

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 9

OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

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, New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
March 29, 1906.

ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD
Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads



Are Your
Glasses Right

Vision changes as all things do with the years (particularly in old folk) and the glasses that were just right a few years ago may be all wrong to-day. If they have outlived their usefulness, you are doing your eyes an injury by wearing them and you are bringing on headaches and nervous disorders. Better let us test your eyes and see whether your present glasses are suited to them.

We have many styles of
both

Eye-glasses and Spectacles

To show you, and can fit either with frames or without as preferred. We keep a record of thousands of tests made by us, and it is a great pleasure sometimes on referring to our book to find a person's eyes have considerably improved since first testing and fitting.

Should your Spectacles need truing up bring them in and have them done, which we like to do without charge. We have just opened some very handsome Silverware suitable for Wedding or New Year Gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR

South Side Queen Square,
Established 1870.

Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50 per half barrel.

Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



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

Eureka Tea.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Begin the New Year WELL.

.. BY ..

Buying a Suit, an
Overcoat, a pair of
Pants, a Coat & Vest,
or a Raincoat for
yourself or your son.

.. OR ..

Tweeds, Homespuns,
Flannels, Blankets,
Horse Blanketing,
Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give
us a call, it will mean
\$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

Religious Maxims.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

Sunday.
God does not require that our work shall succeed, or even that we shall complete it. He only asks us to labor. One who dies leaving his task unfinished is as far advanced in the eyes of Supreme Justice as he who has leisure wholly to complete his work.

I have never known what it is to mourn,
I am still so young today—
Filled full of beauty, and full of
of charm.

My life has been away;
I can not bear to think of night,
To see life's dawn depart.
Then leave, oh! leave me my sixteen
years,
Queen of the Sacred Heart.

Monday.
Is what we are doing so important to the good of the whole world that we are unwilling to die before we have completed it, and that we hasten its completion with such feverish anxiety?

Azure-blue is my sky above;
I hope, and so I smile;
And sometimes my heart sinks low,
And I tremble and fear the while:

The great, gay world that lures me on,
I fear it poisoned dart.
Then leave, oh! leave me my sixteen
years,
Queen of the Sacred Heart!

Tuesday.
Poor, simple children to imagine that we are doing an indispensable work! The only thing indispensable is our sanctification.

God is so dear to my soul today;
With angel choirs I sing;
If the great gay world in the future
years
Evil and pride shall bring—
If my voice, that now is God's
alone.

Shall from His praise depart—
Oh, leave me, leave me my sixteen
years,
Queen of the Sacred Heart!

Wednesday.
It will not be that grand work thou desirest to complete that will form thy crown during eternity, but thy intention in performing it. Fire will consume all that is material at the last day, leaving only the loving thoughts which accompanied thy work.

If I shall yield to that great, gay world—
If ever the day shall be,
When I shall turn from my loving
Lord

Who left high heaven for me—
This very night, sweet Mother of
God!

Ob, bid my soul depart,
And clasp thy child, in her sixteen
years,
Forever to thy heart!

Thursday.
Higher! Let this be our device and the cry, the watchword of our souls. Higher than the senses. They drag us down, down to depths of dishonor and shame. Higher than human glory. It dazzles, it deceives, it does not satisfy the heart.

Higher still, and higher, towards those heights serene,
Where our brief desires know no ebb and flow:
Where the songs of sirens, earth's alluring scene,
Vanish with the doubts that mocked us here below.

Friday.
Higher than riches. They encourage, they wither the heart, leading it to seek only self. Higher than honors. They flatter, they fill us with sentiments of contempt and pride.

Higher in our scorn of the earthly prize,
Fighting ever upwards where angels and martyrs tread;
Yet higher in our love and worship let us rise,
Along that golden stairway ascending unto God.

Saturday.
Higher than popularity. It abases us, leading us to be false to duty. Higher is God, is glory, is joy, is honor, is peace!

The Layman's Pulpit.

During the Catholic Congress held at Lille, France, some weeks ago, the crisis through which the Church in France is at present passing was discussed, from different points of view. The cause of the Catholic press was eloquently pleaded by Pere Coube, the well-known Jesuit preacher. An imperfect resume only can here be given of his admirable address. Quoting the oft-repeated saying (attributed to Mgr. Ketteler) that if St. Paul were living in our days he would adopt the profession of a journalist,

the speaker remarked: "There is a pulpit existing to-day which did not exist in St. Paul's time. It is not set up in our churches. There is one, it is true, in our churches from which the pastor explains truth and condemns error before some hundreds of pious persons. But outside the church there is another pulpit, from which the layman may make himself heard by a hundred thousand—aye, five hundred thousand—men. This pulpit is the newspaper. I say, then," he added, "that St. Paul, were he to return to earth, would certainly occupy it. And I say also that for too long a time we Catholics have been in the wrong by not endeavoring to take possession of it. We have left it to the Socialist, the freethinker and the Freemason. The newspaper has the further advantage," Pere Coube went on to observe, "that it is an arm of which the enemy cannot deprive us. Suppose you build ten schools, and at the same time found ten journals; what will happen? A Combes will come who will close your schools, but he will not dare to touch your newspapers. It is not Combes who one day said: 'I have swept away 17,000 religious establishments whose dark haloed light was cast on the town halls of our communes?' Ah," remarked Pere Coube, "if we had 17,000 journals, or even less, well edited and widely read, Combes would not have swept them away; it is they would have swept away Combes and his band."

