

# The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 5

## 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.

## 1 BIRD in the HAND

Is worth 16 in the wood,

AND 1 SUIT OF

## Moncton Tweed

Will give satisfaction, when compared with

Questionable Kinds

As 16 compares with 1.

Prices \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$11.00 and \$12.75.

Tweeds, Flannel, Blanketing, Yarns and Stockinette.

THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

Sept. 23, 1903-6m

## Faithful Tellers OF HOURS.

Has your old clock outrun its usefulness? Is it getting empty-headed and forgetful, so that it says "seven o'clock" when it ought to indicate "half-past," and makes similar vexatious mistakes the whole day long? Had you not better pension it off into honorable retirement and let us sell you a clock that will tell the hours faithfully? Every clock offered here is a time keeper, and is sold with that understanding.

### Eight-Day Solid Wood Clocks

We offer at \$3.25 to \$6.00, and Eight-Day Clocks finished in Black Imitation Marble at from \$6.00 to \$10.00, Nickel Alarms \$1.25 up. New Clocks just received. Also Musical Alarms, wake-you up with a tune, and very pretty little Gilt Clocks suitable for a present. Better looking clocks are not to be found except at very much higher prices.

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.

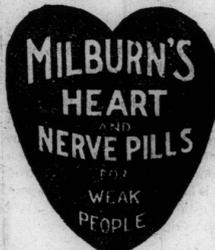
A few trial orders will convince you of our reliability.

Good Fat Herring

Now in stock in barrels and halves

McKENNA'S,

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.



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.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Edyth.—Yes, you see she told the Count that her father's partner had robbed him of nearly all his wealth, just to test his love for her.

Edyth.—He asked for an introduction to the daughter of her father's partner.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is healing, soothing, balsam preparation, that cures pain, always inflammation, and redness and swelling. A perfect medicine ointment. Price 25c.

The other boy the four-year-old son of a farmer ran breathless and excited to his mother and said: "Mother, there's a mouse in the pit among the cream."

"Well, Jack," replied the mother, "didn't you take it out?"

"No, mother," said Jack, proudly; "but I threw the cat in."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A scientist says that "if the earth was flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world."

The Kansas City Journal declares that upon reading this an Oklahoma editor printed the following:—

"If any man is caught flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot. There's a whole lot of us in Oklahoma who can't swim."

### Distress After Eating.

Mrs. E. Waters, Dighton, Ont., writes: "I suffered for five years with pain in the stomach and distress after eating. Doctors failed to cure me; so I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and three bottles of them made a complete cure."

A Teacher in one of the schools near Philadelphia had one day been so disturbed by the buzzing of flies and shuffling of feet of the children that she was on the verge of distraction. Finally she said: "Children, I can not stand so much noise. Please be quiet, for a little while at least. Let me see if you can't be so still that you could hear a pin drop."

Instantly every child became as still as a mouse. Then a little boy in a back seat piped out with marked impudence:—

"Well let her drop!"

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

One very cold day this winter a richly dressed woman paused in her morning walk along a Philadelphia street and gazed sternly at a wagon that was drawn up beside the curb. She stood there for some time.

Apparently a reporter for the press stood also, and watched and listened, moved, of course, not by curiosity, but by a sentiment of duty, and of obligation to let the people of the city know what was going on. At all events, he reports that the driver came out of one of the houses and the woman said:—

"Driver, why don't you blanket your horses?"

"Blessed, lady, the company don't furnish me no blankets," returned the driver.

"Then you should cover them with your coat!" the woman said severely.

"All right, ma'am," replied the driver, with a smile. You gimme your-seakin coat for "high horse" and I'll put my overcoat on the off me."

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.

Mrs. A. Lethbridge, of Ballyshannon, writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, nose, my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

## Pope Pius X. and Sacred Music.

LETTER TO CARDINAL RESPICHI, VICAR GENERAL OF ROME—TEXT OF THE "MOTU PROPRIO."

My Lord Cardinal: The earnest wish to see the decorum, dignity and sanctity of the liturgical functions fully restored has determined us to make known by means of a special communication from our own hand what our desire is with regard to the sacred music so largely used in connection with worship. We are confident that all will help us in this desired restoration not merely with implicit obedience, praiseworthy as that, too, always is, for through it commands that are generous and contrary to our own way of thinking and feeling are accepted in a pure spirit of obedience, but also with that alacrity of will which springs from the intimate conviction that the action enjoined is necessary for reasons duly understood, clear, evident, irresistible.

### TWO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

From a little reflection on the sacred object for which art is admitted to the service of worship, and on the imperative propriety of offering to the Lord only things good in themselves and, where possible, excellent, it will be readily recognized that the prescriptions of the Church with respect to sacred music are only the direct application of those two fundamental principles. When the clergy and choir masters, are penetrated by them good sacred music revives thoroughly and spontaneously, as has been witnessed and is continually observed in a great number of places; when, on the other hand, those principles are lost sight of, neither prayers nor admonitions, nor severe and repeated commands, nor threats of canonical penalties suffice to prevent change; to such an extent does passion, and if not that, a shameful and execrable ignorance, find means to elude the wish of the Church and to remain for years in the same reprehensible state of affairs.

