me he loved me with his whole heart.

He—that was all right; but you see since then he has been suffering with heart failure.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Hagyard's Yellow oil takes out pain, reduces swelling and allays inflammation. Cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, etc. It does not stain the skin or soil the clothing Price 25c.

Traveller, in haste—"Am I in time for the next train to Mudbank, porter?" Porter—"Plenty of time, sir—seven-fifty to-morrow morning."

Headache Vanished.

Mrs. E. W. Le Gallis St. Godroy, 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."

Dr. Bailey (looking at thermometer)—Hum m! I don't like your temperature.

Sick Student—Then why did you take it?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Teacher—What are the primary colors, Tommie?

Tommie—There are none, ma'am, only High School pupils are allowed to have them.

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.

In a Montana hotel there is a notice which reads: "Boarders taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly will be taken by the neck."

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Nerve Racked Men and Women

will find relief for their terrible sufferings in

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

They tone up and strengthen the nerves, build up the muscles of the heart, and purify and enrich the blood. They put the nervous system in perfect working order, and restore health and vigor to both body and brain.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Items of Catholic Interest in the Magazines.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

YALE AND HARVARD IN 1815

A fortnight ago we gave our readers some extracts from a journal of Bishop Plessis of Quebec, telling of his visit to Boston, and his journey thence to New York, in the year 1815, as recorded in the current Records of the American Historical Society. It will be remembered that the good Bishop started by "mail coach" from Brookline, Mass., "more than one o'clock after noon" on a Thursday, and only reached New Haven the following day between two and three p. m. There we do not intend to leave him, but will follow him on board "the Falton," a large and comfortable steamer, on which he embarked at 6 a. m. The Bishop's comparison between Yale and Harvard at that era should not be passed over in silence. "The University of New Haven," he writes, "is better appreciated than that of Cambridge, near Boston, because, although it is Protestant, at least its professors and doctors have not, as those of Cambridge have recently done, made a show of socialism which strikes Christianity at its very base. September 8. On the following Wednesday was to take place in the University a public performance called 'Commencement,' which occurs every year. At the close of this exercise, the names of the new graduates are proclaimed. On the present occasion there were to be twenty-six. Relatives and other spectators were already beginning to arrive from all directions to be present, and this gathering could not fail to increase during the four days still remaining before the Commencement; it might, therefore, be presumed that the city's population would increase by a third in the span of one week."

NEW YORK IN 1815.

Bishop Plessis arrived in New York about 6 p. m. There Mr. Andrew Morris, the richest Catholic in the city, "one of the wardens of the two churches of St. Peter's and St. Patrick's . . . and, moreover, the only man of his Faith who is at present a member of the House of Representatives of the State of New York," hearing that the Bishop of Quebec was waiting on board the "Fulton" till lodgings should be found for him, exclaimed: "I will not suffer that a bishop lodge at a hotel in the city where I live." So, "taking a carriage, and followed by a cart destined to carry the prelate's luggage, he drove to the steamerboat, . . . invited him to take a seat in the carriage he had brought purposely for him, to have his trunks placed in the cart, and to grant him the favor of accepting a lodging in the house where he spent the season." First, however, they were driven to the city-house, where "Father Fenwick, a Jesuit, had come to join them"; and then, after there taking tea, they left, in the same carriage, "for Bowery, the name of the road on which Mr. Morris' country-house is situated, at three miles from the port, but now adjoining the city." They were driven up "the finest street in all America, called Broadway, . . . which is one hundred feet in width and more than a league in length without ever changing in direction, . . . the marvel of New York."

But Bishop Plessis says the city itself "is inferior to Boston as regards the cleanliness of its streets and has a much less advantageous appearance from the ports, although it contains 100,000 inhabitants." There are many more than that number of Catholics alone in that city now. "It was time to rest when we reached Bowery," the traveler records; but Father Fenwick had already arranged for the celebration of several Masses on the morrow (Sunday, Feast of the Holy Name of Mary), at St. Patrick's and St. Peter's. There were then, "in the sole city of New York, fifteen thousand Catholics attended by three Jesuits, namely: Reverend Fathers Fenwick, Malon and Ranzau. . . . There was formerly only one church, that of St. Peter's, for the Catholics of New York living in the centre of the city. Convinced of its insufficiency, they set to work, a few years ago, to build another one near Bowery, that is to say at the farther end of the city near the country." What a change in New York since good Bishop Plessis drive through its wonderful Broadway!

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Father Riobot, a pioneer Catholic missionary of Western Canada, and Masses, sermons, etc.

How Often?

Because our Holy Mother the Church bids her children receive Holy Communion once a year under pain of being rebellious children of her Catholic household, and we to think that she does not wish us to approach frequently the banquet of the Lord? Indeed that is not so. What she commands us is, to receive "at least" once a year; and this, about the Easter season. She is like an earthly parent who might require his children to visit him "at least" once a year if they would prove themselves to be his obedient and mindful sons and daughters, but who would gladly welcome them much more frequently if they came out of their own loving heart's desire.

The Blessed Eucharist is too great a gift to us for any soul to grasp its magnitude and its wonders fully. Gradually its divine charm grows upon us; gradually the Church unfolds to us its infinite capacity to rejoice and comfort and help us. Mass and Holy Communion have been from the very first the privilege of the faithful, ever since the Catholic Church was formed; but at one time, in very early ages, people could carry the Blessed Eucharist to their homes and keep it there. Now, while convents and churches have the privilege of this constant Presence of our Eucharistic King, the ordinary faithful have the practice of "visiting" the churches, and day after day are found kneeling before the tabernacle, conversing with our hidden Lord. So, too, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Devotion of the Forty Hours, Nocturnal Adoration Societies, and the like, these great blessings flow to us from a longer and longer experience, as the centuries roll by, of what Jesus really is to us in His Sacrament of Love.

Take the Forty Hours' Devotion, for example. What a privilege it is for us! What a vivid example it gives of the Church's power to charm us by the very Beauty of Holiness itself! Even a Protestant, entering our churches in those singularly silent hours, would be touched to the quick, not by the lights, the flowers, the loveliness only, but by that strange, sweet stillness, those kneeling quiet throngs of worshipers, that Presence lifted high over all, yet absolutely pervading all, the God of our hearts in His white Sacrament! And we— we know that then He says to us, "Come!"—that it is all a type of His constant yearning desire for us and for our love;—that, not once a year only, and not because He commands us, on pain of sin, but often and because we love Him, He wishes us, He begs of us, to feed at His table, and answer by our love to His. It one really wants to know what "frequent Communion" is—"how often,"—let him simply ask himself "how often" he is satisfied to meet his dearest friend, and then remember that there is a friend dearer than all others, Who once laid down His very life for us, and now waits to see "how often" we care to come to Him. (Sacred Heart Review.)

Items of Interest.

European exchanges say that Father Martin, general of the Jesuits, who resides in Rome, is suffering from carcinoma of the liver, and his life is despaired of.

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for forty-three years parish priest at the French settlement of St. Norbert, on the Red River, is dead. He was 80 years old. Father Riobot took part in the rebellion of 1839, endeavoring on behalf of the French half-breeds to bring about a peaceful settlement. He was created Apostolic Paenotary by the Pope in 1893.

Here is a remark from the Antigonish Casket: "A classic cartoonist contrasts the choosing which greeted President Roosevelt the other day, with the exultation upon the Ozar which are being uttered by the people of Russia. Yet it must be remembered that three American presidents have been assassinated in the last forty years, and only one Ozar."

A distinctive feature of the function at which the Bishop Auxiliary of Portsmouth, England, was consecrated the other day was the presence of a choir of French Benedictine monks. Dom Moquegones, prior of Silesmes, and the head of the staff now engaged in preparing the Vatican edition of the Gregorian Chant, was present, with twenty or twenty-five members of the famous Silesmes choir, to render the choral parts of the service.