A PRACTICAL VIEW.
Towards the close of his eloquent address the distinguished Jesuit, referring to the lavish generosity with which various causes had been supported, expressed a view that some may be disposed to regard as "advanced," but the propriety of which will be recognized by those who give serious thought to the subject. "During the last thirty years," said Pere Coube, "Catholic France has spent millions, hundreds of millions even, on charitable and religious works, such as hospitals, schools, churches, chapels, convents, and missions. These works certainly merited all our sympathies, and they have undoubtedly done much good. Without, however, wishing to injure them—on the contrary, in their interest even—allow me to say that there were two others to which we should have given still more abundantly, for it was these two which would have prevented all these pious foundations from perishing; they were the 'œuvre' electoral, and its auxiliary, the work of la Bonne Presse. Of what avail is it to erect and furnish at great expense hospitals, schools and churches if the legislator of to-morrow should confiscate and laicize them, drive out our nurses from the hospitals, our Brothers and Sisters from the schools and convert our churches to secular uses? Would it not have been wiser and better," added Pere Coube, "to have given a little less during some time towards these pious objects, and, with the money thus economized, assist in the election of worthy Deputies who would have passed good laws, and thereby secured the liberty of religion and the stability of all these good works into the bargain?"

HIGH AUTHORITIES QUOTED.
The vast utility of Catholic journals and of their wide circulation has been frequently urged by many Frenchmen of note, but their counsel has apparently fallen on deaf ears. Mgr. Pechenard, the present rector of the Catholic Institute at Paris, who presided over the Ecclesiastical Congress at Rheims ten years ago, addressing his colleagues, said: "The press is a formidable power, a means of action of which we have not yet known how to use, or even seriously wished to avail ourselves." Cardinal Lavergne remarked, many years ago, that "the foundation and support of newspapers intended to enlighten the public mind, and to lead back to faith and virtue those who had gone astray, is as meritorious as to build churches." And not long since another eminent member of the Sacred College, Cardinal La Bourne, Archbishop of Rennes, expressed a still stronger view. "The hour is past," said His Eminence, "for building churches and decorating altars; there is but one thing which is urgent, and that is to spread broadcast throughout the country newspapers that will teach the truth."

But if we need a higher authority as to the supreme importance of la Bonne Presse, let us listen to the words of the Sovereign Pontiff, who, as Cardinal Newman observes, "has a gift proper to themselves of understanding what is good for the Church and what Catholic interests require." "The press," said Pius IX., "is a double-edged weapon, as invaluable for the diffusion of good as it is terrible for the propagation of evil. A good journal," he added, "is worth more

than a good preacher." Leo XIII. was equally emphatic. "At the present day," said that illustrious Pontiff, "the press is an instrument of corruption in the hands of the impious. Answer the press through the press; establish newspapers, and reply to calumnies and misrepresentations by arguments in support of the truth." And Pius X., before his elevation to the Chair of Peter, showed his high appreciation of the services which the press can render to religion when he declared that "to support a good journal in danger of disappearing through want of resources, I would sell even my pastoral cross." These weighty words of successive Pontiffs should bring home to us the enormous influence which the press exercises for good or for evil, and the urgency of our duty to support those publications which defend the highest and boldest of causes. The Catholics of France are now, unfortunately, paying the penalty of their failure to recognize the mischief wrought by the irreligious press, and of their neglect to oppose the propagation of impiety by the foundation and wide diffusion of journals which, inferior in no respect to their rivals, would have as their special aim the exposure of doctrinal errors, the vindication of Catholic truth and the social and moral enlightenment of the masses.

Cured.
A young woman was staying in a distant city, where she had made few acquaintances. She had money, but homesickness and insufficient occupation were unfriendly conditions to health of mind or body. At length she felt obliged to call upon a physician and ask his advice.

It happened that the doctor whom she consulted was a religious man as well as a skillful one. He understood her symptoms, and when she complained that she was a victim to "the blues," he astonished her with this original prescription: "David Sones lives at 140 Dash Street. He is ill, and confined to his bed, and very poor. Call there, show sympathy with him and his family, and read the 'bread and butter' psalm to him, and when you go away leave a small sum of money in his hand."

Of course he had to explain to the amazed lady that the Scripture he had so oddly named was the 102nd Psalm, and that the "heartening and rejuvenating effect of it"—fifth verse and all—made it to him just what he called it. Of its virtue in this case he seemed to have no doubt.

But the very idea of doing as he recommended was as distasteful to the young woman as it was surprising.

"Why, how rude and intrusive the man would think me to break in upon him so, a perfect stranger!" she said. "I could not do such a thing."

She went from the doctor's office disappointed and displeased, but thinking the very bluntness of the advice had stirred her stagnant spirits, and she was already beginning to forget her own ailment.

The storm of protest in her mind gave her a bad hour or two, but finally something, she could hardly tell what—compelled her to surrender to the doctor's orders.

She found the sick man, and after talking kindly to him about himself, and encouraging him to hope for recovery and for better days, she opened her Bible to read the psalm. Her lips were dry, and the first three or four verses were pronounced like a mechanical exercise, but farther on her voice and mood mellowed. The force and beguiling of the words aroused her, and she read the last verses of the psalm with real feeling.

A woman, who had entered the room and listened, sat in the corner weeping. She was a recent lodger who had tried in vain to find work at her trade as a dressmaker, and had become discouraged. The young lady had already earned the gratitude of three strangers. With feelings entirely new to her she remained in the poor tenement, conversing with the sick man and his wife and their needy friend, until she had quite gained their confidence, and then left them with encouraging words and a small gift of money.

