

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

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

Vol. XXXII, No. 1

## A Letter to the Public

The best place to buy your Groceries is where you can get the best value for your money. Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you

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have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

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

Try us for Flour

## We would like to have Your Furniture Trade

We will try to merit it. Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

## Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

JOHN NEWSON.

## HIGH GRADE English Manure

Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Kainit, etc.

Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guaranteed analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold unmixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent (the manufacturer's profit) cheaper than any mixed and so-called "Complete Fertilizers" on the market. The Only Fertilizer farmers can afford to use, and those who know most about artificial manures will use no other.

AULD BROS.

April 2, 1902.

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Make Your Home Comfortable.

Our Sashes are the best, our prices right. Call and leave your order or write to

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
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## Items of Catholic Interest

### The "Pious Fund" Arbitration.

(Sacred Heart Review)

The North American Review for December has a fine article on "The 'Pious Fund' Arbitration," by W. L. Penfield, solicitor to the Department of State. The facts are briefly stated. During the latter part of the seventeenth century, numerous donations were made in perpetuity by Spanish subjects for missions already founded, and thereafter to

be founded, for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in California. These gifts, amounting approximately to \$1,700,000, were made in trust to the Society of Jesus for the execution of the pious wish of the founders. Later, the crown of Spain took possession of and administered the property for the uses declared by the donors, until Mexico, after her independence, succeeded to the trust. But in 1842, President Santa Ana ordered that the properties should be sold and the proceeds incorporated into the national treasury, and that six per cent. annual interest on the capitalization of the property should be paid and devoted to the carrying out of the intention of the donors in the conversion and civilization of the savages. Upper California having been ceded to the United States in 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Mexican Government refused to pay the prelates of the Church in Upper California any share of the interest which accrued after the ratification of the treaty. The latter presented their claim to the State Department and requested the intervention of the Government. The case was decided once, 1869, by the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, who rendered an award in favor of the United States for twenty-one annuities of \$43,050.99 each, as the equitable proportion to which the prelates were entitled of the interest accrued from the making of the Treaty of Peace down to February 2nd, 1869. The Mexican Government paid the award, but refused to make any further payments of interest.

### The Hague Decision.

The trial of the second case was referred to The Hague Tribunal, and was the first case presented to that great court of peace. The arbitrators were selected from nations not concerned in the question. The United States chose Sir Edward Fry of England and Mr. de Martens of Russia; Mexico chose Mr. Asser and Mr. Lohman, both of Holland. They chose, as umpire and president of the Tribunal, Mr. Maxon of Denmark. All these, of course, were noted men of affairs. "The award, rendered in the form of the civil law judgment, is," says Mr. Penfield, "a model of brevity and perspicuity. The Tribunal decided: 1. That the reclamation is governed by the principle res judicata, in virtue of the sentence of Sir Edward Thornton; 2. That, conformably to this sentence, the Government of the Republic of Mexico ought to pay to the Government of the United States the sum of \$1,420,682.67 in the legal currency of Mexico, within the period fixed by the protocol, constituting the total amount of the annuities accrued and unpaid since February 2nd, 1869, to February 2nd, 1902; 3. That the Mexican Government shall pay to the Government of the United States on February 2nd, 1903, and on that day each year forever, the annuity of \$43,050.99 fixed by Sir Edward Thornton, in money having legal currency in Mexico. At the conclusion of the announcement of the decision, the President of the Court added a few appropriate words. No one present during the trial of the case (Mr. Penfield was special counsel for the United States) could doubt his sincerity in saying: 'We bring here the firm conviction of having sought the truth with all our strength, conscientiously and impartially; and I may be permitted to add that the unanimity with which all the members of the Tribunal, belonging to the different states assembled here at The Hague, have reached, each for himself and all together, the same conclusions, seem to me to constitute an additional guaranty that, in our earnest search after the truth, we have not pursued a false route.'

### Results of the Hague Decision.

Mr. Penfield says that the result of choosing judges of other nationalities than the two concerned justified the experiment, "by the freedom from all manifestation of partisan feeling or

interest, on the part of the Court, in the success or failure of either party, and from any suggestion of diplomatic finesse or of leakage of the secrets of the Council Chamber; and by the unanimity of the decision; announcing correct principles, and awarding what, upon a sound application of the law to the facts, was just and lawfully due and no more. . . . The four arbitrators named by the litigant states met at the appointed time; and, in the exercise of their power and discretion under The Hague Convention, and without the suggestion or advice of the United States or of Mexico, so far as known, selected the umpire. This conception of their duty and duty was justified in the

choice of the umpire, who admirably exercised the function of the presiding judge." Unusual significance attaches to this celebrated case; but its special significance for American interests in the New World was pointed out in the argument to the court. "The prime motive which inspired the formation of The Hague Convention was to secure the establishment of international justice. . . . Unfortunately, the judicial fact has sometimes been momentarily overlooked or forgotten, that the supreme authority of the state which arbitrarily injures the property right of the subject of another state incurs the just obligation of fulfilling the duties thereby entailed. It is these arbitrary injuries to private right which constitute, unappreciated, a long list of grievances which in the past have been preferred by governments on behalf of their subjects against offending states. These grievances have sometimes been summarily settled by the strong arm of the government acting on behalf of its injured subjects, and this has given rise to grave complaints of the forcible collection of exorbitant indemnities. The states of the Western Hemisphere recently held an International Conference in the City of Mexico, with a view to finding some satisfactory solution of this grave problem; and the result was that the project of a treaty was signed by the delegates states assembled, under which such controversies between those states are to be tentatively referred, for a period of five years, to the Permanent Court provided by The Hague Convention. Without exaggeration, then, it may be said that the eyes of the Western world are turned towards this judiciary; for the sessions now held by the High Court and its determinations, of vast moment as they are to the nations of the Old World, are even more so, if that were possible, to those of the Western Hemisphere. The decision which will make for the reign of law and justice among nations, and for law and justice between the state and the humblest individual, will, by its benign influence and beneficent example, tend to increase respect for private right, and to put an end to the mutual grievances complained of in the past, of arbitrary acts of the state with respect to vested right, on the one hand, and, on the other, with respect to the collection of indemnities by military execution—complaints which have sorely perplexed and sometimes imperilled the relations of otherwise friendly states. Upon the Court is therefore cast a most solemn responsibility—weighty as regards the litigant states, who are parties to this controversy, and of incalculable importance by the lasting impressions its determinations will produce upon the states of the Old World and upon the sense of law and justice among the peoples of the Western World. The precedent now set will live in its effects upon social order in the Western Hemisphere, and will live in its influence upon the cause of international arbitration."

