

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1902

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Calendar for April, 1902.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 1st day, 2h., 0m., m.
New Moon, 8th day, 5h., 26m., m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 1h., 1m., a.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 2h., 25m., a.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 6h., 34m., a.

Day of Week	Sun		High Water	
	rises	sets	Morn	Aftern
1 Tuesday	5 46	6 22	4 54	5 26
2 Wednesday	4 41	5 23	5 46	6 24
3 Thursday	4 24	4 44	6 44	7 29
4 Friday	4 0	3 57	7 40	8 16
5 Saturday	3 28	2 57	8 33	9 04
6 Sunday	2 50	1 52	9 22	9 43
7 Monday	3 1	1 0	10 10	10 31
8 Tuesday	3 21	10 53	11 16	11 16
9 Wednesday	3 30	11 38	12 12	12 12
10 Thursday	2 39	10 53	1 0 25	1 0 25
11 Friday	2 7	9 54	1 15	1 15
12 Saturday	25	36	1 43	2 09
13 Sunday	23	38	2 38	3 07
14 Monday	21	39	3 36	4 10
15 Tuesday	19	40	4 38	5 18
16 Wednesday	17	41	5 44	6 29
17 Thursday	15	43	6 52	7 37
18 Friday	14	44	7 56	8 37
19 Saturday	13	45	8 54	9 30
20 Sunday	11	46	9 49	10 15
21 Monday	10	47	10 36	10 56
22 Tuesday	8	49	11 17	11 23
23 Wednesday	6	50	11 53	11 42
24 Thursday	4	51	12 25	12 0
25 Friday	3	53	0 56	1 04
26 Saturday	1	54	1 21	1 42
27 Sunday	0	55	1 53	2 23
28 Monday	58	57	2 39	3 07
29 Tuesday	56	58	3 24	3 54
30 Wednesday	55	59	4 13	4 45

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A. L. Fraser, B. A. Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

Catholic Women In Education.

The Old Testament loves to dwell upon the names of women prominent in the instruction of the people. Anna, the mother of Samuel, and Miriam, the sister of Moses; Judith at Bethulia, Esther at the Court of Ahasuerus; Ruth in the field, and the mother of the Maccabees are a few of the great characters which influenced the Jewish people. The deeds of three of them were of sufficient glory to merit a record in special books of the Testament.

In the Christian dispensation a woman taught Mary the law, and Mary unfolded to the youthful Saviour the lessons of religion. Anna, the prophetess, foretold his greatness, and Elizabeth prepared the Baptist for his work. St. Paul constantly refers to the women associated with him in apostolic work. He reminds us that Timothy, his disciple, learned the Scriptures from his grandmother Lois and his mother Eunice. Priscilla, with her husband Aquila, accompanied St. Paul to Ephesus, and there found Apollo, an eloquent and fervent man, and expounded to him the way of the Lord most diligently. St. John wrote his second epistle to Electa, a lady eminent for her piety and charity.

The first centuries of the Church are full of examples of noble women recognized as a force in instruction. St. Mahodius, in his Banquet of the Ten Virgins, records an old tradition that the famous St. Thecla, a disciple of St. Paul, was skilled in secular philosophy and poetic literature. One of the famous paintings in the Munich gallery commemorates the preaching of the faith in Alexandria by St. Apollonia.

A woman, St. Catherine of Alexandria has long been revered as the patroness of Christian philosophers, and many significant legends have grown up about her name. Another ancient legend says that St. Barbara was instructed by St. Ogen. As a matter of fact two of the most illustrious Greek philosophers, St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nyssa, were instructed by their sister, St. Maximilla, the legends of the Christian physicians, Cosmas and Damian are said to have been educated by a woman, Theodora. St. Fulgentius, an African father, tells us that he was educated by his mother, who made him learn Homer and Menander by heart before he studied his Latin rudiments. St. Paula inspired St. Jerome to write his most important works. She was as well acquainted, he said, with Hebrew as with Latin Greek. In letters written by him on the education of St. Paula's daughter, we may see the estimate placed by St. Jerome on the higher theological education of women.

"When old enough let her read the works of St. Cyprian, the epistles of St. Athanasius and the writings of St. Hilary." One can readily imagine what study this demanded. He said he would be more honored by teaching the spouse of Christ than the philosopher Aristotle on being preceptor to the Macedonian king, St. Marcellus, whom St. Jerome calls the greatest glory of the city of Rome, was often consulted by his bishop and priests on biblical questions after St. Jerome, who had taught her, had left Rome.

Paula, Laeta, Fabiola, Marcella, all Roman ladies, were students of Scripture in St. Jerome's school. St. Melania was of great assistance to St. Augustine in his struggles with the Pelagians and Nestorians, entering often into open controversy with them.

St. Eustachium, according to St. Jerome, wrote and spoke Hebrew without any adulteration of Latin. Much might be said of the women who were in constant correspondence with St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Fulgentius, both with regard to the programme of studies, as also to the system of studies. Valeria, Proba, Eudoxia and Paula are names of Christian women associated with the establishment of educational systems for the training of young women. These are a few of the many facts which have come down to us from the Graeco-Roman period of Christianity.

Voices have been written upon the work of female monasteries in the history of medieval education. The monasteries and convents which sprung up throughout Europe following the development of Christianity were usually nurseries of learning. Intellectual activity, was often the test of a convent. St. Brigide, at Killaroe, Ireland; Hilda, at Whitby, England; Euba, at Old Ingham; Lioba, with Boniface, in Germany; Gertrude, at Nivelles, in Brabant, were the originators of great centres of knowledge which aided in keeping alive portions of the ancient learning and culture which otherwise would have perished. Mabillon recognizes that one of the glories of the Benedictine Order was the learning of its nuns

and he recalls the names of learned religious women in the monasteries, which then took on, in a way, the functions of normal schools. He adds that there was often emulation for study between the monks and nuns. St. Hildegarde of Bingen, known as the Sybil of the Rhine, wrote curious, miscellaneous treatises, anticipating, it is said, some truths of modern science.

St. Gertrude in the time of Dagobert learned the Holy Scriptures by heart and translated them from the Greek. She sent to Ireland for masters to teach music, poetry and Greek to be cloistered nuns at Nivelles. Montalembert tells us that the monasteries for women in England during the seventh and eighth centuries, perhaps with more enthusiasm than in the communities of men. The Fathers of the Church, Latin, Greek, poetry and grammar were in the schedule of studies, while many were devoted to the study of the Pentateuch, the Prophets and the New Testament.

The Catholic nun as an educational force is not a result of modern civilization; nor of modern educational demands; she is rather one of the forces which have made modern civilization possible, as she is also one of the sources of strength and grace working for the salvation of modern society. She has what Fenelon calls "that divinet characteristic of love, the forgetfulness of self, which spends itself without measure, and gives itself without respite."

If we cast a glance at the history of universities, we will find Catholic women associated with them not merely as students but as teachers. The Chronicles of Richard of Poitiers, speaking of Managoldus, remarks that his wife and daughters were highly educated and taught Sacred Scripture at the school of Lelano.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have some remarkable illustrations of position held by women in university life in Bologna, Padua, and Pavia, world-famed universities of the Church. Among the teachers of Bologna we find the names of Prospera and de Rossi, who taught Scripture; Marietta Tinoretto, who taught painting; Novello d'Andrea, who took her father's place in class and taught common law for ten years; Anna Mazzolina was professor of anatomy; a woman succeeded Mezzogoratti at Bologna, as teacher of Greek. Statues are erected to two women who taught botany in Bologna, and Genoa. Maria Aronetti taught at Pavia. One of the famous teachers of the University at Padua was Helen Cornelia Bisopria, who provided herself worthy of the title of doctor of philosophy, which she received publicly in the Cathedral of Padua in 1678.

