

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 13

## Calendar for March, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 5th, 4h. 4m. m.  
Last Quarter, 12th, 9h. 6m. m.  
New Moon, 20th, 8h. 53m. m.  
First Quarter, 28th, 12h. 39m. evg.

Day of Week.	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	High Water
1 Friday	6 38	5 46	9 09	20 11				
2 Saturday	38	47	9 06	21 12				
3 Sunday	34	49	10 37	22 08				
4 Monday	32	50	11 14	23 02				
5 Tuesday	30	52	11 47	23 55				
6 Wednesday	28	53	12 12	24 47				
7 Thursday	26	54	0 33	25 47				
8 Friday	24	56	1 06	26 44				
9 Saturday	22	57	1 41	27 40				
10 Sunday	20	59	2 16	28 35				
11 Monday	18	6	2 58	29 29				
12 Tuesday	16	1	3 31	30 22				
13 Wednesday	14	3	4 04	31 14				
14 Thursday	13	4	4 36	32 06				
15 Friday	11	6	5 07	32 58				
16 Saturday	9	8	5 38	33 50				
17 Sunday	8	9	6 09	34 42				
18 Monday	6	11	6 40	35 34				
19 Tuesday	5	13	7 11	36 26				
20 Wednesday	4	15	7 42	37 18				
21 Thursday	3	17	8 13	38 10				
22 Friday	2	19	8 44	39 02				
23 Saturday	1	21	9 15	39 54				
24 Sunday	12	23	9 46	40 46				
25 Monday	11	25	10 17	41 38				
26 Tuesday	10	27	10 48	42 30				
27 Wednesday	9	29	11 19	43 22				
28 Thursday	8	31	11 50	44 14				
29 Friday	7	33	12 21	45 06				
30 Saturday	6	35	12 52	45 58				
31 Sunday	5	37	1 23	46 50				

## Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

The best proof that

### MINARD'S LINIMENT

has extraordinary merits, and is its good repute with the public, is that it is EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Merits and advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MINARD'S LINIMENT, MADE BY C. C. RICHARD'S & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

## CARTER'S Seed Catalogue For 1901

### "20th Century Edition."

## WHAT DO YOU GROW?

Flowers or Vegetables, Grain, Grasses or Roots, much or little? In any case we want you to write for our new

### 20th Century Seed Catalogue.

It describes the latest and best in Grain, Roots, Vegetables and Flowers. It is

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The Seedsmen.

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## Gordon & McLellan's Tailoring Talk

Your tailor should be a man upon whom you can place absolute reliance. His say-so should be a true guide for you. You don't need to be a judge of wool or any other material used in

## Men's Clothing

if you make your tailors. We make only those representations that we are sure we can live up to.

## New Goods

Our store is full of New Goods of the very latest style. Everything that is conducive to the making of a High-class Tailoring Establishment is here. Cloths from the looms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Canada. Come and see for yourselves and be convinced that we always mean what we say, and at the same time leave us your order and be well dressed.

## GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Outfitters.

## WE ARE IN THE

## Monumental Business

We devote all our time and energies to this line only. We employ tradesmen who thoroughly understand their business—some of them having served their time with the old reliable firm of Cairns & McLean.

Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray.

We do not import condemned stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.

## THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK

WILL BE CLEARED OUT

## AT COST

To wind up the season's business and make room for our large Fall Stock for winter cutting. Come quick if you want a bargain.

We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

## CAIRNS & McFADYEN

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

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### WORK OF A GREAT THEOLOGIAN.

The Reverend Doctor Paquet, Professor of Theology, at Laval University, has recently published the fifth volume of his commentaries on the Theological summa of St. Thomas Aquinas. This latest volume from the facile pen of the illustrious Professor fully sustains his reputation as an author; and proves to evidence, that his zeal for the spread of Thomistic Theology is not confined to the narrow sphere of a Professor's Chair; but must needs take to itself literary wings and fly afar, in eager haste to enlighten souls.

Having in the fourth volume of the series published over a year ago, established the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, the learned author faithful to the method of his Great Master, now proceeds to a consideration of the Sacraments. The method adopted by St. Thomas demands this sequence of doctrine, inasmuch as the Sacraments serve to perpetuate the Incarnation by conveying to each individual soul the treasures of Divine Grace, purchased for us by the "Word made flesh." In the introduction to the present volume, we are reminded that the whole domain of Catholic Theology must be carefully explored, in order that the doctrines laid down may be clearly defined and fully elucidated.

Thus Dogmatic Theology must lend its light to show us what we are to believe, and what we are to reject as false and heretical: Moral Theology must instruct us as to the practical preparation and the dispositions required to worthily and faithfully approach the sacraments, while Canon Law must lay down the rules and regulations as well as the extent of jurisdiction to be observed in their lawful and valid administration.

Entering more fully into his subject, the author first takes up the Sacraments in a general way; and discusses their nature, their necessity, their efficacy and number.

Having treated these questions in an irrefutable manner he passes on to a consideration of the Sacraments in particular, dwelling minutely on their matter and form, as well as on the rites and ceremonies that accompany their administration.

The closing chapters of the volume form a treatise, in which the Doctrine of the Canon regarding the Blessed Eucharist is clearly explained and triumphantly vindicated. Here we find the Thomistic Theory of substance and accidents expounded in an exceptionally clear manner; and from this plausible source the author, with the unflinching accuracy of a skilled metaphysician, deduces the principles that establish beyond doubt the doctrine of the Real Presence. From every point of view this latest volume is the equal of those that preceded it. It is a splendid exposition of Catholic belief and practice, and at the same time a shining proof of the far-reaching power and plastic nature of the teachings of St. Thomas. In this age of boasted enlightenment, we meet many who say that the Angelic Doctor was in many respects an idle dream, whose mind moved in a region of speculation, loftily inaccessible to less gifted mortals. Hence, they assert, that his immortal summa has outlived its usefulness; and more modern works must be studied if we wish to cope successfully with the vital and eminently practical questions of the present day. Pope Leo XIII. gloriously reigning, long since branded these statements as false and pernicious. In one of his admirable Encyclical letters, he emphatically declares that the teachings of St. Thomas are of themselves sufficient to solve every difficulty that may beset the Church in her beneficent mission of "Teaching all nations." Dr. Paquet in his treatise on the sacraments clearly proves the truth of the Holy Father's declaration. Taking the unerring principles laid down by St. Thomas, the learned Doctor makes of them a deep and solid foundation upon which he rears an edifice of theological science, firm as a fortress against the onslaught of error, yet plain and practical in its application to the needs of the times. We heartily congratulate him on this his latest contribution to the theological treasures of our Country, and we venture the hope that he may soon bring to a successful termination the entire series, which so far, have proved so highly interesting in their matter and so polished and classical in their literary form.