"Easter duty time is on, and going to confession becomes the paramount issue," says the Catholic Transcript. "The loyal Catholic does not hesitate to fulfill the obligation at his earliest convenience. Only the laggard waits until Trinity Sunday. Where so much is involved it is unbecoming to defer the performance until the eleventh hour. Go to confession as soon as possible and square your accounts with heaven. That's a Lenten penance from which there is no dispensation."

The French Catholic organ, "L'Oratoire," is using its most persuasive powers to induce French Catholics to imitate the action of German Catholics and to give their support to the efforts of M. Pion for the organization of Catholic congregations in France in a volksverein, similar in character to that which has proved so strong a barrier against the audacious aggression of infidelity and the sects in Germany. The volksverein in the Fatherland numbers today some 400,000 adherents, while the efforts of M. Pion have been instrumental in enrolling some 150,000 Catholic members in his organization.

Distant echo of incidents connected with the expulsion from France of unauthorized congregations. At St. Brieuc recently the liquidator of the estate of the Franciscan sold by auction the furniture and effects of the convent of the Rue du Parc. A library of 3,000 volumes went for 46 francs. A magnificent kitchen range and fittings, quite new, was sold for 3 francs. The whole of the furniture and fittings of the chapel, chairs, stalls, confession boxes, altars, pictures, brass candlesticks, etc., went for 2 francs the whole lot. Disposing of other people's property under such circumstances looks uncommonly like thieving.

The Tidings of Los Angeles has a good word to say of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford: "It should be said here that the Stanfords were always friendly to the Catholic Church. Mrs. Stanford had just bequeathed \$25,000 to Catholic charities. She erected the marble statue of Padre Junipero Serra at Monterey, and was known to frequent Catholic churches and to practice some Catholic devotions. Leland Stanford gave freely to Catholic institutions, and even contributed a monthly stipend for many years to the support of a parish school in San Francisco. It is known that their son was privately baptized in a Catholic hospital in Italy a short time before his death."

Great preparations are being made in Fulda, Germany, for the celebration of the eleven hundred and fiftieth jubilee of St. Boniface, the Apostle of that empire. It will be a notable, as also international, ecclesiastical event. The whole hierarchy of Germany, German Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden will take part in it. The Archbishop of Westminster, the Nuncios at Munich and Vienna, generals of religious orders and the Catholic nobles of North and South Germany will also participate in it. The jubilee festivities will open on June 4, with Solemn Pontifical Mass to be celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Kopp, of B'fesa. It will be attended by solemn processions to the tomb of St. Boniface, public meetings, banquets, Pontifical

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1905.

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

Our Provincial Debt.

The report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of this Province for the year ending 31st Dec., 1904, was tabled in the Legislature yesterday. Three months and a half after the close of the financial year is surely a very long time to wait for this statement. But this is the way the Government conduct the business of the Province, not in accordance with the wishes of the people, but just as suits their own pleasure, regardless of the welfare and convenience of the electorate. But when the financial statements which these accounts reveal is published, no one will be surprised that the Government should keep the knowledge from the people as long as possible. The report shows that the expenditures for the year amounted to \$375,880.13, while the receipts were \$307,730.50, leaving a deficit on the year's transactions of \$68,149.63. The debt of the Province on the 31st Dec., 1904 was, according to the Government's own admission, \$730,222.73. Of course the debt was considerably more than that; but taking their own statements it was in all conscience, quite enough. What do the people now think of the party and the Government that promised to make revenue and expenditure meet, and now have to meet the House, after fourteen years, with an acknowledged debt of over \$730,000, and a deficit on last year's transactions of over \$68,000?

In addition to the regular statement of revenue and expenditure, the report has what is called a "Temporary Account," showing the amount paid for hay to have been \$13,513.15, while the receipts for hay, as shown in the same account, amounted to \$3,653.56. This left an adverse balance on the hay account of \$9,859.59. This added to the figures already given, brings the deficit up to \$78,009.22, and the debt up to \$740,082.32.

The amount paid for interest during the year, as shown in the report, was \$26,334.76.

Sessional Notes.

After routine on Wednesday of last week, Mr. J. M. Clarke of Summerside, moved the address in reply to the speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the session. He made a very good speech, fairly moderate and well delivered. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bowlen, who spoke very briefly.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the opposition followed and made an excellent speech. It was logical and vigorous. After congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, he proceeded, in a masterly manner, to analyze the speech under review. He showed up in splendid style the tortuous and misleading course pursued by the Government in their conduct of the affairs of our Province. Mr. Mathieson held up to public ridicule the duplicity of the Government regarding the question of the fishery award. In 1901 the Government sought to make the people believe the question was so far advanced towards settlement that all that was necessary was to vote the money. Later the matter seemed to have retrograded and a case was to be prepared for the Supreme Court. Subsequently it was discovered the Province had no legal claim on the Federal Government in the matter, and the whole case was to be submitted to arbitration. Later on the question was to be submitted to the Imperial Privy Council to determine whether or not we had an equitable claim. Now it seems to have been pushed back beyond where it was, according to the Government's contention, in 1901. After placing the matter in all these different attitudes, the Government now tell us they hope a case may be prepared for the Supreme Court. This is surely sufficiently contradictory to suit almost anyone. At the same time the Minister of Marine has said in Parliament that no action is to be taken in the matter. The Leader of the opposition took Mr. Peters severely

to task for his mismanagement of the representation case. Had the Leader of the Government kept our case clear of that of New Brunswick as evidently could have been done, we might have got a different verdict from the Privy Council. Mr. Mathieson severely criticised the Government's conduct in the matter of importing hay. This matter should have been conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture and should have been attended to earlier in the season. As to funding the Provincial debt, Mr. Mathieson was in favor of it provided it was done in a way as advantageous as possible to the Province. The Government, he thought, should have shown themselves alive to the inconvenience and loss sustained by the Island in the matter of our winter communication. The Government should have co-operated with the delegation that had gone to Ottawa. Mr. Mathieson thought the Government should exert itself in the matter of securing suitable emigrants from the old country to settle in this Province. This could be done by co-operating with the Federal emigration officials. He knew from experience in Manitoba and the West that many from the British Isles, who had been comparative failures in the West would very likely succeed here as the conditions were more akin to those in the old country than were those of the West.

The Leader of the Government followed and tried in the same old way to buoy up the conduct of the Government on the different questions under consideration. He was speaking at 6 o'clock and resumed when the House met on Thursday.

Mr. Fraser followed and made a very good speech. The speech from the throne foreshadowed little or no legislation. There were many matters of the greatest importance to this Province that might very well occupy the attention of the members of the House. The matter in which our winter roads were allowed to remain was sorely in need of improvement. Our education laws needed considerable attention and were susceptible of great improvement. He had nothing to say against our present Superintendent of Education; but he considered the system should be changed. He thought the Superintendent of Education should occupy a seat in the House and be responsible to the people. The frequent changes of our school text books was not only a hardship; but an imposition. Why were so many and such changes allowed? Regarding the representation question, he considered our case was badly managed in being permitted to be tacked onto that of New Brunswick when presented to the Privy Council. He hoped this question would not be allowed to drop. It seems that Quebec is to have her boundaries enlarged, and in that case it would be very unfair for our representation to hinge upon the population of a new Quebec instead of the Quebec of Confederation. Taking up the question of the fishery award he said he had noticed that the Premier had refused to be bound by the different versions of the progress of the case as published in the Patriot newspaper. Were we to assume that these phases of the question as presented by the Government organ were just like any other fish story? Mr. Fraser quoted from the revised edition of Hansard the answers of the Minister of Marine to Mr. Martin, which plainly showed the Federal Government did not intend to distribute this award among the Provinces interested. The Government's attitude in the matter was quite contradictory. Mr. Peters had acknowledged he had no legal claim, but when he spoke to the Minister of Justice about an equitable claim, the Minister, according to Mr. Peters, stared at him and asked what he meant by equity. Now Mr. Peters says the case is to be presented to the Supreme Court; but the court can only try a legal claim. There is no legal claim, consequently we have no case for the Court.