Maria Agnesi of Milan, who has given her name to the mathematical curve known as the witch of Agnesi, was elected to the Bologna Academy of Sciences, Pope Benedict XIV. declared that she was without question among the very first professors of analytics. The Pope in 1780, named her professor of mathematics at the University of Bologna, and when she demurred he assured her that Bologna had often heard, in its obituary, persons of her sex.

Mlle. Legendiere wrote a work which Gairiot says is the most instructive now extant in ancient French law. Flantilla Brizio, a woman architect, built the chapel of St. Benedict in Rome. In the eighteenth century women took degrees in jurisprudence and philosophy in the Papal universities. Laura Bossi received the doctors degree at Bologna and was appointed professor in the Philosophical College, where for twenty-eight years she delivered public lectures on experimental philosophy, until her death in 1778. Vittoria D. Jephias, Christina Rogatti, Veronica Camberra and Targuina M. Jara are a few of the many women honored by university degrees.

These are but a few names selected at random from the long list of noted women whose learning was equalled by their sanctity of life and whose inspiration was in their Catholic faith. The story is interesting when we reconsider some of the deeds of women in the encouragement given to education by their interest and generosity. St. Elizabeth of Portugal induced her husband to found a university at Coimbra. The first regular professorship at Cambridge, the chair of divinity, was founded in 1502 by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the VII, and of the Tudor line. She founded St. John's College and also Christ College, Pemroke College was endowed in the fourteenth century by the widow of the Earl of Pembroke. Clare College was endowed and named by the Countess of Clare in 1338. Queen's College was founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., who had founded

King's College in 1441. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., and a friend of Margaret, completed her work.

Under the patronage and inspiration of the German Princess Matilda, daughter of Crown Prince Palatine Louis III, the University of Freiburg, in Breislan, was founded by her husband, Albert of Austria, and that of Tubingen by her son, Eberhard von Wurtemberg.

Apropos of those deeds of generosity, it may not be amiss to recall that the first founder of the Catholic University of America and the donor of Caldwell Hall was Mary Grædolis Caldwell, whose magnificent gift made the University possible.

Trinity College is a monument to the generous deeds of the noble hearted Catholic women of America. Fifteen centuries, therefore, find a glorious record of Catholic women in education. It is true that most of it has gone unrecorded. The world will never know how beneficent has been the simple, self-forgetful service of consecrated lives to God and the salvation of souls. Yet their works speak louder than words. We must not forget, moreover, the social and economic conditions which often precluded the possibility of a more general education of women in the last few centuries. When the times demanded a more widespread education of the people, the Catholic Church gave inspiration and encouragement to Catholic women to aid in its revival and general diffusion.—Rt. Rev. T. J. Conaty, in the Catholic Mirror.

Moorish Influence on Spanish Life and Language.

Mexico, according to the Mexican Herald, is a country "unique in linguistic and ethnological blends, for here the Moor has left traces of his language and custom; these mingled with the customs and languages of the Aztecs and other Indian races, while the genius of the tenacious Spaniard presides over the complex civilization of the country."

"In architecture the man or woman of education sees the marked influence of Arabian taste and usage, for here the Moorish house, with patio, or court, is common; the barred windows; the porch with its huge doors through which one sees flowers and fountains, all most Andalusian and derived by the southern Spaniards from Moors, who, in turn, got it all from the Saracens, and they from the Persians. True Mexico, architecturally, is very oriental; great American artists and architects have come here and admired the severe lines of stately ancient buildings, where beauty is achieved without petty ornamentation.

"The Moor has left his Arabic words all over the Mexican 'case', The 'sugan' or porch; the 'sotona', or roof; these are Arabic words. The 'albanil', or mason, who builds the walls and lays the roof, is called by another Moorish name. The list might be greatly extended. The tourist calling for his 'taza' of coffee, uses, unconsciously, the Arabic 'tas' of cup; he admires the display in the 'joyeria', or jeweler's, and what is 'joya', a jewel, but the Arabic 'juana'? 'Almacenes', or warehouse; 'azucar', or sugar; 'algodon', in which one sees clearly the origin of 'cotton'—all words of the Arabic vocabulary.

"The high-peaked national saddle is the Moorish saddle modified, and the technical vocabulary of every trade in Mexico is filled with Moorish terms. A few came from the Indian languages, and so Aztec and Arabian meet in the new world. The Spanish language has the Latin manliness and dignity, with a strong blending of the odor of the Arabic. Spanish differs thus from Italian, also descended from the Latin, in a certain oriental majesty and vividness. It is a language for solemn discourse, for ardent love-making, for military command, and for every purpose of the highest literary art.

It is a widespread tongue, spoken in the Philippines, in the little islands of the Pacific, among the Spanish Jews living long exiled in Constantinople, in North African ports, and over a vast extent of the new world. It is not decaying, it is full of life, its literature showing a surprising vigor."

The consecration of Right Rev. Matthew Gaughren, O. M. I., chosen by the Pope to succeed his brother, the late Bishop Gaughren, to the See of Kimberley, as Bishop of Tentyra, took place recently in St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Leith, and being the first ceremony of its kind which has ever been known, either before or since the "Reformation," to have taken place in Leith, it naturally excited a great deal of interest. Protestant as well as Catholic Onlookers.

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Very Rev. Canon McManus, P.P., St. Catherine's, 14th Street, Dalhousie, has been appointed Moderator of the Cathedral Chapter and vicar general of the Dublin Archdiocese.

Says the "London Catholic Times": Miss Florence Allen, whose voice and acting delighted the Liverpool public last week in "The Toreador" at the Royal Court Theatre, has just recently been received into the Order of St. Sebastian by the Rev. Sebastian Bowden at the Brompton Oratory, London.

The Paris correspondent of the "London Daily News" is responsible for the following: At a dinner at the Ministry of the Interior, the Nuncio, of course, had the place of honor at Madame Waldeck-Rousseau's right. As the confectionery was served she called his attention to some Dijon ginger-breads, and asked whether he would not take a "bonnette." "Is it possible," he said, looking in her face, "that such a thing is to be found in France?" "No, not!" means "little nun" and is the name given to a Dijon ginger-bread cake which was originally of conical manufacture. Madame Waldeck-Rousseau laughed heartily, but pretended not to understand the question.

Writing to the "London Catholic Times," Rev. Sydney Smith says: "Perhaps you may think well to insert this short note on the so-called coronation oath, which some of your correspondents seem to need. I see some of them assume that the King will have to take it again as a part of the coronation ceremony, and they even suggest that Catholics should abstain in consequence from any celebration of that event. But happily the present King will never have to take again an oath which, if report speaks truly, he took once not without the utmost reluctance and after being assured that, as there was no constitutional means of altering it until he, the new sovereign, was duly constituted by taking it, the alternative was between taking it and allowing the whole machinery of the government to break down. It is the name 'coronation oath' which misleads, but the words of the act (1 William and Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2) are that the declaration shall be made by the King on the first day of meeting of his first Parliament, sitting on his throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the Lords and Commons, or else at coronation, whichever should first happen." See Father Briget's tract on the English Coronation Oath, published by the Catholic Truth Society. There will indeed be an oath taken at the coronation ceremony, but it will be of a different character and, though binding the King to maintain the Protestant reformed religion established by law, has no reference to any other religion. Except, therefore, that death is at all times a possibility, there is not quite the urgency for changing the present abominable accession oath—or rather declaration, for it is not an oath, at least not a promise oath—which some of your correspondents imagine, and it may be that it is tolerable to leave the change till the coronation is over. What does seem desirable, and will no doubt be done, is that Catholic representatives from the colonies, when they come over for the coronation, should use the opportunity to press their remonstrances with the utmost vigor on all concerned in the government of the country, and that we Catholics here at home should not allow the subject to drop. We shall be sure to win sooner or later, for our case is so clear and is felt to be such by non-Catholics as much as ourselves—in fact, in fact, except the batch of utterly unreasoning Protestant Alliance bigots."