Quebec, March 9.—The little country town of St. Estache in

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### WORK OF A GREAT THEOLOGIAN.

One of the villagers, a healthy, middle-aged man named Legare, after rising one morning recently apparently in the best of health and spirits said abruptly to his wife, "I am going to die tonight, but you must not trouble yourself about it. I am going to arrange everything in such a manner as to give you as little worry as possible."

Mrs. Legare believed that her husband was joking, and attempted to laugh off his remarks. Nevertheless, Legare proceeded to shave himself with care, changed all his clothing and put on clean apparel, placed all his papers and business affairs in proper order and made his will.

Then he calmly asked his wife to go for the parish priest, in order that he might make his confession, and receive the last sacraments of the Church before dying. Seeing that he was apparently in the best health, his wife positively refused to go for the priest until Legare had insisted again and again that he was perfectly sane and knew only too well what he was about.

The priest went to the house with Mrs. Legare and consented to receive her husband's confession, but positively refused to administer the sacrament of extreme unction, reminding Legare that it could be given only to a dying person. It vain Legare insisted that he was about to die, although perfectly well at that time, and that he would be a corpse that very night. The priest was obdurate and left him.

Legare continued to busy himself with the affairs of his estate until early in the evening, when he suddenly expired. The doctors say that death was due to heart failure and could not possibly, in the natural order of things, have been foreseen. The remarkable circumstances attending the death are, naturally enough, the wonder of the whole district.

### SUCCESS COMES TO THE PATIENT PLODDER

Mr. Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, gave an address recently before the Old South Club in Boston, which was filled with good, sensible advice for young men. For the benefit of the many thousand readers of the Review, who are young men, and who are facing the very problems of which Mr. Tuttle treats, we give some extracts from his address:—

"One of the first things I should advise any man to do who is forming his character for a business life—and mightily few men do until they are thirty-five or forty years old—is to cultivate the power of observation. You will find men tumbling through life, falling over stones and sticks every day, who never knew there was anything in their way until they bumped their noses. The man who goes down the street ought to see everything in the street, and be ought to cultivate the habit of finding out why it is there and what it is for.

"Let every man in business or in private life, whether working for himself or for somebody else, just a little more than fill the position that he occupies. And just as soon as he is so well established that he can a little more than fill the position he is in, a wider position will open, and then he will a little more than fill that. And he will go upward and upward until he reaches the highest step in his profession or calling.

"Establish methodical habits in your business life. If you go into the office of a business man and you find that he has got to stir up a desk full of papers to find the paper he wants, you can make up your mind that that man has got to have exceptional ability if he is to be the most successful man in his club. Have a place for everything and everything in its place, in the broadest sense.

"Another thing is personal cleanliness. I'd rather have a man lean a little toward fastidiousness than to be unclean. Dr. Johnson may have been slovenly, but he did not add to his greatness; and he would have been a great deal more comfort to his friends if he had been a little more clean.

"Cultivate in everything decision of character—the ability to say yes, or the ability to say no, and to decide on the spot. The man in business—don't care what it is—who takes too much time to decide things, fearing that he may be wrong, will never get ahead.

"And don't too much seek the advice of others. Learn to decide for yourself. You know the fellow who is continually running around asking his friends what they think about what he is calculating to do. The advice he gets is of the most perturbation kind, and is worth

## The Best Things To Eat

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## ROYAL Baking Powder

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

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absolutely nothing. Such a man never will succeed.

"Cultivate and develop the habit of reading good books and of thinking. There is not a man who can not find time somewhere in every twenty-four hours to read something that somebody abler than himself has put upon the printed page.

"Above all, be patient and be a plodder. Patience and plodding are the only things that, as a rule, accomplish anything in the world. There is occasionally a skyrocket, but he is pretty apt to have a string attached to him."—Sacred Heart Review.

### Interesting Happenings The World Over.

The newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunkeld is Dr. Angus MacFarlane, of Rutherglen, one of the Canons of the Chapter of Glasgow, and a Vicar-General of Archbishop Eyre. Canon MacFarlane is a Highlander, a native of Spean Bridge, Lochar, where he was born in 1843. Educated at Blair's College and at the Scots College, Rome, he became a priest in 1868, and after acting as one of the secretaries at the Vatican Council in 1869-70, he returned to Scotland and became the secretary of Archbishop Eyre. Subsequently he filled the position of rector of the Catholic Seminary at Perth, and later on was appointed to a parochial charge in Houston. He has also held pastoral office in Johannesburg and in Patoka.—Oban Times.

The death is announced, from Paris, of Louis Menard, known as "the last of the Pagans," the author of books that have been described as the reverses of a pagan mystic. It is reported that the old man replied kindly to the endeavors of his devoted sister to bring him to faith and repentance, and that he said: "Happy are those who have faith—Christ is truly the God of the interior world." The critical moment of death makes many things plain, but we do not know whether Monsieur Menard went any farther than his striking declaration, and received the last Sacraments in penitence and humility. It is not wise to put off till our death our reconciliation with our Judge, whom we are about to face.—S. H. Review.

An unusual degree of interest has been aroused in Protestant circles in Scotland, by an article which lately appeared in an Edinburgh newspaper, showing the progress made in Scotland during the past century by the Catholic Church. Christian Work of New York, commenting on it, says that assuredly this advance of Roman Catholicism in the land which was wont to be known as "Bible-loving Scotland" calls for serious consideration. The figure given by the Blairburg paper, declared by a well informed Catholic of that city to be under rather than over the mark, are as follows:—

"In 1800 there were only twelve

absolutely nothing. Such a man never will succeed.