Mr. Agnew followed Mr. Fraser and spoke briefly. He was followed from the opposition by Mr. A. J. McDonald. Mr. McDonald was glad to observe that several of the Government speakers were in favor of county Exhibitions. He agreed with them in this particular. He scored the Government for the unfair manner in which they had distributed the hay. Discussing the Fishery Award, he said he never expected

it would be distributed among the Provinces and consequently he was not disappointed. He went on to show how the bounty to the fishermen originated from the interest of the award. As the award was in consequence of the fish taken from our waters by the Americans, it was proper that the fishermen should benefit, to some extent, from the earnings of the award. At the same time this Province must have a large claim on account of the reduction in the amount of the bounty now paid us as compared to what we received when it originated. We then received something like \$15,000 a year; now we receive less than \$10,000. There was a wrong there that should be remedied.

The debate was conducted on the Government side by Messrs. McMillan, Hassard and Warburton. Mr. McKinnon took up the debate on the opposition side and made an excellent speech. Referring to the question of winter communication and the procuring of a new steamer, he said the matter had had not been made to do what they could in the matter, nor anything like it. Members on the Government side spoke loudly of the victory gained by the Government at the polls. These victories gained as they had been were very little to boast about. They were won under false pretences and by following in the wake of the Dominion elections. The fishery award had done duty for the last seven years; but we were evidently as far from any benefit therefrom as we were when the question was brought up by the Government. Claiming to be economists the Government had rolled up the debt by huge deficits, especially on election years, till we were now face to face with a debt of over \$700,000. The Government's tortuous and unfair conduct in the distribution of the imported hay was well shown up. Hon. Mr. Hughes continued for the Government. He was speaking at 6 o'clock and continued in the evening.

Mr. Prowse took up the argument for the opposition and spoke well, concisely and to the point. Referring to the speech with which the session was opened, he said it was made up of a series of regrets. The Government's hay policy certainly has not helped us in the eyes of the world, he said; but no doubt it helped the Government supporters to secure their seats in the House. It was his opinion, however, they would be quite sick of the hay business before all was over. He challenged the Leader of the Government or any of his colleagues to grant the opposition a commission of inquiry into the hay business. It was not the wants of the people so much as a desire for votes by which the Government were actuated in the matter. Why had not the Government steamers been employed in bringing the hay when they had little else to do last fall? He considered the representation case had been badly bungled. It should not have been bracketed with that of New Brunswick. The case should have been withdrawn rather than presented in that way. Mr. Prowse scored the Premier on the duplicity and disingenuousness exhibited in connection with the question of the fishery award. Why had the public accounts not yet been tabled? We had been obliged to wait two months while the headless Government were waiting to get the old head on again. The Government, when in opposition, had raised against a debt of \$128,000; but while in power they had increased it to upwards of \$700,000. The Leader of the Government had said the delegates to Ottawa represented nobody. Well, the delegates were appointed in consequence of a meeting convened principally by the activities of Capt. Joseph Reid, one of the Premier's supporters. Did he condemn his supporter and former colleague in the Government?

This closed the debate with the Speaker in the chair. House went into committee and passed the address clause by clause, after Mr. Mathieson had called attention to a very serious error in construction. The chairman of the committee thanked the Leader of the Opposition and gladly amended the paragraph. The Leader of the Government carpentered at Mr. Mathieson for his criticism, but got such a combing down from the Leader of the Opposition that he became as meek as a lamb.

On Friday after routine several bills were introduced and read a first time, the House then adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Domion Parliament.

The greatest possible interest attached to the Parliamentary proceedings last week, and no inconsiderable excitement prevailed in consequence of a new turn given to the discussions on Manitoba affairs. On Tuesday the 4th, Hon. Mr. Rogers of the Manitoba Government, gave out a lengthy official document at Winnipeg, embracing the following statement:

"On Feb. 13 we received a formal invitation by telegram from Sir Wilfrid to come to Ottawa as soon as convenient. We left on Feb. 14 and arrived on the afternoon of the 16th, when we received a letter from Sir Wilfrid at the Russell House saying he would meet us at his office at noon on Friday, 17th. During that interview we presented the claims of our province as urgently and as strongly as possible. In reply, Sir Wilfrid said that if we would remain in Ottawa for three or four days he would again send for us and would then be in a position to give us an answer. Three days later, on Feb. 20, a letter was received from his excellency Mgr. Sbarretti asking for a conference. This invitation was accepted, and his Excellency the ablegate then presented the following memorandum, remarking that if we would place this on the statute book of our province it would greatly facilitate the early settlement of our mission, the fixing of our boundaries, which would be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. His excellency further added that our failure to act in the past had prejudiced our claim for extension westward.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

"Following is a copy of his excellency's memorandum containing his proposed amendments to the Manitoba School Act. Add to Sec. 125 (B). And when in any city or town there shall be thirty or more Roman Catholic children, and also thirty or more non-Roman Catholic children, or in any village more than fifteen of each of such classes, the trustees shall, if requested by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of either such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes. Add to Sec. 48 (B). And when in any district there shall be fifteen or more Roman Catholic children and fifteen or more non-Roman Catholic children, the trustees shall, if required by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of either of such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes and employ for them respectively Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic teachers."

RECEIVED NO REPLY.

"Notwithstanding Sir Wilfrid's invitation and our interview, followed by this promise, of which he was reminded by our letter, strange to say that up to this very hour we have had no reply to ours of February 23. What more natural conclusion can be arrived at than that Sir Wilfrid is simply killing time and making protest in order that the polite instructions of his excellency Monsignor Sbarretti could be acted upon by Manitoba.

Immediately after routine in the House of Commons, on Wednesday the 8th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, evidently anticipating cross-examination from the Opposition started in to explain the Manitoba affair. He read Rogers' statement in full and commented as he proceeded. He said: "In so far as there is a charge that there was an understanding between Mgr. Sbarretti and myself to have the school question considered in connection with the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, there is no," said Sir Wilfrid, "a shadow of truth in it. I assert that if Mr. Rogers states that Mgr. Sbarretti did press him to make the suggestion of terms and conditions, which he says he did with my knowledge and consent, he states something which is not in accordance with truth.

WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE

"If that has taken place it has been wholly without my knowledge and without my participation, and I never heard of it in any way whatever until last Saturday, when the matter was brought to my notice by a telegram from the Toronto Globe. On Monday last I brought down to the house a return to an address moved for some time ago by Roche (Marquette), asking for copies of all correspondence that had taken place between the government of Manitoba and this government on the subject of the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. The last paper upon this return was the acknowledgment of the receipt of our reply to the prayer of the Manitoba government. We have received since that time a further rejoinder by Manitoba to our reply; we did not bring it down on Monday with the return because we had not then received it. It arrived at the privy council office only yesterday, and I at once gave orders to the clerk of the privy council to have it prepared for presentation to the house, and I made to day laid it on the table of the house. In all this there was no evidence of an intention to conceal anything. There was nothing to conceal. This was a public document. Then

I see by the correspondence that the order of the Manitoba government was passed on March 31. It was sent to us on the following day (Saturday). It could not, therefore, get here until yesterday morning, and as soon as it was received by us, as I said a moment ago, I gave instructions to have it prepared and I laid it on the table of the house so as to form a part of the correspondence which the people of this country have the right to have before them."