King's Evil

That is scrofula. It is a disease of the skin, and is caused by a germ which is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth. There is no excess in neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, such as glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, etc., catarrh, wasting and general debility.

Children of J. W. McMillan, Woodstock, Ont., had scrofula seven or eight years, they could not attend school for three months. When different kinds of medicines had been used to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McMillan's voluntary testimony, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful cures of scrofula and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1902.

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

The Budget.

On Thursday evening last Premier Peters delivered his budget speech. This annual deliverance by the Leader of the Government for the time being is usually regarded as a matter of considerable importance, as it is expected that the speaker will deal at least ostensibly in a serious manner with our Provincial finances and will outline with some show of sincerity the ways and means by which he expects to procure the revenue necessary to meet his estimated expenditure. In all these particulars the budget speech of Premier Peters was disappointing.

Special Budget Two hours was characterized by the greatest levity, scarcely at any stage manifesting a desire on the part of the speaker to seriously grapple with the important and intricate problem before him. His discourse was abundantly interlarded with flippant and slipshod phraseology. Indeed he would seem to have had in view no higher object than to amuse the gallery and provoke the risibilities of the many friends of both sexes, who had been invited to constitute his auditory. It may have been that he found the task before him very distasteful in view of the extremely bad record of his Government and his party in the conduct of our Provincial affairs, and rather than face the real facts of the case he took this method of diverting the attention of his hearers. However this may be, certainly his meaningless gropings in the mazes of ancient political history, his unsupported statements regarding his opponents, his unbecomingly juggling with the figures bearing upon our debt and expenditure, and his generally undignified treatment of the question in hand were not worthy of the occasion nor of a leader imbued with a proper sense of the responsibilities of his office.

The Leader of the Government at the opening of his remarks said it was the policy of his party to make revenue and expenditure meet. This must appear most astounding to everyone familiar with the record of that party; to everyone who knows from the public accounts that they have had average annual deficits of about \$46,000, and that they have added over half a million dollars to the Provincial debt. While they have been engaged in this work of creating deficits and rolling up the debt they have extracted annually from the people over \$51,000 of taxes. In view of these facts it is perhaps not much wonder that Mr. Peters made the peculiar kind of budget speech that we have described. He intimated that it was not his intention to go back to ancient political history and almost immediately launched out in denunciation of the Conservatives for what they had done and left undone when in office twelve years ago. One of the many extraordinary statements he made was that the deficit of last year amounted to only \$5,800. This in face of the figures in the public accounts showing the deficit was upwards of \$51,000 will serve to show how reckless were the Premier's statements dealing with our Provincial finances. With one breath he undertook to show how much he and his party saved in the different departments of Government, and in the next breath how much more they spent in the public service than the Conservatives; but in every case, according to him, the Conservatives were wrong. One not acquainted with the actual facts listening to the Premier would be at a loss to know how in the word the huge deficit of this Province had come into existence. But despite all his manipulations and all his combinations of figures, the debt is not a myth, but a stern reality. The report of their own auditor shows on its face that the debt is upwards of \$642,000, and that our Liberal friends are responsible for over \$500,000 of it. The draft of \$200,000 from capital came under review once more. What would our Grit friends do at all if they did not have this to talk about? This matter has so frequently been explained that our readers do not need to have the matter threshed out again. Our Grit friends themselves know they have no case here; but being in a tight place they try to ward off public criticism by references of this kind. The Premier estimates his expenditures for the year at \$319,792, and his revenue at \$318,811.88.

He thus starts with an acknowledged deficit of a thousand dollars, and our readers know from the past record of the Liberals that this means a deficit of at least \$25,000. In his estimate of interest he sets down a sum of no less than \$26,500, and we may be sure he is under the mark. At this rate the \$30,000 secured from Ottawa last year will soon all be gobbled up in interest on the Provincial debt. The Premier acknowledged that he had outlined a scheme of taxation that would meet all his estimates of expenditure; but such influence was brought to bear on him in caucus that he was obliged to abandon it. Certainly this budget speech is unique in the political history of this Province, and it is perhaps well for the Premier that his Liberal friends abolished the Parliamentary Reporter, and that in consequence this deliverance shall not be embalmed in any permanent record.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, in reply to the Leader of the Government, said the budget speech on this occasion reminded him of similar boastful language made by Premier Fred. Peters some years ago when he boasted we did not owe a dollar to the banks, and that everything was flourishing. "We will do," said the Premier of that day, "what is necessary and pay for what we do." Was there ever a greater fallacy? The boast has been repeated on this occasion but since that first boastful speech was delivered the debt of this Province has mounted up to the enormous sum of \$642,000. Still the Premier of this day would appear to regard such a debt as a mere trifle. Our debentures, said the Leader of the Opposition, have been hawked about Nova Scotia and found hard to sell; but the Leader of the Government boasts we are well off and have wonderful assets. He denied most emphatically that it was the policy of the Conservative Government to let matters drift, as insinuated by the Leader of the Government. The money spent on the roads last year was improperly spent because nothing was done on the roads. The Leader of the Government said expenditure had been increased on education. The cause of this was the erection and conduct of several political schools. Regarding the \$200,000 from capital at Ottawa he pointed out that the Premier's friends, the Grits, were in a majority in the Legislative Council when that bill was passed. Why did they pass it if they did not think it was quite right to do so? Exhibitions were the great training schools for our agriculturists. Why were we deprived of one this year? Why, he asked, was not the seat for West River filled? What is the Government's excuse for not calling an election in that district? It was not much wonder the Land Office receipts had diminished to almost the vanishing point, when we consider the enormous discounts that were allowed there by the present Government to their supporters. When the Liberals were in opposition they constantly harped on the "exodus" from the Province; but the people are leaving the Province now in much larger numbers than formerly, as shown by the census returns, and not much wonder, when such a Government is permitted to mismanage and squander our public finances. The policy of the Government is well calculated to drive the young men out of the country.

Hon. Mr. Rogers, after speaking a short time on Thursday evening moved the adjournment of the debate. The debate was not resumed till near 10 o'clock on Monday evening. In this connection it is proper that the cowardly tactics of the Government should be exposed. After spending a great portion of Monday evening in caucus they came into the House after 9 o'clock, when business was resumed. But instead of taking up the budget debate at once as might most naturally have been expected almost an hour was spent in committee on a tax bill. Mr. Rogers then resumed the budget and spoke at some length. All this was done with the evident intention of preventing Mr. Mathieson from speaking before a crowded House. Such cowardly tactics as these serve to indicate the dread the Government have of hearing their numerous shortcomings criticised before the public. No stronger evidence of their political guilt could be imagined. Mr. Rogers spent most of his time discoursing about the \$200,000, and when he finished started for the Speaker's room to avoid the scathing he knew was waiting for him from Mr. Mathieson.

