

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 8

## OAK BRAND TEA.

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

### McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,  
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
March 29, 1905.



### Are Your Glasses Right

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

We have many styles of both

**Eyeglasses and Spectacles**

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

Should your Spectacles need truing up bring them in and have them done, which we like to do without charge.

We have just opened some very handsome Silverware suitable for Wedding or New Year Gifts.

**E. W. TAYLOR**

South Side Queen Square.

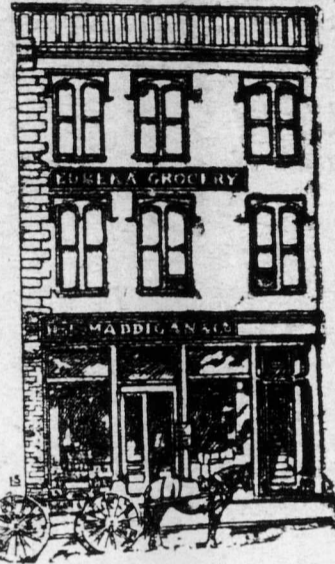
Established 1870.

## Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

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

### Social Baskets.

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



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

### Eureka Tea.

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

### Preserves.—We manufacture all

our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## Begin the New Year WELL.

### — BY —

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

### .. OR ..

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

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

**The Humphrey Clothing Store,**

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

### "Usurp Work of Creator."

Under this caption the Chicago Chronicle Wednesday morning, Jan. 31st, 1906, surprises its readers with the following "Special Telegram," dated New York, Jan. 30:

"Man, through his advanced science, may develop into a creator himself, in the opinion of Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of the University of Leipzig, in a lecture at Columbia University, on the results of the attempts to create life through chemical processes."

Professor Ostwald has given careful attention to the experiments of Professor Jacques Loeb of the University of California, and announces with confidence his belief that by slow development science may even create a type of life as high as that of our domestic animals.

The steps will be slow; one form of life will be produced after another, and eventually, the professor expects, something almost, akin to man in its physical being may be produced.

Professor Ostwald is a bold thinker and a daring talker. His belief that man may eventually usurp some of the functions of the Creator is, he says, based on careful study and research.

He insists that some new form of being of the highest type, with the ability to propagate its kind, will walk the earth as a product of advanced science. He considers this as certain as that modern mechanical invention will take forward strides in the coming century.

"There is practically no limit to what man can do in this direction," he said. "Of course, at first he will be able to produce only a piece of protoplasm, something like the water hydra, or the resemblance of the sea urchin that Prof. Loeb has evolved, but it will be instinct with real life and will be a step in the new evolution. This evolution only can result in the creation of something the equal of our higher animals; but what it will be, who shall say?"

"It seems to me that the scientist who does this will be able to determine the physical form of his creation after the development has started, and he will have created a new order of life, for this being will multiply its own forms indefinitely, just the same as all our modern animals."

"I am not a biologist; I am just a chemist; I cannot say whether this creation of man will be organic, amphibian, mammalian, or whether biped, quadruped, fish, fowl or reptile; I can only say that after careful study of what has been accomplished I am overwhelmed at the inevitable probabilities."

"I know that by inorganic processes organic beings can be produced, and future generations may be furnished with a living object lesson in the doctrine of evolution. Who knows but a new order of humanity may be created? Our science is young. Some of the most important branches of chemistry have not been known but twenty years. We cannot yet fully explain the fact and phenomena of life, and, after all, a living thing is nothing but a system of energy and life. It is but a matter of chemistry."

It is almost incredible how a man of so great scientific repute can so far forget himself as to offer the enlightened students of Columbia University such egregious nonsense. So far, neither Loeb nor anybody else has succeeded in producing even the smallest speck of living protoplasm, much less hydras and sea-urchins—and Ostwald tells his astonished hearers that possibly beings as highly organized as our domestic animals, yes, as man himself, may be created at the call of the scientist.

What a wonderful future! A new generation of men is to spring forth from the test-tubes and the mortars of the chemist! Kings and rulers will no longer be in want of armies, and the great of the earth will have thousands of "artificial" servants at their command.

Death, too, will disappear; for the molecules of the corpses will arrange themselves anew at the call of a wise and omnipotent chemist, and Life itself will re-enter the shattered frame upon the word of him who usurped the powers of the Creator!