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It seems to be the general verdict that the late Senator Stephen M. White, of California, was in every sense the greatest of the great sons thus far mothered by that State. As a statesman, as a lawyer and as a man, he enjoyed the unbounded admiration and confidence of all classes of people. His career in the United States Senate was a brilliant one, and his strong plea for justice during the stormy days that preceded our war with Spain deserves to rank among the masterpieces of American oratory. The bar of California was proud to honor him as its head, and for many years there has been no important legal case within a radius of many hundreds of miles in which he was not the prominent figure. His personal and official integrity was never questioned even by his political opponents in the heat of a campaign; and his last act—"The evidence is all in; the case is submitted"—was not inappropriate even in that most solemn time when he was preparing for death. The Bishop of Cleveland, who happened to be visiting California at the time, and who administered the last Sacraments to Senator White, said in his sermon: "I admired his childlike faith, his simple piety, the earnestness of his devotion. He received the last Sacraments like a true penitent; he joined in all the prayers as if he were a child at his mother's knee."

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## Magazines

—FOR—

## March

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Strand

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Frank Leslie's

Puritan

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Metropolitan

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This is a good Time to buy Parlor Suits. We have a fine assortment at from \$24.00 for a solid walnut suit—up to \$35.00



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, 1901. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Legislative Session

The House was in session but a very short time on Wednesday. It was election day in East Queen's and supporters of the Government considered it of more importance to lend a hand towards defeating Mr. Martin than to attend to the business of the Province.

After routine procedure on Thursday, the address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech was moved by Mr. George Simpson, of Cavendish, one of the representatives of the first district of Queen's.

He spoke at considerable length and referred to the subject matter of each paragraph of the speech. He paid a tribute to the worth of members who were in the last Legislature, but are not there now.

One of these, the late Cyrus Shaw, had been removed by death; others, such as Mr. Sinclair, Rogers and J. R. McLean, had retired.

The great prosperity of the country, the perennial theme of Grit orators, was dwelt upon at length, and an undue meed of praise for this prosperity was given to the Grit Federal and Provincial Governments.

If there is prosperity, what have these Governments done towards bringing it about? How much of this prosperity has found its way to Prince Edward Island? He spoke feelingly of the death of Queen Victoria, rejoiced in the expressed determination of King Edward VII. to follow in her footsteps, and expressed the hope that the Duke and Duchess of York, when visiting Canada, would come to our Island Province.

The war in South Africa was referred to, and the distinguished and eminent services therein rendered by the Canadian soldiers suitably extolled.

The Island contingent was not forgotten, and appropriate mention was made of the two who had fallen in their country's cause. As a practical farmer he claimed to speak with authority on different branches of agriculture.

He thought some experimental work should be done at the Government Stock Farm. He admitted that we should have a better road system on the Island. He was considerate enough to conclude his speech by an appeal to members to lay aside past prejudices and enmities and legislate for the best interests of the people.

How very nice and non-partisan our Grit friends can be after they secure power by appeals to all manner of prejudices!

Captain Joseph Reid, one of the representatives of the Bedouque district, was the second of the address. His treatment of the questions under review might be described as original and vigorous.

He evidently believes in putting off his coat and clearing the decks for action. His eulogy of the Canadian soldiers consequent upon their conduct in the South African war was warm and deservedly so.

It was his opinion that our Canadian life was complete with its inclusion of developing resources, and that our climate, as well as our ancestors, gave us a morale not found in our English neighbors.

He considered the spirit of militarism necessary as we must be prepared for any emergency. It is proper, he thinks, that our agricultural interests should receive assistance from the Government.

He thought the Stock Farm had outlived its usefulness, as it is in competition with private interests; but as long as it is kept we should have good stock on it. It would be a great benefit if it could be made an experimental farm.

The Dominion Government, he said, owed us a tremendous amount of money, and if they would not pay peacefully there would be trouble. Our road system had not been an expenditure last year, in consequence of the elections, would be higher than usual.

The Opposition, he said, was very small, and this as well as other evidence, led him to express his belief that "Conservatism was dead in this country." Does he speak thus rashly in the hope of magnifying the loss sustained by the Conservative party in his leaving it and

turning his political coat? The least respectable bird is declared to be the one that fouls its own nest. The Opposition in the Legislature at present is much stronger than the Grit opposition was a few years ago when someone declared it consisted of "a Yeo, a ram and two lambs." This is the way Captain Reid follows the gratuitous advice of the mover of the address, that party spirit should be laid aside and harmony should prevail.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, congratulated Mr. Speaker on his elevation to his high position. He trusted Mr. Speaker would hold the balance fairly and justly between the parties. Our crops, he said, had been fairly good but he could hardly see where the prosperity came in so far as this Province was concerned, when our farmers were receiving only 23 cents a bushel for oats, and potatoes were not selling at any price.

Time was when 45 and 50 cents a bushel were received for oats. All this is now changed. In eloquent and touching language he referred to the death of our late lamented Sovereign, of whom no harsh word had ever been spoken—Victoria the Good. But although we have to mourn her death, it was matter for congratulation that we had in her son and successor a ruler who, he felt assured, would make his mark as an exemplar to other Sovereigns. He quite agreed with the paragraph in the Speech which set forth that every encouragement should be given to our farmers, in the different branches of agriculture; but he was not quite clear as to how the "manufacture" of "fruit culture" could be expanded. Exhibitions were mentioned in the speech. He was in favor of county Exhibitions. He pointed out that the present Leader of the Government and his two immediate predecessors had told us during previous sessions, that our claims against the Federal Government were to be submitted to arbitration and that we stood to receive millions of money, in consequence. Now there was no word of arbitration; and supplementing our annual subsidy was quite a different thing. This was census year and the law would allow us an increase of subsidy if our population should be found to have increased. This, however, should in no way interfere with our just claims against the Dominion. He wanted to know if our claims had been abandoned and we had been reduced to a position of "mendicancy," as the seconder of the address had said. He hoped the live stock imported would turn out to be of superior quality; although they did not so appear to him when he saw them. He was sure we had animals in the Province that were far superior to those in the stockyards of Mr. F. G. Boyer, Georgetown, better animals of the same age could be seen. But when all was said the question arose, did the Government get any appropriation for the importation of stock? Regarding the department of agriculture, it had been his opinion that a Professor of Agriculture in Prince of Wales College was what we wanted. But since the Hon. Mr. Rogers had been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, he presumed that gentleman would go through the country giving lectures and instructions to the farmers. He was strongly inclined to believe, however, that lectures to merchants would be more in his line. He considered it most unfortunate that, as directed by law, the public accounts had not been tabled at the end of the year. He had not the slightest doubt that the fears of the seconder would be realized and that we would have a large deficit. In matter and manner, Hon. Mr. Gordon's speech was a model.