Although it was 10:45 when Mr. Mathieson began his speech a very considerable number of those who had come to listen to the debates still remained, and they were well repaid for their patience, for Mr. Mathieson's arraignment of the Government was masterly, exhaustive and scathing. He laid bare the political duplicity of Mr. Rogers in the matter of withdrawing the \$200,000 from Ottawa, which constituted the text of that gentleman's speech. In the Legislative Council on that occasion the late Alexander Laird moved in amendment to the bill that \$183,000 be withdrawn from capital, and Mr. Rogers voted for this amendment. When an amendment was moved to this that would destroy it, Mr. Rogers voted against the amendment to the amendment. But curiously enough, when the amendment of the Council was rejected by the House and the bill was sent back Mr. Rogers voted to withdraw \$250,000 from capital. Surely this showed sufficient fickleness for almost anything. It was a curious fact that while Mr. Rogers talked himself hoarse about the withdrawal from capital he had not one word to say about the numerous offices he fills. Mr. Mathieson showed from the report of the agricultural department that Mr. Rogers, as Commissioner, had done practically nothing for the salary he was drawing. Dealing with the debt and deficits of the Liberal Government, Mr. Mathieson held up to execration their scandalous record. The Grits never overestimated their expenditure, and when Premier Peters acknowledges at the start a deficit, we may depend it will be at least \$25,000. During the time they have been in office their average annual expenditure was \$36,000 greater than that of the Conservatives. They spent in this way some \$396,000 more than their predecessors. No matter what combination of figures the Leader of the Government might make the fact remains that we are \$700,000 in debt. Then the bogus capital account of the Government came in for a thorough dissection and exposure at the hands of Mr. Mathieson. So far as genuine capital expenditure is concerned the Conservatives spent as much as the Liberals, and did not try to hide it by means of a subterfuge. Then turning his attention to the question of taxation, Mr. Mathieson showed that the Liberals had collected \$404,390 in taxes since they came into power, while the Conservatives, during their term, had collected only \$83,000. In addition to this he pointed out the manner in which they wasted the assets of the Province in the shape of enormous discounts in the Land Office. It is not much wonder the assets in that department have dwindled to almost the vanishing point. The Liberals had milked the cow dry. These are the men, forsooth, who exclaim that the Conservatives should not have treated the receipts from public lands as ordinary revenue; these are the men who talk of extravagance by their opponents, when everybody knows they came into power with the cry of economy in the public service, and from the very start have drifted from bad to worse till now they have saddled on the Province a debt which shall never be paid. Regarding the boast of the Government that they have secured \$30,000 from Ottawa in consequence of the nonfulfillment of the terms of union as to winter communication, Mr. Mathieson called attention to the fact that in 1884 a claim was made by the Conservatives in this matter and the amount was placed at \$5,000,000. Mr. Rogers, the Commissioner of Agriculture, who was in the Legislature at that time said \$5,000,000 was not too much to ask. Now, this same Mr. Rogers was one of the delegation who went to Ottawa and accepted in lieu of this claim one million dollars, or the interest thereon at 3 per cent. in full settlement. Instead of \$30,000 a year we should have received \$150,000 a year. This is the way our Liberal friends are looking after the interests of the Province. Mr. Mathieson exoriated the Government on their duplicity and extravagance regarding the New Prince of Wales College, the new wing to the Asylum, the Hillsborough Bridge and numerous other public matters, but unfortunately our space will not permit us to go into these at any great length in this issue. His arraignment of the Government was complete, and they winced under his exhaustive analysis and withering sarcasm.

The debate was continued on Tuesday evening when Mr. McKinnon poured some very hot shot into the Government ranks and from their own statements and the reports of their own officials showed up their recklessness and duplicity. The committee stage was

reached before the House adjourned last night. The Government have increased the income tax from one per cent to one and a half per cent. The road tax on all mail persons from 21 to 70 is increased from 75 cts. to \$1.00. The tax on banks is increased from \$200 to \$1,000 except the Merchants' bank of P. E. I. where the tax is from \$100 to \$500.

On page 9 of the Public Works Report, in connection with the expenditure for the Hospital for the Insane occurs this item: "D. Farquharson, Trustee, 6 1/2 years to '97 \$325. What does this mean? Mr. Farquharson was trustee during those years and was entitled to receive a salary as such; or was he a member of the Government and consequently debited from receiving the \$50 a year? In either case it seems most extraordinary that this philanthropist should be paid this sum of \$325, as soon as he ceases to be Premier of this Province. The Government of the day does some wonderful things to be sure!

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA, April 12th, 1902. THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The budget debate concluded early Tuesday morning. Hon. J. Israel Tarte and Mr. John Charlton absented themselves in order to escape voting against the government. The Liberals present registered a solid vote against "Canada for Canadians." The last speeches of the debate brought out forceful criticisms of the "Fit Reform" methods of the government, from Messrs. Broder, Lennox, Northrup, Ward, Keady, Clancy, Henderson and others. Mr. Tarte's charges of perjury and maladministration were made in connection with the scandal under Liberal auspices was reviewed. Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of the Interior, refused to recognize the claims of South African miners for precedence in appointments to the coronation contingent.

Mr. Blair's bill to establish a railway commission, whose duties will be to supervise all roads in Canada with the exception of the Intercolonial, was brought down. It will go over until next session. ANOTHER AMERICAN PURCHASE. All the planks in the Liberal platform of 1897 might be traced through the stamp-cancelling machine which Hon. William Mulock is importing from the United States.

THE COST OF THE CENSUS. According to statements made for the Government in the House of Commons the census of 1891 cost \$496,994, and the 1896 cost \$577,115. That of 1901 has cost \$986,298 to date, and is expected to cost altogether \$1,170,000. The cost of the department for the year is \$1,000,000. Mr. Blair's claim that his is a progressive policy is self-evident—from an expense standpoint.

A LIESON FOR MACHINE MEN. In the Court of King's Bench, Judge Warrille recently sentenced Eugene Gagne, to two years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, for impersonating voters and perjury during the municipal elections at Montreal. The long term of imprisonment meted out to Gagne should serve as an object lesson to those who have engaged in machine politics in Ontario. Private persons have at last found it necessary to conduct prosecutions, when those in authority, whose duty it is to bring the guilty to justice, fail to do their duty. During the coming campaign in Ontario violations of the elections laws will be met by equally severe measures. The day of the political thing is rapidly drawing to a close, now that prison doors have been thrown open for his reception.

MR. TARTE DIDN'T VOTE. Hon. J. Israel Tarte refused to vote against the amendment offered by the leader of the opposition in relation to the present tariff to be unsatisfactory and calling for adequate protection for Canadian products. The Minister of Public Works has warned the government that the trade of the country needs support; he threatened to take Sir Richard Cartwright to the court in the event of that gentleman becoming too demonstrative for Free Trade; and he left for New York and thus avoided the necessity of voting against the government. Had he remained in Ottawa, Mr. Tarte would have undoubtedly supported the protectionist proposals which he so warmly advocates. Mr. John Charlton also absented himself from the House, and thus withdrew his support from the "Fit Reform" movement. Other strong Liberal protectionists, who delivered themselves up to the government to the government, voted blindly against their professions of faith.