Was the Chicago Chronicle correctly informed about Ostwald's speech? Did that sober-minded chemist, whose splendid works are the delight of all earnest students, really come all the way from Germany to expound to the American people in the name of science oracular nightmares and fanciful dreams? If so, then, indeed, we would advise the renowned prophet of Leipzig to hurry back with the swiftest steamer to the land from which he came, and not to appear again upon American soil before he has succeeded in producing, not a hydra or a sea-urchin, but at least a

### "Little piece of protoplasm" that lives and grows and produces its kind.

Ob, yes, "it is but a matter of chemistry!"—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### The Need of Good Manners.

(Continued.)

If a man chooses to carry his knife to his mouth instead of merely using it as an implement for cutting, he is at perfect liberty to do so. He may not succeed in chopping the upper part of his head off, but he will succeed in cutting himself off from the "Dress Circle of Society," as Emerson phrases it. Apart from the first consideration that should govern our manners,—which is, that Our Lord Jesus Christ means that, in loving our neighbors as ourselves, we should show them respect and regard,—you must remember that politeness is power, and that for the ambitious man there is no surer road to the highest places in this land, and in all others, than through good manners. You may gain the place you aim for, but, believe me, you will keep it with torture and difficulty if you begin now by despising and disregarding the little rules that have by universal consent come to govern the conduct of life. One independent young person may thrust his knife into his mouth with a large section of pie on it if he likes; you can put anything into a barn that will hold, if the door be wide enough. They tell me that in Austria some of the highest people eat their sauerkraut with the points of their knives. But we do not do it here, and we must be governed by the rules of our own society. Some of you who always want to know the reason for rules may ask why we are permitted to eat cheese with our knives after dinner. I can only answer that I do not know and I do not care. The subject is not important enough for discussion. Good society all over the English-speaking world permits the use of the knife only in eating cheese. Some people prefer to take-it with their fingers, like olives, asparagus, artichokes, and dressed lettuce. So generally is this small rule observed, that a very important discovery was made not very long ago through the knowledge of it. An adventurer claiming to be a French duke was introduced to an American family. He was received, until one day he tried to spear an olive with his knife. As this is not a habit of good society, he was quietly dropped—very fortunately for the family, as he was discovered to be a forger and ex-convict.

You may ask, Why are olives, lettuce, and asparagus often eaten with the fingers? I can only answer, that it is a custom of civilized society. You may ask me again, Why must we break our creed instead of putting it? And why must we take a fork to eat pie, when we are permitted to eat asparagus and lettuce with our fingers? I say again that I do not know; all that I know is, that these social rules are fixed, and that it is better to obey than to lose time in asking why.

Eliminate religion and this is the logical condition of man on earth. There is no right, no wrong, nothing but the attainment of desire and its gratification. And yet our secular universities, including that one over which President Soburman presides, treat religion as a negligible quantity, not as important as mathematics, or geometry, or political economy.

It is the same with our present system of schools for the education of the masses. In them the laws of God are not as important as the laws of grammar, or the rule of three. The latter is supposed to be taught, but the laws of God are excluded.

It is strange that some denominations calling themselves Christian vouch for an educational system that on principle ignores religion, ignores man's duties to God, and point to it as something of which a Christian people should be proud, and for which they should be heavily taxed.

—New York Freeman's Journal.

Four hundred years of faithful personage to the Pope was celebrated on Jan. 21 by the Swiss Guard of the Vatican. Cardinal Merry del Val unveiled a tablet in their barracks commemorative of their history. A Swiss lawyer and orator, Herr Viuz, delivered a panegyric on this renowned bodyguard of the Popes. Their noble part in the sieges of Rome in 1527 and 1798 were reviewed. Their obedience to the Pope's order to disband was praised, as well as their prompt re-organization again at his call later.

He recalled how two hundred and fifty of them stood between the shrine of St. Peter and the Bourbon soldiers in 1527, until not a man of them was left alive. The twelve who had been to be in St. Angelo with the Pope formed the nucleus for the new body a few years later. This four hundredth anniversary is to be remembered by a history of the Guard, soon to be published.

The fact that a parish priest in France could not replace a broken pane of glass in his sacristy without consulting the Minister of Public Worship, was not the most absurd feature of the late Concordat. Even worse was the condition which made the President of the Republic, generally a professed infidel, an ex-officio Canon of the Lateran Basilica at Rome and of the Cathedral of Meaux in France, and gave him the right to confer the Cardinal's hat in his chapel at the Elysee on any French bishop raised by the Pope to the Sacred College. President Grey did not bother about this, preferring to use the beautiful chapel as a storeroom for his boots and guns, but his successor, Sandi-Cernot exercised his right of investiture there. M. Loubet had no opportunity to do so, and M. Fallieres never will. Do Gracia.—Oskel.