Premier Farquharson followed. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address, and referred in courteous terms to the Leader of the Opposition and spoke kindly of the late Cyrus Shaw. His remarks so far were commendable, but no further; for the next moment he began raking up old sores. He resurrected the outrageous proceedings at the opening of the Legislative session last year, and repeated his tactics of last year in attempting to throw the blame on the Opposition. Over and over again he referred to what they "done" on that occasion. Is this the course the Premier and his followers intend to pursue in order to cultivate that amicable spirit recommended by the mover of the address? We withhold any further remarks on the point for the present. The Premier said he hoped the Provincial subsidy would soon be increased. We shall see.

Mr. A. J. McDonald continued the debate. He congratulated Mr. Speaker and hoped the Opposition would receive fair play at his hands. After referring most feelingly to the late Cyrus Shaw, he reviewed the circumstances under which the Government had appealed to the people. Had they brought on the elections last summer they would have suffered an overwhelming defeat. Instead of this they went with their heels to the country at the very worst time of the year, while the Dominion election effects were still felt and by this means succeeded in securing the return of the Government. It was most regrettable, he said, that Dominion politics should have been introduced in this debate. Statements made by speakers on the other side did not need repudiation, they bore their own refutation. Formerly, the Leader of the Government used to be a great exponent of reciprocity. But it is not in consequence of reciprocity that was made the wonderful advance in trade he now claims. It being now six o'clock, the House adjourned.

After matters of routine on Friday forenoon, Mr. McDonald continued the debate on the draft address. Referring to the question of roads, he pointed out that no road act would give satisfaction unless fair, honorable and capable men were appointed to carry it out. Political differences ought not, as now, to be marked in the road service, and road jobs should not be withheld till just before an election and then left without competition in the hope of securing votes. The public money should not be placed at the disposal of incompetent partisans. He proved all he said by references to several roads and bridges upon which public money had been squandered. The prosperity of the Province was not in any way due to the action of either the Federal or Provincial Government. In his reference to the death of Queen Victoria, he took occasion to say that he did not take much stock in lip loyalty. Genuine loyalty should be expressed in action through good report and evil report. He was proud to say that he had been taught loyalty from his childhood, and hoped that none in any way connected with him should ever fail in the slightest degree, in manifesting that loyalty that comes from the heart. It was a source of pride to know that Canada gave such a striking expression of the loyalty of her people in the men that went to South Africa, and the manner in which they had acquitted themselves as a cause of genuine pride and pleasure. He was glad to know the military spirit was strong amongst us and hoped it would always be so. This is a good sign of the people.

Attorney-General Peters continued the debate. His remarks were not of a very weighty character. He expressed regret at the death of the late Cyrus Shaw. But if his remarks are any criterion, he seemed to experience much pleasure at the political death of other members who were in the Opposition in the last Legislature. He occupied considerable time discussing the conduct of the Opposition in previous years. He was particularly virulent in his reference to what took place at the opening of the session last year. In this he followed the bad example set by the Premier. He and his Leader must feel sore on this question. What would the Government members find to speak about, if they did not rake up old sores? What absurd hypocrisy it is for a Government supporter to recommend the burying of all past rancor, and for the Leader and his first Lieutenant to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to create bitter feelings between the two parties. It appears to be anything at all to direct attention from their mal-administration. Mr. John McLean adjourned the debate and the House adjourned till Monday.

An election for the House of Commons was held in North Bruce, Ontario, on Wednesday last, as well as in East Queen's, P. E. I. In the Ontario constituency the electors proved the wisdom of the political principles by which they were actuated, by returning Mr. Halliday, Conservative. At the general election in November, Mr. McNeill, Conservative, was declared elected by a majority of one. A recount and scrutiny was demanded and Mr. McNeill lost one vote more than his opponent. This left them even and the judges declared the election void. Owing to poor health, Mr. McNeill did not offer again, and Mr. Halliday was chosen. The complete official returns show that he had been elected by twenty-four of a majority. Good for North Bruce!

In the East Queen's election held on Wednesday last, Mr. Martin polled 2,039 votes and Mr. McKinnon polled 2,433 giving him a majority of 394. This is quite a change from the general election when Mr. Martin secured a majority of the votes polled, but was deprived of his properly won seat by means already well known to our readers. We do not know by what means such a majority of votes was secured for Mr. McKinnon; we may know later on perhaps. \$9,091 is a very respectable vote to receive and we may depend upon it that this vote was cast by free, independent and incorrupt electors of East Queen's. It is a splendid vote and it is highly complimentary to Mr. Martin to have received it. Of course his opponent received a considerably larger vote and was declared elected; but perhaps if the means employed to secure this larger vote were laid bare, no one would have any difficulty in deciding which of the two men enjoys the more honorable position.

THE ROOT IS ON THE OTHER FOOT. For four years the government has been boasting they brought about the prosperity which was flowering upon the policy of the eighteen years of wise policy, and on the whole, honest administration. Now they begin to seem danger. They hear a breath of coming storm—the cloud no bigger than a man's hand is on the horizon. Fielding's budget speech said we are on the crest of the wave, and hinted we should soon be in the trough of the sea. We should soon have to face the depression and stringency. "Why," asked Mr. Borden, "does not the government which brought about the good times wave back depression from coming on the country?"