Thoroughly interested now, she in a few days secured orders for the discouraged dressmaker, and work not long after came in so abundantly that the family were placed above want. The sick man, relieved of his anxieties, soon recovered. A shadowed home had been brightened by an involuntary kindness.

It was a lesson that the complaining young woman never forgot. Her experience—thanks to the good doctor's counsel—had exploded the vain notion that "it is useless to try to do good unless you feel like it." A brave effort to cure "the blues" had resulted in opening her heart to an unselfish act, and to a broader view of her relations to less fortunate souls about her. Exchange

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Sticks.
The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS.
The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Pain in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. C. O'Shannon, 45 Chestnut Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine. It is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We have never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three lines the trade mark, and price 25 cents, all dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A schoolmaster who happened to have red hair was giving an objectionless lesson to a class on a nut.

In his endeavor to draw a distinction between a hazel nut and other nuts, he held one up to view, asking:—"What kind of a nut is this?" at the same time unconsciously putting his pencil to his head while waiting for an answer.

Suddenly a young chap, who was noted for his witty answers, replied:—"A ginger nut, sir."

Grippe Headache.

Mrs. C. Appleton, Whitewood, N. W. T., writes: "Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders have given me great relief from the terrible pains of La Grippe in my head and through my back." Price 10c. and 25c. all dealers.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

Artist.—You'd be surprised if you knew the amount of time spent on that picture.

Friend.—Yes; I hear that people stand in front of it for hours trying to make out what it is.

At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatic pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

"Yes," said the emphatic lady; "I tell you that women ought to enjoy the same rights as men."

"The same rights, Matilda?" returned her husband. "Do you mean that they should be street-car conductors and policemen?"

"Certainly."

"And—and soldiers?"

"By all means."

"Then I am in favor of it. Don't you think you would like to enlist Matilda."

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Gout are all completely cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, the great specific rheumatic remedy. Price 50c. a box at all dealers.

One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands, and the teacher said to him:—"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if it came to school with dirty hands?"

"I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply. "I'd be too polite."

Sick Headache.

Mrs. Joseph Wordworth, Ohio, U. S., says: "I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately I started taking Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me a world of good acting without pain or griping."

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McTigue, Marion Bridge, N.B., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. It was so bad I could not sleep or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1906.

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

Please send in your subscriptions.

BALFOUR, former Premier of Great Britain, was elected to the House of Commons yesterday for the City of London by a majority of 11,340 over his opponent Thomas Gibson Bowles, Liberal Free Trader. Balfour himself was unwell; but Miss Balfour, his sister, appeared at the Guild Hall and thanked the electors for their support.

As our readers will remember, Senator Choquette, at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, retired from participation in the Quebec city municipal elections and at the same time, retired from the direction of the Soleil newspaper. Choquette's exertions in the municipal fight were directed against the Liberal wing supporting the Parent administration. Now comes the intelligence that the municipal elections in the ancient capital have resulted in a complete overturn of the Parent faction and a turning out of the municipal regime which has been in office since before 1896. This was the Liberal wing that Sir Wilfrid patronized, and the complete ignoring of his interference has created no little astonishment. Choquette has had his revenge and Sir Wilfrid has been humiliated. What next?

On the evening of the 21st, inst., the Liberals of Ontario tendered a magnificent banquet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Massey Hall, Toronto. Nearly a thousand people sat down to the sumptuous feast and the Premier aroused the enthusiasm of his followers by his flowery rhetoric and his artistically modulated periods. On the following day, while the echoes of Sir Wilfrid's eloquence were still ringing in the ears of his admirers and they had not yet aroused themselves from the mesmeric spell which he had cast upon them, an election for the Provincial Legislature took place in the northern division of Toronto. Mr. McNaught was the Conservative candidate running as a supporter of the Whitney Government. He was opposed by Mr. Urquhart, Liberal, who, a short time ago had been Mayor of the city, and was regarded as a very strong man. While Mayor, he ran in opposition to Mr. Foster, when the latter was elected to the House of Commons for another division of Toronto. The contest resulted in the election of Mr. McNaught by a majority of 1,421 votes. The Liberal banquet was evidently ill-timed. The vacancy in North Toronto was caused by the appointment to office of Dr. W. B. Nesbitt, the former member.

THE election for the House of Commons, in the Maisonneuve district of Montreal to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, took place on Friday last, and resulted in the defeat of the Laurier candidate by about twelve hundred votes. The Liberal candidate, Mr. L. C. Grothe, a wealthy cigar manufacturer, is said to have spent \$200,000 in the election; but that did not save him. The successful man is Mr. Paul Verville, a labor candidate. The Conservatives did not put a man in the field, as the labor party were anxious to do so, and the Conservative candidate Mr. Bunbury retired in favor of Mr. Verville. The Conservatives voted and worked for the labor candidate and all the money of Mr. Grothe and all the influence and patronage of the Federal and Provincial Governments were unable to withstand the stampede. This is the biggest surprise the Laurier Government has had since it came into power, and it is quite a knock down blow for Mr. Brodeur who succeeds Mr. Prefontaine in the Marine and Fisheries department, who undertook the personal conduct of the campaign for Mr. Grothe, as well as for Mr. Lemieux and other prominent Liberals who took a leading part in the fight. This black eye, coming so close on the heels of the turning down of Parent's, and Laurier's favorites in the Quebec municipal elections, may well cause Sir Wilfrid to put his ear to the ground and listen for further ominous rumblings from Quebec.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Courts and Judges.

(St. John Sun.)