Says President Soburman:

"It is a generation which has no fear of God before its eyes; it fears no hell; it fears nothing but the criminal court, the penitentiary and the scaffold. To escape these ugly avengers of civil society is its only law with which its Sinai thunders."

"To get there and not get caught is its only Golden Rule. To 'get rich quick' the financiers of this age will rob the widow and the orphan, grind the faces of the poor, speculate in trust funds, and purchase immunity by using other

people's money to bribe legislators, judges and magistrates."

He is pessimistic, and the picture he draws is doubtless exaggerated, but there is enough truth in it to make the angels weep and thoughtful men sad, and ask what is the cause of this decadence of living operative faith.

President Soburman attributes it to the rampant lust for wealth. But there are other and perhaps more potent causes. One, and not the least, is the secular spirit that influences and gives direction to modern popular education, from the great universities down to the district school. If we except those educational institutions under the direction of religious denominations it would be difficult to point to a college or university that makes the principles of the Christian religion the basis or motive for an integral life. They appeal to honor, manliness, self-interest, success, ambition for distinction, to arouse the energies of their pupils. But they ignore, or treat with indifference religion, which is the highest motive the human animal is capable of being influenced by. Eliminate religion, the science of man's relation to God, deprive a man of a motive proper to his higher nature and destiny, and what is left him but the gratification of his animal instincts. If he have nothing to look forward to beyond this life, nothing but extinction, nonentity, why should he not seek to enjoy every passing pleasure, while he is here? If it be all he shall ever enjoy, why not seek it to repetition, at the expense of even death to others, just as the other animals do? What motive has he to curb his greedy passions? None but the prison or the gallows. Honor? What is honor to one who is soon to be non-existent, one to whom pleasure is a greater possession than honor?

What right have some to build prisons and erect scaffolds for others who follow the impulse of their passions, the only law they know. Why should not one human animal kill another if he is strong or cunning enough to do so and wants to?

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### LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pain between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

### MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, produce no ill effects, and are the best remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Naget.—Well, I guess I have a perfect right to my opinions. Mr. Naget.—Certainly you have, my dear. And if you only kept them to yourself no one would ever question that right.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinzy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone and I attributed the warding off of an attack of Quinzy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

Titewood.—I thought you said you wouldn't charge me anything for the little legal question I asked you?

Lawyer.—I didn't. I charged you for the answer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Hoarseness.

Helen Decker, Jordan Ferry, N. S., writes: "A few months ago I had a severe cold in my throat and chest and became quite hoarse. A bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup soon relieved the Hoarseness and cured the cold."

"The lady I introduced to you just now has as many thousands as she is years of age."

"And how old is she?"

"Twenty."

"Very sorry—she is much too young."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a meadow with a pile 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

Castor Oil or other Cathartic is not needed after giving Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own purgative and not only destroys but carries off the worms. Price 25c.

"That was a great sermon you preached this morning," said the old church warden, "and it was well-timed, too."

"Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh, "I noticed that."

"Noticed what?" asked the puzzled warden.

"That several of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the good man, with another deep sigh.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

### DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Dr. P. A. Labella, Montreal, Que., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters."

Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing "just as good."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21st, 1906. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

THERE appears to be a possibility that the Canadian Pacific Company's new liners, Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, may make Halifax their terminus when they are placed in service. This was rumored some time ago, but not much was thought of it then; but lately Captain Murray of the company's steamer Lake Manitoba, has been at Halifax and has intimated that his object in coming there was in connection with terminal facilities at that terminus. He also made particular enquiries as to depth of water and also visited the dry dock and ascertained its capacity.

In the civic elections, on Wednesday last, James Paton, Esq., was elected Mayor by a majority of 234 over Mayor Kelly. The vote stood 1230 to 996. The mayoralty vote polled was 198 less than that polled in 1904. With the exception of S. A. McDonald in Ward five, the Councilors are the same as last term. They are: D. O'M. Reddin, for Ward one; D. J. Riley, for Ward two; Dr. Alley, for Ward three; B. C. Prowse and D. Stewart, for Ward four; D. L. Hooper, Benj. Rogers, Jr. and S. A. McDonald, for Ward five. His Worship Mayor Paton was sworn in on Thursday by his honor the Master of the Rolls, and the councillors were sworn in by the Mayor on Friday.