THE TARIFF NOT FAVORABLE TO ENGLAND. The British preference which is represented as so favorable to Britain, has been given in return for all the great blessings of the British constitution and the British Imperial rule has conferred on us in part a tariff which works against the mother country. Mr. Borden pointed out that Sir Richard Cartwright while contrasting the trade of the past four years with that of the previous four years preceding, forgot to show this state of facts: Imports to Canada from Great Britain—Four years ended the 30th June, 1896.....\$145,000,000 Four years ended the 30th June, 1900.....148,000,000

Decrease (exact).....\$3,214,000 During the same period our imports from the United States increased.....\$118,000,000

Mr. Fielding had declared his surplus for 1900, the largest on record, and for five years \$20,445,104. He had boasted of this, though Laurier had stated emphatically in 1894 that large surpluses were a disgrace to a Finance Minister, who thus shows he cannot calculate what's the exact amount needed to carry on the business of the country. He takes money out of the pockets of the people, which should be fructifying there. Fielding gloried in these surpluses, and yet he added to the debt \$8,796,873. But in 1882 the same Mr. Fielding writing in the Halifax Chronicle, denounced the surplus of Sir Leonard Tilley as utterly unjustifiable and asked: "How long would the Dominion stand the drain?" But in 1882 and 1883, as Mr. Bell pointed out, if Sir Leonard Tilley had surplus he made good use of them by giving relief to the people.

NO APPROPRIATION OF TAXATION. In other days Sir Richard Cartwright proclaimed from the highest throne on the honor that taxation was an evil, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said protection was slavery, just as Southern States slavery was slavery—and the manufacturers were "robbers great and robbers small," because of the taxes which they took out of the pockets of the working man and working woman. Do they carry out their pledge to reduce taxation? Not they. They increased the taxation, notably on tobacco and sugar.

Taxes in 1900 on tobacco— Customs.....\$ 488,000 Excise.....2,381,000 Total.....\$2,869,000 On Sugar— Customs.....2,386,129 On two items of common necessaries.....\$5,048,129 It will be remembered the tax on sugar was increased in 1898.

HIGH TAXES, PROTECTION, TAX UNBORN TAXPAYERS. Mr. Fielding in his budget speech declared that the manufacturers would have to exercise eternal vigilance, by which it was understood by the public he meant that the tariff would be changed from time to time, perhaps from year to year, until they arrived at a point where the social good men thought he meant: "Make us right-stand in with us, and your protection will be undisturbed." And that this was the correct one is seen by the fact that they have not carried out their pledge, and have made Lyman Jones, the manager of the Messer-Harris Company, a Senator. Sir Richard, as Mr. Borden reminded him, had said the ship's head was turned towards the open sea of free trade. But it has proved not a real ship but the painting of a ship turned to the painting of an open sea—

there it is eternally turned—but never moves. NO REPEAL OF THE PRESENT PREFERENCE. The Liberal party has tried to make out that repeal of the present preference was one of the planks in the Liberal Conservative platform—not so said Mr. Borden, but to get in addition to that a preference for Canadian produce in the British market. But suppose as Mr. Brock, the member for Centre Toronto, in a powerful maiden speech, pointed out 75 per cent of the manufactured goods which came in under the British preference is foreign labor! That is in fact no supposition. In reply to Mr. E. F. Clarke, Mr. Patterson, the Minister of Customs, said that it was required of manufacturers coming in under the British preference that 25 per cent of the manufacture should be British. Therefore of every manufactured article which comes in under the preference 75 per cent is foreign—say German. Now we know that a very large, if not overwhelming percentage of manufactured goods which come in as British, have been first originated in Germany, and the reason the 25 per cent has been taken by the Customs Department as the minimum, is that if they put it higher very little of English manufacture would succeed in it. It follows therefore, that for every \$5.33 remitted to the British exporters under the preference the relative advantages stand thus:— Great Britain.....\$ 8.33 Germany and Belgium.....25.00

This is to use a London slang expression—lovely. THE PREFERENCE. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 declared again and again at London, at Toronto, even at St. John's, that if the sweet voice of the electors could only place him in power he would at once set about getting Canada a preference in the British market. Ross, the premier of Ontario, was in favor of it. All Canada acclaimed it in 1896. But as Mr. Brock pointed out, when at the auspicious moment of the Jubilee Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England, he betrayed our interests and came back and told us we could not get it, and all the slogans of the Government sing now in a glib chorus: "It is not to be had." On this Mr. Borden made a good point. The sentimental heart of John Bull was represented as so touched by Canada's kindness in giving him a special preference in her market that the working-man even left his pipe and beer of an evening and sallied forth to look up Canadian products to buy. But when it is a matter of asking for a preference for our goods in the English market we are told by the same person who cried up his heart of melting gratitude: "When it comes to a matter of commerce John Bull is utterly cold blooded." Mr. Borden quoted the Saturday Review, the National Review, and Mr. Ford, the American correspondent, to show that English sentiment was setting towards a preference in British markets to colonial producers. Canada should join with Australia in presenting the colonial claim.

SIR RICHARD AS A BARRISTER. The Greeks used to say you should call no man happy until he is dead, by which they meant that no one ever had good a miller as he is until the mill is removed beyond the orbit of his hand, he may always kick it over. So the able factor of mankind may always do something which will discount great achievement and make the world consider its estimate of him. Had Gladstone died in his seventies, he would have left a more creditable reputation behind him than his name enjoys to-day, and had Sir Richard given up the ghost for the last of July, 1896, or had he retired from office in 1897, he would have left behind him a much better record for fame to roll through her hollow trumpet of brass. Why did he let himself sink? Why did he endure the mud? Why did he let his name be the snuff of contempt? He evidently enjoyed his office, even if without power—and his family plikings have been size and numerous. So that Mr. Borden hit harder than he had thought, or to use Sir Richard's pet language—"building better than he knew"—when he scored the backsliding free trader and recent knight of economy and low taxation, with having laid altogether too much stress on the prospect of the Liberal party holding office. The most inspiring thought with which the student of Shakespeare and the reader of Milton could close his homework, was a grandly valedictory prayer—hope that they might remain twenty-five years in power—but!