MORE TARTE METHODS. The ways of the Public Works Department are deep and dark. In the Auditor General's report appears an account for round timber supplied by a Quebec gentleman who knew of timber in connection with his government contracts. He was a Conservative, and a man to be feared; he was squared with a contract for round timber, and thus got out of the way. The Public Works Department agreed to pay him 12 and 18 cents per cubic foot, and the gentleman went about the country and purchased his stock for 6 and 12 cents per cubic foot, and then sold it to the lumbermen who cut it, and the contractor did not even buy an axe. All he did was to sign a bill, which was paid to him by the government. The government was converted, and the country was called upon to pay in one case 100 per cent extra, and in another case 50 per cent above the actual cost of the goods.

REMARKABLE CENSUS SCANDALS. In order to procure the census returns of 1891 were distorted, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Wm. Patterson have accused thousands of Canadians of perjury. They say that the men who discharged the duties of census enumerators in 1891 violated their oath of office by conspiring to manipulate the returns for the benefit of the then government. The opposition have demanded an investigation of this alleged outrage. The government must either retract or pro

ceed with the enquiry. Another matter for investigation is a charge of perjury against Thomas Cole, the census commissioner for Quebec. That gentleman, in order to prove that the census of 1891 was worthless, disclosed information which he was sworn to preserve secret. The Minister of Agriculture could also grant permission to Mr. Cole to make use of the returns. If Mr. Fisher did this, he has prostituted his office to serve most undesirable ends. Either Mr. Cole has violated a solemn oath, or the Minister of Agriculture has lent himself to assist in transactions such as have never been heard of before in Canada. Parliament is not through with the incident yet, as correspondence of a more damaging character has been laid on the table of the House.

THE GROWING DEBT. Hon. W. S. Fielding prides himself on the small increase in the public debt since the Liberals have taken office, and points with the finger of scorn to the enormous jump the debt took under Conservative rule. The Finance Minister, however, has not been so generous in disclosing for developing this country, which were made from 1878 to 1896 by the Conservative party. If we take these into consideration together with amounts paid by the Liberals for similar services, the credit is all on the side of the Conservative party. The great expenditures by the two parties have been:

Table with 2 columns: Party, Amount. C. P. R. \$65,000,000; Liberals \$33,000,000; Conservatives \$14,250,000; I. C. R. \$20,500,000; 8,250,000.

\$134,800,000 \$22,800,000 From 1878 to 1896 the gross debt of Canada increased \$150,760,298, while from 1896 to 1901 it has increased \$29,014,846. Add to this the estimated increase of \$5,000,000 for 1902 and the total will reach \$35,014,846. Deducting the extraordinary expenditures above mentioned for ordinary purposes during 18 years of Conservative rule the debt was increased \$15,960,333; and under years of Liberal rule the increase for ordinary purposes was \$12,214,846. This shows that the average annual increase in the debt for ordinary purposes under Conservative rule was \$1,053,237; while under Mr. Fielding's direction the annual average growth has been \$635,807. The average is going up year after year.

The parishioners of St. Peter's intend having a tea party in the vicinity of the church at St. Peter's Bay on Dominion Day, Tuesday, July 1st. Don't forget the date and make no other engagement for that day. In the Senate on Monday Senator Ferguson brought up the statement of Premier Peters that he "expected to receive a million dollars from the Fishery Award. The Secretary of State said he was no less surprised than Senator Ferguson when he read the statement. No decision had been given respecting the Fishery Award.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 338, C. M. B. A. Hope River the following resolution was moved by Bro. Edward Moliseac and seconded by Bro. Alex. Steele and adopted unanimously: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by the hand of death, Mamie, the eldest daughter of our esteemed Bro. and Chancellor, W. C. Hogan; be it Resolved that we the members of Branch No. 338 do convey to her grief stricken parents, brothers and sisters an expression of our deep and sincere sorrow and sympathy with them in their bereavement. F. P. CULLEN, Rec. Sec.

BRITISH BUDGET. LONDON, April 15.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered the budget yesterday. The expenditure of the coming year is estimated at £174,690,000, of which £45,450,000 is for war charges. The income tax is increased by one penny in the pound. A tax of three pence per hundred on grain and five pence per hundred on meal is levied.

AMALGAMATED. MONTREAL, April 15.—The Dominion Steel Co and Dominion Coal Co. perfected their amalgamation here yesterday. The Coal Company shareholders receive from the Steel Company 3 per cent dividend in preference. The Coal Company pays off its bonds in preferred stock, to which five million dollars of new common stock will be issued at 1.20.

SALE OF BUILDING LOTS. I am instructed by Mr. James McIsaac, to sell at public Auction, on Saturday, April 26th, inst., Thirteen Choice Building Lots Fronting North River Road and Highland Avenue, Charlottetown. The land is bounded on the south by the premises of Mr. Charles R. Smallwood, on the west by the North River Road, on the north by Highland Avenue and on the east by the premises of Mr. H. McLeod. The lots are high and dry and are beautifully located. There is not in this City a more choice location for building. The lots fronting on North River Road are in touch with the Charlottetown water supply and consequently are doubly valuable. This sale offers a rare opportunity to all desirous of purchasing at moderate terms. For diagram of lots see posters. Sale commences at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms made known at sale.

R. BRANSTO, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 17, 1902. In South Africa. Lord Kitchener reports severe fighting at the end of last week in the Transvaal in which about two hundred Boers were killed, wounded or captured and the British had a hundred casualties. Among the Boers killed was commandant Potgieters.

DIED. In this city, on April 9th, Minnie Gormly, aged 24 years. R. I. P. At Albany on April 10th, James Cameron, aged 72 years leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn.

At the residence of her sons, No. 433 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass., Mrs. Mary Sherry formerly of Charlottetown, R. I. P. In this city, at her late residence, on Kent Street, on the 15th of April, Marjorie McBeth, widow of the late John Steed, aged 79 years. At Elmira Lot 47, on March 22nd John H. Campbell, aged 80 years, leaving a widow, one daughter and two sisters to mourn. Mrs. F. Cullen, Charlottetown is a sister of the deceased. May his soul rest in peace. At Lot 14, on the 12th inst. Daniel MacLennan, aged 48 years, leaving a widow and a large circle of relatives and friends. R. I. P. In this city, on the 15th inst., Harry Burns, son John Burns, in the 29th year of his age.—R. I. P. At South Bend, Indiana, of appendicitis on the 11th inst., Richard Orchard Cotton, aged 47 years. Deceased was a native of this Province and left here about twenty years ago and visited his native home but once since then. He leaves to mourn a widow and one son in South Bend and his mother and two brothers in this Province. Mr. W. L. Cotton, Editor of the Examiner is a brother of the deceased.

