

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 40

## Herring, Herring.

We have now in stock 200 Half Barrels of Herring. Write us for prices.

Special Price to Dealers.

We have also in stock 2,000 lbs. of prime

## Codfish and Hake

TRY OUR **Eureka Blend Tea**

Sold only by us, price 25 cents per lb.

Highest market prices given for Eggs and Butter in exchange for Groceries.

Agents for Millview Carding Mills.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.



## A BIG Discount Sale

Of Over 10,000 Yards of High Class and Medium Grade Cloths,

Suits, Trowserings, Overcoatings.

Over 1,100 yards of the Celebrated

**Oxford Tweeds, LADIES' CLOTHS,**

In Friezes, Chevots, Tweeds, Serges and Priestly Black Goods.

## Nicest Goods You Ever Saw.

## CONROY,

THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside Charlottetown.

## Commercial CAFE,

Queen Street. In store formerly occupied by A. Vincent, next A. E. McEachen's Shoe Store.

YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Ham-burgh steak and onions. Sirloin steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

**JAS. LONERGAN,** Proprietor

June 25, 1902.—1f

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

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Posters

Dodgers

Note Heads

Letter Heads

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note of Hand Books

On account of the difficulty of procuring all the first class help we want in our tailor shop, we find we have more cloth than we are able to manufacture. To reduce this big stock we will for two months give genuine discounts of 20 to 30 per cent.

The woollens shown by us are among the choicest ever shown in Canada, bought from the leading houses in the trade at the lowest prices. As the prices of fine woollens has materially advanced this sale gives a rare opportunity to tailors and others of buying up-to-date goods at figures that are not likely to be repeated for many days.

No goods reserved. Call early and get first choice.

**D. A. BRUCE.**

Morris Block, Opposite Post Office.

The Most Nutritious.

## Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled **JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd.** Homeochemists, London, England.

## Epps's Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor.

Oct., 1902.—30

## A. L. Fraser, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. A. O. MORSON, K. C.—C. GAVAN DUFFY.

## Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

## A Slaughter in Men's Clothing

100 Suits Clothing, broken lines prices from \$5 to \$14 50, 33 1-3 to 50 p. c. off to clear.

35 Men's Odd Coats at half price A lot of Men's Odd Vests at your own price.

300 pairs Men's Odd Pants, 1-3 off price.

A lot Boys' Suits at half price. Come soon and get your size.

**J. B. McDONALD & CO.**

## FLOUR.

All the leading brands in barrels and half barrels.

## SUGAR.

We have large stock in Brown and White Sugars, including Redpath, in 100 lb. bags. This is a nice, clean package, and handy for the preserving season. Selling cheap at

**McKENNA'S,**

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

## NEWSON'S Slaughter Sale

## OF FINE FURNITURE

The Word "Catholic."

(Occasional Contributor in the Witness.)

Of late years various non Catholic churches have been attempting to apply to themselves the name "Catholic." And they make it a point to always designate our Church as the Roman Catholic Church, with a special emphasis on the word Roman. The idea to be conveyed is that the Church of Rome is no more Catholic than the Anglican, or the American Episcopalian, or any other of the churches that style themselves Catholic, with a qualifying adjective. Now Catholic cannot be qualified, or have any limitations—if so it has no real meaning. Recently, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, who recently left the Presbyterian Church, and who joined the Episcopalian, published an article in the American Journal of Theology on "Catholic—The Name and the Thing." The New York "Sun" has commented on the article pretty forcibly, and has drawn attention to the fact that "the auditor proves by historical argument that the name Catholic always stood for three essential things:—(1) the vital unity of the Church in Christ; (2) the geographical unity of the Church extending throughout the world; (3) the historical unity of the Church in Apostolic tradition. The conclusion is: 'They who would have a just claim to this title must possess this unity.' It is patent to whomsoever will read that only one Church on earth can lay claim to these three notes. It is wonderful how the city is

Planting the Cross.

The parish of Saint Viateur, at Outremont, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20th. This is a new parish, and it is destined soon to have a Church of its own. A huge cross intended to mark the site of the future Church was planted on Sunday afternoon. At four o'clock the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place in the chapel of the institute, under the Clerics de Saint Viateur, after which the ceremony of the blessing of the cross took place. Mgr. Z. Racicot, Vicar-General, presided, assisted by Rev. Father Charlebois, C. S. V., assistant Provincial, and Rev. Father Lovelle, C. S. V., vicar, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Father Ducharme, Superior-Provincial of the Order. A large gathering of the clergy from different parts of the city was noticed; all the pupils attending the different institutions under the Order; and a numerous concourse of citizens. The site of the future Church is superb. It is yet an open field, but the time is rapidly approaching when houses will be built all around the spot, and the spire of the Church will cast its shadow upon the nucleus of a rising parish. This fall the work of construction will be commenced. It is wonderful how the city is

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## Congestion in Cities.

One of the subjects of discussion at the annual conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Liverpool, England, was on city congestion. Austin Taylor, M. P., said that the country "was only on the threshold of an enormous problem—a monster whose outward aspect was one of bricks and mortar, but in the interior dark with the tragic fate of men, women, and especially children, whose dreary mechanical life was only ended by death. It was useless to cure plague spots in the centre of the cities and to let the outlying belt grow up in a haphazard fashion.

He suggested the municipalities should be allowed to buy land three miles outside these boundaries where streets could be laid out in model lines, trees preserved, and a general style of architecture insisted upon. There must be expansion to cure congestion, and for that purpose he also advocated the compulsory acquisition of suitable areas on moderate terms, the reduction of interest on public loans for demolition and rehousing, and rating of vacant sites on their capital value, by which model dwellings could be erected at not greater rent than 1s. (24 cents) per room weekly.