THAT CORRESPONDENCE

Sir Wilfrid then read again from Mr. Rogers' statement regarding the invitation from Mgr. Sbarretti for the Manitoba delegates to a conference with him. "According to this statement," Sir Wilfrid continued, "it appears that Mr. Rogers and Colin Campbell, who were the delegates of the Manitoba government, had a conference with Mgr. Sbarretti, the papal delegate. There has been a rumor in the press—not in the press, but at all events about the corridors of this house—that this conference had been brought about by means of one of my colleagues. I have to say to the house, and I have the authority of my colleagues for this, that there never was any conference brought about by them between the delegates and Mgr. Sbarretti, and I have to make the further statement, neither myself nor any of my colleagues were the intermediaries between Mgr. Sbarretti and the delegates of Manitoba. If there has been such a conference, how it came about I cannot say. Perhaps Mgr. Sbarretti may have had previous communications with these gentlemen. I do not know. Perhaps he knew them and perhaps that is the reason why he called upon them to have a conference. At all events, it is no concern of mine. I know nothing, and I never knew anything of it until this day, nor did the government. What conversation took place between the papal delegate, Mr. Rogers and Colin Campbell, I do not know. This is a question perhaps as to which there may be something later on. I do not know."

On Thursday morning, Mr. Sbarretti handed out for publication the following statement:

"I think it my duty to declare that the Press report of a conference with the Manitoba delegates is not altogether exact, and that it is given in such a way as to make a false impression on the minds of the people. These are the facts: Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the attorney general of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come to see me. I never met Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the west, Feb. 23rd, Mr. Campbell came. I asked him if something could not be done to improve the conditions of the Catholics of this province with respect to education. I pointed out that in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairness and justice, and referring to his mission to Ottawa, I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba government some action on these lines would be politically expedient to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba. Mr. Campbell then asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him the memorandum, which has already appeared in the press. This is the sum and substance of my interview with Mr. Campbell. The federal government had absolutely no knowledge of it. It was a private conversation, and simply intended to express a suggestion and a desire that the condition of the Catholics in the respect I have mentioned would be improved. Any other assumption or interpretation is altogether unfounded. I think my right of speaking to Mr. Campbell in a private way and on my own responsibility cannot be disputed.

When the orders of the day were reached on Thursday afternoon, the discussion on the Manitoba matter was resumed by Mr. Borden, Leader of the opposition, and continued by Mr. Foster and several other speakers. Mr. Borden said: "Since the discussion of yesterday a statement has been made by his excellency, Monsignor Sbarretti. I do not know anything of the circumstances under which the delegate was in the first place brought to this country beyond what has been stated by gentlemen on the other side of the house, who have personal knowledge of that which they state. As I gather from them, the delegate apostolic came to this country in 1897, not at the instance of the bishops in Canada but at the instance of some forty liberal members of parliament, members of the Roman Catholic church. I understand that there was no demand for the appointment of a delegate so far as the bishops are concerned. I rely entirely on what has been said by honorable gentlemen on the other side, by the prime minister, by Mr. Bourassa and others, who have very frankly stated the position of affairs in that regard. The delegate came as stated, because there was a certain misunderstanding between the laity and the clergy. I understood him to say that a difference arose in connection with the Manitoba school question. However, the delegate came in the first place on account of a political question

which arose in this country. His functions have been to some extent at least political, and perhaps more political than ecclesiastical.

NOW THE RIGHT HON. GENTLEMAN.

has laid a great deal of stress upon the fact that no communication from the executive of Manitoba in regard to the boundary question had come to this government before the month of January last. But my hon. friend was aware that the question had been brought up in the Manitoba legislature; that resolutions, unanimously concurred in by his own political friends in Manitoba have been passed by the legislature and that when he sent his letter into the Northwest in the month of September, last announcing that new provinces would be created, he knew well that the question would be for the fore as soon as the bill was introduced for the purpose of creating these provinces. Therefore the boundary question was very much to the fore during the present year.

WAS AMAZED.

In conclusion, the opposition leader said: "I notice that my hon. friends opposite charged very much the statement that 'Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba. That is what they cheer, as I understand. I am amazed at these hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) The other day we had the ex-minister of the interior rise in his place and publicly thank the prime minister, without whose aid, he said, the Catholics of Manitoba could not have been deprived of those rights—publicly thank the right hon. gentleman for having come to the aid of the majority in Manitoba, and for having prevented the conservative government from restoring to the minority those rights of which they had been deprived. (Loud conservative cheers. The right hon. gentleman has declared this to be a happy solution of a difficult situation. But hon. gentlemen opposite charged the utterance which I have just quoted. Their attitude is a little incomprehensible to myself, and I think it must be incomprehensible to any reasonable man throughout the country. (conservative cheers.)

HIS EXCELLENCY.

Now, let us observe a little what his excellency does say. He is an able and accomplished man, brought up in one of the best schools of diplomacy in the world, a diplomat, a man who would make no suggestion. I am sure to Mr. Campbell or to Mr. Rogers, which he did not feel himself able to carry out. And let us see if my hon. friends opposite will cheer a little analysis of what his excellency does say: "I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba government some action on these lines would be politically expedient." Politically expedient, mark you, "and tend to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which exist in Manitoba."

Conditions which the right honorable gentleman himself stated in 1897 were absolutely satisfactory not only to himself, but to the people of the province of Quebec. "Politically expedient," what does that mean? He has said, and the prime minister has said, that that interview was not arranged on behalf of the government, but at the instance of the gentleman, but I do not observe in the statement of his excellency that he did not consider himself to have authority to make the suggestion which he did make to the Hon. Mr. Campbell on that occasion. If there was a supposed authority, or if beyond that there was real authority given on behalf of the government, or given by any member of the government, how does the action of the members of this administration contrast with their attitude in 1896? Then their cry, at least in most of the provinces of Canada, was: "No coercion, hands off Manitoba." That was in answer to a remedial order and remedial legislation proposed by a conservative administration within the strict terms of the constitution. But any such action as has been suggested might readily be regarded, I think, as a remedial order of another type—as a remedial order of an unconstitutional and unwarrantable character, and I for one am a little surprised that even upon the statement of his excellency, which I have do doubt is absolutely accurate in every respect; there should have been this suggestion to the members of the government of the province of Manitoba. I am not concerned with the question as to whether or not his excellency should be recalled. As I said yesterday, he is not responsible to us in any sense. He is responsible only to his own superior.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

But the government of this country are responsible to us, and if there has been any suggestion of this kind by or on behalf of the government of this country, or by or on behalf of any member of it, then I say the country will demand, and I think the people will demand the dismissal or retirement of any member of this government who ventured to confer upon his excellency any authority of that kind. He is not responsible to us, but the members of the administration are. This was not an ecclesiastical matter. It concerns ecclesiastical matters, it seems to me, in no way whatever. It was to all intents and purposes a purely political matter, the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba. I venture to think that in addition to the explanations which were given by the prime minister yesterday in this regard there should be some further explanations made to the house and to the country to-day, in view of the very frank statement which has been made by his excellency, and which I have brought to the attention of the house. I move the adjournment of the house.

She—To think that he should treat me so? And told me he loved me his whole heart.

He—that was all right; but you see since then he has been suffering with heart failure.

Stanley Bros.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS! NOW ON.

Our Whole Stock OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE

AT FOR 25 to 50 per cent. Off Regular Prices. STANLEY BROS.

More Bargains IN WINTER GOODS

Blankets. We have 4 grades in the pure wool blankets. Each grade marked at a special price, \$4.05, \$5.50, \$6.25, \$7.00. Here are three special values in low price blankets. For real good value they cannot be equalled, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.90.