Obituary. We deeply regret to record the death of Catherine Ann McDonald, beloved wife of John McDonald, jr., Head of Hillsborough, Lot 33, which took place after a few days illness, on Monday the 7th inst. Deceased was an exemplary Christian woman, an affectionate wife and devoted mother and a kind and charitable neighbor and will be much missed in the neighborhood in which she lived. The services in which she was held was evidenced by the large concourse of people who attended her funeral to the parish church at St. Andrews on Wednesday the 9th, upwards of one hundred carriages being in the cortege. A Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, cousin of the deceased, with Rev. Daugald McDonald as high priest, Rev. R. J. Gille as deacon, Rev. P. D. McGuigan sub deacon and Rev. A. McAulay master of ceremonies. Rev. A. J. McDonald assisted in the choir, and Rev. A. P. McLellan pastor of St. Andrew's and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald of St. Teresa's occupied places in the sanctuary. She leaves to mourn, a disconsolate husband and two daughters. To these we extend our sympathy in their sore bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

For some weeks past the Angel of Death has been hovering about the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hogan, Hope River on Tuesday April 8th, the stern messenger gained admission and summoned from this world to her eternal reward their eldest child Mamie L. in the 27th year of her age. Death at any time and under any circumstances is accompanied by sorrow but in this sad case it is very hard to bear particularly when a beloved one is called at an early age and in the bloom of youth. Knowing this we can easily understand how the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are prostrated with grief at this the first break in their family circle. The deceased was possessed of a bright and amiable disposition, which made her a general favorite not only in the home circle, but among all who had the privilege and honor of her acquaintance. She also was possessed of all those gentle and desirable traits of character which distinguish true womanhood and to know her was to love her. During her early youth she spent several terms at Rustico Convent where she won the love and esteem of both Sisters and fellow students. She afterwards attended Stanley High School passed the Matriculation Examination of the Prince of Wales College successfully and graduated from that institution with a second class diploma. For several years she was one of our most successful teachers, teaching at Clermont, Hope River and Mill Vale. About a month ago she was attacked by pleurisy and pneumonia and during her illness all possible was done for her by her physicians Drs Fleming and Honeywell, but despite their best efforts and the kind attention of friends she gradually sank and she died on the night of April 8th, during her illness no word of complaint ever escaped her lips and although at first she would like to live, yet when she heard that the end was near calm resignation stamped itself on her once bright countenance. Being daily visited by her pastor and strengthened by the last consolation of God's Holy Church her gentle spirit went to meet its Creator firmly trusting in a Merciful God. The funeral took place Thursday April 10th, and although the day was wet, it was one of the largest ever seen in that section. The pall-bearers were Messrs Thomas McGuigan, Bruce Power, Thomas Pendergast, John Bolan, Alexander Steele and Thomas Bolger and the funeral services were conducted by the pastor Rev. J. E. McDonald while Mrs. John McGuigan at the organ rendered most suitable to the solemn occasion. The funeral cortege moved slowly to the cemetery where the last sad rites were performed amid the tears of relatives and the sympathy of friends. To the sorrowing parents brothers and sisters the sincere sympathy of the community is tendered. May their sorrow in their great loss be lessened by the assurance that her short and virtuous life on earth has won for her a glorious reward in Heaven.—Com.

The Prices. There was a fair market yesterday. The only changes to note are in potatoes and oats, which are taken an advance since last week. Potatoes are now 22c an advance of two cents over last week, and oats 43c, an advance of one cent. Other prices remain unchanged. Butter, (fresh) 22 to 25 Butter (tab) 21 to 22 Beef (small) per lb. 08 to 10 Oats, last week. Potatoes are now 22c an advance of two cents over last week, and oats 43c, an advance of one cent. Other prices remain unchanged. Butter, (fresh) 22 to 25 Butter (tab) 21 to 22 Beef (small) per lb. 08 to 10 Oats, last week. Potatoes are now 22c an advance of two cents over last week, and oats 43c, an advance of one cent. Other prices remain unchanged. Butter, (fresh) 22 to 25 Butter (tab) 21 to 22 Beef (small) per lb. 08 to 10 Oats, last week. Potatoes are now 22c an advance of two cents over last week, and oats 43c, an advance of one cent. Other prices remain unchanged. 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Johnston's Clothes WEAR BEST, Are Best.

For twenty-five years we have bought and sold W. R. Johnston's Clothing, and we know—positively know—them to be the best

Ready-to-Wear Goods IN CANADA.

WEVE SOME SPLENDID

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS

—OF THE—

Newest Patterns and finely Tailored

At \$10, \$12 and \$14 a Suit.

Spring Top Coats

Made by the same firm and just right in style, cloth and wear, costs one-third less than Tailor-made and are every bit as good, \$8, \$10 and \$12 each. Perhaps you think these clothes don't fit well, just let us try to fit you, then you'll find out just how much Ready-to-Wear Clothing has advanced in the past ten years. If they do not fit you as well as our tailor can do it, if not we wont ask you to buy.

PROWSE BROS

The Champion Clothiers.

They Help.

It is the little expenses that count. It is the small leak that sinks a big ship. Housekeepers can save quite an item in their Grocery bill by dealing at McKenna's. Everything new and fresh at the Corner Grocery.

JOHN McKENNA.

One or More

Of the following Goods sent postage paid on receipt of price:

- Best Nickel Silver Tea Spoons 7c each
- Best Nickel Silver Desert Spoons 15c each
- Best Nickel Silver Desert Forks 15c each
- Silver Plated Tea Spoons 18c each
- Best quality Tea Spoons 30c each
- Best quality Tea Knives 42c each
- Best quality Dinner Knives 46c each

Nickel Plated Spectacles

With good lenses and case, 75c and \$1.00.

For Spectacles send us No. of last pair and age. We will be responsible for all money sent by registered mail. A limited number of stamps accepted.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Ontario elections, it is announced on good authority will take place on May 29th.

Fresh herring were very plentiful at the market yesterday, selling from 8 to 10 cents per dozen.

It is the intention of the City Council to raise the dog tax to \$3 to \$5 for male and female respectively. The present tax is \$1.

The British steamer Mechanician cleared from New Orleans on Friday for Cape Town with 1,100 horses for the use of the British Military in South Africa.

The appointment of the Earl of Dunsford as general officer commanding the Canadian militia, in succession to Major General O'Grady-Haley has been officially announced in London.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian preacher died Washington on Saturday evening. The immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the brain. He was in his 70th year.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on Thursday after first passing a bill extending the Legislative term to five years instead of four; also a resolution congratulating the King on his coronation.

The British admiralty has ordered the cruiser Thames to search the North Atlantic for the missing Allan line steamer Huronian. The Huronian left Glasgow Feb. 11th, for St. John, N. B., and has not since been reported.

The firemen were called out for a slight fire on Monday night in the Charlottetown Business College. Chief Hermans had the misfortune while on the roof of the building, to fall about seven feet to another roof. He was badly shaken up, but fortunately sustained no serious injury.

The school teachers accepted from this Island for South Africa, Miss Arbuckle, Miss Bremner and Miss Dutcher, leave tomorrow morning for St. John, N. B., where they will take the steamship Lake Ontario on the 18th for England, thence to South Africa. Miss Bremner and Miss Dutcher, of Prince Street School, were waited upon at the school a few days ago, by nearly all the city teachers and had addresses of farewell presented to them, accompanied by several useful gifts.

Messrs. Hazard and Moore, Sunnyside, will hold a grand Sweet Pea competition on September 11th, 12th and 13th when these flowers are at their best. The following prizes will be given for sweet pea grown from seed purchased from the firm this season: Class I.—Collection of 20 vases distinct named varieties, 15 sprays each, first, \$1.00; second 75; third 50. Class II.—Collection of 12 vases distinct named varieties, 15 sprays each, first, 75; second 50; and third 25. Class III.—Collection of 6 vases distinct named varieties, 15 sprays each, blue, red, mauve, maroon, orange, and dark striped, first, 75; second 50; third 25.