### APPEAL TO ROMANS.

Such alacrity of will we expect in a particular manner from the clergy and the faithful of this our beloved city of Rome, the centre of Christianity and the seat of the supreme authority of the Church. It seems in truth that no one ought to be more sensible to the influence of our word than those who hear it directly from our mouth; and that none ought to show greater solicitude in offering the example of loving and filial submission to our paternal invitations than the first and most noble portion of the flock of Christ, namely, the Church of Rome, specially committed to our pastoral care as Bishop. Moreover, this example ought to be given in sight of the whole world. From every quarter both Bishops and the faithful come here continually to pay honor to the Vicar of Christ and to temper the spirit in visiting our venerable basilicas and the tombs of the martyrs, and in being present with redoubled fervor at the solemn functions celebrated here at every time of the year with all pomp and splendor. "Optamus ne moribus nostris offensi recedant," said our predecessor Benedict XIV., in his encyclical "Annus qui," speaking of sacred music: "We desire that they should not return to their country scandalized by our customs." And touching further upon the abuse of instruments then prevalent, the same Pontiff said: "What idea will they form of us who, coming from countries where instruments are not used in church, will hear them in our churches in exactly the same way as people are accustomed to do at the theatres and other profane places. They will come also from places and countries where there is singing and instrumental music in the churches as now in ours. But if they are people of sense they will be pained at not finding in our music that remedy for the evils in their churches which they came here to seek." In other times perhaps but little notice was taken of the departure of the music executed in our churches from the ecclesiastical laws and prescriptions, and the scandals was perchance more limited, inasmuch as what was unbecoming was more widely practised and more general. But now, since so much zeal is expended by men of merit in explaining the meaning of the liturgy and of the arts used in connection with worship, since in so many churches throughout the world there have been obtained in the restoration of sacred music such consoling and not rarely such splendid results, the gravest difficulties being happily overcome, since, in fine, the necessity of an absolute change in the state of things is universally felt, every abuse in this department becomes intolerable and should be removed.

### IMPERATIVE ORDERS.

You will, then, my Lord Cardinal, be sure, in your high office our Vicar in Rome for spiritual affairs, with the gentleness which belongs to

your character, but not with the less firmness, see that the music executed in the churches and chapels both of the secular and the regular clergy of this city comply fully with our instructions. Many things ought to be removed or corrected in the singing of the Masses, of the Litany of Loretto and of the Eucharistic hymn; but a complete renovation is needed in the singing of Vespers on the festivals celebrated in the various churches and basilicas. In it the liturgical directions of the "Geremiale Episcoporum" and the fine musical traditions of the classical Roman school are no longer met with. For the devout psalm singing of the clergy, in which the people joined, have been substituted interminable musical compositions on the words of the Psalms, all figured after the manner of old theatrical operas and for the most part so wretched from the point of view of art that they would never be tolerated even at unimportant secular concerts. Devotion and Christian piety are certainly not promoted by them. They feed the curiosity of some persons of slight intelligence, but the majority of people are only disgusted and scandalized, and wonder that so great an abuse still continues. We therefore desire an entire change and that the service of Vespers be celebrated altogether in accordance with the liturgical rules indicated by us. In setting the example precedence will be taken by the patriarchal basilicas through the earnest care and enlightened zeal of the Cardinals to whose charge they have been assigned, and the minor basilicas and the collegiate and parochial churches will vie with these as well as the churches and chapels of the religious orders. And you, my Lord Cardinal, will grant no indulgence, will allow no delays. The difficulty would not be diminished, but rather increased by postponement, and since the plunge is to be made, let it be made at once and resolutely. Let all have confidence in us and in our word, with which is associated the grace and blessing of heaven. At first the novelty of the change will produce astonishment in the breasts of some; perhaps some of the choir-masters and directors will be found rather unprepared; but gradually the matter will amend itself and in the perfect correspondence of the music with the liturgical rules and with the nature of psalmody all will observe a beauty and excellence perhaps never before noticed. Indeed, the service of Vespers will thus be shortened to a notable degree. But if the rectors of the churches wish under any circumstances to prolong the functions somewhat in order to afford mental enjoyment to the people who in such a praiseworthy manner come at Vesper time to the church in which the service is held, it will not be unbecoming—indeed, it will be so much gained in the interest of piety and for the edification of the faithful—if Vespers be succeeded by an appropriate sermon and if the service concludes with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Finally, we desire that sacred music be cultivated with special care and within due limits in all the seminaries and ecclesiastical colleges of Rome, in which such a large and chosen

body of young clerics from all parts of the world are being educated in the sacred sciences and in the true ecclesiastical spirit. We know and this greatly comforts us—that in several institutions sacred music so flourishes that they may serve others as models. But some seminaries and colleges, either through the indifference of the superiors or the small capacity and want of taste of the persons to whom training in singing and the direction of sacred music are entrusted leave much to be desired. You, my Lord Cardinal, will carefully see to this also, insisting above all that the Gregorian chant, according to the prescriptions of the Council of Trent and of innumerable other Councils, provincial and diocesan, in all parts of the world be studied with special diligence and be usually preferred at the public and private functions of the institution. In other times, it is true, the Gregorian chant was known to most persons only through books that were incorrect, vitiated and curtailed. But the accurate and prolonged study given to it by distinguished men who have rendered great service to sacred art has changed the face of things. The Gregorian chant restored in such a satisfactory manner to its early purity, as it was handed down by the Fathers and is found in the codices of the various churches seems soft, sweet, easy to learn and of a beauty so fresh and surprising that whenever it has been introduced it has quickly excited real enthusiasm in the youthful singers. Now, when delight enters into the fulfillment of duty, everything is done with greater alacrity and with more lasting fruit. We desire, then, that in all the colleges and seminaries in this fair city there be introduced once more the ancient Roman chant which formerly surrounded in our churches and basilicas and which constitute the delight of past generations in the most glorious days of Christian piety. And as in past times that chant was spread abroad in the other Churches of the West from the Church of Rome, so we desire that the young clerics trained under our eyes may take it with them and spread it again in their dioceses when they return thither as priests to work for the glory of God. It is a pleasure to us to give these regulations when we are about to celebrate the thirtieth centenary of the death of the glorious and incomparable Pontiff St. Gregory the Great, to whom an ecclesiastical tradition of many centuries has attributed the composition of the sacred melodies and from whom they have derived their name. Let our beloved youth diligently exercise themselves in them; for it will be pleasant for us to hear them when, as we have been informed, they will assemble at the coming centenary celebration at the tomb of the holy Pontiff in the Vatican Basilica to execute the Gregorian melodies during the sacred liturgy which, please God, will be celebrated on that auspicious occasion.