### Religious Orders in England.

The Rev. John Gerard, S. J., has a paper in the Nineteenth Century and After on "The Jesuits and the Law of England," which contains the following tribute to the work of the religious orders there:—"Through almost three-quarters of a century, the religious orders have, in the face of all the world, continually exercised functions which give them every opportunity of doing mischief if mischievous they desired to be. Alike in the British Isles, in India and in the colonies, they have been the pastors of multitudes of men and women over whom they unquestionably exercised very great influence. In their schools and colleges they have trained large numbers of pupils, who have been as a rule signally devoted to their teachers. They have served as chaplains in public institutions of all kinds, hospitals, prisons, poor houses and, lastly, with our troops in the field. To quote but one instance in particular, they have served with the forces in South Africa, in whose ranks were to be found many of their old scholars, of whom some won special distinctions for valor or efficiency, and not a few laid down their lives in their country's cause. Will it be said by any of those who have seen

their work under any of these conditions that it has been anything but loyal and beneficial, not only to the Church which they primarily serve, but to the State as well, which their religion teaches them to regard as the representative of God, from Whom all well-ordered authority descends? Not only is there no evidence whatever that those who have formed an adverse judgment who were in a position thoroughly to know how matters stood in this respect, and whose office obliged them to be on the alert against all danger from such a source; there is positive evidence to the contrary. In what will doubtless be regarded as the extreme case of all, that of the

choice of the umpire, who admirably exercised the function of the presiding judge." Unusual significance attaches to this celebrated case; but its special significance for American interests in the New World was pointed out in the argument to the court. "The prime motive which inspired the formation of The Hague Convention was to secure the establishment of international justice. . . . Unfortunately, the judicial fact has sometimes been momentarily overlooked or forgotten, that the supreme authority of the state which arbitrarily injures the property right of the subject of another state incurs the just obligation of fulfilling the duties thereby entailed. It is these arbitrary injuries to private right which constitute, unappreciated, a long list of grievances which in the past have been preferred by governments on behalf of their subjects against offending states. These grievances have sometimes been summarily settled by the strong arm of the government acting on behalf of its injured subjects, and this has given rise to grave complaints of the forcible collection of exorbitant indemnities. The states of the Western Hemisphere recently held an International Conference in the City of Mexico, with a view to finding some satisfactory solution of this grave problem; and the result was that the project of a treaty was signed by the delegates states assembled, under which such controversies between those states are to be tentatively referred, for a period of five years, to the Permanent Court provided by The Hague Convention. Without exaggeration, then, it may be said that the eyes of the Western world are turned towards this judiciary; for the sessions now held by the High Court and its determinations, of vast moment as they are to the nations of the Old World, are even more so, if that were possible, to those of the Western Hemisphere. The decision which will make for the reign of law and justice among nations, and for law and justice between the state and the humblest individual, will, by its benign influence and beneficent example, tend to increase respect for private right, and to put an end to the mutual grievances complained of in the past, of arbitrary acts of the state with respect to vested right, on the one hand, and, on the other, with respect to the collection of indemnities by military execution—complaints which have sorely perplexed and sometimes imperilled the relations of otherwise friendly states. Upon the Court is therefore cast a most solemn responsibility—weighty as regards the litigant states, who are parties to this controversy, and of incalculable importance by the lasting impressions its determinations will produce upon the states of the Old World and upon the sense of law and justice among the peoples of the Western World. The precedent now set will live in its effects upon social order in the Western Hemisphere, and will live in its influence upon the cause of international arbitration."

### An Echo From the Past

In an old letter-book on file in the Department of Archives and History, in the capitol at Jackson, Miss., which has been recently rescued from the dust and cobwebs of the past by the Director, there is recorded in the handwriting of Governor William C. Claiborne a beautiful and interesting incident connected with the transfer to the American Commissioners of the Louisiana purchase. The incident illustrates the attitude of the religious orders of New Orleans towards Governor Claiborne and the American authorities, within a few months after the transfer from France, it having taken place April 8, 1804. A copy of the interesting old record follows:—"Address from the Nuns of the Convent of St Ursula, delivered in the Convent: "To His Excellency William C. Claiborne, Governor-General of Louisiana. "Hail generous chief! We hail you to these walls, Where meek religion bears a placid sway, No passions rude the humble world appall, Nor discontent the worldly wish betray. "May health and peace attend each coming hour, Each future year unfolding laurels bring, Nor ere your autumn, dark misfortune lower To blight the harvest promised by your spring. "May time roll on, uninterrupted roll; Your days be spared to a length of years Before you part to reach the final goal, That bounds of man—the future hope and fears." The Governor sent the following reply to the ladies of the convent: "Venerable Ladies: I receive with peculiar satisfaction the elegant poetic compliment with which you have honored me. Your benevolent wishes flow from a source so pure that I can not deny myself the pleasure of acknowledging how sensible I am of their sincerity and kindness. Permit me, in return, to assure you of the high estimation in which I hold your order, as well from a respect to that religion to which you are devoted as for the patriotic object of your institution—the education of youth. "Under the free and mild Government of United America, you may with certainty calculate on the uninterrupted enjoyment of your present tranquil and hallowed retreat, and the exercises of the honorable avocation to which your temporal cares are directed. "Permit me, ladies, to renew to you assurances of my friendly respect, and may Almighty God bestow on this institution His choicest blessings and preserve in health and happiness all those who dwell within these sacred walls."—Southern Messenger.

The wills of two eminent English divines have just been proved. Dr. William Vaughan, Bishop of Plymouth, and uncle to Cardinal Vaughan, who died at the age of eighty-eight, left an estate valued at £154; whilst Dr. Joseph Angue, formerly secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society and subsequently president of Regent's Park College, left an estate which has been valued at £27,835 gross.

Thirty years ago the Catholics of New South Wales numbered only 147,267, now they number 347,286, an increase of over 135 per cent.

It is stated that the Pope is preparing another encyclical regarding Biblical studies, which will soon be published.

The Swiss Catholic University of Fribourg has 477 students, 13 of whom are Americans. Fribourg is an absolutely free university; the student's only expenses are his board and lodging; the whole education is gratis.

John Augustus Patten, formerly proctor of Oxford University, died December 1, aged eighty-two. He was a convert to the Catholic faith, and one of the last survivors of the well-known Oxford movement.

An organ for the use of the Catholic church in Pekin is the first instrument of its kind to be taken into the kingdom of the Celestials. The parts of it were packed for export in fifty-one different boxes. Until now the Chinese Government has prohibited the use of such instruments in Catholic churches.

Right Rev. James L. Patterson, D. D., titular Bishop of Emman, died on December 1 in London. Bishop Patterson was a convert to the Catholic faith. He was received into the Church in Jerusalem forty-eight years ago. At the time of the Tractarian movement Dr. Patterson was Anglican curate of St. Thomas, Oxford.

The Trappist monks who, on their recent expulsion from France, settled down at Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, Devon, England, have made arrangements for building a large monastery, at a cost estimated at between thirty and forty thousand pounds. The foundation stone was laid the other day by the Bishop of Plymouth, assisted by Right Rev. Eugene, the abbot of Millarce, France, and the Rev. Jean Baptist, the father superior. About forty priests and monks were present, having marched in procession from the farmhouse in which they are temporarily quartered.

The conversion is recorded of the Evangelical school principal and theologian Herrman Albrecht, of Ovelpasse. He makes the following trenchant statement:—"Herewith I declare my withdrawal from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which I have been a member from the days of my baptism and confirmation and later as a candidate of the ministry. Inasmuch as my inward religious and theological development as a member of the Protestant hierarchy would lead me into complete atheism, a result which as a regenerated Christian I decline under any condition, I herewith publicly the cause of the Roman Catholic view of Christianity."

Early this year Francis C. Barnard, the editor of "Punch," will publish his "Reminiscences." "It is safe to predict," says "The Ave Maria," that it will be one of the most widely-read books of the year, for the career of Sir Francis has been one of uncommon interest, and there are few prominent figures in the social, literary and artistic circles of London who will not yield the humorist one good story. As Barnard is an earnest convert, there is little doubt that his "Reminiscences" will be more than usually interesting to Catholic readers.

Mens felt hats at Weeks & Co. We are having a splendid sale of our Christy Hats this year beating all other year's holly. We give the best value (and have a big stock of the latest styles to choose from. We will be glad to show them to you. Weeks & Co. The People's Store.

Get the Most Out of Your Food You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Storer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

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FANCY GOODS

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Tea, Coffee and Groceries.