A Halifax despatch says:—The longshoremen's strike here is at last over. A settlement mutually satisfactory to both the strikers and the employers was made Friday night through the efforts of W. L. McKenna King, Deputy Minister of Labor. The Union has not been directly recognized in the settlement but the members will not be discriminated against. The Labor Union wanted 20c an hour during the day and 30c an hour during night work. Under the new agreement the longshoremen get 20 cents an hour in the day and 25 cents an hour at night. Work on stranded vessels will be paid for at the rate of 25 cents an hour. Double pay will be given on Sundays, Good Fridays, Thanksgiving Day unless otherwise agreed upon. The hours of work have been defined, and provision has been made that no change take place in the scale, or that strike be inaugurated without giving at least thirty days written notice.

An Ottawa despatch of the 14th announces that Major Boulanger of Quebec has received from the Minister of Militia an offer of one of the regiments of Mounted Infantry for South Africa. It has also been definitely settled that Major Williams, now in Toronto, will get one regiment. Colonel Lessard has been offered a command but has declined. Colonel Turner, of Quebec, would like to go, but is debarred because of his wound which he received in action. It seems almost certain one regiment will go to Major Cameron, who is now with Colonel Evans in South Africa, but Major W. Hamilton Merritt will be retained in his present position. Captain Morrison, D. S. O., of Ottawa can have a command if he cares to go to South Africa. At Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet, an order in Council was passed appointing Lieutenant Colonel Pellatt of Queen's Own at Toronto, in command of the Coronation Contingent.

RECRUITING for the fourth contingent for South Africa began yesterday. Four regiments are to be organized which will be designated the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th regiments of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. They are to be armed, clothed and equipped as the Imperial Yeomanry of His Majesty's forces. The total strength is to be 2036 officers and men of all ranks. The conditions of enlistment are as follows: (a) Terms of service, 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa. (b) Pay, cavalry rates from date of enlistment until the day prior to embarkation, and imperial yeomanry rates from and inclusive of date of embarkation. (c) Age, Not under 20 years, nor over 40. (d) Standard, Not under 5 feet 4 inches in height, not more than 5 feet 11 inches; not to weigh more than 180 pounds and to have a chest measurement of less than 34 inches. (e) Medical requirements, to be medically fit according to imperial yeomanry conditions. (f) Qualifications, To be able to ride and shoot. Preference will be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and to single men. Married men and widowers with children will be accepted conditional on no separation allowance being issued. Surgeon Major S. B. Jenkins and the District officer commanding are the recruiting officers here. The squadron will consist of 80 officers, 24 regimental staff, 124 sergeants, 124 privates, 64 buglers, 32 rank and file, 1,712. Total, 2,036, with 2,174 horses.

The city council of Toronto, have raised the wages of laborers from 18 to 20 cents an hour.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

Those people who always borrow their neighbor's paper ought certainly to glory in the freedom of the press.

It isn't necessary for a man to be an acrobat to tumble to the fact that it pays to advertise in this paper.

The man who is always waiting for something to turn up will not be disappointed if he waits long enough, but it will be his loss.

"I am satisfied that I have been beaten out of about \$100," remarked a man the other day. "Wonder what satisfaction he could find in that?"

The poor benighted hindoo, He does the best he kindo; He sticks to his caste From first to last, And for pants he hangs his kindo.

Despatch from Hong Kong says the Chinese are still in rebellion. In some parts of China. If the police don't look after some of the young hoodlums of this city who are continually annoying the Chinese laundrymen here the rebellion may not be confined to China alone.

AN ABBREVIATED RHYME. A man hired by J. Smith & Co., Loudly declared that he'd do. Man that he saw Dumping dirt near the store; The drivers therefore didn't do.

Regarding the sending out to Africa of Canadian lady teachers the Ottawa Citizen remarks: "Unless the good right hands of Canada's pretty school ma'ams have lost their vigor since the not distant days of our youth, we think the rising portion of the Boer population will know when they have been licked."

The Patriot on Saturday got off the following:—

THE MILK WAT.—This morning a P. W. C. student boarding not 100 miles from the police station, unconsciously sat down on four bowls of milk which the milkman had just placed on a chair behind him. He considered it a very expensive bath, but consoles himself with the thought that milk is good for calves. The Patriot is rather "over-bowled" to publish such a statement regarding this poor chap, who was a native son of the province. The milk of human kindness seems to have been skimmed. Some people would call it "cow-aridly."

The new registration law which goes into force in this Province on January 1st, 1903, among other things, specifies that if a person dies, the death must be registered and a fee of ten cents must be paid. Ten cents of course is not a very large sum, but people will not look at it that way if it is the paying of an unjust tax which will settle them. Some people would almost prefer to die rather than pay taxes which they believe to be unjust. The Government probably know this, and are taking this means to head off any who might contemplate to prematurely "shuff off the mortal coil." It's getting pretty tough when a person can't die without having to pay a tax for doing so. The only alternative is to stay alive if you can and pay taxes for the privilege of "trying" to live.

The following correspondence is said to have actually passed between two men in England some years ago:

"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson and begs to request that he will keep his dog off my premises on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair.

"Did you see the shot fired?" the Magistrate asked.

"No, sir; I only heard it, was the evasive reply."

"That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the Magistrate sternly. "Stand down!"

The witness turned round to leave the box, and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively. The Magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court.

"Did you see me laugh, yer honor?"

"No, sir, but I heard you," thundered the Magistrate.

"That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat, coolly, but with a twinkle in his eye. And this time everybody laughed except the Magistrate.

There was a riot down at Montego Bay, Jamaica, the other day in which a number of rioters and policemen were wounded. Everything is now quiet. Despatches say that the rioters were overawed by the presence there of H. M. cruiser Tribune.

This last statement calls to my mind what Pauline Johnson, the Canadian poetess once wrote about a British man-o'-war: "I've arrived at the conclusion that it really wouldn't pay To kick up a rebellion if she's anchored in the bay."

For I think she's built for business, and I'd hardly like to quarrel with a British man-o'-war.

For there's that about the sailors and there's that about the ship That makes you think a while before you give her any lip.

And you're only got to see her, and I bet that you'll confess, That she's mighty full of meaning—in an H. M. S.

The High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to leave your order to have photos or tintypes enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural colours and any subject may be separated from a group with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as is generally the case with other portrait houses. The work is all guaranteed to be as represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture moulding. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenna's tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbush.

100 DINNER AND TEA SET
PIECE AND
48 PIECES SILVERWARE
FREE

A rare chance. No deception. We are offering for sale a magnificent 100 piece dinner and tea set, 48 pieces silverware, all of the highest quality. The dinner set includes 12 place settings of 12 pieces each, 12 place spoons, 12 place forks, 12 place knives, 12 place plates, 12 place bowls, 12 place cups and saucers, 12 place glasses, 12 place spoons, 12 place forks, 12 place knives, 12 place plates, 12 place bowls, 12 place cups and saucers, 12 place glasses. The silverware includes 12 place spoons, 12 place forks, 12 place knives, 12 place plates, 12 place bowls, 12 place cups and saucers, 12 place glasses. All pieces are guaranteed to be of the highest quality. Write at once. NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Box 218, Toronto, Ont.

A Letter to the Public

The best place to buy your Groceries is where you can get the best value for your money.

The Leading GROCERY

PHONE 233

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

Leslie S. McNutt & Co.
Newson's Block.

Try us for Flour

CASH

Is What We Want

We need it always, so we can buy whenever goods are offered, and parties want the CASH. We'll give you the benefit of our watchfulness and cash buying.

Compare the quality and price of our Groceries with those credit prices you've been getting.

When you have a basket of EGGS or BUTTER it will be to your advantage to sell them at our store.

Kindly place your order with us and see what we can do for you.

JAS. KELLY & CO.
Jan. 22, 1902.