There is much of speculation in legal circles as to the effect of the proposed reconstruction of the courts of the province by the legislation of which the attorney general has given notice. The measure itself is not yet before the country and it is not quite clear how far it goes. In explaining the bill the attorney general stated that it abolished the supreme court and the court in equity, so that it would become necessary to reappoint the judges of the courts to be constituted. The Sun has been informed that Dr. Pugsley expressed the opinion that all the judges would be re-appointed except any who might be entitled to retire on full allowance. But this statement is not given in the official report. It is well known that the power to appoint judges belongs to the Dominion, while the province has jurisdiction over the organization of the courts. Apparently the re-organization of the courts may deprive a judge of his functions, if not his office, and thus enable the federal government to appoint other men to the new court which is to take over the duties of the former tribunals. In the ordinary course a judge may not be removed from his position by any government, or other authority, except for cause and by impeachment. There is only one supreme court judge in this province entitled to retirement to a pension equal to his full salary. The observation attributed to the attorney general may have been a chance remark intended only to suggest that the Chief Justice might take the opportunity to retire. In the absence of information to the contrary it should be assumed that the proposed legislation concerning the courts would not be intended or expected to affect the status or hasten the retirement of any particular judge.

Canadian Life Insurance.

Ottawa advices of a recent date say there is going to be a government inquiry into the conditions of Canadian insurance. The minister of finance, who is still confined to his house as the result of his accident, has made an important announcement of the subject. Hon. Mr. Fielding said the officials of the finance department have been closely following the inquiry that has just been brought to a conclusion in the United States into the operations and methods of the United States life insurance companies. The reason the inquiries have been followed in Canada has been that this country might profit by the experience of the United States in the amendments which it is proposed to make to the insurance act of Canada at the coming session. During the current year the inspection of Canadian insurance companies by the inspector of insurance and his staff has been very rigid. The information which has been gathered might be sufficient to enable Mr. Fielding to prepare the insurance legislation which he regards as necessary. However, he is of the opinion that the recent widespread interest in insurance developments make it desirable that a general investigation of an open public character shall precede the submission of insurance legislation to parliament, so that an opportunity may be afforded for an inquiry into any matter in which policy holders are interested. It is not assumed that there are irregularities in connection with insurance in Canada. But it is thought that in view of the unrest created by the investigations in the United States the Canadian public would like to be assured that the insurance system of the dominion is sound. Any defects which are developed by the inquiry can be promptly remedied by legislation. Within a few days the commission will be appointed and the inquiry will begin. It is expected that it will have been completed before the session is far advanced so parliament will be in a position to enact, before prorogation, whatever legislation may be deemed necessary for the protection of public interests. Later advices from Ottawa states that the Government has passed an order in Council appointing the investigating Commissioners. The Commission will be: Judge McTavish, Ottawa, chairman; J. W. Langmuir, Toronto, Managing Director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and A. R. Kent, Kent & Turcotte, accountants, Montreal.

Thief With a Bad Memory.

(The Sun.)

The following incident is reported from Moscow: Late at night a civil servant was wandering his way homeward, using, as he thought, the safest streets. Suddenly a highwayman appeared before him who demanded, with drawn dagger, his money of his life. The victim offered his gold watch as a ransom, which was promptly accepted, and he was allowed to go, only to be overtaken again by the same thug, who demanded that they should exchange coats, his own, as he said, being rather shabby. Objections were clearly out of place, and the despoiled one meekly obeyed. The unfortunate official was lucky enough to find a cab at the next street corner and hastened home. Upon arriving, he was agreeably surprised to find his own watch, the highwayman's dagger and too rubles in gold in the pockets of the assailant's overcoat, which the latter had forgotten to empty after making the exchange.

Two Digby Men Drowned.

Heber Prime, aged 21, and William Prime, aged 24, were drowned in the Bay of Fundy late Thursday afternoon. They had been visiting their lobster traps, and were returning in a sail boat, when a sudden squall broke over them off the north shore of Long Island. Lobster fishermen on the shore saw one man thrown out of the boat as she turned over. The other man clung to the wreck, she finally righted herself and filled with water. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast and the sea was a nasty one. The waterlogged boat continued to drift towards the shore with its half drowned occupants, but just as it neared the surf three huge waves washed Heber Prime overboard, and he went down in sight of those on the rocks. Two of the men on shore plunged into the surf, and nearly lost their lives in a vain attempt to rescue Prime. The boat came in shore and was smashed to pieces. Willie Prime was married and leaves a wife, who formerly resided in Annapolis county, and a little child five months old. He was a son of Deacon and Mrs. George Prime, and is survived by his parents, three brothers and three sisters. He was highly respected in his native village. Heber Prime was single, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Prime, and leaves besides his parents, several brothers and sisters. He was a general favorite with everybody. Digby Co. loses a large number of lobster fishermen who risk their lives at this time of year in the rough weather endeavoring to supply the American market during the season of high prices.

The Bank Merger.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island to ratify the sale to the Canadian Bank of Commerce will be held on Monday, the 10th of April. After the meeting of the shareholders four weeks' notice of the sale will be given in the Canada Gazette in accordance with the law, and when that time elapses the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island will be out of existence. Notices of the meeting will be sent to the shareholders and the notice will advise the shareholders of the figure at which their stock has been disposed of by the Directors of the bank. One hundred and ninety-two dollars in cold cash for each hundred dollars of stock held, is the way the shareholders will be treated, and some of the stock-holders who bought when the stock was below par will considerably more than double their money—money on which they have been receiving eight per cent. in half yearly dividends for a good many years in succession. Those who may invest their proceeds now in such a manner as to give them equally good returns should certainly have no kick coming.