Call early and get best selection.

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Monuments

—AND—  
Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,  
All kinds of Granite,  
All kinds of Freestone.

We have a nice assortment of finished work on hand. See us or write us before you place your order.

CAIRNS & McFADYEN,

Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street Charlottetown.

YOUR FATHER!  
AYE, YOUR GRANDFATHER

BEFORE YOU  
BOUGHT HIS  
CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

AT THE OLD  
Italian Warehouse

You cannot do better than follow their example, so come along and get good fresh Groceries at moderate prices.

Our stock is second to none in quantity, quality and prices.

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THE HERALD

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

Senator Armand died in Montreal on the evening of January 1st. Lt. Col. Joseph Francois Armand was a native of Riviere des Prairies, Quebec, where he was born in 1820. He was called to the Senate in May 1867. He was a Conservative and represented Alma Division in the Legislature of Lower Canada from 1859, until Confederation. Senator Armand's death leaves only three survivors of the original number called by Royal Proclamation in 1867. These three are from the Maritime Provinces and are:—Senator Wark of Fredericton; Senator Dickey of Amherst, and Senator Miller of Arichat. After these the senior member is Senator Dever of St John, appointed in 1868. It is reported from Montreal, that Mr. L. O. David, the city clerk, is to be called to the senate in place of Senator Armand and that soon as the Senate declares the Terrebonne seat vacant, Mr. Legres, the member for Maskinonge, will be called to succeed Senator Masson, who has been absent from his seat for two years. Our Grit friends have now a majority in the Senate as well as in the Commons.

In our news columns will be found what is reported from Ottawa as an outline of the redistribution bill to be submitted to Parliament at the coming session. According to this memorandum the distribution bill will deprive Ontario of six members, Nova Scotia of two and New Brunswick and P. E. Island of one each. It is significant that this announcement of the Minister of Justice comes right after the meeting of the Grit Provincial Premiers at Quebec. We were led to believe that prevention of any further reduction in the representation of the different Provinces in the House of Commons was one of the questions that engaged the attention of the conclavists. If that is so and if they have entered their protest against any such reduction, the Minister of Justice's memorandum would plainly indicate that very little attention has been paid thereto. It is very likely that their exertions in this particular are in keeping with their efforts in everything else of an important public character to which they put their hand—worthless. They are a poor lot, they are weighed in the balance and, even by their own friends, found wanting.

Intelligence from Brussels of the 1st inst., indicated that an arrangement had been concluded with Great Britain and Germany to submit the Belgian and Dutch claims against Venezuela to the international peace court, at the Hague, at the same time the Anglo-German claims against the same Republic are taken to that tribunal. Caracas advices of the same date convey the impression that President Castro was quite willing that the questions in dispute should be submitted to the Hague Court, and that he believes it would not be difficult to reach a full settlement of the whole controversy. Berlin news of the 2nd, seems to confirm this statement regarding President Castro, as the following plainly shows:—Castro's reply to the Powers through Minister Bowen substantially gave unqualified acceptance of their proposals to arbitrate with accompanying conditions. The foreign office received his answer to-day and is satisfied with its spirit. A further interchange of views preparatory to signing a protocol takes place in Washington. The only really important question held is what shall be done with the blockade. The continuance of the blockade is relied upon to hasten the conclusion of arbitration preliminaries, especially on the part of Venezuela. Right on the heels of this announcement comes the following from Caracas dated the 3rd:—The blockading warships took all the Venezuelan vessels from the inner harbor on Friday and landed forces on the wharf, but there was no firing and the occupation will be only temporary. What a wonderfully mixed up affair this Venezuela question is to be sure.

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

To Our Subscribers.

As our Subscribers have been fully advised, during the past few months, the payment in advance system agreed upon by all the Charlottetown newspapers, comes into full force and effect with the beginning of this year. A very considerable number of our subscribers have not waited for the beginning of the New Year to pay for 1903; but have shown their appreciation of the new system by sending in their subscriptions long before the end of 1902. To all these we again beg to return our most grateful thanks. Meantime it would afford us the greatest possible pleasure to hear in a substantial manner from those of our subscribers who have not yet fallen into line with the new regulation. We are very desirous of placing all our friends on an equal footing, and of doing no injustice to those who have so promptly paid, by failing to press a like request upon all others. Our friends all know that the payment in advance system was adopted by the different papers after due consideration on the part of the publishers and in the full expectation that the subscribers would heartily unite with them in making it a success. A great measure of success has been achieved in the good will and promptitude of those who have paid, and it now remains for the others to continue the work so well begun. This is the time to do the work, and to do it satisfactorily and successfully. The month of January should not be allowed to grow much older before all shall have remitted their subscription for 1903. There are, unfortunately a few who have not paid for 1902, or for several years previous to 1902. We have endeavored to make this matter as clear as possible and we sincerely trust all who have not yet paid will be so kind as to give the subject all the consideration it deserves. The whole matter is in their hands now; it remains with them to make the new system a success. All that is necessary is prompt remittance on their part.

We owe our Subscribers an explanation about our premium pictures. In the first place, only subscriptions for 1903, now entitle the remitter to a premium. While any portion of 1902 remained those who paid before the 31st December could claim the premium; but now whatever is due for 1902, is an arrear and the only way to secure a premium is to pay for 1903 in addition to anything that may remain due for the past. We will continue the premium for the month of January to all who pay for 1903. There is a little hitch in connection with the premium pictures, which is no fault of ours; but which we regret, as we are desirous of doing everything we promised in this connection. We have received notice from our suppliers that the stock of pictures of the King and Queen has been exhausted and there is some doubt as to whether or not another addition will be issued. Those of our subscribers to whom we owed pictures of the King and Queen will understand from this the reason of their not receiving these pictures before now. We are not without hope that we may be able to supply them yet. Of the Pope's pictures we can procure all we want and everyone entitled to one of these will receive it. There may be little delays from one cause or another, but all will be supplied in due time without fail. In order to secure one of these beautiful pictures those who have not yet fulfilled the conditions must do so before the end of the present month. You have read all that has been said in praise of these premium pictures and you know the conditions on which you can secure one. Don't fail to comply without delay.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. So far two thousand words have been transmitted from Table Head to Poline Station. This is the statement made by Marconi at the magnificent reception tendered him by the citizens of Glace Bay last Friday night, in honor of his great achievements in wireless telegraphy at Table Head. The reception was attended by the leading business and professional men of the town, together with several clergy, and a large number of ladies.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

DISEASE IS STILL COMING. The United States Senate is taking further steps to exclude diseased immigrants from Uncle Sam's domain. An exhaustive enquiry, conducted by a special Senate committee, adduced that 90 per cent. of the undesirable immigrants destined for the United States enter at Canadian ports. It is also shown that only one-tenth of one per cent. of diseased foreigners attempt to land at American ports. At the Canadian frontier, the United States employs an efficient corps of officials to repel undesirable attempts to secure illegal entry to that country. Stringent as the laws have been in the past, they are to be enforced with still greater vigor. Thus, the danger of Canada being made the dumping ground for American rejected foreigners is increased. In the large cities of Canada, loathsome eye and scalp diseases have been firmly established by the refuse population of Central Europe. The Canadian government was repeatedly asked to put a stop to the free entry of affected persons, but Hon. Clifford Sifton, persistently refused to intervene, urging that the abuses complained of existed only in the minds of the complainants. The danger became so acute, however, that the Minister of the Interior was forced to appoint a medical superintendent of immigration, and station examining officers at the principal ports. But the new system is quite inadequate, if we are to judge by the reports of the United States officials.