Meanwhile as a pledge of our special good will receive, my Lord Cardinal, the Apostolic Benediction which from the bottom of our heart we impart to you, to the clergy and to all our beloved people.

From the Vatican on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1903.  
PIUS X., POPE.

## WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear. The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't. Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario, 302 and 311, all druggists.

TEXT OF THE "MOTU PROPRIO."  
Chief amongst the anxieties of the pastoral office, not only of this Supreme Chair, which we, although unworthy, occupy through the inscrutable disposition of Providence, but of every local church, is without doubt that of maintaining and promoting the decorum of the house of God where the august mysteries of religion are celebrated, and where the Christian people assemble to receive the grace of the sacraments, to be present at the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, to adore the august Sacrament of the Lord's Body and to join in the common prayer of the Church in the public and solemn liturgical offices. Nothing then should take place in the temple calculated to disturb or even merely to diminish the piety and devotion of the faithful, nothing that may give reasonable cause for disgust or scandal, nothing, above all, which directly offends the decorum and the sanctity of the sacred functions and is thus unworthy of the house of prayer and of the majesty of God.

We do not deal separately with the abuses which may occur in this matter. To day our attention is directed to one of the most common of them, one of the most difficult to eradicate and the existence of which is some times to be deplored even where everything else is deserving of the highest praise—the beauty and sumptuousness of the temple, the splendor and the accurate order of the ceremonies, the attendance of the clergy, the gravity and piety of the officiating ministers. Such is the abuse in connection with sacred chant and music. And, indeed, whether it is owing to the nature of this art, (Continued on fourth page.)

**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3rd, 1904.  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 JAMES MCISAAC,  
 Editor & Proprietor.

**Final Word to Subscribers.**

We are forced once more to address ourselves to those subscribers who have not remitted the amounts due by them. All are well aware of the conditions of subscription; but not all have complied with them. To those who have always promptly paid, we return our sincere thanks. They have not required any reminders in this matter and nothing we have said or now say in this connection has, or can have, reference or application to them. There are however, very considerable numbers who, we think could very well pay; but who are terribly slow about it. Now, we want to be candid with them. We want the money badly to enable us to pay the bills we owe. We would ask them to place themselves in our place. Bills for paper and other supplies, for rent, fuel, wages and numerous other things have to be met, and we are to depend on subscribers for the necessary money to pay these. We would have plenty and to spare, if all would make a little effort to do their part and do it promptly. Surely their conscience will admonish them that it is very unjust that we should be hampered for want of money to meet our legitimate requirements, while they each refuse to send a trifle. It is impossible to do very much in the way of personal collection, with such weather and roads as we have had this winter, and no one should expect such an unreasonable task on our part, when they can so easily discharge their duty in this particular by mail. Is it too much to ask you in the most earnest manner possible to remit your subscriptions and to remit them without delay? We have referred to this matter more frequently than we could desire, and this is our final word. What will you do?

**Further Proofs of "Superior Business Ability."**

In its issue of the 26th ult., the Patriot makes another attempt to show the "superior business ability" of the Grit Local Government; it attempts to draw another red herring across the trail, and to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate by once more trotting out a venerable compilation of figures intended to show how very economical our Grit friends in the Provincial Government have been since they assumed office. It needs very little argument to prove to any reasonable, unbiased elector that the Provincial Government of the day has been reckless and extravagant; that it has collected large amounts in taxes, has created deficit after deficit and has rolled up the public debt of the Province almost to the verge of bankruptcy. In our issue of last week, we pointed all this out and gave the Government's own figures as the proof. But the Patriot's latest attempt is of a more specious nature than usual, even with that journal, and is intended to catch the unwary. The pretense is made of showing by a comparison of the extraordinary revenues of the present Government and their Conservative predecessors, that the balance is in favor of the Grits. We will adopt the Patriot's method and therefrom prove that they have been just as reckless and extravagant as we showed by another method last week. To begin with, the annual subsidy from Ottawa, which in the Patriot's calculation is assumed to be "fixed," has as a matter of fact not been so. When the Conservative Government preceding the present Grit Provincial Government, assumed office the annual subsidy from Ottawa was \$167,798; but when they went out of power the subsidy had increased to \$183,490.83. This was the amount of the annual subsidy when the Grits came to office in this Province in 1891; but for 1902, the last year for which we have the public accounts, the subsidy was \$211,931.88. It will thus be seen that the amount of the Dominion subsidy has undergone very considerable changes during twenty-four years, and the only fair way is to take an annual average of the subsidy for twelve years of Conservative and Liberal rule respectively. That would give us about \$171,000 under the Conservatives and \$184,250 under the Liberals. That makes a difference of \$13,250 a year received by the Liberals in excess of what the Conservatives received from that source. Keeping this in mind the following comparison will surely

be considered reasonable and fair by all unbiased electors. For the purpose of this argument it is not necessary to calculate the cents. During twelve years of office the Conservatives collected and expended the following amounts:

Under the Davies Assessment Act	\$82,193
For sale of piers	77,462
Other Refunds	32,105
Land Office Receipts	528,900
Debt when leaving office	128,429
Draft from Capital	200,000
	\$1,049,089

From this must be deducted the liabilities assumed by the Conservatives from the Davies Government.