Monroe Doctrine for Canada.

Sir Frederick Borden put himself on record recently as being opposed to any contribution from Canada for the purpose of naval defense of the Empire. The occasion was the fourth anniversary extension lecture by Prof. Leacock of McGill University, his subject being Naval Defense, winding up with an earnest appeal for Canada to bear her part in this respect. In the discussion which followed, Sir Frederick said that in approaching a question of this kind, political aspect could not be overlooked—it met them at the very threshold. It was not a question whether the people of Canada were willing to pay their fair share towards the maintenance of the British navy; it was a question whether the people of Canada were going to tax themselves and contribute money to be expended by a committee in which Canadians would have no part. He did not think the people of Canada were prepared to take that step nor did he think they could be charged with niggardliness because they assumed that attitude. In considering defense of the empire they could not separate naval defense.

They were absolutely inseparable. Then if that proposition were sound was it not possible by a fair understanding between different parts of the empire that one portion should pay that attention to army and land defense while another part would devote that attention to naval defense. Canada for this reason was doing her share of the defense of the empire by strengthening herself on land and by developing her wonderful resources at an expenditure of millions of dollars. Dissenting from the view taken by the lecturer on the Monroe doctrine, Sir Frederick said behind that doctrine were the guns and warships of the United States and the whole power of eighty million souls. Surely if that doctrine meant anything it meant that Canada was safe from foreign aggression. It meant that neither Germany nor Russia nor any other foreign power would for one moment, whether England were strong or weak, be permitted by the United States to place a hostile foot in this country. That might not be the law of nations, but it was the law of power and there was no disguising the fact that the United States had told the world that that was their policy.

Before Canada contributed to the British navy she should be given representation of some kind in an imperial council which would have power to declare war and determine what was to be done with warships, the cost of the construction of which Canada would be called upon to contribute. Prof. Leacock, in reply, said that if Canada was going to depend on the United States for her defense, then in common decency she should contribute her share of present per capita tax of \$1.20 paid by the people of the United States for the maintenance of their navy.

Britain Guards the Seas Better than Ever.

London, Feb. 24.—A scheme for the protection of British merchant shipping which has been elaborated by the admiralty, will be put upon its trial during the grand manoeuvres of the present year, in which every British man-of-war will take a part. It is confidently expected that the scheme, if approved by the naval authorities, will tend to reassure the commercial world on the subject of the adequacy of the fleet to guarantee freedom of movement of the mercantile marine, even when war is actually in progress, and thus enable steam vessels carrying food and raw material to England to ply with little risk. If expectations are realized, a naval council in which the country is involved will be robbed of some of its dangers, and the last will be heard of the schemes for establishing national granaries, since there will be no ground for a rise in the price of food, the great inducement to keep running, and British ship owners will be under no temptation to transfer their vessels to a neutral flag. The plans for this year's manoeuvres however, will include a complete trial of the scheme on all the great trade routes. The co-operation of ship owners is essential to the success of the proposals and this has been very cordially promised. This feature of the naval operations will be watched with great interest owing to the nervousness with which some commercial men have viewed the development of the admiralty policy which resulted in the disestablishment of three squadrons in distant seas and the elimination of about 150 ships from the active list. In the course of the manoeuvres an effort will be made completely to dispel such feelings by demonstrating that the new scheme of distribution of his majesty's ships, and the unique plans for the protection of ocean commerce offer a measure of security for British interests which has never before been considered practical. In the old sailing days commerce was protected by means of convoys, but it has been realized for years past that this method is unsuited to the age. In these plans any such plan of defense as has been adopted in times past would of course be increased, and the available cost of each unit grows at an amazing rate. Apart from torpedo craft, there is not a single ship building today for the British fleet which will cost less than \$5,000,000, whereas in the days of the convoy quite adequate men-of-war could be built and equipped for \$200,000. The introduction of steam has changed the whole problem—battleships are now being built of great speed and armored cruisers with rates of steaming up to 24 knots.

Government's Bad Record

(Montreal Gazette.) In 1896 the government railways of Canada—the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island—had cost for construction and improvement \$59,017,609. They earned \$3,104,116. It cost to operate them \$3,237,965. There was a loss to the country over and above the interest charged on the capital cost, of \$133,850. In 1906 the roads had cost for construction and improvement \$84,211,040. They earned \$7,000,802. It cost to operate them \$8,877,531. There was a loss to the country over and above the interest charge on the capital cost of \$1,876,729.

Government's Bad Record

The Liberal government has these years spent \$22,225,468 in extending and improving the properties, and as a result showed a loss in operating them fourteen times as great as that of 1896. The Liberal government has brought one of the finest railway properties in America to a condition that on one section it costs \$1.25 in operating and maintenance expenses to earn \$1 cent in traffic, and on the other section it costs \$1.70 to earn a dollar. There is no administrative record like this outside of Turkey. The Laurier passes should go.

Prince Rupert.

The above caption is the euphonious and appropriate name which the Grand Trunk Pacific has adopted for their terminus on the Pacific coast. The people of Canada were given an opportunity of naming this city, which some day will become one of the greatest seaports on the Western coast of America, and 1200 different names were submitted by those who took part in the contest. A name has been chosen that is significant of Canada and one that was prominent in the early history of the country, when nearly the entire area of British North America was known as Prince Rupert's Land. Under the terms of the competition that the name should contain not more than three syllables, nor more than ten letters, the name which complied with the conditions and most nearly resembled that selected was Port Rupert. This name being suggested by Mrs. John Orme, of Connorsville, Ontario, and by Mr. R. Kirkwood, of Copperopolis, Ontario. The judges, however, decided that "Prince Rupert" was a more pleasing name and more appropriate, and awarded the two hundred and fifty dollar prize to Miss Eleanor A. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who was the only one who submitted this name. The Grand Trunk Pacific, however, recognizing the spirit of the contest awarded the same amount to each of the two contestants who submitted the name Port Rupert.