HOOKING CANVAS

—AND—

STAMPED MATS!

Now is the time to replenish your stock.

We have just received our stock of Hessians, 10,700 yards in the following widths:—27, 32, 36, 54 and 72 inch. Prices and samples on application.

70 dozen Stamped Mats, newest designs, in 1 1/2 and 1 yard lengths. Door Mats to match.

Wholesale & Retail.

Weeks & Co

The People's Store.

Everyone Wears

CLOTHING!

And our Clothing wears best,
And our Clothing looks best,
And our Clothing sells best.

And our advice to you when you decide to buy a Suit is to look at our stock, and our prices are so much lower than elsewhere you can save dollars. We have also a big line of

Separate Pants

From 90 cents a pair to \$4.50. Every pair unusual value, that you can't resist buying if you want a pair.

You had better try us for your Clothing.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.,
Leaders of Low Prices.

PLAIN FACTS

For the Buying Public!

High sounding advertisements will not create a permanent demand for a poor article.

Four Years in Business

And our Tailoring Department has increased its output with each year, which is the best evidence that we stand the recognized leaders as makers of Gentlemen's Clothing of the highest character for the hard to please man or young man.

Honest Prices to One and All.

We don't claim to sell goods at cost, and then charge from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. more than they are worth but we do claim to give the best value on P. E. Island, quality considered.

Don't be Fooled,

But come to the reliable for SUITS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,
Manufacturers.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

When buying your Seeds give us a call. You will find our prices right and our stock good and fresh. A full supply of the following on hand:

White Russian and Fife Wheat,
Clovers, Timothy, Vetches,
Peas, Mangels, Turnip Seed, Corn, etc.

Also a full stock of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Calf Meal and Oil Cake
Is now in demand. We have it in any quantity required.

House Cleaning Supplies.
Soaps, Pearline Soda, Whiting, Glue, Brushes, Brooms, etc.

Flour. Flour.
We keep all the standard brands. Our prices are right.

Groceries.
Our stock of Groceries as usual is fresh and good.

Eureka Blend Tea.
This Tea is giving our customers splendid satisfaction. A fact which is proved by our large sales. Price 25 cents per lb.

Eggs and Butter.
Bring us your Eggs and Butter. Good prices for same.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co
"EUREKA" GROCERY.

Lower Queen St., Charlottetown.
Telephone No. 28.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

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

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

Thereupon he returned to the window and gave a signal; a few seconds later Father Weston, with his assistance, stepped in over the window sill.

We, waiting anxiously, counted the minutes as they slowly went by into my mind and every moment my father grew restful, and from symptoms we observed, we feared another attack was coming on, as Windsor had predicted, which might carry him off.

Nor was this all; something fresh happened which led me almost to despair of the success of our enterprise. The man whom I had looked into the opposite room, or perhaps unsuspecting that some project was on foot, began knocking at the door, and asking to be let out.

What was to be done! I almost regretted having locked the man in, and thrown away the key, for the noise he was making was enough to bring all of his men round the door, and then what would be the fate of the priest, should he arrive at this juncture?

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Bird-Shot For Tiger.

No use to hunt tigers with bird-shot. It doesn't hurt the tiger any and it's awfully risky for you.

Consumption is a tiger among diseases. It is stealthy—but once started it rapidly eats up the flesh and destroys the life.

Scott's Emulsion makes the body strong to resist. It soothes and toughens the lungs and sustains the strength until the disease wears itself out.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

Women's Ailments.

Women are coming to understand that the Backache, Headache, Tired, Feelings and weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

On the 21st of April at break of day, my dear father breathed his last. As through the tears that blinded me, I glanced upwards from his beloved countenance, I noticed that one of the five buds of the wonderful flower on the ceiling above had opened, and blossomed out into a delicate little red flower.

CHAPTER VI.

We had little leisure in which to indulge our grief. Perhaps it was well that it was so; in my case at least, anxiety concerning Frith and the good priest certainly did much to assuage my sorrow for the death of my poor father.

It was not long before the oaken panels of the door of the room where Topcliffe was imprisoned gave way, and he burst in upon us, like a mad bull. In all my life I never saw a man in such a fury; he was quite white, and foaming at the mouth.

He actually went so far as to seize Anne by the hair of her head and called upon his myrmidons to handcuff her. A terrible uproar ensued. Babington drew his sword, and his friends followed his example. He declared he would not stand by and see a young lady of rank maltreated in the presence of her father's corpse; and if it cost him his life, his good sword should be the means of sending Topcliffe to the judgement seat of God, and he would answer for the deed before the Queen's tribunal.

Seeing the young man meant what he said, Topcliffe hastened to leave go of Anne, for the bully is proverbially a coward. Retreating to where his own men stood, he bade them disarm the young gentlemen, and the scene would have been one of bloodshed and violence, had not Uncle Barthy, good old soul, interfered between Babington and Topcliffe's followers.

He entreated them to keep the peace, saying never would he or his friends use force to prevent Her Majesty's commissioners from fulfilling their duty; let them make inquiry, and if it was found that Anne, or any one else had transgressed the law, the culprit should undergo the penalty of his offence, even though the law was an unjust one, in imitation of the early martyrs who had submitted to the decrees of the heathen Emperors.

The breath of the pines is the breath of life to the consumptive. Norway Pine Syrup contains the pine virtues and cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles, which, if not attended to, leads to consumption.

Lady visitor (to little girl)—"What became of that little kitten you had here once?" Little girl—"No. Why haven't you heard?" Lady Visitor—"Lost?" Little Girl—"No."

First of all, Topcliffe let fly against Anne, asserting that he had seen her come out of my father's room and from malice prepense, turn the lock on him.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

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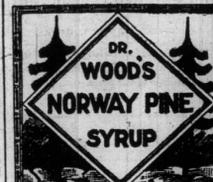
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Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.



Cures Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial Affections that other remedies won't touch. Ma. Thos. J. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "A year ago I had a very severe cold which settled in my lungs and in my throat, so that I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Health is Impossible Without regular action of the bowels. Lax-Laxer Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion.

That "talk is cheap," Is often true, But not the sort Our lawyers do.

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.

"The greatest race across the Atlantic that I ever heard tell of," began the old racing skipper. "Is the Irish, of course," interrupted Hooligan.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. Gentlemen—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years I could not dress myself without help.

About all the use the world has for a dude is that he makes a nice cigarette holder.

Used internally Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest, Group, etc. Used externally cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, and Bites of Insects.

A cobbler is very much like a minister of the gospel, in as much as he is a mender of souls.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25c.

Some women look like real works of art, and no wonder, for they are nearly all hand-painted.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders contain neither morphine nor opium. They promptly cure Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Headache, Headache of Grippe, Headache of delicate ladies and Headache from all cause whatever. Price 10c. and 25c.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

9'S 10

of the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by the accumulation of impurities in the blood.

The greatest of all blood purifiers is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

It cleanses the system from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

If you are troubled with Boils, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Scrofula, Eczema or any trouble arising from disordered Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. We guarantee it to cure or money refunded.

Suits.

WE KEEP

Right to the Front

IN THE

Tailoring Trade;

But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Tweed & Worsted Suits

FROM \$14 UP.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Merchant Tailor.

Have You Ever Tried

Petrol

On Your Walls?

It is far superior to the Kalsomines and other preparations in use, as it contains no glue, but make a hard cement-like surface. A beautiful line of colors.

FOR SALE BY

Fennell & Chandler.

YOUR

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