Dr. James Niven, medical officer for Manchester, said it was generally recognized that an effort should be made by the sanitary authorities to house as many as possible of the poorer working class families on the outlying parts of these districts under the improved conditions of light, air, space, and construction of dwellings. So far efforts in this direction had been given to the movement outward by the development of electric trams.

With a view to house persons displaced by sanitary and other improvements the Manchester corporation had purchased a considerable estate in the Northern limit, which is well provided with transport facilities. A committee had just begun the development of this estate by the erecting on and adjoining this road dwellings for artisans not of the poorest class, and were taking other steps to form a new colony. Powers were being sought to enable the Manchester corporation to provide shops, schools, churches, and other institutions, but a complete scheme had not yet been framed. Meanwhile, the Manchester corporation were endeavoring to provide model dwellings of various types which would assist in improving the future provision of houses by private enterprise.

The corporation had bought Backley estate of 237 acres at £150 (\$729.97) per acre, and were erecting eighty dwellings on it at moderate rent; but a portion of the estate would not be built on, being intended for allotments. In the centre of Manchester eight unsanitary acres had been dealt with, of which three were to be left open spaces, while on the other side provision had been made for 3,726 people, in lieu of 3,127 displaced. Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the question, it was good finance for municipalities to remove as many people as possible from the centres of cities to a more wholesome atmosphere and allround better conditions of the outskirts.—New York Evening Post

Contrary to the newspaper, Father Negahbquet never attended either Calisle or Georgetown. His education was obtained at Sacred Heart Mission, Oklahoma, and in Rome. From a small child he manifested an admirable disposition, was devout, quick to learn, and was particularly bright in mathematics.

He came of Christian stock—he was taught his prayers by his old grandmother. His father is an educated, honorable, man, who has the esteem of his neighbors, and his mother is a good, exemplary Christian woman.

When Father Negahbquet was a little boy he was a pupil of Father Kotcham, the present director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, to whose aid and counsel more than to any other human agency may probably be attributed the fact that the Algonquin people can boast of having given to the altar a priest.—New Century.

At Milton Park, County Dublin, the other day, the Very Rev. Robert Carberry, S. J., one of the most distinguished members of his order, passed to his eternal reward at the ripe age of seventy-four.

The annual report of the Paris Catholic Society of Foreign Missions indicates considerable progress. It has under its charge thirty-two dioceses or Vicariates Apostolic in Japan, Korea, etc., under the rule of thirty-five Bishops, all members of society. Its European priests number 1,236, who are assisted by 645 native priests, and the total of the Catholics under their charge is 1,300,491. During the last twelve months there were 34,587 adult baptisms, representing actual conversions of heathen, and 138,934 baptisms of children of pagan parents.

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growing. Montreal seems to be extending her giant arms around the mountain as if to embrace it and hold it for her own. Where recently it was a vast uninhabited country, to-day a city springs up; and the Church is in the vanguard of that progress.—True Witness.

Nowadays, says the "London Catholic Times," women are competing in many fields of labor with men. Not only that, but social, industrial and political ideas, the discussion of which was formerly in a large measure confined to the male sex, are making headway amongst them. Taking this fact into consideration, the Catholics who were present at the jubilee congress in Cologne decided that a new department was pressing necessary. Hitherto the attention of Catholic organizers outside the sphere of the strictly religious guilds and confraternities has been mainly devoted to men, young or old. It has now been arranged that the interests of Catholic working women shall be provided for in the same systematic way, Catholic associations are to be founded for them and a suitable programme is to be drawn up for the use of such bodies. Training is to be given not merely in duties which are peculiarly the province of women, but also the social and political subjects. This action will be a useful antidote to the campaign which the German Social Democrats are conducting amongst female workers. To the success of that campaign have undoubtedly been due not a few of the electoral victories gained by the Social Democrats.

Universal interest attaches to the Rev. Albert Negahbquet, because he is the first full-blooded Indian to be ordained a priest in the United States.

A statement has recently appeared in several papers to the effect that Father Bochor, the Jesuit, who in his time was known as an efficient priest and an orator, was the first full blood Indian priest of the United States. It appears, however, that Father Bochor had white blood in his veins. The fact is, there have been several priests of mixed white and Indian blood. It is probable that Father Negahbquet is the first full blood Indian priest of the United States. We do not contend that there might not have been an Indian priest at a very early date in the territory that is now a part of our great Nation.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th, 1903. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Thursday morning last by a vote of 34 to 74 a majority of 40 for the Government. This was the vote shown on the previous evening when Mr. Borden's amendment was defeated after a powerful speech by the Leader of the Opposition, and it was agreed to record the same division for the final vote.

Mr. BALFOUR, Prime Minister, has reconstructed his cabinet as follows: Mr. Brodrick, formerly Secretary of War, becomes Secretary for India; Austin Chamberlain, Postmaster General, becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer; Alfred Lyttleton, Recorder of Oxford takes the Secretaryship for the Colonies; H. Arnold Forster, Secretary for War; Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland, and Lord Stanley, Postmaster General. The Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Government in the House of Lords has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council and his resignation has been accepted by the King.

The Provincial general election held in British Columbia on Saturday last was evidently a hot close contest. The McBride Government appealed to the electorate as a Conservative administration on strict party lines. Hitherto the Governments of the Province have been coalitions of both parties; but this time the lines have been strictly drawn. The result leaves the parties pretty close; but the Government have been sustained and when all the returns are in will doubtless be a small working majority. There are forty members in the house, and the returns show twenty Conservatives elected, and seventeen Liberals, besides two socialists and one labor representative. There are still two seats of hear from and one of these is conceded to the Conservatives. That would give a majority of three over the Liberals. It will probably take a few days to determine what the Government's majority actually is. The Liberals were led by Joseph Martin, who with his four colleagues, was overwhelmingly defeated in Vancouver.