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL. At Balthasar's feast was not more significant than the look of anxious alarm—certain reflection of fearful prophecy which has been on the face of the Finance Minister—a shadow that deepened into darker gloom when on Thursday night at 20 minutes past ten o'clock—Breast of Guyborough who, with Tarte and all the stumpers and organizers had been at North Bruce, entered the Chamber—"With heaviest face and staggering pace" from his last field he came. Down he sat near Fielding, told him how all Tarte's promises, all the organizing deputy of the gang, all the tricks of the trade, all his own bluntness and soft soldier and that social gild over the festive board, were of no avail. "There is nothing for it Fielding," he said, and searching his memory for a quotation "but—but—" "I'll weep with these tears for thee." Fielding, albeit not used to the melting mood was deeply affected and the writing in the style of the Balthasar feast delved deeper lines of gloomer characters on his brow. "You must now," added Mr. Fraser, "get me my job at once—for it is quite clear the people are going to kick you out."

BORDEN'S FUTURE SPEAL. The character of the closing remarks of Sir Richard were brought fully out by the last words of Mr. Borden's speech. There were things of more importance to a political party leader, with patriotism than office. An honorable adherence to principle was more than office; to uphold the standard of public life more than power. The cheering which followed these noble words showed that the leader had struck a deep chord in the Conservative heart—may be in the heart of Canada.

THE TWO POLICIES. BORDEN. Gradual free trade our labor, agricultural, for those interests, tural, mining, man. The duty of Government is to tax, and not protect. If pro-tection comes accidentally with taxation it cannot be helped. A preference for A preference would

involve free trade, notably strong in which country are gradually giving, because it is right. Therefore a preference would be injurious and wrong, because it destroys protection.

Low tariff by Canada on the products of countries which lay heavy imposts upon our goods. The discussion this past week was illustrated by able speeches from Mr. Clancy, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Roche and others; a remarkable and striking maiden speech both in tone and matter from Mr. Brock. The speeches from the new men such as Vrooman and Clair, with those of others showed that if much was taken in the general election much was given too, and that the Conservative party is number of the able men in Parliament.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION. The British House of Commons on Wednesday last passed the second reading of the bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicants to persons under eighteen years of age. The vote stood 372 to 64.

BIG EXHIBITION IN LONDON. The London Daily Mail says: "It is reported in high circles that King Edward contemplates a big exhibition in London on the lines of the Paris Exposition, the idea being to enclose the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Albert bridge, including the whole of Battersea Park."

CONCERNING THE "OPHIR." It is stated that the chartering of the Dundee steamship Ophir, on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are making the tour of the world, cost the British Government £28,000 and the bill for furnishing and redecorating her £32,000 more. The Admiralty insisted that the vessel should be manned by naval men, with the exception of the engineer staff. The crew includes 27 officers and 126 bluejackets, 100 marines, 37 members of the band, 88 engineers and 50 stewards.

NEW COMMANDER IN INDIA. King Edward has approved the appointment of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer as commander-in-chief of the forces in India. General Palmer has been provisional commander-in-chief for a year. This disposes of the rumors pointing to Lord Kitchener or the Duke of Connaught for the post.

JUMP IN PORK. A Chicago despatch of the 26th says: Pork for May delivery sold at \$16.90 a barrel on the board of trade today, or 45 cents higher than the price for which it sold yesterday. Shorts were bidding for it all through the session, but holders seemed not at all anxious to sell, only small lots being offered now and then when the price became tempting. The anxiety of shorts was owing to the fear of a possible "squeeze." Armour & Co. is said to be in a position to manipulate the market. The market for live hogs was also higher today, the best grades selling at six dollars per one hundred pounds, the highest price touched in over seven years.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS. The German steamer Brutus from Suedland for Kiel, Prussia, is reported to have gone down with all on board.

KRUGER MAY VISIT THE U. S. The German correspondent of the London Daily Mail says it is reported that Kruger will visit the United States next month, if his health permits.

WILD TIMES IN RUSSIA. The London Daily Mail publishes the following, dated March 24th, from St. Petersburg, correspondent—"Yesterday (Saturday) five hundred workmen from Obukhov met at the works and paraded on the Nevskoi Prospekt. On their way there they demolished the state brandy booths. Eight hundred Cossacks with drawn swords met the workmen and a sanguinary encounter ensued. The number killed and wounded is kept secret. The police have discovered a plot against the life of the Czar. It appears that a group of students drew lots and that the fatal choice fell to the son of a prominent general. The student told his father and the latter informed the Czar, imploring him to have St. Petersburg."

THE ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT of the London Daily Express says: "In the last encounter at Narva Gata, 100 workmen are reported to have been killed or wounded by the Cossacks."

BRITISH TROOP OIL LINIMENT covers a wide field. There is no better application for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers and all Open Sores, as the soothing and healing properties of this remedy are unsurpassed. For Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Stings of Insects, and Painful Swellings of all kinds, bath the parts with hot water, then apply the Troop Oil freely, and you will be surprised how quickly pain will be eased and inflammation subside.

In the case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, or muscular soreness the Oil gives wonderful relief. For Stiff Breasts or Cracked Nipples, which cause women so much suffering, will find nothing to equal Troop Oil. Internally the Oil may be taken with great benefit for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in addition to the internal use of the Oil, the throat, rich, and chest should be rubbed thoroughly with it. Used as a gargle it is of inestimable value in Sore Throat, Sore Gums, Scurvy and Ulcerated Tonsils. A large bottle 50c.

Our Tea pleases many. It will please you.

WE ARE IN THE Monumental Business

We devote all our time and energies to this line only. We employ tradesmen who thoroughly understand their business—some of them having served their time with the old reliable firm of Cairns & McLean.

Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray.

We do not import condemned stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT COST

To wind up the season's business and make room for our large Fall Stock for winter cutting. Come quick if you want a bargain.

We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

A Wise Man Buyeth A New Tie

Solomon was a tolerably smart man we are told. We are also told that he was magnificently dressed. But nothing is said of his ties. Now we just opened sixty dozen New Ties, beautiful goods, and we venture to say without fear of contradiction that

Solomon in all His Glory was not Arrayed In one of These.