side by side with the Canadian work. Mr. Robert Watchorn, the chief of the American Immigration bureau in Canada, in a recent interview, stated that "the Canadian government is still too generous in admitting Europeans to this country." And then he cited numerous instances of diseased persons being admitted at our leading ports. Perhaps the best explanation of the weakness of the Canadian system is to be found in the orders issued to our officers by the Interior Department. Even after rejection of an immigrant by a United States official, a Canadian detention agent may grant a permit to land. In this policy is found reasons for the presence in Montreal of a United States bonded colony of foreigners, equal to 25 per cent. of the total Canadian immigration. Scores of these people apply each day to the United States bureau for certificates, which will guarantee them entry to United States territory. The majority of candidates are pronounced to be suffering from contagious diseases of a disgusting type, and Canada will reap the awful harvest their very presence invites. This most regrettable situation costs Canada half a million dollars annually. High salaried officers are maintained abroad to scour Europe for settlers. A vicious system of bribing agents and the evil. Quantity and not quality is demanded, and the population of our cities with disease is the natural outcome. It would be invidious to waste words in condemnation of this system to the Canadians. The Congress arguments against the insane course pursued by the Minister of the Interior is to be found in the attitudes the United States and Canada have assumed towards it. With years of experience to justify them, the Americans are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to avert the very disasters that Canada showers forth millions to encourage. Our policy is a conservative one, and cannot be changed too quickly. Racial toleration towards immigration is not the least of the sins of the Laurier government.

LIBERALS CAN'T SWALLOW THIS. A banquet was given the Hon. Mr. Fielding at Halifax and in responding to the toast of his health he began thus: "Well, can I not say for at least six years the Liberal party in Canada has given this country a period of good government, a period of peace, a period of progress, a period of unexampled prosperity. That it was Providence, by sending a serious of profligate harvests, which has been the cause of Canada's prosperity is a mistake it seems,—it was Mr. Fielding and his colleagues. Then he went into particulars, saying: "We are able to point to six years of progress and sound finance. That is an important matter. It is as important to the nation as it is to the individual that business should be conducted on a sound financial basis. "If I placed the expenditure from 40 to 62 millions, and added 18 millions to the debt is placing the country upon a sound financial basis, we misunderstand the meaning of the words. It shows to what dishonest devices even our leading politicians stoop, when we find Mr. Fielding concealing his expenditure under the casual account and claiming a surplus of 27 millions. If he could be so compelled, the Dominion would have a real surplus, and not a bookkeeping one, by distinguishing between payments on account of capital and no account of consolidated fund."—Huntington Clear, Liberal.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAY OF DOING IT. Hon. A. G. Blair, in six days, added \$12,000,000 to the debt of the country, as a result of his experiments of the Intercolonial Railway. This large amount has been handed over to Hon. W. S. Fielding for attention. The Finance Minister's duty is to pay an annual interest charge of \$7,500,000 on the amount, and Mr. Blair contributes not one cent to meet the expenditure. It naturally comes out of the pockets of the people. Then Mr. Blair comes along after adding several millions additional to Mr. Fielding's already heavy burden and pays himself out of the public purse. He has an alleged surplus of \$96,000. On any other railroad the \$75,000 interest charge would be paid out of its profits. Mr. Blair's surplus would have to be for him. Instead of a \$96,000 surplus Mr. Blair is out \$375,000, less \$96,000, or \$279,000. And all no return to the amounts improperly charged to capital expenditure during 1902.

THE WAY LIBERALS PREFER. It is a matter of common notoriety that although British goods entering Canada enjoy a reduction of 33 per cent., the average duty collected is considerably in excess of that levied on United States imports. The British shipper suffers in several ways. In the first place the Fielding tariff was so adjusted as to raise the duties on English goods and reduce them on American goods. A second injustice to the shipper from the Minister of the Interior is the excessive valuation placed on his wares, and the inadequate assessment of a similar article made in the United States. For instance, in 1902, we imported from Great Britain 650,943 gallons of lard, and from the United States 41,946 gallons. The British article was appraised by the customs at 60 cents per gallon, while the American oil, although superior in many respects was only valued at 47 cents per gallon. The worst of the deal is that while American lard was only subject to an average valuation of 47 cents per gallon, it was quoted in Chicago, in carload lots, at prices averaging in the vicinity of 70 cents per gallon. The Government's attention has been repeatedly called to the injustice of this unbusinesslike arrangement, but it is still in vogue. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain might have been more disappointed with the Canadian preference if he knew the whole story. Lard is not only one of many articles similarly treated.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Railway Disasters.

Thirty railroad employees were injured, four perhaps fatally, in a wreck on Wednesday at the Fort Smith crossing in North Little Rock, Arkansas. The train in which the employees ride to work, was backing toward the crossing, when a light switch engine started across the track ahead. The engineer applied the emergency brakes but four cars broke loose, striking the switch engine.

A rear end collision occurred on the Royal Victoria Jubilee Bridge, Montreal, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday last and a conductor was instantly killed. The two trains were proceeding across the bridge coming into Montreal when the forward train for some, as yet, unexplained reason suddenly stopped and the rear train pitched into it. Tremblay, conductor of the rear train, was on the forward platform of his van uncoupling the van, as is customary when freight trains are coming into the city when the collision occurred he was in such a position that he was decapitated. He leaves a widow and child.

At River Inhabitants on the line of the Cape Breton railway on Thursday last a temporary bridge collapsed and a train passing over it at the time fell a distance of 40 feet, precipitating the fireman Mr. Arthur Carter into eternity. The driver and four others escaped with their lives. Carter was well and favorably known at Sydney.

The Truro local train on the track near Richmond, on Friday last. The locomotive ran a hundred yards and toppled over. Three cars, the postal, baggage and milk cars, left the track. The passengers were panic-stricken, but no one was injured.

On the Grand Trunk, west of Merriton, Ont., on Saturday last the Chicago express collided with a light engine running to Hamilton. Fireman Desautels of the Chicago express was killed, Engineers Buckpitt and Wake and Fireman Harning were injured. The passengers all escaped.

A wild engine from Burlington, Vt., to Rutland Railway, crashed into the north bound flyer from New York, last Friday night, in Shelburne, near Brant's Cross. The crews of both engines were killed, and the brakeman who was riding on the wild engine, probably fatally hurt, and nearly every one of the crew of the latter were injured, more or less seriously.

VILJOEN TO FIGHT THE MULLAH. The British government is trying to secure the services of General Ben Viljoen, who is now touring the United States to conduct the Boer forces which is going to Somaliland to operate against the Mad Mullah's forces. It is General Viljoen who first suggested employing the Boers against the Mullah. Mr. Chamberlain announced at Durban that the government had accepted the offer of a number of Boers, who had volunteered to join the expedition against the Mullah. Viljoen was one of the best-known Boer leaders in the earlier stages of the war, and in recent lectures in England, made an excellent impression by his soldierly appearance and manly address.

AN OLD LAND MARK TO BE TRANSFORMED. One of Boston's most interesting landmarks, the old State House on Washington street, is to be modernized by transformation into a station for the new West Boston subway. A contract was awarded lately for remodeling it, and while exteriorly its quaint character will not be altered, the interior will be fitted up for the use of the subway. The work is to be finished by July 1.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Ottawa advices of the 3rd, inst says: The Minister of Justice has prepared a memorandum in reference to coming redistribution based on the census of 1900. As a result Ontario will lose six members, Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick one, and P. E. Island one. While Manitoba will gain three, British Columbia will gain two. The result will be that next Parliament will have 210 members as compared with 214 in the present House.