Our Ottawa Letter.

Our regular Ottawa letter, having failed to connect in transmission by mail, we take the liberty of publishing in lieu thereof the following letter of the Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Sun:

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—The national transcontinental bill has been disposed of by the commons. It now remains for the senate to say whether the huge job which is intended to place \$100,000,000 worth of property under the control of Senator George Cox and others shall be consummated. If the senate endorses the deal the final decision will be left to the people, who are vigorously but vainly protesting against the government's policy. Already some 50,000 electors have declared against it, but the liberal party refuses to listen to the still small voice, and it will be at the next election that they must learn that the people and not the people's representatives are the real power in Canada. In passing the transcontinental railway bill, without first appealing to the country, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has violated the genesis of responsible government. Never before in Canada has a project of the magnitude of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme been put through parliament without first placing it before the country. The proposition to construct the Canadian Pacific was debated on the hustings during an entire election campaign, and the people pronounced in its favor. It was only then that the great national highway was finally decided on. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has chosen a different course. He has decided that another transcontinental railway shall be built, and after signing a contract authorizing the commencement of work he proposes to ask the people what they think of his action.

The Grand Trunk Pacific deal has been forced through by the brute strength of the liberal majority. In a debate which practically lasted for two months Sir Wilfrid refused to accept a single important amendment offered by the opposition. The Grand Trunk Pacific bill and contract were the result of secret conferences between the prime minister

and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's representatives, and the documents presented to parliament for consideration. For all practical purposes both might have been finally adopted in Sir Wilfrid's private room. The government professed their intention of compelling the Grand Trunk Pacific to do certain things, but when it came to binding down the company to fixed conditions Sir Wilfrid Laurier promptly refused to insert in the contract any provision which would make it absolutely certain that the railway magnates would carry out their agreement to the letter. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is maintained in its position as the real operator of the Grand Trunk Pacific system. Nothing has been inserted in the contract to provide for the routing of all Canadian trade through Canadian ports. The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific will have a free hand at fixing their freight rates. They will be able to quote lower rates from Winnipeg to an American port than from Winnipeg to a Canadian port. The eastern extension may be built if the government sees fit to do so. If it is built the Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway companies are only held responsible for its operation by a second lien on five million dollars' worth of rolling stock. The G.T.P. for forty years after the period of construction of the eastern section will be permitted to import all supplies for betterments free of duty, and so on to the end of the chapter, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk get everything and the country receives nothing.

The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme marks an epoch in Canadian history, since it became a government measure. For the first time since confederation a minister of railways resigned his portfolio, rather than accept a policy which was wholly concerned with the development of the railway system of the country. Mr. Blair's resignation is now several months old, but the interest in it has not yet subsided. He has left behind him an arrangement of the government which no minister of the crown has been able to answer. The objections raised by Mr. Blair to the policy of constructing a transcontinental railway at the public expense for the benefit of favored explorers are as sound today as they were when the ex-minister of railways and canals advanced them on August 11th. The scheme is as indefensible now as then. There is the same absence of information in regard to the route of the road. The government has not yet consulted its own officials in the department of railways and canals in regard to the project. No minister of the crown has ventured to state within ten million dollars what the cost of the eastern section of the road will be. Nothing has been advanced in support of the measure which suggests that the country is clamoring for a new railway of the character that Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes. The transportation commission, which at the opening of the session was to be consulted as to the feasibility of successfully solving the transportation problem has not yet reported. Everything is topsy-turvy, and yet the prime minister has had the audacity to force through the commons a question which has never been pronounced upon at the polls.

One noticeable change in the arguments in support of the government's railway policy is to be found in the abandonment of the claim that a railway line, modern in every respect, can be constructed from Moncton to Port Simpson, at a cost of a little over \$13,000,000. It was Hon. W. S. Fielding who first made that remarkable statement, but so loudly was it ridiculed from one end of the country to the other, that the liberals became ashamed of it and allowed it to drop into the background. In suggesting that 1,800 miles of railway can be built through a wilderness, and that the bonds of another 1,800 miles of road can be guaranteed, at a cost of \$13,000,000, Mr. Fielding became responsible for an assertion which would hardly do credit to a child. Yet this data was used by Sir Wilfrid Mulock and others to prove the practicability of the country becoming responsible for an expenditure of over one hundred million dollars, and the impracticability of Canada shouldering the burdens of an alternative railway system, which has been estimated by competent railway experts to involve an outlay of less than half of the

prospective cost of the national transcontinental railway. R. L. Borden simply riddled this already thoroughly exposed fallacy in his closing remarks on the national transcontinental railway bill. Speaking of his own scheme which involves the extension of the Intercolonial railway to Winnipeg, and in due time to the Pacific coast, the leader of the opposition pointed out that Sir William Mullock fixed the cost of a road from Lewis to Moncton at ten million dollars. "Let us bear in mind just this," said Mr. Borden. "The whole enterprise of the government is to cost \$13,000,000; that whole enterprise of the government includes this line, which, according to the postmaster general, is to cost \$10,000,000 in my proposal; therefore, if you eliminate this ten million dollars you have \$3,000,000 left for the construction of all the other lines proposed by the government. That is fair argument, is it not? This section is included in the estimate of the post-master general which is to cost \$13,000,000; this section, according to him, is to cost \$10,000,000, and therefore there is \$3,000,000 left for all the rest of the government's proposal. Let us see what this wonderful postmaster general are going to do with that \$3,000,000. I give here an estimate, according to the finance minister, of the rest of the proposal and I will give my own estimate. "The line from Quebec to Winnipeg," will cost \$41,000,000, but according to the postmaster general's estimate of \$40,000,000 a mile for a line from Scotia Junction to Sudbury, which I adopt as fairer, it will cost \$59,000,000. The loss of rental and interest, according to the minister of finance, would amount to \$11,468,020, and according to my estimate it would be \$17,176,033. The mountain section, according to the proposal of the minister of finance, and which I adopt for this purpose, would cost \$2,924,000. The Quebec bridge, according to the minister of finance, and I accept his figures for the purpose of this part of the argument, would cost \$2,000,000. Therefore, you have a total estimate of the cost of the balance of the undertaking, according to the estimate of the minister of finance of \$57,692,030, and according to my estimate of \$51,100,033. This is how it would stand:

Table with 3 columns: Line from Quebec to Winnipeg, Loss of rental and interest, Mountain section, Quebec bridge, Total. Values range from \$1,300,000 to \$59,000,000.

"But the postmaster general is so much of a born financial genius that he is going to accomplish all this for \$3,000,000. The fairness of his proposal is so obvious, from considerations of that kind, that perhaps I might almost be inclined to leave it here. I might think, however, that if my right honorable friend, the prime minister should ever have occasion to select a new minister of finance, there cannot be the slightest doubt as to where the choice should lie."

This was one silly argument disposed of in masterly fashion by the leader of the opposition. But it remains for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed Mr. Borden, to advance one equally absurd and untenable. The prime minister ridiculed the proposal to extend the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay, inasmuch as it would necessitate the upkeep by the Canadian government of a line of American steamers. This would be necessary because none other than United States bottoms can carry grain from an American port to a Canadian port. As a considerable portion of the wheat carried over the Canadian Atlantic comes from Duluth and Chicago, the prime minister insisted that the possible purchase of United States registered shipping with public funds is an insurmountable barrier to government ownership of a railway to the great west. But as there might be some doubt as to Sir Wilfrid ever having made such a preposterous statement, it will be just as well to quote his own words: "You cannot take freight at Duluth, Chicago or Milwaukee or any of the western ports and bring it to Depot Harbor, except in American bottoms." To the man who knows anything about the laws of navigation, this assertion caps the climax so far as the silly arguments advanced in favor of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme are concerned. Sir Wilfrid had reference to American coasting laws, but he knew so little of the subject, that he interpreted them as being applicable to international shipping. This much can be said of his line of reasoning that it is quite as sound as any advanced by him during the course of the debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Yet it can only encourage the ridicule which has been heaped upon the government's policy. J. F. McKenna.

The Late James E. McDonald.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we are obliged to chronicle the death of James E. McDonald, M. L. A. of Cardigan. The sad event occurred at the Boston City Hospital, whither he had gone for medical treatment on Thursday morning last, the 1st inst. He had been unwell for some time; but he bore his illness uncomplainingly and with that patience and forbearance so characteristic of him in all his actions. His devoted wife, and his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. McMillan, were at his bedside when his spirit passed away. His death was such as his admirable Christian life had earned; it was beautiful, peaceful and calm; it was like a quiet transition to spiritual repose. He had a strong desire to return home and die amid his own kindred and amid the scenes where his life had been spent; but when told this was impossible, he accepted the inevitable with perfect resignation and employed his thoughts and remaining energies towards preparing himself to meet his God.

James Emmanuel McDonald was the son of the late Angus McDonald, and was born at Seal River, King's County, in 1824, being thus 61 years of age at the time of his death. After receiving such an education as the neighboring schools afforded, he fitted himself for mercantile pursuits, and early in life started business at Cardigan Bridge. His honorable methods, his consideration for the welfare of others, his amiable disposition and gentle and unobtrusive manners, readily won for him the respect, confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him. The popularity and esteem thus early acquired among his fellow men, continued and increased up to the time of his death. His business rapidly expanded, embracing shipping and shipbuilding, and his honorable dealings and business integrity grew in like proportion until throughout the entire community his name became the synonym of probity and business integrity. In 1877 he married Georgina, daughter of the late Patrick Stevens, Orwell, who survives him, and to whom the sympathy of the community will go out in this her sore bereavement.

It is quite natural that a man of such high character, a man whom the people so much loved and in whom they had so much confidence, should be sought as the people's representative in the Legislature. But Mr. McDonald was not given to public speaking, and owing to his singularly retiring nature, shrank from public prominence. Notwithstanding all this, he was elected by the Conservatives as the representative of the Cardigan district in the House of Assembly in 1873, when but 31 years of age. He held his seat in the legislature till 1882, when he could not be prevailed upon to offer for reelection. In 1890, however, he was induced to stand at a by-election caused by the death of the Hon. Hugh L. McDonald. He was then, for a short time Commissioner of Public works. He continued from that time till his death to represent, faithfully and well, his district in the Legislature. Although he seldom spoke in the House, he was a wise man in council and his advice on public questions was most valuable. In public life as in the business world he won the esteem of political friends and opponents. Everyone who became acquainted with him spoke of him in the highest terms and he seems not to have had an enemy in the world. He was at all times the genuine Christian gentleman and of him it truly could be said that he "wore the white flower of a blameless life." He will be sorely missed by the community where he did business and by the conservative party to which he had rendered such good service, and especially by his church of which he was a worthy and exemplary member and a most generous contributor towards every good work for the advancement of our holy religion.