What's the matter with wearing a nioer tie than Solomon did, and buying it from our sixty dozen?

FOUR-IN-HANDS, IMPERIALS, BOWS, PARIS.

Some men are made sweet by wearing one of these ties.

NICE GLOVES, NEXT

To the Tie, is what a dressy man wants. We've a splendid dog-skin glove, tan color, and worth \$1.50, but we bought them cheaper than usual. Also two lines mocha gloves, grey and dark tan color, a splendid wearer and very fashionable, price \$1.65 the pair. Don't forget to remember that we guarantee every glove sold here.

PROWSE BROS., THE STYLISH FURNISHERS.

Crockery and Glassware

A Full Line of these Goods, including

- DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SET, TABLE SETS, BERRY SETS, JUGS & BASINS, CUPS & SAUCERS, HALL LAMPS

ALL MUST BE SOLD.

P. MONAGHAN, Queen Street.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Hillsborough rink closed on Saturday, after a very successful season.

The Acadia Hotel, Digby, N. S., was destroyed by fire Friday. Loss \$10,000.

MAJOR DENT, of the British army, is now on his way to Canada to purchase more horses for the army in South Africa.

ANOTHER case of diphtheria is reported in the city. It was hoped that the infection had been completely stamped out.

A. E. PARVEY & Co., a large wholesale woolen concern of London, Ont., have assigned with liabilities amounting to \$100,000.

The Star hockey team of Souris defeated the second team of the Victoria of this city, at Souris Thursday evening by a score of 8 to 3.

SIR THOMAS Lipton's yacht Shamrock II. will be launched April 20th. The Marchioness of Dufferin will perform the christening ceremony.

The steamer Newfoundland, Captain Farquharson, arrived at St. John's Nfld., on Saturday, with a cargo of twenty thousand seals, valued at \$30,000.

The Charlottetown Fire Department will send a team of forty men and possibly a band to participate in the firemen's tournament to be held at Halifax next summer.

A MORAL crusade was opened at Montreal on Saturday by the police. For the first time in years the bars of the leading hotels were raided and the patrons held as witnesses.

CANADA'S quota to the South African Constabulary will be tomorrow from Halifax Herald McLean, one of the P. E. Island draft, has been promoted to Sergeant in number 3 Squad.

G. P. NEWTON, of Grand Manan, N. B., intends erecting fish curing establishments in Prince Edward Island, similar to those in Grand Manan and has sent a number of men to Georgetown in connection with the work.

MR. E. T. Anderson, a Prince Edward Islander, holds the position of Mayor of Marshfield, an incorporated city with a population of several thousands in Oregon. He is a son of the late David Anderson of St. Peter's.

The steamer Minto arrived at Charlottetown, from Pictou, yesterday forenoon about half-past eleven o'clock. She left Pictou at 7 o'clock. She will continue to run between here and Pictou till the opening of summer navigation.

The residence of Mr. David McArthur, ferryman, 24 West River, Lot 55, was destroyed by fire on Monday with all its contents. Mr. McArthur was in town at the time and when he returned it was only to find his home in ruins. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective fuse.

PRIVATE E. Lord, of the first P. E. Island contingent, the only man who did not come home, has left England again for South Africa, having been appointed by the War Office as officer in charge of a draft of men and horses on the S. S. Armistion Grange. Private Lord represented Prince Edward Island in the colonial procession at the funeral of Queen Victoria.

A TORONTO, Ont. despatch says that Major Hamilton Merritt, second in command of the governor general's bodyguard, who served in England's Home Guard, earlier part of the war and who returned to Canada a few weeks ago, announces that, subject to the consent of the Canadian government, the war office has accepted his offer to raise a mounted regiment of 600 men for service in South Africa.

RECRUITS for the Royal Canadian regiment at Halifax, are coming in very slowly says the Herald. The full strength of the regiment up to the expiration of the period of enlistment was 994. Of these, only about 425 re-enlisted this month. Since the call for recruits has been made, about 125 have joined. The inducement held out last year of pay abroad does not apply this year and hence the lack of new men.

A SYDNEY despatch of the 21st says—Duncan R. Cummings, ex-Scott and inspector, who has been conducting prosecutions on his own account since dismissal by town was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging him with agreeing to accept from a number of liquor dealers for retaining from prosecuting them for violation of the second part of the Canada temperance act. Joseph Gillis, who is conducting the prosecution, stated that other informations had been laid against Cummings, and that warrants would be issued upon them. Cummings' defence is a violation of the statute which became part of criminal law in 1897.

The obsequies of one of our exchanges remarks: "It deliquescent subscribers would only pay their bills, as they do almost any other expenses, there would be better papers and more prosperous and happy editors. But most people seem to think that the editor gives his services free, and it does not matter to him whether the subscribers pay or not. This is a great mistake. An editor cannot live on soup made of grass and stones flavored with imagination; he cannot wear old shoes and no collar and patches on his trousers. We have not the least doubt that there is a special facility in stores for people in the next world who always respond obediently and promptly when their subscriptions are due."

BISHOP Sweeney of St. John, N. B. died on Monday morning last, aged 80 years. The Right Reverend John Sweeney was born at Clones, Ireland in 1821. He made his classical studies at old St. Andrew's College in this Island and studied Theology at the Grand Seminary, Quebec. He was ordained priest in 1844 and was consecrated Bishop in 1860. During his long episcopal career he accomplished great works for the diocese of St. John. He built the magnificent Cathedral and freed it from debt. He also founded St. Joseph's College, Memramook. Besides these he built churches, convents and schools in every section of the diocese. He was a great worker and a wise and prudent Bishop. He is succeeded by his coadjutor, Bishop Casey.

Minard's Liniment relieves Distemper.

Resolution of Condolence.

On their return to their hall from the funeral of the late Martin O'Shea, on Saturday, the 16th inst., the members of the Benevolent Irish Society adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks our fellow member, Martin O'Shea, and Whereas, our departed brother was one of the oldest, most faithful, and consistent members of our Society, taking at all times a deep interest in its welfare.