1903 New Goods NOW OPENING.

I case alarm clocks, 1 case cake baskets, fruit dishes, trays, spoons, pie knives, etc., gem rings, wedding rings, All our watches, nearly all our silverware, and a large part of our jewelry is new and up to-date. We do not want a large but will be satisfied with a fair profit on our goods. Reliable articles can not be bought for a song any more than a hundred years ago. We shall endeavor to sell goods that are standard and a satisfaction to both buyer and seller. In watches we sell chiefly the Waltham and Elgin, and in our opinion they are not to be beat in their time-keeping qualities and durability. We have known many that have stood the service of 20 years and are good for many years yet with proper attention. Chains and rings we buy direct from the manufacturers, and save the customers as much as we can in the way of commissions, etc.

We also make rings and other jewelry ourselves. Quality guaranteed. In the Optical line after many years successful fitting of glasses, we still remain one of "the men behind the gun." Please remember another test once in while pays. In the continued prosperity of our Island home with the help of your patronage we hope to share.

E. W. TAYLOR, Giving Strength & Vigor. Cameron Block.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

The Great Discount Sale Continues. 25 Cents To 33 Cents Off every Dollar's Worth You Buy.

STANLEY Bros.

Santa Clause HAS ARRIVED AT TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Toys Dolls Games Picture Books etc., etc.

We have the Largest, Newest, and best Stock of XMAS GOODS

WE EVER CARRIED.

Our Toys are all new, not an old or broken one in our store. A splendid line of LEATHER GOODS, in Purses, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, etc.

Also the largest and newest line of Catholic Prayer Books

Carried by any store in this city. We make a specialty of Catholic Supplies.

You will be made welcome at our store. Our price are the lowest in the city. We would like to see you between this and Xmas Eve. Come to

TAYLOR'S Bookstore. Directly opposite front door of Post Office.

The Most Nutritious. STRAYED. 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. A. A. McLEAN, L.B., K.C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

WEEKS CHEAP STORE. Cut Price Sale.

Everything in our well selected stock is thrown on the market at from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

The Last Chance This Year

To buy new and up-to-date

Dry Goods

at these slaughter prices.

Everything included except Grey

Cottons and Warps

Sale for Cash Only. Books closed.

No Approbation. No Samples. WEEKS & CO., The People's Store.

# A 75,000 Slaughter Sale!

Everything goes, nothing reserved, all at 25 to 50 per cent. off. All kinds of goods on approbation, all kinds of samples given, all goods exchanged. Your money back if you want during our Annual Discount Sale.

This is the time of year for cut prices. When we cut we cut deep. Commencing Saturday, January 3rd, and continuing just 30 days, no longer, we will offer all our magnificent stock at 25 to 33 1-3 off. It's only a wealthy man who has all the money he wants, and don't care to save any more, who can afford to ignore this sale. Remember the date, and come expecting an honest discount of New Goods and you'll not be disappointed.

## Well! Well! Well! What a Slaughter!

Clothing galore, tons of it, but money is one thing and goods is another. We have lots of one and we want the other, so we are bound to make an exchange before we take stock. We will cut, slash, slaughter our whole stock of new and seasonable goods, with a ferocity that will appal competitors and make it an object for buyers to invest every dollar they can spare. This is not a sale of old goods, but a genuine, honest, solid discount of a healthy, well bought, up to date stock of good goods. Be on hand. Secure your share, the first picking is the best. Money back every time if you want it.

What we have we'll hold, what we haven't we're after  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## PROWSE BROS.,

The Farmers' Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The United States barracks at Fort Brady, Mich., were consumed by fire on Friday last.

The Scottish outers beat the Thistles of St. John on Monday, on wet ice 28 to 18.

The Guardian has our thanks for a neat calendar containing the winter time table on the P. E. Island Railway.

A destructive fire has swept Wapella, N. W. T., destroying several leading hotels and business houses.

A block containing several stores, known as the Lane block, was destroyed by fire, in Sydney, C. B., on Friday morning last.

BLONDIEN convicted in Boston, of murder in the second degree for the killing of his wife, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

At a dinner in his honor at Sydney, C. B., Marconi predicted that ocean messages would be sent by wireless telegraphy at one cent per word.

The revenue of Newfoundland for the year ended Dec 31, was the largest on record. It reached a total of \$1,200,000, being \$3,000 in excess of receipts for the corresponding period of 1901.

The Federal Cabinet has passed an order in council commencing, in imprisonment for life, the death sentence passed on George William Cook, of Halifax, for the murder of his wife.

ABOUT half the town of Orlola, Texas, was destroyed by fire on January 1st. During the excitement the Town Marshal was killed by an unknown person, while trying to close a bar.

It is reported from New York that a number of factories there are on the verge of closing because of the shortage of coal. Large numbers of workmen will be thrown out of employment.

REV. JOHN R. SELLES, Methodist Minister of Guyaboro, N. S., was found dead in Philadelphia, in the headquarters of the Reading Railway Y. M. C. A. It is said he had blown out the gas, through ignorance of its usage, and was asphyxiated.

In a bye-election for the Imperial House of Commons at Newmarket, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry McCalmont resulted in the victory of C. D. Rose, Liberal, by a majority of over 500. During the voting fifty motors brought the voters to and from the polls.

On Christmas Day, the house of Mrs Joseph (John) Gustin, Kildare, was burned to the ground, with all its contents. The people of the house had gone to spend Christmas with some friends and left fire in the stove, which in some way was communicated to the wood. No insurance.

CAPTAIN OLAS, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston makes the announcement that Lord Roberts will be a guest of that Company in Boston in September next. He also states that possibly the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught may come.

THE Pioneer reports that Mr Simon DeLaney of Malpeque, had the misfortune of losing two valuable cows on Tuesday night of last week. It appears that a wild cow got lost in the stable and attacked the other cows which were tied up. The result was that she gored two of them to death.

ADVICES received in New South Wales from New Guinea say that the natives there brutally murdered two European prospectors and many other persons. It is feared the drought caused natives to resort to cannibalism. Thousands are starving or living on roots. Twenty-five natives were recently killed in tribal fights.

MONTREAL advices say that Willard R. Green has arrived there for the purpose of organizing the Canadian Maroon Company which propose to establish commercial offices in every city, town and village of Canada with the possibility of stretching out to Alaska and the Yukon. Mr Green says the commercial work of the Company will be in full operation in a few months.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Ex-PREMIER Sagasta of Spain, died on the 5th inst.

THREE lives were lost and four badly injured in a fire in the Hotel Simeret in Chicago yesterday.

In this city on the 5th inst., Ada M. beloved wife of Edward Ryan, aged 22 years. May her soul rest in peace.

The money to the credit of depositors in the Dominion Savings Bank, Charlottetown, on Dec 31, 1902, amounted to \$2,010,015.71.

It is announced from Toronto, that Rev J. A. McDonald, editor of the Westminster, has been appointed managing editor of the Globe, in succession to S. Willson, and that he will shortly assume his duties.

A MAN aged 95 and his wife residing at Springfield, Pa., were tortured by masked thieves from Conestoga, the other day, until they told where \$200 were hidden. The robbers held a lighted lamp to the woman's feet and burnt them before she told.

FERN GOODESPER, St. John, has been indicted by the Supreme Court as an accessory after the fact in the robbery murder and for the two robberies of which he told when giving evidence against Higgins. The trial commences on Friday.