THE Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island has been bought by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. The transfer was consummated on Friday last by the directors of the local bank and Mr. V. C. Brown, Inspector of the Bank of Commerce. The larger bank takes over the stock of the Island bank at a valuation quite profitable to the shareholders. It is said that the premium to shareholders, in consequence of the transfer, will be in the vicinity of ninety per cent. It is stated that the present officials of the Merchant's Bank will continue in their respective positions and the business will go on as heretofore at the Bank in Charlottetown and at the different branches. This is the last of the Island Banks to pass under the control of larger institutions with headquarters outside of the Province.

THE speech with which the Legislative Session of Ontario was opened made the Lieutenant Governor say: "I take great pleasure in meeting you again in Parliament assembled." This does not appear to be quite correct according to the British North America Act, which provides for a "Parliament" in Canada and designates the meeting place of the law makers of the respective Provinces as a "Legislative Assembly." It seems that this is not the first time a Legislative body has called itself "Parliament." The Minister of Justice in 1868 rebuked the Government of Ontario for making use of the word in the official speech. In 1876 Mr. Edward Blake called the attention of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and Manitoba to the fact that they had made objectionable use of the term. It is said a dignified protest from Ottawa will be handed to the Ontario authorities.

KING Edward opened Parliament Monday with the usual ceremonies. The speech contained no great surprises. Several matters of minor interest were referred to, but among them was the statement that a new constitution for the Transvaal would be drawn up as soon as possible and in the meantime the importation of Chinese would be suspended. The speech stated that the Ministers are considering a plan for improving the system of Government of Ireland and for introducing there into some means for associating the people with the conduct of their affairs. In the debate which followed Mr. Chamberlain delivered a fighting speech, attacking the Government on all points and especially on their South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding Home Rule and in tariff matters promised to make things warm. The Premier's reply was lengthy and

good natured, the speaker assuming that his position was so strong that he could afford to be generous. The debate was continued at great length by other speakers.

It is stated from Ottawa that a first-class detective service will be established on the Intercolonial with E. A. Williams of Montreal as Chief. This is for the purpose of stopping the series of petty robberies now taking place, as well as for the general efficiency of the road. An increase will be made on passenger rates for distances exceeding two hundred miles. Under that distance the rates are now the same as on other roads, but the long distance rates are low and will be made equal to the others. An increase will also be made in the rate given commercial travellers which is lower than elsewhere. Another improvement in the management will be the establishment of coal-handling facilities on the water front at St. John, Newswest, Campbellton, Levis, River du Loup and Halifax. Coal contracts will be made for delivery at these places. At present the Intercolonial takes delivery at the mines and does its own hauling. It is estimated that from \$750,000 to a million will be saved by this method.

A DESPATCH of the 20th, from Vancouver intimates that intelligence has reached that point to the effect that the project of the Grand Trunk Railway Company does not intend, for some years to come, at least, to continue the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Edmonton; that the western extension to the Pacific Coast will not be built for some years to come. It is stated in this same despatch that this information has been conveyed to the Federal Government by letter. The intelligence is also conveyed in this despatch that Kaien Island, as the Pacific terminus has been abandoned as well as all arrangements for railway or terminal construction work in British Columbia. Unilateral confirmation of this telegraphic information is announced; but the project of the Grand Trunk Pacific has, from the very outset, furnished so many radical changes and sensational surprises that almost any new departure might be expected at any time. Let us see what there is in this report.

GREAT preparations were made at Tokyo, Japan, for the reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was due to arrive there on Monday last from Hong Kong on H. M. S. Diadem. The Prince visits Japan as the representative of King Edward VII, to confer the order of the Garter on the Mikado. For weeks previously the Imperial household has been busy with arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Prince and his party, Admiral Togo, General Kuroki, and Vice Admiral Ijima are members of the committee in charge of the arrangements. Artists and experts have refitted the rooms in the Kasumigasaki Palace, which had been chosen for Prince Arthur's use and have never before been utilized to accommodate foreign dignitaries. It has been arranged for Prince Arthur and his party to take part in several big hunts in the Mikado's own forests. The Prince will remain in Japan until March 13, when he will leave by the steamship Empress of Japan for Canada, it is expected that the Prince will arrive on the Pacific Coast at the beginning of April, and will then visit Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Port Arthur, reaching Ottawa about April 15. The party will probably leave the capital April 20 for Toronto and Niagara Falls. Returning they will go to the Maritime Provinces and later visit Montreal and Quebec. Later advices referring to the Prince's arrival contain the following: The arrival of Prince Arthur of Connaught is the occasion of absolutely unprecedented evidences of rejoicing. Contrary to all customs of the land the Emperor himself received Prince Arthur at Shebasi Station. The platform was crowded with court dignitaries and officers in full uniform. The decorations there consisted of Union Jacks and Rising Suns. The city is decorated with flags, lanterns, flowers and triumphal arches. After the arrival of the Imperial train Monday Prince Arthur and the Emperor exchanged cordial greetings. Prince Arthur was driven in the court carriage to Kasumigasaki palace accompanied by crown Prince Arisugawa and escorted by the Imperial lancers and military bands playing the British anthems. The arrival of the train was the signal for firing of royal salute