Flannelette Waists. We have a small lot of about 2 dozen Flannelette Waists in very pretty patterns and shades all new this fall. They are marked \$1.15 each. We want to clear them out at once, so to-day you take your choice at 70 cents each.

Ladies' Coats. To-day we place on sale six cloth coats at a special price of \$8.90 each. You can see them in our eastern show window. They are one of the best values we have ever offered in ladies' coats. If you need a new coat see them at once.

Ladies' Underwear. Ribbed cotton fleece undervests long sleeve special 25 cents. White ribbed cotton fleece vests, long sleeve, special price 35 cents. Ribbed union vests with long sleeves, special price 50 cents.

Hosiery. Imit. ribbed cashmere hose, regular value 20 cts., special price 16 cents. Ribbed and plain all wool cashmere hose, special price 25 cents. Special line of heavy ribbed all wool stockings, special price 30 cents.

Men's Underwear. Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, a splendid line marked 60 cents per garment, special to-day per garment 50 cents. Men's all wool unshrinkable underwear per garment 75 cents. Men's black cashmere half hose, spliced heels and toes, seamless feet, special price 25 cents.

Sale of Dress Skirts. These skirts are made in the very latest styles. The material is just the right weight for this season at the year. There are about 15 skirts in the lot, all well finished and perfect fitting. Come in to day and have a look at them.

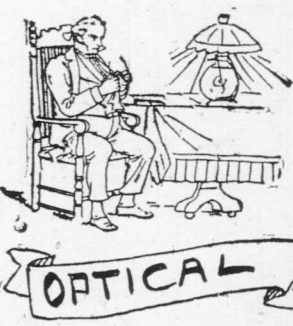
F. Perkins & Co., The Millinery Leaders, SUNNYSIDE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

New Millinery, new Silks, new Waterproofs, new Grass Linen, new Linen Lawn, new apron Holland, new Damask Table Linen, New Fringed Glass Towels, printed Tea Cloths, Crepe Cretonnes, Sateen Cretonnes, new Prints, new Jephyrs, Cashmere Hose in black and tan, new Val Lace and Insertion, new Torchou Lace and Insertion, new Sateens, new Dress Trimmings, new Corsets; also new Lace Curtains in very attractive patterns. Come in and let us show them to you, you may need some at house-cleaning time.

M. Trainor & Co.,

The Store That Saves You Money.



Are you near sighted? Are you far-sighted? Do your eyes need strengthening? There may not be need of suffering inconvenience on any of these accounts. We have a stock of Spectacles adapted to many eyes and capable of giving complete relief for these defects. There are few eyes which we cannot fit with proper glass. Don't delay, but come at once and get what your eyes require before they have suffered injury by the wants of these aids to the sight. We keep in stock a large variety of lenses and frames to meet the different size eyes and faces. Also telescopes, field glasses, magnifiers and compasses for boats.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. **Combined Assets \$100,000,000** Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. **JOHN MACEACHERN, AGENT.** Mar. 22nd, 1905.

LADIES' FANCY DRESS SLIPPERS

A large shipment just received. All of them the very latest style and selling at the following prices:
1 strap, turn sole \$1.00
1 strap fancy \$1.50
2 strap, veay pop-ular \$1.25
4 strap, very neat \$1.75
These are four of our leading lines with many other styles to choose from.

Alley & Co.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.00 to 0.25
Butter (tub).....	0.00 to 0.20
Cabbage.....	0.02 to 0.03
Calf skins.....	0.06 to 0.07
Carrots (per bun).....	0.02 to 0.03
Ducks.....	0.09 to 0.10
Eggs, per doz.....	0.00 to 0.28
Fowls.....	0.30 to 0.35
Flour (per cwt.).....	2.40 to 2.50
Hides.....	0.06 to 0.07
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	.70 to 0.80
Mutton, per lb.....	.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	2.50 to 0.00
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.00 to 0.20
Pork.....	.52 to .54
Raddish (per bunch).....	0.03 to 0.05
Sheep pelts.....	0.40 to 0.50
Turnips.....	0.00 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.14 to 0.144
Wheat, per lb.....	0.10 to 0.104
White oats.....	0.39 to 0.40
Pressed hay.....	14.00 to 0.16
Straw.....	0.00 to 0.10.00

No Breakfast Table complete without **EPPS'S** An admirable food, with all the natural ingredients fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extremes. It is a valuable diet for children. **COCOA** The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1905, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1895, and made between Robert Wood, the elder, of Millville, Lo-Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Farmer, and Richard Wood, his son, of the same place, Farmer, and Mary Wood, wife of said Robert Wood, and Annie Wood, wife of said Richard Wood, of the one part, and Louis H. Davies and James M. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Robert Bruce Stewart, of the other part. All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being on lot number Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the corner made by the junction of the Georgetown Road, with Wood's Road on the north side of said Georgetown Road; thence northwardly along the said Wood's Road until it strikes the land of the northwest corner of Samuel Wood's west boundary until it strikes the said Georgetown Road; thence westerly along the said Georgetown Road to the southeast corner of the said land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less. If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be offered at private sale. For further particulars apply to the office of Messrs. MacDonald, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this third day of March, A. D. 1905. **DAVID B. STEWART,** Assignee of the said Mortgage. March 8th, 1905—51

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday the 25th day of April, A. D. 1905, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being at Guernsey Cove, in Lot or Township Number Fifty-four, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the South-west corner of the lot in possession of William McKay, on the bank or shore of the Straits of Northumberland; thence following the western boundary line of the said William McKay's land northwardly a distance of sixty-five chains to land in possession of Charles Leveson; thence westerly a distance of seven chains and seventy-five links; thence southwardly a distance of sixty-five chains to the bank or shore of the Straits of Northumberland; thence following the course of the said bank or shore easterly links to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of November, A. D. 1891, and made between James McKay and Susannah McKay, his wife, of the one part, and Albert Perkins Promiss and William Henry Frowde, of the other part, and his heirs, assigns and mortgagees and any persons claiming under the undersigned solely, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage. Dated the 24th of March, 1905. **ALBERT P. PROWSE,** Mortgagee. March 5th, 1905.—51

CANADIAN PACIFIC The DIRECT LINE The SHORT ROUTE To MONTREAL OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE RESUMED. Leaves Montreal 10.10 p. m. Passengers may remain in Car until 9 a. m. For particulars and tickets call on **F. R. PERRY, Acting D. P. A.,** C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Frank Oliver, M. P., has been sworn in as Minister of the Interior for the West to stand for re-election. Edmund Bristol, Conservative was elected by acclamation in Toronto yesterday, the seat in the House of Commons rendered vacant by the death of E. F. Clarke. The City of Boston, Mass., is moving in the direction of a civit light in plant. The Council adopted a resolution authorizing the acquisition of gas plants for supplying gas and electricity for lighting purposes, and the Board of Aldermen has passed the order.

A new addition is to be built to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in the shape of a dispensary for the accommodation of the nurses in training. This announcement was made by Lord Strathcona, on the occasion of the presentation of diplomas and badges to the class of nurses graduating this year. The admiralty court at Halifax has fixed the bill on the steamer Albatross on account of the collision with the Parisian at \$2,000 for the damage to the ship and a similar amount for injury to freight, a total of \$4,000. The Parisian has been towed into the dry dock for repairs.

Five persons were killed and a number injured by a train collision on the Richmond, Topshe and Santa Fe Railway, at Kingsley, Kansas yesterday. The Kansas train was standing at the station when another train ran into it from the rear. Both trains were east bound. Both wrecked cars were partly burned.