A Brussels, Belgium, despatch of the 2nd inst., says the Congo administration has received news that Lieut. De Maigne and his party who were in charge of Port Etoupe, on the frontier of Uganda, were attacked by a cannibal tribe June 15th last, and that the entire party were murdered and eaten.

A London despatch of the 3rd inst., says—Lord Charles Bessford sailed for New York, Sunday. Rumor says he may accept an important position in the recently formed Morgan International Marine Coy., if not given command of the Channel Squadron which the Admiralty may refuse him because of his recent utterances.

THE market was fairly well attended yesterday. There was not much pork and the price ranged from 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. Hay sold for 60c to 65c per cent, and straw brought \$8 00 a ton. Oats were the same as last week 33c and 34c a bushel. Geese were 70c to 90c, and ducks 60c to 80c a pair. Eggs were selling at from 22c to 24c a dozen, and butter brought 25c per lb.

### DIED

At Red Point, after a lingering illness of consumption, on the 27th, inst., Mary Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Angus A. Campbell, in the 64th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 30th, inst., Peter D. Trauer, aged 48 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 1st, inst., Mrs. Thomas Power, in the 34th year of her age. Her soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 2nd inst., Patrick McCloskey, aged 76 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 3rd, inst., Owen Bradley, aged 81 years. His soul rest in peace.

At Hope River, on the 18th, inst., Mary Ready, relict of the late James Pendergast. Deceased was born at Irishtown in this province in 1830, and was, at the time of her death, in the 82nd year of her age. She was on account of her many excellent qualities and admirable virtues, greatly respected, and highly esteemed by her many friends, who will long cherish her memory with fond affection. The remaining members of a once large family are Messrs. Richard Ready and Patrick R. living at Irishtown and Daniel R. Ready, 22 Dudley St., Cambridge, Mass. May her soul rest in peace.

A dust explosion in a drier, one of the machines used in preparing shoddy material, produced a fire which destroyed the two story brick factory of the Stoughton Mill Company, Stoughton, Mass., and burned to death Thomas Dowden last Friday afternoon. The property loss is \$5,000; the insurance covering the figure. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock and it spread so quickly through the structure that the 25 employees in the company had to move lively to get out. Dowden and a fellow workman were caught on the upper floor. The companion reached and opened a window, leaping out to the ground in safety. Dowden was seen to reach the window and try to pull himself over the eack in order to fall to the ground, 20 feet below. But his strength was not sufficient and he fell back and was seen no more the flames breaking out at this window. The factory was totally destroyed. The product of the mill was shoddy and a good business was done. Dowden was 40 years old, unmarried and a native of Prince Edward Island.

### Burned to Death.

## NEW YEAR'S Presents that are useful

Hockey Skates in Bokers, Winslow's, Whitley, Acme skates, all prices; Hockey sticks, assorted; Shin Pads, 25c up; Pucks from 10c up; Boys' Shovels, 15c; Cutlery, all leading makers; Air Guns; Boys' Tool Chests.

## S. W. CRABBE,

Stoves and Hardware - - - Walker's Corner.

# Paton & Co.

## ARE SELLING OUT!

## AT 1-4, 1-3, & Half Price.

## COME.

One of the Best Snaps in the House.

40 Men's Black and Navy Heavy Worsted Suits, D. B. and S. B., worth \$14. This is the best made Ready-to-wear Suit in this market. Would cost at your tailor's \$20—sale price, 9.50.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

Lowest yet.

79 Men's Ulsters in brown, navy blue, fawn and grey, all-wool goods, no shoddy, regular values \$7.50, 8 and 10, your choice of the lot during sale 3.49. This is less than the price of the cloth.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

Half Price.

23 Men's Wool Tweed Suits, D. B. and S. B., worth \$6. 7, 8 and 9, sale price, 4.48.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

Beaver Overcoats.

99 Men's Overcoats, consisting of black, blue, gray, fawn and brown beavers and meltons, prices \$6.50, 8.50, 10, 12 and 16.50 at the following low prices: 3.50, 9.50, 7.90, 8.90 and 10.50.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

Almost Half Price.

25 D. B. and S. B. Colored Worsted Suits worth \$10, 13 and 14, sale price 7.98.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

Half Price Vests.

105 Men's Vests worth \$1 up to 1.50 for 75c each. 50 " " " \$2, sale price \$1. 125 Boys and Youths Vests worth \$1, half price.

## JAS. PATON & CO.

# GREAT Slaughter Sale

## 25 to 50 per cent. DISCOUNT.

No Samples, No Appro

Sale for Cash Only.

## F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

# New - - -

## Neckwear - - - For New Year's

All the pretty patterns and delicate colorings that give a stylish appearance to the wearer are here, in the most tempting array of Fall Neckwear ever shown in this city. There are:

## Reversible Four-in-hands Bows, Ascots, and Flowing Ends

Made from the newest patterns in silks. Prices range from 25c to \$1.10. If there is anything new in Neckwear you'll find it at

## D. A. BRUCE'S,

Clothier and Furnisher.

# Grocery News

Perhaps you are dissatisfied with your Groceries and are paying prices which should secure you better value. Have you ever purchased goods in our store? if not just begin. You may find reason to become a customer. We have lots of good and tasty things to please any person and sell at "live and let-live" prices.

Cash paid for all the Eggs you bring us.

## JAS. KELLY & CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.



## New Year's Supplies

Don't forget the "EUREKA GROCERY" when making your holiday purchases. Our stock is complete, our prices right, and the quality of our goods we always guarantee. Your wants in any of the following lines we can fill to your satisfaction both in quality and price.

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Extracts, Icing, Sugar, Peels, Chocolate, Baking Powder, Prunes, Dates, Confectionery, Fancy Biscuit, Cranberries, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Nuts, Lime Juice, Fruit, Syrups, Canned Goods, Pickles, etc.	<b>Preserves.</b> We have established a splendid trade in Homemade Preserves. And why not? We sell you a pure article for the price, others charge for imported compounds. We have a big stock on hand of Raspberry, Plum, Green Gage, Strawberry, Gooseberry and Black Currant, in 7 lb. pails, 4 and 6 lb. crocks; also by the lb.	<b>Teas.</b> You will want 5 or 10 lbs. of Tea for the winter. Let us fill this order for you. We have a big Tea trade, and can give you good values. 5 lbs. Tea, 90c. 5 lbs. Better, \$1.00 5 lbs. Eureka, 1.15 Haszard's Brahmin also in stock. Also Union Blend and Red Rose Blend.
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## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

# GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

## OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Dry Goods and Clothing!

All Ladies' Dress Goods 33 1-3 off. All Ladies' Cloths 33 1-3 off. All Heavy Cloths and Worsteds 33 1-3 off. All Ready-made Clothing 33 1-3 off. Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers, Suits, all odd Coats and Vests 50 per cent. off. 25 per cent. discount—Cottons, Flannels, Flannelettes, Shirts, Underwear, Braces, Ties, Handkerchiefs, all Men's Furnishings, Ladies' Underwear, all 25 per cent. discount.

Everything must go, our stock is new and fresh this season. NO OLD TIMERS; but we want the money, and must have it, even if we make a loss. All Goods sold for cash. No samples.

## J. B. McDONALD & CO.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

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

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued.) Walsingham silenced me with a gesture. "I want to hear nothing more," he said. "You have let Windsor escape; if that were all, I should not take it to heart. But now Babington, and almost all the others, have got away! I do not know how to tell the Queen of the conspiracy, on which you know, depended the success of a political intrigue of great importance. If I cannot succeed in capturing the ring-leaders, at least, it will be my ruin with the Queen. Her thirst for vengeance is unquenchable. I am determined to bring this scheme to the hoped-for issue. I cut me to the heart that you, of all people, should be the one who is mainly, if not entirely, to blame for its miscarriage. But that is always the result, if one allows one's feelings to get the better of one's judgment."