But why Prince Rupert? What had theashing young cavalry leader of the cavaliers nearly three hundred years ago to do with Canada? Prince Rupert was really the first British Canadian business magnate. He was a promoter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and its first Governor in 1670. In that year Charles II. granted a charter to the Prince and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay," and securing to them "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas and straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds in whatever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance to the Straits commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, etc. aforesaid, that were not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State. The first settlements of the country thus granted, which was to be known as Rupert's Land, were made on James Bay and at Churchill and Hopley River. Prince Rupert was born in 1619, the son of Frederic V., Elector-palatine and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. of England. He was a man of impetuous bravery, but at the same time showed lack of caution. When only 13 years old he took part in the siege of Rheinfels, and at the age of 18 commanded a regiment of cavalry in active service. At the beginning of the civil war in England he was placed at the head of a regiment of horse and took part in several battles. Notwithstanding a serious error at Marston Moor, he was soon appointed Commander of all the Royal troops. After the defeat of Naseby, on June 14, 1645, he retired to Bristol, but surrendered that city on August 22. The King thereupon deprived him of his commission. In 1648 he was, for want of any competent man appointed to command the fleet. He was blockaded by Blake, in Kinsale Harbor, and in October, 1649, forced his way out and steered for Lisbon. Blake pursued him and he was only saved by assistance from the King of Portugal. He subsequently escaped to the West Indies, but after the restoration of Charles II. he was made a Privy Councillor, and served under the Duke of York against the Dutch. He was afterwards Governor of Windsor Castle, where, during the last nine years of his life he devoted himself to scientific and artistic pursuits. He died November 23, 1682.

Johannesburg, Feb. 23.—Many are the parallels which South Africaners are today pointing out in American history as throwing a flood of light upon the situation here. First of all is the statement, openly made in some of the local papers, and taken up in detail by the London Daily Telegraph, to the effect that Great Britain is abusing her South African colonies over a century ago, and that she deserves to lose them as she lost the thirteen original states on the west shores of the Atlantic a century and a quarter ago. The injustice of the situation is apparent, just as it was apparent to the people of the new world in 1776. The people of South Africa are complaining that they are obliged to pay the taxes and do the work of the upbuilding of the Empire here, and they really have no more say about immigration and kindred subjects than did the people of New York and Boston and other cities and towns who raised the no taxation, no representation cry. With nations as with individuals sometimes he laughs best who laughs last, and the people who were smiling at the threats of a new declaration of independence and the formation of a new United States of Africa are the Boers. For no matter what might be said for or against them—their excessive taxation demands for franchise, their monopolistic treatment of questions like those of the sale of dynamite and gunpowder—they never depended upon a general election in a foreign country for the settlement of internal questions. Their cry always was that of South Africa for the South Africans, and they never would even have thought of stopping or attempting the stopping of the importation of Chinese labor, provided it was needed in the economic development of the country. Hence many of the mine owners are today wishing that they were back under the rule of the Boers. "We are sick of the present form of government—it is a farce," said one of the leading mine owners of this city in a recent interview. "Money is wasted in thousands, and development by railway—a necessary expense—is ignored. If this country is going to be made a political center by the practices at home, everything will go to the dogs, and England as well as the Dutch will be thinking of seceding from the old country. It is already spoken of by intelligent Englishmen everywhere." Meanwhile mass meetings are being held to protest against the manner in

which the South African colonies have been treated. The principal meeting of this kind was held the other night at the Wanderers' hall. This meeting revealed at least two strong and growing movements of public opinion among the whole British community. The first is a desire to express an emphatic protest against the wanton calumnies levelled at this country for party purposes by liberal candidates at the recent general election in England. The monotonous nature of these calumnies has only been recently appreciated to the full, and the indignation that has been aroused is shared even by the small remnant of unbelievers in Chinese labor as such. The mayor of this city, who personally was for long the stoutest opponent of the importation of Chinese, received a petition signed by over 500 leading citizens not connected in any way with the mining industry, and finally consented to preside at the Wanderers' hall public meeting of protest. There is no question about the strength of the feeling of bitterness which has been stirred up, and it is directed rather against the leaders of the campaign than the general body of the electors, who are regarded as dupes.

The second movement is due to a well-founded fear that the liberal government contemplates tampering with the essential principles of the Transvaal constitution promulgated last fall. The meetings that have been held here, at Pretoria and elsewhere, are serious demonstrations of feeling which the imperial government though flushed with the triumph of recent elections in the United Kingdom, will hardly care to fail to recognize. Even Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, who is quoted as declaring his eternal loyalty to the empire, said: "We have started a snowball and mean to continue until we get self-government and equal rights."

loss is about one million dollars. The fire broke out about nine o'clock and in less than two hours everything was wiped out. One life is known to be lost and others are missing. The unfortunate man is Abraham Jones, an employee of the paint shop, where the fire is believed to have originated. The paint shop, freight car shed, old electric light station, boiler room, brick car shop, brass foundry, and master mechanics office were burned. In the car shop were a large number of passenger cars. Some were saved, but the dining car Yamaska, valued at \$17,000, the Pullman car Caspacia \$18,000, General Manager Pottinger's official car \$15,000, and three first class cars valued at \$10,000 each were destroyed. Six second class, postal and colonist cars were burned, valued at about \$3,000 each. Without the railway shops the city of Moncton would be but a hamlet, and great anxiety is expressed lest the Government will not rebuild there.