The Allen liner Victorian sailed for Liverpool from Halifax Monday night with seventy passengers. Joseph Alexander, an Englishman wanted in Sherbrooke for theft, was arrested while going on board the steamer. He had with him a valise stolen from a passenger on the train leaving from Sherbrooke.

The Stanley arrived at Georgetown Sunday at 10.15, and after landing mails and passengers left for Sauris with a cargo of hay. She returned to Georgetown at 7.15 p. m., and left Monday morning for Sauris with no freight, as there was none offering. The Monday arrived in Georgetown Monday morning at 10 with 6 cars hay, 2 cars flour, 2 cars rope, 2 cars way freight, 2 bags mail and 3 passengers.

Hawkebury despatch of the 7th says: There is some ice drifting through the straits but it is scattered. There was no delay at any time this winter caused by drift ice. The ferry steamer Scotia made sharp connections every day. In North Bay the ice outside of Cape Jack shoal has not moved.

A Halifax despatch of the 11th, says: Work on the Marconi station at Sable Island will be started at an early date. Four wireless operators of Marconi's staff arrived on the Allen liner Bavarian and will immediately make preparations to establish stations at Halifax, Sable Island and probably Casco. Marconi will visit Halifax in a few days and may go down to Sable Island to select the site.

The death took place at Summerside, on Wednesday last, of Mr. R. C. McLeod, who had been a member of the House and a member of the Government during the last Legislature. Feeling remarks concerning the deceased were made in the Legislature, by Hon. Mr. Peters, Mr. Mathieson and others when the news of his demise reached there on Wednesday. His funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Fire started by lighting striking Lake Bros' large warehouse at Huntington, West Virginia yesterday causing damage estimated at nearly \$300,000. Before the firemen were on the ground the adjoining warehouse of the United States Slogie Co was in flames. Three other buildings were also consumed. The firemen, after a hard struggle in the high wind got flames under control. The United States Slogie Co building was situated at the Third and Seventh Avenues. The other buildings destroyed were located on Third Avenue.

A lad named Oliver McLean belonging to Rocky Point, aged about fifteen years, was fatally shot on Thursday last. He is company with another young man, Ambrose Smith, son of John Smith, of that place, went to the woods shooting. In some way the boy accidentally discharged the contents entering young McLean's body at the groin. The other boy ran as quickly as possible to give the alarm but, when assistance arrived, about 2 o'clock, it was too late—the boy was dead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

The sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last was preached by Rev. J. F. Johnston, St. Margareta. His theme was Faith and reason, and his text was from the 1st. Verse of the eleventh chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews: Now faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not. The Rev. preacher, in eloquent and logical terms developed his theme from the words of his text, pointing out the necessity for faith in order to salvation and the relation of faith and reason. By the light of divine faith we believe what we may not be able to comprehend by the force of natural reason. Without faith we cannot be saved; but faith alone is not sufficient for salvation. Faith must be enlivened by works and adorned by charity.

An Exciting Experience

Two seamen arrived at Halifax last week who formed part of the crew of the Halifax sailing schooner, Agnes G. Donahoe and are said to have had quite an exciting experience. Several months ago while cruising in South America waters this schooner was seized by a Uruguayan gunboat and taken to Monte Video and the captain and crew held prisoners for weeks. It was reported quite recently that the vessel had been confiscated and the captain and the crew sentenced to five years imprisonment. This story however cannot be correct as on Saturday a letter was received from Captain Ray which stated that the condition of affairs remained unchanged. Both himself and vessel were still detained there, and it is impossible to say what the South American government intends to do with them. No claim has been entered against the Southern Republic, and none will be entered until it is definitely decided what action it intends to take. The case has been already before the Canadian government who made representations to the imperial authorities looking to redress and it is likely also to Uruguay, regarding the detention of Donahoe and crew. When the situation looked quite serious at Monte Video and with prospects before them of being imprisoned, two seamen took desperate chances and made their escape. They stated that when a favorable opportunity was afforded they boarded an American man of war and under the Stars and Stripes were safely home away. They were not contented aboard the warship, and as soon as a good opening presented itself they deserted and made their way to New York and from there they came to Nova Scotia.

DIED

In this city, on April 7th, Patrick A. Connors, aged 12 years and four months R. I. P.
At St. Teresa's, on the 29th ult., Emma, beloved daughter of James and Margaret Bradley, in the 13th year of her age. R. I. P.
At Winnipeg on March 30th, Patrick J. McManus, formerly of New Haven in this Province aged 43 leaving to mourn a disconsolate widow, father and mother three brothers and a sister. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 11th, last, Gertrude B. beloved daughter of the late John A. King, in the 26th year of her age. R. I. P.

A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. **MONEY TO LOAN.** Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

E. S. RYAN, B. A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. March 29, 1905.

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

SAY! THE GOOD DRESSER If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of **BOOTS or SHOES** or anything else in the **FOOTWEAR** Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try **A. E. McEACHEN,** THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

Osborne House, Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.) Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from train and boats. **SIMON BOLGER,** Proprietor. May 11, 1904.

LADIES' Genuine German JACKETS.

The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it. We Bought 1,000.

We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing.

Black German Beaver,	\$5.00 up to \$24.00
Blue German Beaver,	5.50 up to 13.50
Fawn German Beaver,	6.50 up to 16.50
Black German Vienna,	4.00 up to 10.00
Blue German Vienna,	4.00 up to 10.00
Black German Frieze,	3.75 up to 5.50
Blue German Frieze,	3.75 up to 5.50
Fancy German Mixture,	5.50 up to 8.50

The styles and coloring are all pleasant to look upon. **CHILDREN'S** All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size. Fancy mix coat, long belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25. A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75. Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money.

PROWSE BROS.

The Ladies' Outfitters.

Montague Dental Parlors, 1905

Dr. A. J. FRASER, Proprietor. Our PLATE work ARTIFICIAL teeth are made of the best material we can buy, and we GUARANTEE a perfect fit. For workmanship and finish our plates cannot be equalled on P. E. Island. This is acknowledged by all persons who see our plates. While in Boston last winter taking a post graduate course I made arrangements with Stowe & Edley, Proprietors Boston Dental Laboratory, by which I am enabled to offer to my patrons the **CHASE COMBINATION PLATE.** This is the best plate to-day in use. I extract teeth for plates WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN by the **CHELSEA CHASE METHOD** free. Office closed every Monday. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

THE TAILORY OF P. E. Island.

Is usually a man of refinement. His Wardrobe consist of the following Evening Dress Clothes. Tuxedo Coat. Worsted and Scotch Tweed Suit. Fall and Winter Overcoat. Extra Pants, etc. As we tailor and shape these garments you have a garment of perfection **JOHN McLEOD & CO.,** Merchant Tailors.