	\$51,740
Interest on that amt. for 12 years	24,835
Spent on Asylum and other buildings	69,941
	\$146,516

Deducting this from the above we have left the sum of \$902,573, and dividing this by 12 the number of years which the Conservatives held office, we get an average per year of \$75,214. This is the most that can be made of this after including the \$200,000, and everything that could possibly enter into the calculation.

Let us now see what our Grit friends did during their 12 years of office:

They received from taxes	\$492,861
Land Office Receipts	270,084
Refunds	15,343
Excess of \$13,250 of Dominion Subsidy for 12 years	159,000
D-bit at least	650,500
Total for twelve years	\$1,587,788

From this amount we will deduct the following:

Debt assumed from Conservatives	\$128,429
Interest on same for 12 years	61,645
Prince of Wales College	30,000
New Wing to Asylum	33,000
Permanent Bridges	15,441
	\$268,515

Deducting this from the \$1,587,788 above set down, we have left \$1,319,273

If we divide this amount by 12 years the number of years of Grit rule for which we have the public accounts, we shall find the Grit annual average to be almost

The Conservative annual average as shown above was	\$75,214
Consequently our Grit friends, after making all allowances on these extraordinary receipts, exceeded the annual expenditure of the Conservatives by	\$34,726

Surely no one can say our comparison has not been fair to our opponents. It is their own choice of method, and plainly proves, as every method of comparison must prove, that their manner of conducting the business of the Province is worse than that of the Conservatives, at least to the extent of \$35,000 annually.

**The Campaign in West Queen's.**

The contest in West Queen's is now in full blast; canvassing committees are hard at work, and the candidates all holding public meetings in different parts of the riding as will be seen by reference to the notice elsewhere published. The prospects for Mr. McLean's elections with a fair margin are excellent, and all is wanted is a united effort on the part of those opposed to the Laurier Government to ensure success at the polls on the 16th. Let the electors of West Queen's ask themselves whether or not the Laurier Government falsified almost every promise made by them when in opposition; whether or not they have broken every pledge given to the people when seeking their suffrage; whether or not they have done almost everything they promised not to do and left undone what ever they promised to accomplish. A little reflection will convince anyone that Laurier and his friends have failed in every case enumerated. Towards the end of last session Laurier, introduced to Parliament in almost hysterical mood, a proposition for a transcontinental railway, involving the expenditure of something like \$139,000,000 of public money. No one asked for this road; no evidence was furnished that it was needed; but still the Leader of the Government urged it with as much persistence as if the whole Dominion would go to destruction if the necessary legislation were not immediately passed. But a great change has come about in regard to this undertaking. Not only has nothing been done in the accomplishment of the proposed work; but the primary condition on which operations depended has not been fulfilled and

Parliament has been called ostensibly to change these conditions. This is simply trifling with the people. If the necessity, indicated by Laurier for the quick advancement of the work exists, no delay should be allowed. But the whole matter is a farce and no language can better show this than the words of Mr. Blair, Laurier's Minister of Railways, up to the time this matter was introduced to Parliament. Here is what he said; when referring to the eastern section of the projected road:

"I do profess to know something about the effect upon the public interests in relation to the Intercolonial Railway. My objection to the railway being constructed to Moncton has been stated in general terms in my letter to the Premier, in which I stated that it was paralleling the Intercolonial Railway. I meant that it was proposing to take away the traffic, the largest proportion of the traffic which the I. C. R. would have and which it would be calculated to carry. I meant the government was setting up another railway, building out of its own means a railway whereby the present great Intercolonial railways would be dismantled and depleted of its business and practically destroyed. I maintain that in respect to this duplication there is no necessity, there is no reason, there is no justification, there is no object, good, bad or indifferent, to be obtained. It is absolutely useless. It is a total waste of public money. It is not only destructive to the Intercolonial railway, but it is a sheer, unjustifiable squandering of the public money."

A government capable of thus setting at naught the peoples' wishes and trampling on their rights, should be reminded that the people are the rulers. Let the electors of West Queen's give Laurier a gentle reminder of this on the 16th inst. by voting for Mr. McLean.

**Our Ottawa Letter.**

**"THESE VILLAINOUS CUSTOMS TAXES."**

The Liberal party continue to rob the people in ever increasing amounts. The declaration of Sir Richard Cartwright in 1896 that, "The villainous Customs Taxes are impoverishing and ruining our people," seems to only stimulate the raiding of the pockets of the people. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration of 1895: "We are a low tariff people,"—does not mend matters. From 1896 to 1903 the Liberal government collected in customs taxes \$195,315,790 as compared with \$146,695,355 collected by the Conservatives from 1890 to 1896, an increase of \$48,620,435. Since June 30th, 1903, the customs have been still more active in "bleeding the people white." From June 30th to December 31st, 1902, Sir Wilfrid was satisfied with playing the part of the "highwayman" to the extent of \$18,018,520. From June 30th to December 31st, 1903, the Premier felt moved to extort from a long suffering country no less than \$20,698,489 by means of "these villainous Customs Taxes."