I. C. R. Workshops Destroyed by Fire.

The greatest conflagration in the history of Moncton and one of the costliest which the province has ever experienced, the splendid Intercolonial shops, an immense establishment which gives employment to over one thousand men, were entirely destroyed on Saturday evening. The



Beautiful Furs! At 1-3 Off for Cash At JAS. PATON & Co's

If Your Clothes Come From Us They'll Be Right

All Heavy Winter Clothing READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS Ulsters, Reefers and Suits, At 1-4 & 1-3 Off for Cash

Warm Winter Wear

At Big Discounts off for Cash. JAS. PATON & CO.

Berlin En Fete.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—All over the empire the people joined enthusiastically today in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Kaiser with the Empress Augusta Victoria.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Fortland, Me., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Connor, who claims to have evidence that her brother, John Stinson, a wealthy miner of San Francisco, was murdered in 1898, claims that the man at the time of his death was believed to have had property valued at between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

Studying Ballooning.

A London despatch of the 23rd says France and the United States up to the present time have been taking a deeper interest in the subject of aerial navigation than has Great Britain.

Eight Year Chase for Murderer.

PATIENT DETECTIVES—SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The call says today that local detectives believe they have located the murderer of John Stinson, a wealthy mining man, who disappeared from this city in 1898.

Health of King Edward.

A London despatch of the 23rd, says notwithstanding repeated denials rumors of an almost alarming nature continue in circulation regarding the condition of King Edward.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Railways in Australia, which are entirely under government control, have a broad gauge of five feet three inches.

The attendance at the market yesterday was very small, both inside and outside. The wretched condition of the roads prevented people from coming in.

Rear Admiral Lambertson, Admiral Dewey's chief of staff, at the battle of Manila Bay, was retired from the navy at Washington on the 24th, after 45 years of active service.

In a statement issued to the Association Press at Indianapolis, Vice-president Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America declares there will be no strike of miners on April 1st.

This being Ash Wednesday, the blessing and distribution of the blessed Sacrament in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 9 o'clock.

A bad smash occurred on the I. C. R. at New Mills, N. B., yesterday morning. The east bound Maritime express crashed into the rear of a special freight.

The N. Y. Times says: The Singer Manufacturing Company filed plans yesterday for a structure which will be higher than all existing structures by from 300 to 300 feet, and will be about 100 feet higher than the Washington monument.

At a special meeting in Montreal yesterday the stockholders of the Dominion Copper Co. are to take action to decrease the number of shares of the company from 5,000,000 to 500,000.

Many Cornwallis, N. S., farmers are buying up and laying in store hay for next year's winter season, thinking that the yield of the present season will be light owing to the winter which has been during the greater part of this winter.

Earl Minto and Lord Kitchener both express complete satisfaction with the decision of John Morley, Indian Secretary, on the question of the administration of the Indian Army.

That Madame Albani still retains in a surprising degree the freshness of her voice, was illustrated in a London concert of her farewell tour of Canada given at the Academy Halifax on Friday night last.

A somewhat sensational trial was completed before Justice C. E. Casey, at Amherst, N. S., on Monday evening the 26th inst. The adopted daughter of Mr. Fred Wood, East Amherst, laid information against Jeremiah Embree and wife for sending her threatening letters, and also virtually threatening to take her life.

The Canadian Government has purchased \$25,000 worth of wheat, flour which will be shipped to Japan for the relief of the famine in that country.

The Montreal Streets Railway Company has been allowed to increase its capital from \$7,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Robert Felton, stroke in the famous Paris crew died at St. John, N. B. on Thursday last, aged 61 years.

Dr. Tyerman, who was declared elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature for Prince Albert, in consequence of the refusal of those presiding officers, who had taken part at all, has resigned his seat. Should think he would.

The Citizens' Bank and the Southern Bank of Georgia at Savannah were formally merged on Friday under the name of the Citizens' & Southern Bank.

An unconfirmed despatch has reached the Imperial government reporting that five British officers and a company of five troops were killed by fanatic near Sokoto in Northern Nigeria.

A tragic scene was enacted at Belmont cemetery Montreal the other day. Joseph Charland, of the firm of Maron & Charland, traders, aged 29 years, the chief mourner at his mother's funeral, just as the coffin was lowered into the grave he fell to the ground and almost into the grave of the dead, and was taken some time in the hearse which had brought his mother's body for burial.

The dividing line between Saskatchewan and Alberta runs down the main street of Loomisville. Consequently half lies in one Province and half in the other.

At a horse trot held on the ice near Victoria Park on Saturday afternoon, P. S. Brown's Lady Mac, a valuable sulky being pulled up close struck her hind legs. She fell backwards striking the toe with such force that her skull was fractured. She died almost immediately.

As a result of increasing trade between America and Denmark a new steamship service between the two countries has been established by the Comopolitan Line, which operates a direct service between Philadelphia, Rotterdam and Copenhagen.

What must be nearly the last of the national encampment of the Mexican war veterans being at the National Hotel in Washington on Friday.

At Selkirk Station, on the 12th inst. Alexander J. McDonald, leaving a mother and one sister to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

At Kelly's Cross, on the 20th, Mrs. Owen McMahon, aged 91 years. May her soul rest in peace.