His mortal remains accompanied by his sorrowing widow and Rev. Dr. McMillan, arrived here from Boston on Friday evening. The remains were taken to the residence of Senator McDonald, followed by a large number of people. The hearse was preceded by the members of the Caledonian Club, of which deceased was a member, with the club piper playing a solemn dirge. On Saturday the body was taken to his late home at Cardigan where the interment took place on Monday forenoon. Although Monday was a very disagreeable rainy day, an immense throng of people attended the funeral. A special train from Charlottetown arrived at Cardigan about 9:30, bringing a large number from the City, Mount Stewart, Souris and other places. Cardigan presented evidences of grief at every turn. Flags were flying at half mast from the shipping in the harbor and all available points in the village. The funeral left the house for the church at 10 o'clock and the cortege was one of the largest ever seen in King's County. The carriages in attendance were almost innumerable, not to speak of the pedestrians. The members of Cardigan Branch C.M.B.A. marched after the mourners in the procession. The pall bearers were Captain Joseph McDonald and Mr. D. O. M'raon, Mr. Benjamin Rogers and Mr. Henry Aitken, Hon. James H. Cummins

key and Mr. Thomas Kookham. The high altar and the sanctuary railing of the church were heavily draped in mourning. As soon as the cortege arrived at the church the services commenced. A solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by his Lordship, Bishop McDonald, assisted by Rev. Dr. Walker, as assistant, Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. Father M'Amley as lectors of honor, Rev. R. J. G. Hill and Rev. J. C. McLaughlin as deacons and sub-lectors of office, Rev. J. R. A. McDonald as Master of Ceremonies, and Rev. Dr. G. J. McLellan, assistant M. of C. The other priests in attendance were the pastor, Rev. Dr. McMillan, and Very Rev. James Paolan, Revs. D. J. G. McDonald and A. P. McLellan. After the first gospel Rev. Dr. McLellan pronounced a most beautiful and eloquent and appropriate funeral oration. His text was from the 13th verse of the 26th Psalm:

"I hope to see the good things of the Lord in the land of the living."

The Rev. preacher said it would be difficult indeed to say anything that could enhance the good opinion already held by everyone of the deceased. James E. McDonald, whose obsequies they had assembled to solemnize, filled his position and acted his part in life as few men could, consequently it was fitting that before he was laid in the grave this tribute should be paid to his memory. He was one of the very best of men, and it was very difficult to find his like again. There were many, said the Rev. preacher, who made money and built in the world; but when we look upon him in the various walks of life in which he took a part, we can find no one equal to him. He was the most charitable of men, always doing good; always ready to assist whoever was in need. He was always of the same cheerful, gentle and docile spirit, where could you find his like. In his political life, no less than in his business transactions, he always showed that same Christian Catholic spirit. His political opponents pronounced upon him during life the highest eulogy that could be bestowed on anyone. The good of his country was always uppermost in his thoughts, and he was never known to say a word against his fellow man. In the parish church he was the principal factor and whatever was done around the sacred edifice, said the Rev. preacher, was largely due to his great generosity. He was the only man he knew who walked ahead of the parish priest and anticipated him in every good work in the parish. It could therefore, be easily understood what a loss such a man was to the parish. It was most fitting then that private and Bishop should assemble to participate in this solemn service and that the people should meet and join with them in paying this tribute of respect to the memory of this good and holy man; "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that on the last day I shall rise again and shall be clothed in my skin and in my flesh I shall see my God. The Rev. preacher said he had referred to the word in the business and political community left by the death of this good Christian man; but where could words be found to describe the desolation caused in the family circle by his demise; who could depict the loss sustained by his widow. This veil he would not draw aside it was too solemn to do so. The Rev. preacher then beautifully explained the doctrine of the Communion of Saints.

There was no separation between the living and departed members of God's holy church, and the living assist the dead by their prayers and sacrifices. The doctrine is most reasonable; for nothing but innocents can see the face of God and no matter how good a life one may have spent there may be some imperfection that requires purification. We should, therefore pray for the soul of our deceased friend that he may be speedily admitted to the Beatific Vision. His death, said the Rev. preacher was most-empire of him the sacrifice of his life he replied: "God was always good to me, may His holy will be done." The Rev. preacher concluded his admirable discourse by asking those present to pray for the soul of the deceased while the Sacrifice of the Mass was offered by the officiating Pontiff, in order that this soul might be with God.

After Mass the Libera was sung and the absolution given by the Bishop. The Bishop, priests and people then moved to the cemetery where the last sad offices were performed and the mortal remains of James E. McDonald were laid in the tomb to await the resurrection. R. I. P.

Fatal Shooting Accident.

A fatal accident by which Hubert J. Mabon lost his life, occurred in this city on Monday evening. Deceased, a young man of twenty-nine years, in company with a friend, a Mr. Lowe, had been across the river fishing and shooting during the day, and returned to the city shortly after 8 o'clock. They had a horse and wagon, and when they arrived at Mabon's boarding house on Prince Street, a couple of blocks from the Ferry Wharf, deceased got out to leave his gun and gear at the house and then drive his companion to his home on St. Peter's Road and return the horse to the livery stable. It was a double barreled gun and both barrels were loaded. He took hold of the muzzle of it to draw it out of the back of the wagon. In pulling the gun towards him both cartridges were discharged and their contents were lodged in his breast, carrying away the lower part of his breast. Death was instantaneous, and when those in the house who had heard the report rushed to the scene, the unfortunate victim was lying on his face on the street dead. Deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Stanley Bros. as clerk in their Dry Goods store for fourteen years. He was a very popular young man and much esteemed by his employers and all his acquaintances. An inquest was deemed unnecessary. Thus it is the accident from handling loaded guns continue.

To Our Subscribers.

We should be exceedingly obliged to all subscribers, who have not yet paid their subscription for 1903, if they would do so with as little delay as possible. The rule is to pay in advance; but the year is now almost at an end and still quite a number have not paid. It is quite unnecessary for us to remind them that we need the money to meet our obligations and provide paper and other necessary supplies for the winter. These are facts of which they are well aware. We shall be extremely thankful if our friends will assist us in this matter. Please don't delay.