He dismissed me very coldly. I went to Pooley, and from him I heard the following details. As soon as the Queen's letter was in Walsingham's hands, he gave Topcliffe instructions to keep a constant watch on the conspirators, but not to apprehend either of them, lest this should alarm the others. The arrest of Captain Fortescue, or rather the priest John Ballard, was through a mistake on the part of the sheriff's officer. Babington had, in consequence of it, gone to Walsingham, ostensibly to discover whether the arrest had any connection with the conspiracy, or whether it was because Fortescue's real calling had been found out. He hoped in reality, by this bold step to dissipate any suspicion Walsingham might entertain towards him, as he imagined he had done on a former occasion. But the astute Secretary of State again deduced the young man entirely, so that he was completely unconscious of the snare that was closing him in its toils. He and his confederates accepted in all good faith Pooley's invitation to a banquet to be held in the Paris Garden. Guards were posted at the entrances, and on the arrival of the last of the guests, Tichborne, Pooley was about to give the concerted signal for their arrest to his satellites, when Babington rose and hastily went out. As he left behind him his sword and cloak, Pooley imagined he was gone to order some particularly choice wine; but finding he did not return, he went after him. Just at that moment Tichborne made a sign to his associates; the guard attempted to seize him, but he gave them the slip, and got off, as did all the others except Savage who was very violent and Tilney, who really had little to do with the plot, and certainly was not one of the ring-leaders. Unhappily Tichborne was taken somewhat later in a boat on the river; another of the confederates who was seen with him in the boat, apparently had fallen into the river and been drowned. That man was presumed to be Windsor. If so he had lost his life in a generous attempt to save his friend.

The next day I was told that Topcliffe was about to search the dwelling of a boatman named Bell, in the neighborhood of St. Catherine's wharf. Bell himself was in the tower, on suspicion of having aided in Mr. Bellamy's escape from the Clink, but Topcliffe heard that Windsor was in the habit of going there frequently, and, thence he surmised that, if he had swam to shore, he might have taken refuge there. I determined to make one of the party. "I believe it will be a bootless errand," Topcliffe declared. "For if the man jumped into the river above the bridge, ten chances to one he was sucked under by the current just below. But we must never lose the occasion of a domiciliary search, for if one does not find the prey one is chasing, one may perhaps light on some other bird. In this way I have got hold of many a Romish priest, of whose existence I was not aware."



examined. At length we mounted the ladder which led to the attic, but before we could enter the garret, the young man entreated us to desist from disturbing his sister's last moments. Topcliffe, considering that only as a subterfuge, instantly wrenched open the door of the apartment. I followed him into it, and there in fact on a pallet by the window lay a young girl in her last agony, painfully gasping for breath. When she perceived us, she made a movement, as if to forbid our approach. "Away," she murmured, "leave me in peace. I believe all the teachings of the Catholic Church; I hope for pardon through the merits of Christ and the intercession of Mary; I love God with my whole soul."

Topcliffe changed color; he glanced around and his practised eye detected the possibility of space between the wall at the back of the bed and the sloping roof, which might serve as a lurking place. But, accustomed though he was to scenes of bloodshed and butchery, he could not endure to find himself in presence of the king of terrors in a lonely garret, and therefore relinquished to me the task of examining the chamber. While he waited outside, I spoke a few words to the dying girl. I observed that she pressed to her lips a small silver crucifix which I was certain I had seen in Windsor's possession, when at Chartley. Looking closely at the wall, I saw plainly that it was merely a partition, in fact the traces of a small door were discernible in the woodwork. There was little doubt that Windsor had escaped a watery grave, that he was there within a few feet of me. My pulses throbbed fast; once more I had to decide whether I should deliver him up to justice or place myself in a most dangerous position. I had given him his life once—if he chose to risk it again, it was his own responsibility. While I was thus debating within myself, the sight of the dying girl turned the scale in Windsor's favor. I thought when my last hour came, I should not regret having shown mercy; nay, on this my hope of obtaining mercy would depend.

Young Bell, who stood beside me, watched with trembling anxiety my scrutiny of the partition wall behind the bed. It also caused evident uneasiness to the dying girl; she clasped her hands beseechingly, and endeavored to speak. But the effort was too much for her; her head sank back upon the pillow, and with the holy name of Jesus on her lips, she drew a deep breath and expired. Her brother fell on his knees by the bedside, sobbing aloud; I too knelt and breathed a silent prayer for the departing soul. Then I covered the pallid countenance with a linen cloth, and led the weeping boy from the chamber.

Having satisfied Topcliffe's inquiries, I left the house with him. "Take my word for it, Windsor is at the bottom of the Thames, he remarked as the door closed behind him."

**Consumption**  
Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.  
Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.  
Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.  
Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request. Be sure that the picture in the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy is Scott's and BOWNE, CHEMISTS, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

CHAPTER XXXII.

It was not long before tidings were brought to us that Babington, on leaving the Paris Garden, had run to Lambeth, where he crossed the river, and had betaken himself to Westminster, to the lodgings of his friend Gago. There a change of clothes was given him, and thence with three others who joined him, he made his way, under cover of night to St. John's Wood.

"They have gone to Woxindon!" I exclaimed. Topcliffe was of the same opinion. A troop of constables immediately prepared to start; I was to accompany them at my uncle's wish, as he thought it was an opportunity for me to remove the unfavorable impression made by Windsor's escape. Topcliffe took with him some well-trained blood-hounds.

"This time," he said, "I mean to revenge myself on these Bellams, who have so often made a fool of me." As he uttered these words he looked almost as fierce as the dogs he held in leash.  
Half of the company had orders to guard the approaches to the manor-house; the other half proceeded with us to the ruin, where the search was to begin. As we drew near, we saw in the twilight, the figure of a man and a woman walking along the path which led from the ruin to the house. On the dog being let loose, they instantly rushed in that direction. The woman screamed with terror. "For God's sake, Remy!" we heard her exclaim, "the devil's hounds, that attacked Frith!"

"These are no supernatural dogs; be still, and they will not hurt you," the man replied.  
"In the Queen's name, hold!" cried Topcliffe, advancing out of the trees. "Surrender, or these beasts shall tear you to pieces!"  
"So it is you, Master Topcliffe! Is this a fresh device on your part to frighten women and children, taking a quiet stroll in the evening!" the man answered with the utmost composure.  
Topcliffe replied with an oath, any means were right for persons guilty of high treason, like him and his niece, who it was well known, harbored godless conspirators who plotted against the Queen's sacred majesty.

"It is false!" shrieked the woman who clung to Mr. Bellamy's arm. "It is false! Babington never did—"  
Bellamy bade his niece hold her tongue. But the warning was too late.  
Topcliffe exclaimed in triumph: "Aha! Babington! Hoer how they betray their own secrets! Quite right, Babington is the one we have come to find, he and some others. Tell me this moment where these fine fellows are, for, as sure as my name is Topcliffe, if you do not deliver them up at once, you shall be cleared out of this Popish nest one and all, from the old with down to this saucy maiden, with whom I have a long account to settle!"