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Using the Mails to Defraud.

Charged with using the mail to defraud, John S. White, president of the Imperial Trustee company of Jersey City and Clyde Colt and Robert G. Ruxton, brokers of New York, were up for hearing on Saturday in New York before United States Commissioner Shields.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap."

At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatic pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 25.

Trouble at Pekin.

Pekin, Feb. 26.—The guards round the forbidden city have been doubled since Saturday afternoon, and all the residences of the high officials are especially guarded.

By virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin, on a Judgment whereof the said Alexander Martin was Plaintiff, and James Nicholson, now deceased, was Defendant.

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- A FUR - Opportunity!

Everything in Men's, Ladies' and Children's

FUR GOODS

EVERY KIND OF FUR.

Now, and till they are all sold we will sell them at

33 1-3 P.C. OFF

We buy Furs to sell in season, not to carry over. They will be good enough next season for everyone except ourselves.

If you are interested in Furs you will not be willing to stay away from this

Great Bargain Feast

AT

PROWSE BROS.

The Only Real Good Fur Men.

Men's one buckle overshoes \$1.65

Men's fine Jersey cloth overshoes 1.85

Men's low overshoes 1.40

Men's two buckle heavy overshoes 2.40

Women's overshoes 1.85 and 2.15

Boys' Overshoes 1.50

Girls' 2 buckle overshoes 1.65

Child's two buckle overshoes 1.45

John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. McDonald

Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.

May 10, 1906—7/7.

Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

New Laces

Embroideries

Stanley Bros.

We have a splendid assortment of French, Swiss and Nottingham Laces, Insertions and All Overs, at prices cheaper than ever.

Embroideries

Edgings and Insertions in all widths, up to and including Corset Cover width—all new patterns in Muslin and Lawn.

Sewing Time

IS COMING ON!

And these are much wanted goods.

Special Low Prices.—We ask your most critical inspection.

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The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPSS'S COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Hundreds of Accounts

Have been settled during the past few weeks; but to those who have not yet found it convenient to do so, we would urge that they come in this week or as soon as possible, and have their bills receipted, as we also have obligations to meet. A prompt response will greatly oblige

M. Trainor & Co.

Calendar for Feb. 1906.

Calendar table showing days of the week, moon phases, and high/low water levels.

The Holy Name.

The air is white with winter snow, Or with the cherry blossom's bloom, But through its beauty, horrid, go, The words that send a soul to doom!

Leper Missionaries and Their Work.

Great though Damien's heroism was, it was not greater than Catholics are accustomed to find in their priests anywhere.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since.

The Holy Name.

The world shows forth the hand of God Great God who makes us all we are His footsteps mark the vernal sod With roses' fire and daisy's star.

Leper Missionaries and Their Work.

Great though Damien's heroism was, it was not greater than Catholics are accustomed to find in their priests anywhere.

Consumption

There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont.

A Full-Blooded Indian Priest.

In connection with an appeal for the Indian and Negroes it is interesting to read the following: An interesting addition to the colony of missionary priests at the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University of America arrived recently in the person of the Rev. Albert Negabanquet, an Indian priest, said to be the only full-blooded Indian Catholic clergyman to be educated and raised to the priesthood in this country.

Overheated Rooms Cause the Spread of Pneumonia.

According to an eminent New York physician overheated dwellings are largely responsible for the great number of pneumonia victims in the cities at this time of the year. The census of 1900 shows that the mortality from pneumonia per 100,000 inhabitants of cities was 233.1, whereas for rural districts the rate was only 135.9.

Another death of a learned Benedictine of St. Anselm's College, Rome, has followed quickly on that of Dom H. Benedict Macky. The present death is that of Dom Adelbert Muller, prior of the college. He was a native of Baden, but an American by early training and education, and joined the order in St. Vincent's Abby, where he took the doctorate called "laurea sapientiae."

Consumption

Every time we pass out of our homes during the winter we pass into an atmosphere with a relative humidity of, on an average, 70 per cent. It stands to reason that such a sudden change is harmful, particularly affecting the delicate mucous membranes of the upper air passage.

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Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont.

DO YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered? As Though It Would Crack Open? As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes? Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach? Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause. Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I can't decide," she said, "whether to take the hat or not. But it is just the dearest thing I have seen this season." "The dearest?" asked the husband, with a sardonic laugh. "Then it's certain that you'll take it."

Alley & Co.

Agents for the Amherst wet weather shoes. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN, AGENT.

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear.

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy. Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help."

Overshoes For Men Women And Children

Made only by the best manufacturers at the following close prices:

- Men's one buckle overshoes \$1.65
Men's fine Jersey cloth overshoes 1.85
Men's low overshoes 1.40
Men's two buckle heavy overshoes 2.20
Women's overshoes 1.85 and 2.15
Boys' Overshoes 1.50
Girls 2 buckle overshoes 1.65
Child's two buckle overshoes 1.45

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February Magazines

- Argosy, Century, Harper's, Lippincott's, Munsey, Everybody's, Strand, Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, Ainsley's, Popular, Family Journal, Review of Reviews, Windsor, Grand, Scribner's, Harper's Bazaar, Delicatore, Young Ladies' Journal, Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, London Magazine, and many others.

All the leading Newspapers, CANADIAN and AMERICAN, received daily.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

- Worsted, Fancy Suitings, Vicunas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowserings, And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

THIS IS The Store

Where you can get the Things that Delight all Gentlemen

Fancy Shirts, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Lined Gloves, Fur Lined Gloves, Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Fancy Hose, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Fur Collars.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.