[COPY] Dominion Department of Agriculture Commissioner's Branch, SEED LABORATORY, Ottawa, Canada. **REPORT OF PURITY LIST.** To **CARTER & CO., Limited,** Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Date Received	Laboratory Test Number	Seed's Designation	Name of Seed	THE SAMPLE CONTAINS.		
				Pure Seed Per Cent. (By Wt.)	Foreign Matter Per Cent. (By Wt.)	Foreign Seeds Sand, Chaff, Brkn, Seed, &c
1905 March 15	758	.....	Timothy, "Fancy".....	97.52	.....	1.88
"	759	.....	Timothy, "Extra Choice".....	97.74	.....	1.68
"	760	.....	Timothy, "Choice".....	99.53	.....	28
"	761	.....	Mammoth Red Clover.....	96.69	.....	1.63
"	762	.....	X. C. Mammoth Red Clover.....	95.73	.....	2.74
"	763	.....	Alfike, "Fancy".....	96.30	.....	1.48
"	764	.....	Alsike, No. 1.....	97.26	.....	1.40
"	765	.....	Early Red Clover.....	93.11	.....	2.77
"	766	.....	White Clover.....	97.08	.....	1.24

The above is a copy of a report just received from the Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, of samples from our spring Stock of Seeds sent March 10th, 1905. You will notice that the percentage of foreign weeds in the Timothy seed is, in one sample, only ONE FIFTH OF ONE PER CENT., and in two other samples three-fifths of one per cent. All the samples of Clovers, with the exception of two, have less than two per cent. of foreign weeds in them, so that our Seed for this season's trade is practically free from weed seeds, and the highest grade in Canada, or anywhere else for that matter. We also sent samples of our Seed Wheat (four varieties), Seed Oats (four varieties), Seed Barley (two varieties), Field Peas, Vetches, etc. Mr. Clark, Chief of Seed Laboratory, writes us as follows: "I may say that I have examined all the samples of Grains and Vetches, and do not find any of them to contain noxious impurities." The original Official Reports can be seen at our office by anyone on application. We have also received a letter dated March 17th, 1905, from one of the largest Seed Growers, Grain and Seed dealers in Canada, from whom we have ordered a large number of cars of choice Seeds and Seed Grain, and they say: "Cars of Grain and Seeds for immediate shipment have gone forward, and we herewith enclose invoices for same. We feel like complimenting you on the quality of seeds you have bought. Without doubt, taken all around, they are the highest grade of Seeds we have shipped this year, and you need have no fear the Seed Bill will interfere in any way with any lots of Alsike, Mammoth Early, and White Clovers and Timothy you have purchased, as they are as pure as can be got."

CARTER & CO., Limited, SEEDSMEN. Charlottetown, March 19, 1905.

Calendar for April, 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. New Moon 4d., 5h., 23m. p.m. First Quarter 12d., 3h., 41m. a.m. Full Moon 19d., 7h., 38m. p.m. Last Quarter 26d., 5h., 14m. p.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. In the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up. M. Max. Hovey Roberts, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

and he did much to enlarge the field of medical teaching in England and make it practical. He was an uncompromising bear, growing at everything and everybody. In 1677 he was kept out of a faculty in Lincoln College because he had jested at the rector's fondness for Gothic studies. Master Radcliffe had his jinks and lost his faculty. But when an epidemic of smallpox broke over Oxford, the young man showed his genius, and the curing of a certain Lady Spencer made his fame. He came up to London, where Dr. Richard Lower "was esteemed the most noted physician in London and Westminster," but in those days politics had all to do with a court doctor's success. Dr. Lower got mixed up with the Titus Oates Plot, and joined the Whigs in 1678. This was Radcliffe's chance, and a very vigorous, ambitious, and undaunted young fellow of eight-and-twenty, he struck a blow for Lower's pretence and secured it.

A Song of Dawn.

BY CHARLES J. O'MALLEY.

Flutes that call in the dusk— Love's low appeals across the pasture mask, Murmurs of waking boughs Guarding the silent fields where young eaves browse— Say, afar off can ye hear The bugles of dawn blown clear— Reveilles parting the dark and bidding shy moor arouse? Flutes that call in the dawn, Bringing cool dew down upon the vernal lawn— O larks that wake glad birds, And stir to life the happy morning herds— Is, now the great lily, Light, Bursts wide on the pools of night, And whitest activities speak in language larger than words! Jubilant flutes of morn Far off I hear ye and I know, for lo, That I shall not have ease Till I have drained my soul of melodies Sweeter than murmurs of boughs, Dearer the young Day's vows, And I revealed the rhythms of rains and hopes the sunrise sees. NEW WORLD.

A Doctor to Kings.

From early times kings had had doctors attached to their persons, and in the seventeenth century it became the reasonable ambition of every clever young physician to climb, through some aristocratic connection, to court itself. The honor and the reward did not prevent the doctors from adopting a curious attitude of independence that seems out of harmony with the obsequiousness which was cultivated in high social circles. When James I sent for Dr. William Butler to attend him in sudden illness at Newmarket, the distinguished practitioner was very unwilling to come. Persuaded at last that he must, he rode out of Cambridge with the soldier who had been sent to fetch him at his side. When they had gone half way, Dr. Butler pretended to pause for some purpose, and bolted home as fast as he could. The messenger galloped after him and caught him, and making the doctor ride in front, kept the point of his halbert in the small of his back until he had conveyed him safely to the bedside of royalty. Much of this rough reluctance marked the conduct of the great Dr. John Radcliffe, who, among so many learned and famous men, takes his place at the head of all English practitioners at the close of the seventeenth century. He was, without doubt, a great reformer in his own day, but his soul was mightily vexed by the ill doings of his neighbors. He did not bear fools gladly, nor did he hasten to put the best possible construction on what his learned brethren did or failed to do. There was a very rough edge to Radcliffe's tongue, and he did not hesitate to use it. He used it towards his rival as a court doctor, Dr. William Gibbons, whom he had had from his under-graduate days. But it is not Radcliffe, but Radcliffe's eminent political opponent, Grath, who says the greatest things of Gibbons. The latter was supposed to let his patients slip it with his fingers, and it is Grath, not Radcliffe, who makes Gibbons say: Oxford and all her passing-bells can tell By this right arm what mighty numbers fell; Whilst others merely asked whole manes to sleep, I oft dispatched the patient in a day. Some fell by landsour, and some by sea, And death in ambush lay in every pill. Radcliffe had quarrelled with Gibbons and called him an "old Nurse" when they were young men together at Oxford during the Civil War, and he had had the mortification of seeing the hated rival rise to the height of a fashionable practice. Like Spelman, Radcliffe ridiculed the lectures in Galen and Hippocrates which were the sole instruction in his profession which a medical student got at Oxford in those days.

He became, however, body-physician to the Princess of Denmark, and, against his will, he was firmly pushed upstairs into court favor. He was famous beyond all other doctors of his time for his skill in treating asthma, and although William III. never really liked his rough tongue, a complication of ailments forced the King to consult him. On one occasion, we are quaintly told, he saved the King's life by "keeping him spitting for the space of half a quarter of an hour." The King's sister, afterwards Queen

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont. See and St. No. All druggists.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick. The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis. The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foothold on your system. If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

THE T. McLENNAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

and command earnest attention. In the reading room is a large mirror reaching from floor to ceiling; the frame in which it is incased is also richly carved. A cabinet in another part of the room shows fern work and splint work in light colored wood.

In the dining room, which runs the full width of the building, the walls are all decorated with plaques of stuffed birds, fish and game of all kinds. The vestibule has a full size carving of a heron on each side.

Not only does Mr. Weiss devote much time to wood carving and the gathering of relics, but he has to-day one of the finest collections of taxidermy that can be found in the United States, representing birds and animals in their natural elements.

The collection is Weiss's life work, and it is on exhibition for the benefit of the public, and represents a class of work which has never been produced by anybody else in America, if in the world, on such a large scale. There are hundreds of different subjects, the value of which runs into the thousands of dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Constipation Cured.

Mrs. James Clark, Commands, 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."

Complaint is made of the men because they do not take their wives flowers as they did in their courting days. But every woman knows that if her husband brought home a costly bouquet she would tell him it would have been more sensible to have brought home a new teapot or a ham.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Patience.—He really must have a soft spot in his heart for me. May.—How do you know that? Patience.—He says he is always thinking of me. May.—But you know a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft place must be in his head.

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 Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

MRS. J. H. MYERS Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

A Scottish singer named Wilson, who was being trained for professional work, sang a love-song with insufficient passion and expression. His teacher told him he must put more feeling into it, and sing as if he were really in love. "Eh, man," he replied, "hoo can I do that an' me a married man?"