"Have the goodness to call your dogs off first, they will drive my poor niece mad," Mr. Bellamy replied. I supported this request, and the two brutes, growling and snarling, were again held in leash by their master, a worse brute than they.  
"Now," he demanded, "make short work of it and show me where Babington and his confederates are."  
"What reason have you to think I know their hiding place? Be lady asked.  
"That tall tale let it out," answered Topcliffe.  
"How so?" Bellamy replied. "My niece only declared it was untrue that her husband had designs on the Queen's life."  
"What! is Babington her husband?" cried Topcliffe. "I congratulate you on the distinguished connection!" Then, with a course just he produced the warrant of arrest, and once more demanded the instant surrender of the traitors and their leader.  
Bellamy shook his head, and declared he would rather die than to deliver to the hangman an unhappy fellow-creature, whom the cruel oppression of the government had driven to some imprudent act. Telling Topcliffe to search for Babington, if he thought he was there, he moved off with his niece.  
(To be continued.)

**Gold Mine Owner Killed.**  
John Doyle, a wealthy mine owner of Bernardino, California, has been missing for two weeks, and foul play is suspected. He left Gray's Landing, on the Colorado River, for Salton, 90 miles distant, to employ miners to replace 200 Mexicans who had struck. A week later his pack and saddle animals wandered into Ehrenburg, which is in an opposite direction from Salton. It is surmised that some of the Mexicans waylaid and killed Doyle and led the animals toward Nevada to conceal the crime. Doyle was the largest owner of the rich group of gold mines at Gray's Landing.  
Attention is called to John Newson's ad. in this issue. Farmers would do well to patronize him. His honorable dealing with the people of P. E. Island for over 40 years, entitles him to their confidence. Prices—an important factor in furniture buying—are always low. Don't forget to trade with John Newson, The Reliable Furniture Man.

**BURDOCK** Prince Edward Island Farmer compelled to stop clearing up his farm.

Blood Bitters has the most natural action on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood of any medicine known, hence its effects are prompt and lasting. It cures, without fail, all such diseases as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Bad



**BLOOD BITTERS.**

A NEW YEAR'S VOW.  
BY JOHN H. VAN BOLHUYB.

Amid the tolling of the bells, the old year goes to rest, and some will curse its memory and some will call it blessed. But though no more the breathing thing that made us laugh or cry, it still lives in the grave of time, and it shall never die!

For in the minds of men on earth, some day, some hours shall live, that brought such sorrow or such joy as only God can give, and though the new year, too, will bring its sunshine and its rain, the old sad days, the old glad hours, we all shall live again!

Oh no, the old year cannot die—the lessons that it taught, are lessons to the new-born year that cannot come to naught, whatever good, whatever ill, the future have in store. Is but the fruit grown from the seed of years that went before!

But God has given us the task, as gardeners of His earth, that we shall treat whatever grows according to its worth, that we shall cherish the good fruit, and shall destroy the weed that ripens in the new-born year out of the old year's seed.  
And if our duty well, there is no cause for fear, as in the frosty air the bells ring in the glad new year, the year that we now vow to make the noblest and the best, as 'mid the tolling of the bells, the old year goes to rest!  
—S. H. Review.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.  
Village Swain—Lovely moon, ain't there, Sally?  
Sally (revisiting her home)—Nuthin' to what we 'as in town!  
The essential lung-healing principle of the pine tree has finally been successfully separated and refined into a perfect cough medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction. Price 25 cents.  
"Hi Bill, look here! I weighs four pounds more's you!"  
"Aw, y' cheatin', Skinny. Youse got y' han's in y' pockets."  
Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.  
Papa (the night before Christmas)—What are you crying for, Jimmie?  
Jimmie—Harry Fuller's legs are fatter than mine.

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.**  
A Pleasant, Prompt and Perfect Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Obstinate Coughs yield to its grateful, soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough often present in consumptive cases it gives prompt and sure relief.  
Mrs. S. Boyd, Pittston, Ont., writes: "I had a severe cold in my throat and head and was greatly troubled with hoarseness. Two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me."  
Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Strayed.**

There has been on the subscriber's premises since the 15th of November, a year and a half old Bull, color red. Unless claimed by January 15th, 1903, he will be sold by auction on the premises to pay expenses.  
CHAS. W. LEARD.  
Riverton, Lot 52, Dec. 24, 1902—31

**Read This.**

50 per cent. off. We have a few of Tuck's celebrated Calendars left over from our big sale, to be cleared out to day at exactly

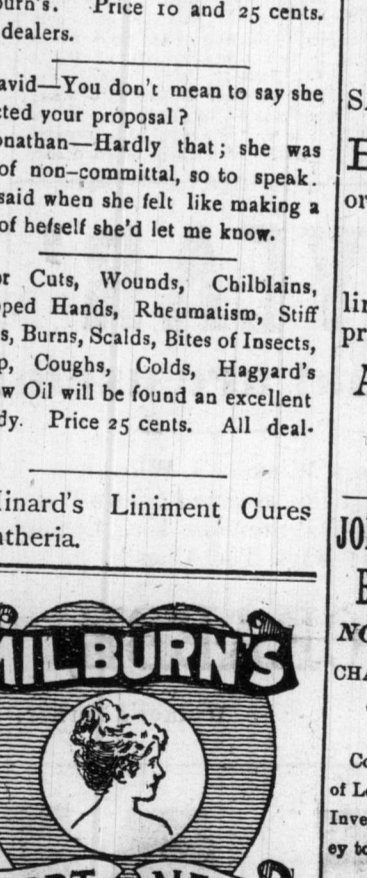
**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Damleign**—Frost had the audacity to call me a paany-aliner.  
**Synnox**—A gratuitous insult; I call it. He knows well enough that nobody'd pay a penny a line for anything you wrote. Frost ought to be ashamed of himself.  
**The Christmas Dinner.**  
In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. It may not be fair for any to do that—let us hope for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

Mrs. Benham—I smell smoke.  
Benham—Keep quiet; I don't want everybody to know that I bought this suit at a fire sale.  
British Troop Oil Liniment is unsurpassed by any liniment on the market to-day. It is composed of healing, soothing and cleansing vegetable oils and extracts. It is put up in large bottles for the small price of 25 cents.  
Old Emdee—Well, how do you like your profession?  
Young Emdee—Profession is O. K. It's the practice I'm kicking about.  
If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own cathartic.  
Customer—The metal in that knife you sold me is as soft as putty. It got dull the first time I used it.  
Dealer—Yes, but think how easy it will be to sharpen.  
Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 10 and 25 cents. All dealers.

David—You don't mean to say she rejected your proposal?  
Jonathan—Hardly that; she was sort of non-committal, so to speak. She said when she felt like making a fool of herself she'd let me know.  
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Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.  
**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**  
Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.  
There is no need for so many women to suffer with pain and weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, faint and dizzy spells and the numerous troubles which result from the change of life, who are nervous, subject to hot flushes, feeling of pins and needles, palpitation of the heart, etc., are tired over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy.  
It has a wonderful effect on a woman's system, makes pains and aches vanish, brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye.  
They build up the system, renew lost vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.  
See per box on 2 for 100  
AL. CHAMBERS  
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



**INSURANCE.**  
Fire, Marine, LIFE and ACCIDENT.  
GORDON & MACLELLAN,  
HYNDMAN & CO. Agents.  
Men's Outfitters.

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Fennell & Chandler  
**Suits.**  
WE KEEP Right to the Front — IN THE — Tailoring Trade;  
But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.  
Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP.  
JOHN McLEOD & CO. Merchant Tailor.  
It Will Pay You TO INVESTIGATE OUR PRICES — ON OUR — Made-to-Order Suits,  
Overcoats, Trousers, Fancy Vests, etc., White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Silk front Shirts, Underclothing, Bathing Suits, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tennis Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Light Summer-Coats and Vests, Caps, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Tie Clips, etc.  
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