from Hibiya Park. The route from Shebasi Station to Kasumigasaki palace was lined with thousands of people who gave the Prince an enthusiastic welcome. The day was observed as a general holiday and the visit of the British Prince is evidently regarded as one of the most important events in the history of Japan.

Honesty in Business

Marshall Field has imbedded on the life of the whole country a most needed lesson; that an honestly conducted business, in accordance with the great laws which control all legitimate business, has risen to the forefront of all the businesses of the world. I need not impress you with the thought of how tremendously important this is, in our present business situation. "Frenzied Finance" has no connection with Marshall Field. You pay your dollar and you get your dollar's worth. The business which is conducted on the value for value system is the only business which will tend to the prosperity of this great republic. Now, here was one man, the greatest merchant of America, perhaps the greatest merchant of the world, who declined all illegitimate methods of business; who determined that honesty was the best policy; who, building upon the simple, old-fashioned principles of business, rose to the highest summit of fame. He speaks to you today; by his character, by his conduct, by his unparalleled success, to give up all fictitious methods of business, and returning to that which is the honest, laborious and true, twin success and the gratitude and honor of your fellow man.—W. Robertson Notman in "System."

Canadian Hog Supply.

An English correspondent of the Toronto World—one who is deeply interested in the pork trade—wrote to the World under date of January 24th, 1906:—

It appears from the standpoint of the English distributor and consumer, that the present position in Canada is fraught with considerable danger, not only to the packing industry in Canada, but to the future interests of the farmers who raise hogs in your country. For several years past no hogs have been in such short supply as practically not to keep the packing houses already established in Canada going at their full capacity, and thereby increasing the cost considerably of handling the raw material, hog being at such a price in comparison with the higher class hogs of Ireland and Denmark and the United Kingdom, leaves no possible margin for the manufacturer on the coast of operating his packing house.

The value realized for Canadian bacon in the United Kingdom is regulated by the supply and demand in England, and your farmers do not appear to understand that your bacon has now to compete against higher class hogs at comparatively lower figures, raised on the continent, with large importations of fresh meat from Argentine and North America, and with prospective large supplies of bacon in the near future from Russia and Siberia.

Now, your farmers, by only raising a limited number of hogs and insisting on prohibitive prices for their hogs have at present the packers entirely at their mercy; it is not a case of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." It is known to everyone with knowledge of business, that the packing industry in Canada has been, for two or three years, going through a time of great stress and difficulty, with heavy and continuous losses, and no prospect apparently of improving the position, and it must ultimately end in driving out of Canada into the United States and other countries, all the capital now invested in Canadian packing houses, and will prevent in the future the flow of capital into Canada to increase and develop the hog raising business.

The remedy appears to us to be in a knowledge, of these facts being widespread amongst the farmers, and in your government, giving to the hog raising industry and the packing industry such help and guidance as they have given in the past so advantageously to the cheese and dairy business; otherwise, as we have already said the packing industry in Canada must inevitably be driven out of the country. Your farmers may rest assured that your packers would willingly pay any price for hogs on which they could see the possibility of a profit on the British market. There has been now, for several years, no possibility of a profit, but steady and persistent losses in front of your packing industry and this is a position that may well give pause for thought to everyone interested in the future of Canada.

Double Track.

Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Board of Directors, on his return from Cuba to Montreal on the 13th, was questioned regarding the C. P. R.'s new stock issue. He said: "It has always

been the policy of the Canadian Pacific to build not only up to the requirements, but ahead of the present needs of the population. That will be the policy of the Canadian Pacific in the future, as it has been in the past. We build each year from 500 to 1,000 miles of new track. That amount of new construction is necessary in order to keep pace with the expansion of settlement, and the development of the country. People spoke to call me imaginative, when I spoke of what the Canadian Pacific would become. Well you may judge how imaginative I was, when I say that all I predicted in my most optimistic moments was very much less than what has been actually accomplished. In one respect the Canadian Pacific is ahead of all the other trans-continental lines of this continent. It is the first in the field with the double-tracking. No other trans-continental system has made a beginning yet. We have not only made a beginning, but have made considerable progress. Some day there will be a double-track running from Coast to Coast.