General Lord Dundonald.

Lord Dundonald, the General Commanding the Canadian Militia, the gallant British officer who rendered such signal services in the South African war and led the cavalry at the relief of Ladysmith, arrived here on Friday evening last from Picton. He was met at the wharf by Lieut. Col. Moore, D. O. C., and other officers of the militia in this city, and conveyed to the Hotel Davies. The General was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Newton. The General's visit here was for the purpose of inspecting the military arrangements of this district. He was in inspection of the militia on Friday evening last, at the Drill Shed, on Saturday evening he was waited upon at the hotel by a delegation from the Caledonian Club and presented with an address, to which he made a suitable and interesting reply. On our fourth page our readers will find the report of a reply made by him on a somewhat similar occasion at Alexandria, Ontario. Later in the evening he was entertained at the Drill Shed by militia officers. On Sunday there was a grand military parade to St. Paul's Church. His Lordship paid his respects to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McIntyre at Government House, lunched with the Mayor and dined with the Premier, and assisted at other social functions during his visit, and left on return Monday morning.

C. M. B. A.

A rally meeting, under the auspices of Branch 363, C. M. B. A., Fort Augustus, was held in the hall at Webster's corner on Sunday evening last. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen present. The members of the branch, wearing their badges, occupied seats on the platform. The President of the Branch, Mr. Alexander McDonald, occupied the chair. The principles, aims, objects and advantages of the C. M. B. A. were pointed out in rousing speeches by Brother James McIsaac, Grand Deputy, and Brother Peter McIsaac. A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by the Spiritual adviser, Rev. A. J. McDonald, P. P., seconded by D. D. McDonald, Recording Secretary, and supported by Mr. Lynch. Dr. A. A. McDonald was in attendance, and the good effect of the meeting was shown by a number of young men immediately presenting themselves to the Rev. for examination. This is a most practical way of advancing the good work of the C. M. B. A.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Dominion Oil Company held at Chatham, Ont. decided to wind up the affairs of the Company. A motion passed appointing Col. Rankin to consult with the Attorney General with a view to examine into the Company's affairs and to punish persons found guilty of fraud in connection with its organization. The affair was advertised over Canada and England and many purchased stock which is now practically worthless.



CURE FOR CONSTIPATION. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. Laxative Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, on Tuesday, the Twentieth day of October, A. D. 1903, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being on Lot or Township No. Twenty-two, in Queen's County, aforesaid, being formerly all the globe and school lands situate on said Township, and is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the west by the Malpeque Road; on the north by a road leading from the said Malpeque Road to Bennis Road; on the east by land now or lately in possession of Hugh McIsaac, and of the south by land now or lately in possession of Angus Nicholson, having a width of twenty-six chains on said Malpeque Road, and running northwesterly by parallel lines at right angles to said last mentioned road for the distance of fifty chains, containing by estimation one hundred and thirty acres of land, a little more or less, with the appurtenances. The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1890, made between George Richard Goodman Bagnall, of the one part, and Edward J. Hodgson, of the other part. For further particulars apply at the office of William S. Stewart, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated this first day of September, A. D. 1903. EDWARD J. HODGSON, Mortgagee.



That's an old saying, but it holds particularly good in our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Department-to-day. It is much easier to say the bargains we are offering can be beat than to do it. Come in and see the goods mentioned below:— Men's Scotch Tweed Suits (grey) double breasted, worth \$11 for \$7.34. Men's mixed Canadian Tweed Suits, single breasted, worth \$7 for \$4.67. Men's Brown Canadian Tweed Suits, single breasted, worth \$6.75 for \$4.50. Men's grey Canadian Tweed Suits, single breasted, worth \$11 for \$7.34. Men's grey Tweed, extra heavy, double breasted, worth \$7.50 for \$5. Men's Oxford Tweed Suits, single breasted, worth \$9 for \$6. Men's Oxford Tweed Suits, single breasted, worth \$8.50 for \$4.34. Men's brown Worsted Suits, single breasted, worth \$10.75 for \$7.17. Men's Blue Serge Suits, single breasted, worth \$3.75 for \$2.50.

Our New Overcoats

For Men, youths and boys have just arrived, and they are "PERFECTION" sure. Come in and see them and bring your friends. It gives us pleasure to show them. We have 200 Men's Suits that we are selling at one-third off. These are a splendid bargain. You save 33 1/3 cts. on every dollar. Our store will remain open every Monday night until 8.30.

Buy "PERFECTION BRAND" CLOTHING and you will make no mistake.

Sentner, Trainor & Co.

The Store that Saves You Money.

All debts due the late firm of Sentner, McLeod & Co. must be paid to us on or before the 1st November next.

SENTNER, TRAINOR & CO.

Furniture Prices

vs.

Dry Goods Prices.

The manager of one of Canada's largest departmental stores makes this statement:

"I would say that during the last ten years we have sent to P. E. Island \$50 worth of General Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, etc., to every \$1 worth of Furniture." Therefore this departmental store would send \$5,000 worth of Dry Goods here, while only \$100 worth of Furniture would accompany it.

We believe that—quality considered—both furniture and dry goods have been sold in the past at fair prices. Yet any dealer anxious to do so can easily get the names of dozens of families who for years have imported the bulk of their Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, etc., from Toronto.

WE SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE AND Carpets

Ever gathered together in this province, and we can sell you goods at about the same price as some dealers have paid for their goods.

This large stock is open for inspection by the public, and we would just remind you in a quiet way that these goods

WILL BE SOLD.

Mark Wright & Co., Lt'd.

Sunnyside Furniture and Carpet House.



Waiting.