Of course Sir Wilfrid needed the money. How, but by this "legalized robbery," is he to pay the Quebec Bridge Company that \$6,673,200, which, with subsidies already granted, brings up Mr. Parent's presents from the Canadian people to the comfortable total of \$7,870,233, or \$3,810,233 more than is necessary to complete the work? The people must be held. Public works are required for the advancement of the interests of Liberal members of Parliament, and surely this is a fitting excuse for "these villainous Customs Taxes," which are so freely flowing from the people's pockets into the government coffers.

**THE PLIGHT OF THE HORSE BREEDERS.**

Canadian horse breeders have again brought to the attention of the government, the disadvantages under which home stock raisers labor, as compared with their United States competitors. The deputation was assured by Messrs. Sifton and Fisher that as it was serious if not dangerous experiment to revise the tariff, no definite promise of relief could be given by the government.

That there is need for a revolution in the Canadian tariff, so far as it applies to horses, is evident from the trade returns of 1903. From the United States Canada purchased 29,391 horses, valued at \$860,672, or approximately \$29 per head. On these the Canadian government collected \$158,033 duty, or \$5.23 per head.

To the United States, Canada sold 1,907 horses, valued at \$140,239, or \$178 per head. But the United States collects \$30 duty on every horse valued under \$150 and 25 per cent on all worth

\$150 or over, or \$37.50 on a \$150 animal. Taking the best view of the case, the 1,907 high-class Canadian horses were taxed \$57,120 by Uncle Sam.

Yet the Minister of Agriculture, when his attention was drawn to the facts, admitted his inability to provide a remedy. It is not only a question of protecting the horse breeders, but preserving the standard of Canadian stock. If this country is to be persistently drained of \$178 horses and flooded with Yankee scrubs worth \$20, it will not take long for horse-flesh on this side of the border to go to ruin. If Mr. Sifton or the government cannot provide a remedy and are afraid of the tariff, it is high time that they gave way to men who have sufficient courage to right national wrongs.

**A HARVEST FOR FOREIGNERS.**

The great expansion of the aggregate trade of the past six months has resulted in an apparent gain of \$16,010,872, as compared with the corresponding period of 1902. Such is the happy intelligence conveyed to Canadians by the government press.

The statement hardly bears analysis. While Canada's total combined imports and exports show a healthy increase, the robustness is all on the side of imports.

From June 30th to December 31st, 1903, the Laurier tariff enabled foreigners to flood Canadian markets with goods to the value of \$121,532,008. From June 30th to December 31st, 1902, Canada only purchased \$103,201,614 worth of foreign goods. So that outsiders have gathered in \$18,330,394 more in good Canadian greenbacks during the first six months of 1903-04 than they did during the first six months of 1902-03.

In exports Canada has not been so fortunate. She sent abroad from June 30th to December 31st, 1903, produce worth \$125,301,466. From June 30th to December 31st, 1902, under a government which claims to discount Providence, Canadians only produced goods to the extent of \$125,683,954, a falling off of \$2,377,512.

The net result of this disastrous policy has been to leave Canadians only produced goods to the extent of \$122,983,954, a falling off of \$2,317,512.

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Instead of Canada gaining in trade, she is going behind more and more each year. Imports are swamping exports—and with such progress another 1878 will soon be at hand. The government closes its eyes to the impending hard times, but the people should see to it, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following are made to give way to the Conservative party, whose motto is "Canada for Canadians."

**STILL AFTER TREATY MAKING PROMISES.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier continues to advocate independent treaty-making powers for Canada. He does not explain how he proposes to work out his programs, so that the treaties, once made, may be enforced. It is all very fine to demand, in an off handed way, privileges which Canada cannot avail herself of. The Alaskan Boundary treaty resulted in a distinct loss for Canada. Sir Wilfrid, however, and not the British government was responsible for the failure. He blundered on the Alaskan question—no more than in his efforts to secure a mutual preference with Great Britain—the Grand Trunk Pacific deal.

Sir Wilfrid's whole career as Prime Minister has been a succession of mistakes and weaknesses. Yet he coolly asks for Canada the right to negotiate treaties which must be backed up by something more than diplomacy. When it is recalled that one contingent which Canada sent to South Africa cost \$1,983,168, landed at Capetown, and that the Halifax Garrison cost \$178,135 in less than two years, it will readily be understood that Canada, in the event of making her own treaties, must be willing to spend millions for a protection by land and sea which Great Britain now furnishes gratuitously. Either that or the Motherland must be asked to fight our battles, while we sit quietly and look idly on. Sir Wilfrid does not understand Canadian sentiments if he persists in urging such a monstrous proposition on Great Britain. Canadians are not such beggars as the Premier would paint them. The Liberal party can hardly hope to hide its mistakes behind any such selfish demands.