Big Fire at St. John, N. B.

One of the most disastrous fires of recent years broke out in St. John last Thursday morning.

Nearly the whole block embraced by King, German, Canterbury, and Church streets has been gutted, and nine firms are severe losers. The total loss may amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The fire was a spectacular one, and the firemen labored under great difficulties. The night was bitterly cold, with high winds, and part of the time a heavy snow-storm raged. The fire started in Duffell's jewelry store on Canterbury street which was in full possession of the flames when the alarm was sent in. The fire spread quickly to the big buildings on the corner of King and Canterbury streets, occupied by the American Clothing Co., and Brock & Patterson, wholesale milliners. The building is scrambling shell. The loss of both these firms is heavy. In the other direction, the fire spread from Duffell's store to the premises occupied by Frank Fales, manufacturers' agent and the store-room of Vassie & Co., wholesale dry goods. The north part of the Brock & Patterson's establishment was a store occupied by E. D. Sears, and in it he had stored thousands of dollars worth of valuable books and pictures. The flames threatened to break in through the rear, but a good stream at this point saved the situation. The art treasures were removed by the Salvage Corps to a place of safety. Others, whose premises were more or less damaged by the fire and water are: N. B. Maloney, tailor; Hodges Bros. barbers; Ohas. M. Lingley, printer. The corner building which suffered most, was recently purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada, who were to remodel and occupy it as soon as the lease of the present occupants has expired. The origin of the fire is a mystery. When discovered it had gained great headway and the whole interior of the store was a mass of flames.

Compliments of the Season.

(St. John Sun.)

The relations are strained between Mr. Tarte of La Patrie, and Senator Choquette, lately of Le Soleil. Mr. Tarte says that Mr. Choquette has never been a journalist and never will be one. The latter newspaper man is astonished that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Choquette so long in control of the organ of the party. Mr. Choquette signs his reply, in which he calls Mr. Tarte some names and says that he has "published in La Patrie, a journal stolen from the liberal party, an article of a violence whereof only Tarte is capable." Mr. Tarte observed in closing his reflections on Senator Choquette: "It is of the highest importance that those who address the people every day should be competent to direct opinion with advantage to our race, our province, and our country." To which Mr. Choquette replies: "What is said in these lines is perfectly true but it is necessary to have the hypocrisy of Tarte to write so, and go on as he does placing every week before the public the infamous caricatures and the disgusting language which are the beautiful ornaments of La Patrie." "But that is Tarte..."

Wharf Facilities for C. P. R. Boats.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Her No. 1 at Quebec, the first of a number to be built by the government at that port, will be pushed rapidly to completion, the Canadian Pacific Railway assisting, to be used by the C. P. R. for their two steamers, the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, which will make Quebec their port during the coming season. David McNiel, vice-president of the C. P. R., who returned last night from a weeks stay in Quebec, reported that the Quebec harbor commissioners had shown themselves ready to extend every facility possible to the C. P. R. wharfship service. We desire to have the pier so constructed that we can run our passenger trains right down to the boat's side," said Mr. McNiel. "Work is proceeding rapidly, and everything gives promise of being completed at an early date." As the pier cannot be finished in time for the opening of the season, arrangements have been made with other steamship companies for temporary accommodation at their wharves, but it will not be many weeks after navigation opens before the C. P. R. will have wharf accommodation of their own.

Earthquakes Felt In West Indies.

Kingson, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Feb. 19.—The most severe and protracted shock of earthquake that has been experienced in this island since 1802 was felt at 1:40 p. m. today. Buildings of every description were rocked violently and people rushed from them to the streets. So far as has been ascertained no serious damage resulted beyond the cracking of walls of houses here, at Georgetown and elsewhere. A small landslide occurred at The Cedars, in the Windward district. The cable between St. Vincent and St. Lucia is broken, and the transmission of messages to the United States and elsewhere is delayed.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Friday, Feb. 16.—The officials of the cable company here have sent a notice to the effect that cable messages to and from the islands of St. Vincent and Barbados, British West Indies, are subject to delay. No news has been received recently from those islands. Earthquakes were felt today at Dominica, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe. Roseau, Island of Dominica, D. W. I., Friday, Feb. 16.—Two prolonged and severe earthquakes were experienced at 1:32 p. m. today. The duration of the first shock was 81.2 seconds and that of the second about 31.4 seconds. The walls of houses were slightly damaged. Castries, Island of St. Lucia, D.

of the colonies respectively urge on His Majesty's government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed."