BY JOHN BURROUGHS.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait, Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea; I rave no more 'gainst time or fate, For, lo, my own shall come to me.

Sons of Scotland Meet and Celebrate.

The Earl of Dundonald met with an enthusiastic reception from the people of the county of Glangarry, September 2nd, the occasion being the celebration of the Sons of Scotland of Stormont and Glangarry.

Lord Dundonald travelled from O laws to Alexandria by special train, and was met by a detachment of the 59th Regiment, who acted as his body guard.

Lord Dundonald's address was the feature of the day. In opening, he said that it was as if a portion of Scotland had been detached and placed down in the middle of the new world, but inhabited by the descendants of the bravest of Scotland's sons, the men who helped to create the British Empire.

"Brother countrymen," he continued, "your history and your glorious traditions are of romantic and absorbing interest. Your ancestors after fighting for the ancient and Royal House of Stuart, when the cause was hopeless, thronged the Highland regiment and fought for the British Empire in various parts of the world.

"One has only to recall to your memory such noted Canadians as Colonel John Macdonell, who died at Queenstown Heights, his brother, Colonel Hugh Macdonell, the first Adjutant-General of Militia for Upper Canada, the great Bishop Alexander Macdonell, from whom this town takes its name; Bishop Strachan, Dr. Bethune, Sanfield Macdonald, and many others.

"In eighteen hundred and thirty-seven when a rebellion broke out in this country, his Lordship Bishop Macdonell, who raised the Glangarry Fencibles and brought them out to this colony, with that indomitable spirit of loyalty which actuated him sent round the fiery cross, and the clansmen assembled to a man to support the British Crown. I remember my father, who was fighting here at that time, telling me many years ago that one of the most wonderful sights he had seen in Canada was the Macdonald and other Glangarry clansmen formed up, as volunteers, fathers in front with their sons behind. When I heard him tell me this story I little thought that one day I should come out here and be in command of the descendants of the very men whom he so admired in 1837.

I have inspected your 39th Regiment at Kingston Camp, and again have had the pleasure of seeing a portion of them to-day. I must congratulate you on the sons being worthy descendants of their fathers. "I hear, indeed it is unnecessary for me to say that I hear, for the air is surcharged with the feeling, that the Glangarry men want to wear the dress of their fathers.

"Travelling as I do over Canada, and seeing what I see, I cannot but feel pride in the great work which Scotsmen have carried on in develop-

ing this country. Take the fur traders of the North-west and Hudson's Bay, with their forts, the earliest outposts of our civilization? Who organized these associations? Who commanded their forts? Who were their rank and file? Scotsmen! Who founded the great Allan line of steamers? Who was it built the great Pacific Railway of Canada? Who founded our chief universities over the country? Who established our splendid banking institutions which have become bulwarks of our commerce and examples of honorable dealing! To a large extent Scotsmen!

"Who stands higher in the hearts of the Canadian people, and not only the Canadian people, but the British race over the world than that great Empire builder, Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, a Highland Scotsman; than Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, when Lord Dufferin was here, also a Highland Scotsman. Then have we not still with us that great Highland Scotsman, Lord Sarathona, who at his own expense sent a magnificent regiment out to South Africa, who by their gallantry in the field splendidly fulfilled their mission and carried out the great ideas of this patriotic Scotch Canadian.

"Gentlemen, these are facts connected with the history of this country, and facts are stubborn things. And it is only right and proper that I should bring those matters before your notice; for it gives me an opportunity of expressing my deep regret that Scotsmen have not got any great central national building where the records of their past history in Scotland could be contained; where the portraits, and the memories of Scotsmen who have served Canada could be safely deposited; and where a general record and history of the Scottish race in Canada might be preserved.

"Such a building might also serve as a centre of Scottish Societies in Canada, as a meeting place for Scotsmen in Canada, and in the Mother Land; a building which might be the headquarters of an organization which in common with the Canadian Scottish Societies and Clan Societies of the old country might direct Scotch emigration. "Gentlemen, people are influenced largely by what they see. Who, for example, can enter an historic house and pass along the portrait galleries representing men who took their part centuries ago in the history of their country without being deeply impressed? Who can see a Highland regiment on parade with pipes playing, without thinking of the glorious past? Thus it will ever be.

"Gentlemen, those who cannot be moved by pride of country and pride of race are inaccessible to those great sentiments, which stir men to great deeds. Men may acquire gold, but they cannot take it to the grave, it may be squandered by descendants, it may even do harm, but personal service to the state such as was given by the Highland soldiers of Glangarry has a firmer foundation.

"Fellow countrymen, the glorious traditions of your ancestors have survived the grave, and can neither be squandered nor lost. Yes, if I read aright the faces before me, your glorious traditions will never be allowed to fade, but will be perpetuated so long as Canada remains a country, and there are Scotsmen to stand by the old flag under which your forefathers fought and died, and for which you, their sons, are ready also to fight and die.—Montreal Star