**THE RAILWAY COMMISSION FIASCO.**

The Railway Commission has been appointed at last. But with what feelings of keen disappointment must those who looked forward to the board accomplishing a good work, have regretted its personnel? At the last session of Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to nominate as commissioners, a lawyer familiar with railway law, a practical business man, a practical railway man. Of the three men who received appointments, only

# And Still They Come.

**Crowds to the right of us,  
 Crowds to the left of us,  
 Crowds all around us,  
 For Bargains they clamored.  
 Bravely our clerks worked and well,  
 Tho' oft'times they wished Bargain Sales were in---Well  
 What is the use though? they wondered,  
 Ours did not start the row,  
 Ours hadn't to, nohow  
 And w're going to do or die---  
 Die, or serve this twice six hundred.**

Every day the crowds attending our Great Bargain Sale are getting larger and larger. Saturday evening the store was thronged with delighted buyers who evidently knew **THEY WERE IN THE RIGHT SHOP.** And no wonder when they secure here stylish new Dress Goods, purchased last autumn, in Tweeds, Chevoits, Fancy Mixtures, Black Fancys, Colored Silks, Colored Silk Velvet and Velveteens, besides fancy Velvets for Cushions and Fancy Work—all at **HALF-PRICE.** Then all our **SILK WAISTS**, including that elegant lot we opened a few days before the sale began are selling at **67 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.** Besides all our **SKIRTS**, including 75 new ones, in the Spring Styles and no two alike. Ladies say they are the dressiest skirts ever shown here, and a decided Bargain; these also go at 1-3 off; also all

## Ladies' Cloth Jackets

In stock, while a few of the largest sizes we will clear at **HALF-PRICE.** All

## Trimmed Millinery Half Price,

And still a nice lot of those **FURS** in Collars, Muffs, etc., which we will clear at **HALF-PRICE.** Other Furs 1-3 off. These are only a few of the many Bargains we are offering.

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So here goes for 20, 40 or 60 days, if necessary to hold our trade

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| 450 yds. Silk Velvet         | Lot of Jackets, Gloves, Ribbons, White wear |
| 265 yds. Fancy Blouses, Silk | Men's Clothing, Men's Hats and Caps         |
| 25 Fur Muffs, 30 Fur Collars | Men's Fur Coats, Caps, Mitts                |
| All Fur Capes                | Ladies' Mitts, Caps, Ruffs                  |
| All Fur Lined Capes          | Sleigh Robes                                |
| All Trimmed Hats             | Wool Shawls, Rugs, Tams                     |
| Childrens' Gloves            | Ladies' Skirts, Waterproofs                 |
| Lot of Men's Gloves          | Blankets, Bachelors                         |
| Lot of Dress Trimmings       | Stamped Linens, Cushion Covers              |
| Flannelette Underwear        | Men's Winter Shirts                         |
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| Ladies' Facinators           |   |

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Samples given and goods sent on approval as usual.

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(Continued from first page.)

fluctuating and variable as it is in itself, or to the successive changes in tastes and habits in the course of time, or to the sad influence exercised on sacred art by profane and theatrical art, or to the pleasure that music directly produces, and that is not always easily kept within the proper limits, or finally to the many prejudices on the matter, so lightly introduced and so tenaciously maintained even among responsible and pious persons, there is a continual tendency to deviate from the right rule, fixed by the end for which art is admitted to the service of worship and laid down very clearly in the ecclesiastical canons, in the ordinance of the general and provincial councils, in the prescriptions which have on various occasions emanated from the Sacred Roman Congregations, and from our predecessors, the Sovereign Pontiffs.

It is pleasing to us to be able to acknowledge with real satisfaction the large amount of good that has been done in this respect during the last decades in this our fair city of Rome and in many churches in our country, but in a more especial way among some nations in which excellent men, full of zeal for the worship of God have, with the approval of His See and with the direction of the Bishops united in flourishing societies and restored sacred music to the fullest honor in nearly all their churches and chapels. Still the good work that has been done is very far indeed from being common to all and when we consult our own personal experience and take into account the great number of complaints that have reached us from all quarters during the short time that has elapsed since it pleased the Lord to elevate our humble person to the summit of the Roman Pontificate, we consider it our first duty, without further delay, to raise our voice at once in reproof and condemnation of all that is out of harmony with the right rule above indicated, in the functions of worship and in the performance of the ecclesiastical offices. It being our ardent desire to see the true Christian spirit restored in every respect and be preserved by all the faithful, we deem it necessary to provide before everything else for the sanctity and dignity of the temple, in which the faithful assemble for the object of acquiring this spirit from its foremost and indispensable fount, which is the active participation in the holy mysteries and the public and solemn prayer of the Church. And it is vain to hope that the blessing of heaven will descend abundantly upon us for this purpose when our homage to the Most High, instead of ascending in the odor of sweetness, puts into the hand of the Lord the scourges with which the Divine Redeemer once drove the unworthy profaners from the temple.

Wherefore, in order that no one in the future may be able to plead in excuse that he did not clearly understand his duty and that all vagueness may be removed which have already been commanded, we have deemed it expedient to point out briefly the principles regulating sacred music in the functions of public worship, and to gather together in a general survey the principal prescriptions of the Church against the more common abuses in this matter. We therefore publish "motu proprio" and with sure knowledge, our present "Instruction" to which, as "a juridical code of sacred music," we desire with the fulness of our Apostolic authority that the force of law be given, and we impose its scrupulous observance on all by this document in our own handwriting.

INSTRUCTION ON SACRED MUSIC. I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES. 1. Sacred music, as an integral part of the solemn liturgy, participates in its general object, which is the glory of God and the sanctification and edification of the faithful. It tends to increase the decorum and the splendor of the ecclesiastical ceremonies, and since its principal office is to clothe with befitting melody the liturgical text proposed for the understanding of the faithful, its proper end is to add greater efficacy to the text, in order that by means of it the faithful may be more easily moved to devotion and better disposed to receive the fruits or the most holy mysteries.

2. Sacred music should consequently possess, in the highest degree, the qualities proper to the liturgy, and precisely sanctity and goodness of form, from which spontaneously springs its other character, universality. It must be holy, and must, according to the mode of its profane art, not only in itself, but in the manner in which it is presented by those who execute it. It must be true art, for otherwise it will be impossible for it to exercise on the minds of those who hear it that efficacy which the Church aims at obtaining in admitting into her liturgy the art of musical sounds.