This resolution was proposed in the colonial conference of 1902 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The origin of the resolution and of others connected with it together with some associated facts are set forth in a memorandum of which the following is the concluding portion: "Meanwhile the Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime minister of the colonies that His Majesty's government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the Mother Country. The Canadian ministers desire to have it understood that they took this course with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely applied by the colonies, and that the Mother Country would at an early day apply the same principle by exempting the products of the colonies from customs duties. If after using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the empire, the Canadian government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the colonies generally or the Mother Country then Canada should be free to take such action as might be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions."

The Canadian ministers then in London, who thus pressed upon Mr. Chamberlain the programme which he afterwards adopted, were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister; Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance; Hon. William Patterson, minister of customs; Sir William Mulock, postmaster general and Sir Frederick Minister of militia. They were supposed to have "given some study and thought to the question," and it is not likely that they will admit that the result of one election in Great Britain has put "in a ridiculous plight" either Mr. Chamberlain or the Canadian ministers themselves, or any journal which supports the view so strongly presented in the Canadian memorandum.

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The Battleship Maine.

A Washington despatch of the 15th says:—Today marks the eighth anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine and still no move has been made by this government to remove the wreck of the historic battleship which continues to repose in the mud of Havana harbor. With each session of Congress comes a recurrence of the discussion as to what disposition shall be made of the mass of gilded steel, and the present session has been no exception to the rule. The latest proposal said to have originated appropriately with Senator Frye of Maine, is to raise the hull, or what is left of it, and convey it out to deep and clean water, where it may be given a sailor's burial. No definite steps to this end have been taken however, and it is probable that the wreck will continue a nuisance to shipping and an imposition upon Cuba for some time to come.

American Settlers.

N. J. White, Inspector of the Immigration agencies in the United States who has just returned to Ottawa from the West, says: There will be fully fifteen thousand of an increase in the number of settlers from the States this year as compared with 1905. The movement has already begun. The chief difficulty of Mr. White fears will be to obtain adequate means of transportation for this large influx into the Dominion. The Government has under consideration the question of insurance with the view of seeing what can be done during the approaching session of parliament to preserve and maintain the confidence of the public toward the insurance business as it is now carried on in Canada. There is in the first place the question of jurisdiction. It will have to be carefully considered how far the Dominion can go without encroaching upon the provincial rights. At present the Dominion has a careful system of inspection which has worked well. This of course could be extended but there is talk of going still further.

Exchange of Officers.

Ottawa advices inform us that, as a result of the suggestion that emanated from the Imperial authorities some time ago, two officers of the Canadian permanent corps, have been chosen who will be attached for a year's training in one case to the Indian Army and in the other to the Australian forces. Captain J. H. Elmsley, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, is to go to India, and Lieutenant E. C. Clairmont, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery to Australia. The former is a Toronto man who saw considerable service with the Second Canadian contingent in South Africa. Lieutenant Clairmont comes from Mount Uniack in Nova Scotia, and is a son of a former Lieutenant Colonel of the Imperial service. Before entering the Royal Canadian Artillery, he was employed for a time in Sir William Armstrong's great gun works, at Newcastle, and accompanied the quick firing battery which was sent to South Africa by that company six years ago. It is intended that officers of the Indian and Australian services shall be sent to this country in exchange.



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

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ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Governor of McGill University have decided to confer the honorary degree of L. L. D., on Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Lord de Clifford married Miss Eva Carrington, an actress, in London on the 17th. The bride is twenty-one years of age, and is said to be over six feet in height.

It is stated from Montreal that one of the largest European Banks has invested over \$2,000,000 in the stock of the Sovereign Bank of Canada. This is the largest investment ever made by foreign capitalists in a Canadian Bank.

The Leyland liner Devonian, carrying passengers and freight from Liverpool went ashore off Sable, nine miles south of the entrance to Boston harbor on Thursday last, after fourteen hours she was pulled off with assistance of tugs and came to Boston.

Archbishop Bruchet of Montreal has issued a pastoral letter prohibiting the attendance of the faithful at horse-racing and base-ball games, and other like contests, political meetings, public excursions, theatrical representations and concerts on Sunday.