Therefore resolved, that this meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society desire to express their sincere sorrow at the loss they have sustained, and hereby tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Further resolved, that this resolution be inscribed in the records of the society and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also to the press of this city.

DIED

At West St. Peter's on the 2nd inst. Alexander McAdam in the 80th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

On Saturday, March 16th, the members of the Seikirk and surrounding vicinity were shocked by the death of Wilfred McAdam, eldest son of John McAdam, in the 22nd year of his age. He was a young man of excellent qualities and was much esteemed by all his acquaintances. His early demise is deeply regretted. His parents, brothers and sisters and many friends have the sympathy of the community in their sore bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

At Los Angeles, California, of paralysis, Dr. J. G. Mackay, aged 66 years, formerly of Clifton, Stanley and Hazel Grove, P. E. Island, leaving four sons. The deceased left this Province several days ago and located in California, where he has since been practicing.

At St. Paul, Minn., on the 20th inst., Hector McNeill, native of Prince Edward Island. He was for twenty-six years an officer in the Auditing Department of the treasury, and went to St. Paul in May last, in the vain hope of bettering his health. Asthma was the cause of his death.

At Codroy River, Nfld., Feb. 27th, 1901, Mrs. Capt. A. Bruce, daughter of John and Catherine McGee, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, aged 19 years. R. I. P.

At Richibucto, N. B., on the 12th inst., Richard Farrell, aged 99 years, Captain of the schooner Rita, and plying between Richibucto and P. E. Island.

At St. Mary's Road, on the 13th inst., Lizzie McGee, in the 19th year of her age, wife of John McGigan, and daughter of John and Elizabeth McGee, leaving a husband and one child.

At Elmfield, on St. Patrick's Day, of cancer of the throat, William Walsh, Esq., an old respected resident of West Prince, at the patriarchal age of 80 years. His funeral took place to Sacred Heart Church, Alberton, on Saturday and was largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

In Charlottetown, on the 21st inst., Harry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, aged nine years and six months. May his soul rest in peace.

In China!

In the British House of Commons on Thursday last, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien Tsin, and reserve the question of title and property rights for subsequent examination. Lord Lansdowne supplemented the announcement by explaining that the dispute concerned an extensive area on the left bank of the Hei Ho, which the Russians had occupied and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently the government was informed that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupation. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to the northern Chinese railroad, and therefore was part of the British possessions.

A Peking despatch of the 22nd says: Count Von Waldersee, General Barrow and General Wogack have been in consultation and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien Tsin provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railroad siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation were satisfactory to Gen. Barrow and were accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this morning (Friday) thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued, however, that no British officer shall leave, or even "sleep" out at night, or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his interference is uncalled for and that the Australian marines are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin.

A London despatch dated Saturday says that the War Office takes a pessimistic view of the immediate future of the far east in spite of the settlement of the Tien Tsin incident and entertains grave fears that relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point.

A Yokohama despatch of the 25th says: Advice from Seoul announces that the Korean Government has dismissed from office McLeavy Brown, Director-General of the Korean Customs, and that Great Britain is protesting against the dismissal. The dismissal is regarded in London as another scene for Russia. In 1895, and again in 1898, Russian pressure was exerted to procure his removal. In the latter case he was only reinstated after the British squadron had moved to hemulpo.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In South Africa.

The terms of peace offered to the Boers and which were rejected by them, were the most liberal and lenient terms that could be offered to any nation, and included the immediate return of all war prisoners; replacing of military by civil administration; equal rights for Dutch and English language and no extension of the franchise to Kaffirs till a representative Government is established and then so limited as to secure a just predominance of the white race with the same legal rights now held by negroes in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, March 20th, says: "Philip Botha, a brother of the Boer commandant-general, was killed on the Doornberg. His two sons were wounded. The Boers of the Orange River Colony have disbanded and scattered. DeWet is in the neighborhood of Heilbron."

The result of the combined movements against Gen. Fourie near Thaba N'Chu was the capture of two hundred Boers, one hundred and forty thousand sheep, five thousand horses and a host of cattle. The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

A Bloemfontein despatch of the 23rd says:—The military operations in the southeastern part of the Orange River Colony are progressing. Major Byng has brought in three hundred refugees, sixteen thousand cattle and forty thousand sheep from the Weperner and Smithfield districts. Colonel Bethune has sent in seventeen prisoners from Thaba N'Chu. Three hundred prisoners are now camped here.

The Boer raiders in the eastern part of Cape Colony are with the exception of an almost daily skirmish, keeping out of reach of the British. Colonel Scovell engaged Commandant Malan near Blaauwkrantz on the 20th. Three British were killed and four wounded and four Boers were killed. The number of Boers wounded has not been ascertained. Commandant Kritzinger is marching steadily northward. It is officially reported that General DeWet's commandoes have been broken up for the present. This is probably to give the men a rest.

The War Office has the following from Lord Kitchener:—

PRETORIA, March 25.—Babington's force, including Shalton's column attacked Delarey fifteen hundred strong southwest of Ventersdorp, and having defeated him followed him up rapidly with the result that the rear guard was driven in and their convoy, including the guns, captured at Vaal Bank. Our troops displayed great gallantry and dash. They captured two fifteen pounder guns, one pom-pom, six maxims, 320 rounds of big ammunition, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition, 160 rifles, 13 wagons and 24 carts, besides taking 140 prisoners. Our losses were slight. Many Boers were killed or wounded.

It is said that the Boers lost very heavily in attacking the garrison at Lichtenburg last week. Upwards of 70 burghers are reported to have been shot at one spot among the wire entanglements.

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Sealed Tenders

Will be received by the undersigned until Saturday the 6th day of April next, for the building of the Tower of St. Margaret's Church and the completion of the finish of the western end of said church according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Parochial House, St. Margaret's.

The parish furnishes all the lumber, stone, doors, windows and other material required for the building. Good security must be given for the faithful performance of the work.

The members of the Church Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, REV. PETER CURREN, P. P. St. Margaret's, March 20th, 1901—31

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JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors. Jan. 21—11

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Any of the above books sent post paid on receipt of price. We have a great variety of other Song Books for sale at our Store.

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