But it must, at the same time, be universal in this sense, that while every nation is permitted to admit into its ecclesiastical compositions those special forms which in

a certain manner constitute the specific character of its native music, still these forms must be subordinated in such a manner to the general characteristics of sacred music that nobody of another nation may receive, on hearing them, an impression other than good.

II. THE KINDS OF SACRED MUSIC. 3. These qualities are possessed in the highest degree by the Gregorian Chant, which is, consequently, the Chant proper to the Roman Church, the only chant she has inherited from the ancient fathers, which she has jealously guarded for centuries in her liturgical offices, which she directly proposes to the faithful as her own, which the most recent studies have so happily restored to their integrity and parity.

Upon these grounds the Gregorian Chant has always been regarded as the supreme model for sacred music, so that the following rule may be safely laid down. The more closely a composition for church approaches in its movement, inspiration and flavor the Gregorian form the more sacred and liturgical it becomes, and the more out of harmony it is with that supreme model, the less worthy is it of the temple.

The ancient traditional Gregorian chant, must, therefore, be largely restored in the functions of public worship, and everybody must take care that an ecclesiastical function loses nothing of its solemnity when it is accompanied by no other music except this. Efforts must especially be made to restore the use of the Gregorian Chant by the people, so that the faithful may again take a more active part in the ecclesiastical offices, as they were wont to do in ancient times.

4. The qualities mentioned are also possessed in an excellent degree by the classic polyphony, especially of the Roman school, which reached its greatest perfection in the fifteenth century, owing to the works of Pierluigi da Palestrina, and continued subsequently to produce compositions of excellent quality from the liturgical and musical standpoint. The classic polyphony approaches pretty closely to the Gregorian Chant, the supreme model of all sacred music, and hence it has been found worthy of a place side by side with the Gregorian Chant in the more solemn functions of the Church. This, too, must therefore be restored largely in ecclesiastical functions, especially in the more important basilicas, in cathedrals and in the churches and chapels of seminaries and other ecclesiastical institutions, in which the necessary means are usually not lacking.

5. The Church has always recognized and favored the progress of the arts, admitting to the service of worship everything good and beautiful discovered by genius in the course of ages—always, however, with due regard to the liturgical laws. Consequently modern music is also admitted to the Church, since it, too, furnishes compositions of such excellence, sobriety and gravity that they are in no way unworthy of the liturgical functions. But as modern music has come to be devoted mainly to profane uses, greater care must be taken with regard to it, in order that the musical compositions of modern style which are admitted in the Church may contain nothing profane, be free from reminiscences of motives adopted in the theatre and be not fashioned even in their external forms after the manner of profane pieces.

6. Amongst the various kinds of music that which appears less suitable for accompanying the functions of public worship is the theatrical style, which was in the greatest vogue, especially in Italy during the last century. This of its very nature is diametrically opposed to the Gregorian Chant and the classic polyphony and therefore to the most important law of all good music. Besides the intrinsic structure, the rhythm and what is known as the "conventionalism" of this style adapt themselves but badly to the exigencies of true liturgical music.

III. THE LITURGICAL TEXT. 7. The language of the Roman Church is Latin. It is therefore forbidden to sing anything whatever in the vernacular in solemn liturgical functions—much more to sing in the vernacular the variable or common parts of the Mass and Office. 8. The texts that may be rendered in music and the order in which they are to be rendered, being determined for every liturgical function, it is not lawful to confuse this order or to change the prescribed texts for others selected at will, or to omit them either entirely or even in part, unless when the rubrics allow that some verses of the text be supplied with the organ while these verses are simply recited in choir. However it is permissible, according to the custom of the Roman Church to sing a motett to the Blessed Sacrament after the "Benedictus" in a Solemn Mass if it is also permitted, after the offertory prescribed for the Mass has been sung, to execute during the time

that remains a brief motett to words approved by the Church. 9. The liturgical text must be sung as it is in the books, without alteration or inversion of the words, without undue repetition, without breaking syllables and always in a manner intelligible to the faithful who listen.

IV. EXTERNAL FORM OF THE SACRED COMPOSITIONS. 10. The different parts of the Mass and the Office must retain, even musically, that particular concept and form which ecclesiastical tradition has assigned to them, and which is admirably expressed in the Gregorian Chant. Different, therefore, must be the method of composing an Introit, a Gradual, an antiphon, a psalm, a hymn, a Gloria in Excelsis.

11. In particular the following rules are to be observed: (a) The "Kyrie," "Gloria," "Credo," etc. of the Mass must preserve the unity of composition proper to their text. It is not lawful, therefore, to compose them in separate pieces, in such a way as that each of such pieces may form a complete composition in itself, and be capable of being detached from the rest and substituted by another.

(b) In the Office of Vespers it should be the rule to follow the "Caeremoniale Episcoporum," which prescribes the Gregorian Chant for the psalmody and permits figured music for the versicles of the "Gloria Patri" and the hymn. It will nevertheless be lawful on the greater solemnities to alternate the Gregorian Chant of the choir with the so called "falsobordoni" or with verses similarly composed in a proper manner. It may be also allowed sometimes to render the single psalms in their entirety in music, provided the form proper to psalmody be preserved in such compositions; that is to say, provided the singers seem to be psalmodizing among themselves, either with new motifs or with those taken from the Gregorian Chant, or based upon it.