Little Boy Had Ecsema For Six Months. Salves and Ointments No Good.

Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes—"My little boy had ecsema for six months. A red ointment and salve, but they healed for only a short time when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that he is a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. McLENNAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Whittled His Way To Fame.

(New York Herald.) With a common, every-day pocket-knife, Noah Weiss of Sigfried Northampton county Pa., has after years of labor and infinite patience whittled his way into fame, vanquishing and relegating into obscurity all other whittlers of the world, by reason of his marvelous extraordinary and unsurpassed work in his cunning and craft.

Hundreds of specimens of Mr. Weiss's handy work are exhibited in his residence, and they have excited the admiration and interest of multitudes of people, who have journeyed from many parts of the United States to view the collection.

It has taken the ingenious wielder of the blade a number of years of continuous and patient work to produce the great number of varied specimens which fill his curio hall.

In one large room the world's greatest whittler has concentrated his interesting collection of wonderful carvings, representing Biblical and other history.

The scenes in this department are laid in Jerusalem and consist of three most important periods in the life of Christ—the Lord's Supper, the Crucifixion and the Ascension. The carving of the Lord's Supper is very natural. Arranged at a table in full size is the Saviour, with the disciples in their several places on either side. On the table before them are the plates, the bread and wine, and the expression of the face is wonderfully brought out. This work of art was in a measure reproduced from a photograph of the masterpiece by Leonardo da Vinci, which was finished and hung in the Cathedral at Milan in the year 1500, and which still adorns the walls of the church. When, in 1795, Napoleon took possession of the structure, the room in which this picture hung was the monks' hall, or dining room; but he converted it into a stable for his horses. Thus, what Napoleon marred, Mr. Weiss with his carving knife, has reproduced in such a manner as will bear artistic criticism.

Other carvings are quite as interesting. One is "Calvary, or the Crucifixion," and shows also that Mr. Weiss is an expert at nature studies. Another represents "The Ascension," and the Saviour's expression of agony, as well as his wounds, is clearly defined.

The side walls of the curio room are decorated with many wood carvings. One represents a summer scene in the country a four-in-hand coach crossing a bridge, with the toll man waiting at his gate for the approaching team to collect the customary toll.

Another scene represents a team of six dapple gray horses attached to an old time Oonestoga wagon wending their way up the mountain road—on either side lined up with all kinds of wild plants, which one finds growing at such places in their natural elements.

Passing from spring, summer, and autumn scenes the visitor comes upon a winter scene, full of all its enjoyments. Mr. Weiss has taken for this most interesting subject the well known hostility of olden times—Red Lion Inn—situated on Bristol Pike, near Philadelphia, Pa.

The ground is covered with snow and the scene is, as before stated, laid at the door of the Red Lion Inn. Approaching the inn are several sleigh loads of people, while at the inn there are some of the sleighers already alighting, preparing to enjoy the comforts of the warm fireside afforded by the inn, while the landlady is waiting under the doorway to welcome the travellers to the hospitalities of his place.

Even the attitude of the horses is such as to make one think that they are thankful for the rest which is afforded them. Looking beyond the inn are a yoke of oxen drawing a load of wood down the mountain side and all this, with the snow-capped mountains in the distance, makes a very realistic scene.

Many scenes are incased in glass frames four feet long, three feet high and three feet wide, the wooden frame representing carved work of different designs and finish suitable to the different scenes which are therein incased.

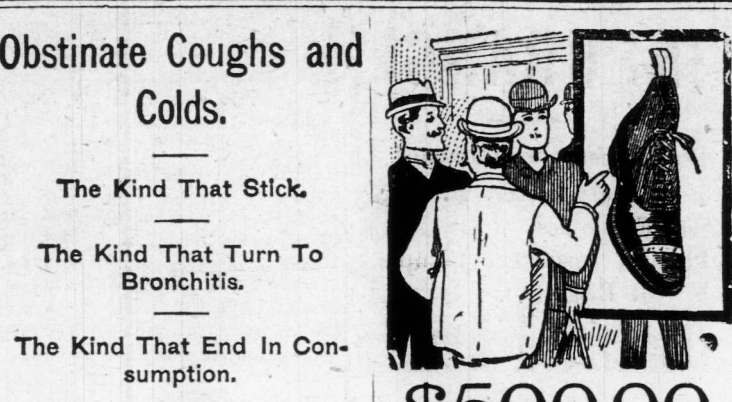
A life-size specimen of a typical hunting scene always attracts much attention. The hunter is watching a covey of birds which the pointer has just scented, while another dog emerges over the stone fence with a partridge between his jaws. Even the fields and fences could not have been brought out more graphically or minutely.

Then there is a typical tropical carving, where a life size crocodile opens his jaws, ready for the spear, which Mr. Weiss holds in his hands. Another represents a Florida alligator, mounted on a plank, while a fitting background represents a lion and two tigers, caged, with a bull on one side and a horse on the other. Every one of these is life size and was carved out of soft pine lumber with no other tool than the saw and the knife.

Among the most artistic carvings are the frame of a large mirror, and a picture on an easel. A life size carving of a cow is also on exhibition, which has been awarded first prize at a number of agricultural exhibits. In one corner stands a sleigh, such as our grandfathers used a century ago, with its high Colonial back and a horse emblem of good luck carved on its back. The entire woodwork of the sleigh is the product of Mr. Weiss's carving, and the sleigh is considered the finest in Pennsylvania.

In another room of curio hall is a life-size statue of General Washington, while the ceiling is decorated with a large dragon with wide open mouth, from which beams an electric light.

Some of the furnishings of Mr. Weiss's home are usually interesting



\$500.00 PURCHASE! OF THE Ames Holden Co's SAMPLE Boots & Shoes

All sorts and sizes for Men, Women and Children, All at Cost Price

COME QUICK! CONROY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. (CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.) OFFICE—London House Building.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Ronald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

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

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

E. S. RYAN, B. A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND March 29, 1905.

JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 27th, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Everybody and Family's Anywhere, Three Counties, P. E. Island FRIENDS.—

When in need of Cloth, Tweeds, Home-spuns, Yarns, Stockinette, Suits, Pants and Overcoats Horse Rugging, Double Width Flannel (all wool or cotton and wool, white or grey). The kind to get is that made by Messrs. J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., of Moncton, whose factories, BY USING WOOL AND LEAVING OUT THE SHODDY, have won for their goods a reputation not surpassed by any like concern in Canada.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS MAKE AND INSIST UPON GETTING IT. You can by examining the ticket on goods shown you assure yourself that it is the GENUINE ARTICLE. If your dealer does not keep these goods and is not willing to get them for you write us direct and we will mail you samples and prices, or any other information required. Of course if convenient a PERSONAL CALL will be profitable for you and pleasant for us.

Yours truly, HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE, Charlottetown.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. P. O. Box 417. Phone 63

FALL and WINTER UNDERCLOTHING For Men and Boys.

You will save money if you buy your Underclothing from us.

STANFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE, in five different weights. Prices from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per suit.

Heavy Wool Fleece, 90 cents per suit All Wool Scotch Knit \$1.00 per suit Fine Heavy All Wool \$1.00 per suit Fine Lambs Wool, \$2.50 per suit Fine Heavy Natural Wool, \$4.00 Opening today a large shipment

Men's Rainproof Coats. GORDON & MACLELLAN, THE STYLISH OUTFITTERS.

THE TAILORY OF P. E. Island.

THE GOOD DRESSER Is usually a man of refinement. His Wardrobe consist of the following

Evening Dress Clothes. Tuxedo Coat. Worsted and Scotch Tweed Suit. Fall and Winter Overcoat. Extra Pants, etc.

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