O'Connell's Eloquence. (Old Subscriber in True Witness.) The eloquence of Daniel O'Connell has always been a favorite theme, especially amongst students of Irish history. There have been several collections of O'Connell's speeches published, and of the speeches contained therein several must have been either re-written, or corrected. In fact, beautiful, strong, and logical as these speeches are, they afford us no

dea of his oratorical powers. Like all great orators O'Connell had to be seen and heard in order that his influence could be fully felt. Possibly no man has given a more lifelike picture of O'Connell, than the late Wendell Phillips, the silver-tongued orator of American We never heard Phillips speaking on O'Connell, but we did hear him on "The Lost Arts," and we can form an idea of the perfection and reliability of his appreciation of O'Connell. In his lecture upon the great Irish orator he gave the following splendid appreciation:—"Broadly considered, his eloquence has never been equaled in modern times, certainly not in English speech. Do you think I am partial? I will quote John Randolph of Roanoke, the Virginian slaveholder, who hated an Irishman almost as much as he hated a Yankee, himself an orator of no mean level. Hearing O'Connell, he exclaimed: This is the man, there are the lips, the most eloquent that speak English in my day. I think he was right. I remember the solemnity of Webster, the grace of Everett, the rhetoric of Choate: I know the eloquence that lay hid in the iron logic of Calhoun; I have melted beneath the magnetism of Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, who wielded a power few men ever had. It has been my fortune to sit at the feet of the great speakers of the English tongue on the other side of the ocean. But I think all of them put together never equaled O'Connell. Nature intended him for our Domosthenes. Never since the great Greek has the sent forth anyone so lavishly gifted as a tribune of the people. In the first place he had a magnificent presence, impressive in bearing, massive like that of Jupiter. There was something majestic in his presence before he added to it what Webster had not, what Clay might have lent—grace. Like as a boy at 70, every attitude a picture, every gesture a grace, he was still all nature; nothing but nature seemed to speak all over him. Then he had a voice that covered the gamut. The majesty of his indignation, fitly uttered in tones of superhuman power, made him able to "indict" a nation in spite of Burke's protest.

"I heard him once say: 'I send my voice across the Atlantic, careening like the thunderstorm against the breeze to tell the slaveholders of the Carolinas that God's thunderbolts are hot and to remind the bondman that the dawn of his redemption is already breaking.' You seem to hear the tones come echoing back to London from the Rocky Mountains. Then with the slightest possible Irish brogue he would tell a story while Exeter hall shook with laughter. The next moment, tears in his voice like a Scotch song, five thousand men wept. And all the while no effort. He seemed only breathing.

"As effortless as woodland rocks. Send violets up and paint them blue. We used to say of Webster, 'This is a great effort of Everett. It is a beautiful effort: but you never used the word 'effort' in speaking of O'Connell. It provoked you that he would not make an effort. And this wonderful power—it was not a thunderstorm: he flanked you with his wit, he surprised you out of yourself; you were conquered before you knew it. His marvelous voice, its almost incredible power and sweetness, Bulwer has well described:

"Once to my sight that giant form was given, Walled by wide air and roofed by boundless heaven, Beneath his feet the human ocean lay, And wave on wave rolled into space away, Methought no clarion could have sent its sound Even to the centre of hoists around; And as I thought, rose the sonorous swell As from some church tower swinging the silvery bell, Aloft and clear, from airy tide to tide It gilded easy as a bird may glide Even to the verge of that vast audience sent, It played with each wild passion as it went; Now stirred the uproar, now the murmur stilled, And sobs of laughter answered as it willed."

"Webster could awe a senate, Everett charm a college, and Choate cheat a jury; Olney could magnetize the million, and Corwin lead them captive. O'Connell was Clay Corwin, Choate, Everett and Webster in one. Before the courts, logic; at the bar of the Senate platform, grace, wit and pathos all, unanswerable and dignified; or before the masses a whole man? Carlyle says: He is God's own appointed king, whose single words melt all wills into his. This describes O'Connell. Emerson says: There is no true eloquence unless there is a man behind the speech—one who could be neither bought, bullied nor cheated. He held the masses free but willing subjects in his hand."

While he is in Rome next month the Oar will pay a visit to Pope Plus X. He is sending his own state carriages to Rome for the journey from the Russian Embassy to the Vatican, during which he will be guarded by an escort of thirty Cossacks.

8 Cents Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh. She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished. Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion. We will send you a little free. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A woman stopped at a cloth counter in one of the large department stores of Philadelphia recently, and asked to be shown some dress patterns suitable for early autumn wear. The salesman began on the lowest row of shelved compartments and pulled out and opened box after box until the counter on either side of him was piled as high as his head with goods. Three times he climbed a ladder to the upper rows and staggered down under a weight of box patterns, until when the woman took a survey of the shelves, but two patterns remained unopened. Then she said very sweetly:—"I don't think I'll buy any today. I'm sorry to have troubled you; but, you see, I only came in to look for a friend."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "How's de health er yo' settlement, Br' Jenkins?" "Well, we got de yaller jaundice," "My, my!" "Ea smatterin er measles," "You don't say so!" "En de rhuematism's wid us once mo."

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia. "Now you talkin'" "En no harricane's been our way," "Tell it all." "But de sirthquake ain't swallered us yit—bless de Lord!" "So you're living in a flat now. How do you like it?" "Oh, I've no room to kick."

The Renewal a Strain. Vacation is over. Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon, again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged. The little girl that a few days ago had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy whose lips were then so red who had been kissed by strawberries, have already lost something of the appearance of health. Now is a time when many children should be given a tonic, which may avert much serious trouble, and we know of no other so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, perfects digestion and assimilation, and aids mental development by building up the whole system.

Justice.—What is your opinion of the last witness' reputation as to truth and veracity?" Witness.—Very bad, your honor. Justice.—You know him intimately, I suppose? Witness.—I don't know him at all; I only know that he is forecaster at the Weather Bureau. Justice.—Ah! That will do, sir; you may stand down.

Professor.—I am sorry to say, Mr. Melcher, that your son does not make progress in the classics. Both in the Greek and Latin languages, he is very deficient. Mr. Melcher.—That's strange! Why, he wasn't more than five minutes learning the college yell.

"Children," asked the school-committee man, "what is political economy?" "Political economy," answered the precocious son of the district boss "is getting men to vote for you as cheap as you can."

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter. "My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant. "Your longevity," repeated the reporter. "Never had it. As far as I can remember I ain't never had no such complaint."

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