The psalms known as "di concorto" are, therefore, forever excluded and prohibited. (c) In the hymns of the Church the traditional form of the hymn is preserved. It is not lawful therefore, to compose, for instance, a "Tantum Ergo" in such wise that the first strophe presents a romance, a cavatina, an adagio and the "Gloria" an allegro.

(d) The antiphons of the Vespers must be as a rule rendered with the Gregorian melody proper to each. Should they, however, in some special case be sung in figured music they must never have either the form of a concert melody or the fullness of a motett or a cantata.

V. THE SINGERS. 12. With the exception of the melodies proper to the celebrant at the altar and to the ministers, which must be always sung only in Gregorian Chant, and without the accompaniment of the organ, all the rest of the liturgical chant belongs to the choir of levites, and, therefore, singers in church, even when they are laymen, are really taking the place of the ecclesiastical choir. Hence the music rendered by them must, at least for the greater part, retain the character of choral music.

By this it is not to be understood that solos are entirely excluded. But solo singing should never predominate in such a way as to have the greater part of the liturgical chant executed in that manner; rather should it have the character of hint or a melodic projection, and be strictly bound up with the rest of the choral composition. 13. On the same principle it follows that singers in church have a real liturgical office, and that therefore women, as being incapable of exercising such office, cannot be admitted to form part of the choir or of the musical chapel. Whenever, then, it is desired to employ the same voice of soprano and contraltos, these parts must be taken by boys, according to the most ancient usage of the Church. 14. Finally, only those are to be admitted to form part of the musical chapel of a church who are men of known piety and probity of life, and these should by their modest and devout bearing during the liturgical functions show that they are worthy of the holy office they exercise. It will also be fitting that singers while singing in church wear the ecclesiastical habit and surplice, and that they be hidden behind gratings when the choir is excessively open to the public gaze.

the chant preceded by long preludes or to interrupt it with intermezzi pieces. 18. The sound of the organ as an accompaniment to the chant in preludes, interludes and the like, must be not only governed by the special nature of the instrument, but must participate in all the qualities proper to sacred music as above enumerated.

19. The employment of the piano is forbidden in the church, as is also that of noisy or frivolous instruments such as symbols, bells and the like. 20. It is strictly forbidden to have bands play in church, and only in a special case and with the consent of the ordinary will it be permissible to admit a number of wind instruments, limited, judicious, and proportioned to the size of the place—provided the composition and accompaniment be to execute it be written in a grave and suitable style and similar in all respects to that proper to the organ.

21. In processions outside the church the ordinary may give permission for a band, provided no profane pieces are executed. It would be desirable in such cases that the band confine itself to accompanying some spiritual canticle sung in Latin or in the vernacular by the singers and the pious associations which take part in the procession.

VII. THE LENGTH OF THE LITURGICAL CHANT. "It is not lawful to keep the priest at the altar waiting on account of the chant or the music for a length of time not allowed by the liturgy. According to the ecclesiastical prescriptions the "Sanctus" of the Mass should be over before the elevation, and therefore the priest must here have regard to the singers. The "Gloria" and the "Credo" ought, according to the Gregorian tradition, to be relatively short. 23. In general it must be considered to be a very grave abuse when the liturgy in ecclesiastical functions is made to appear secondary and in a manner at the service of the music, for the music is merely a part of the liturgy and its humble handmaid.

VIII. PRINCIPAL MEANS. 24. For the exact execution of what has been herein laid down, the Bishops, if they have not already done so, are to institute in their dioceses a special commission composed of persons really competent in sacred music, and to this commission let them entrust in the manner they find most suitable the task of watching over the music executed in their churches. Nor are they to see merely that the music is good in itself, but also that it is adapted to the powers of the singers and be all ways well executed. 25. In summaries of clerics and in ecclesiastical institutions let the above-mentioned traditional Gregorian Chant be cultivated by all with diligence and love, according to the Tridentine prescriptions, and let the superiors be liberal of encouragement and praise towards their young subjects. In like manner let a "Scolae Cantorum" be established, whenever possible, among the clerics for the execution of sacred polyphony and of good liturgical music.

26. In the ordinary lessons of liturgy, morals, Canon law given to the students of theology, let care be taken to touch on those points which regard more directly the principles and laws of sacred music, and let an attempt be made to complete the doctrine with some particular instruction in the aesthetic side of the sacred art, so that the clerics may not leave the seminary ignorant of all those notions, necessary as they are for complete ecclesiastical culture. 27. Let care be taken to restore, at least in the principal churches, the ancient "Scolae Cantorum," as has been done with excellent fruit in a great many places. It is not difficult for a zealous clergy to institute such "Scolae" even in the minor and country churches—nay, in them they will find a very easy means for gathering round them both the children and adults, to their own profit and the edification of the people. 28. Let efforts be made to support and promote in the best way possible the higher schools of sacred music where these already exist, and to help in founding them where they do not. It is of the utmost importance that the Church herself provide for the instruction of its masters organists and singers, according to the true principles of sacred art.

IX. CONCLUSION. 29. Finally, it is recommended to choir-masters, singers, members of the clergy, superiors of seminaries, ecclesiastical institutions and religious communities, parish priests and rectors of churches, canons of collegiate churches and cathedrals, and above all to the diocesan ordinaries to favor with all zeal these prudent reforms, long desired and demanded with united voice by all; so that the authority of the Church, which herself has repeatedly proposed them, may not fall into contempt. Given from our Apostolic Palace at the Vatican, on the day of the Virgin and Martyr, St. Cecilia, November 22, 1903, in the first year of our Pontificate.

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