The seventy-fourth annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. Its capital is \$2,500,000, and its reserve is \$4,200,000. Its net profits for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, were \$475,507.03. Its assets are \$38,438,775.31.

Elaborate plans are making at Ottawa for the reception of Andrew Carnegie who will visit that city toward the end of March to open the new public library. A dinner will be given in honor of the distinguished visitor by the Ottawa Canadian Club.

The writ of election of a member for the House of Commons for North Cape Breton has been issued. Nomination March 7th, and polling on the 14th. This vacancy is caused by the appointment of the sitting member to the County Court Bench.

A meeting of prominent European automobilists was held in Berlin on Monday to discuss plans for a great touring contest through the chief countries of Europe this year. It has been decided that the trip start from Paris, and the conference is to determine the exact route.

There was not a very large inside market yesterday and prices were not very much changed from last week. Outside there was a considerable quantity of pork which brought all the way from 8 to 8 1/2 cts, and in some cases 8 3/4. Hay was lower bringing from 25 to 40c, per cwt. Eggs were a shade lower, changing hands at from 17 to 18 cts, per dozen.

The appointment is announced to the Chair of Ophthalmology, at McGill University, Montreal, of Dr. J. W. Sterling who will thus succeed the late Dr. Frank Bullar. Dr. Sterling is a Canadian by birth. He was born at Halifax in 1859. He was a son of Mr. W. Sterling who was for many years Cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax.

John A. McCall, until recently president of the New York Life Insurance Co., died at 5.35 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Laurel House at Lakewood, N. J., where he had been taken three weeks previously in the hope that the change might benefit his health, which had suffered a break down two months ago. Worry over the exposures of his company, no doubt, hastened the end. He received the last Sacraments and the rites of the Catholic Church.

A despatch of the 20th, from Chicago says: The Illinois Central railroad this morning sent out a train of six cars, to be run over 2,000 miles of the system in Illinois to stimulate interest in better corn crops—quantity and quality. The train will make 126 stops. Each stop will be of 40 minutes duration, during which there will be a lecture on seed and soil. The tour is in charge of Prof. Hopkins of the University of Illinois. It will occupy twelve days and will cost the railroad about \$12,000.

Mr. Fred W. Hiler, for forty years Secretary of the Steam Navigation Company died on Saturday, at the age of 77 years. Deceased was born near London in 1829, and came to this Province in 1850. For a time he engaged in farming and milling business at York. Subsequently he came to Charlottetown, and was connected with the mercantile business of the Hon. D. Davies. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Steam Navigation Company and remained in that position till his death. His wife, who predeceased him was a daughter of the late Parson Jenkins. He leaves to mourn two daughters and three sons.

Paris advices say that a notable engineering work is now going on in France, and involves the construction of a viaduct crossing the Bioulle Valley, near Vauvart. This structure, known as the Fades Viaduct, when completed will be the highest railway bridge in the world, the level of the rails being 434 ft. The above the bed of the stream. There are two granite masonry tower piers which are founded on solid rock and rise to a height of 308 ft. These piers standing alone have the appearance of large chimneys, but their function is to support the three steel spans, which have the unusual length of 472 ft. for the centre span and 375 ft. for each of the flanking spans. The latter connect with masonry approach spans formed by circular arches.

A gruesome tale comes from San Francisco relative to traffic in human skin. The despatch says: Dealing in human skin, stripped from corpses in hospital and college dissecting rooms, tanned and made into purses and articles of wearing apparel, is a gruesome business, said to have assumed large proportions in this city. Two men, who declined to tell their names, but who said they were medical students, called on the president of a tanning company at West Berkeley recently and asked him to tan some human skin. They had two pieces of cuticle, each about one foot square, which they said they wanted made into slippers. The commission was declined and they went elsewhere. Articles made from human skin have been carried from California by tourists. When tanned the skin of a man is worth \$500. It is soft and pliable, resembling chamois.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The St. Dunstan's hockey team defeated the Abegweit, 7 to 4 on Wednesday evening last.

The Ontario legislature assembled at Toronto on the 15th, and was formally opened by the Lieut. Governor. The outlook is for a brief but busy session, with adjournment in fixed for the second week in April.

Miss Alice Rosewell, daughter of the President of the United States was married at the White House, Washington, on Saturday, to Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio. It was a magnificent wedding, but there was nothing spectacular about it.

A single woman, named Libby Backhouse, between 45 and 50 years of age, who lived alone at Fatmouath, near Windsor, N. S., has disappeared, and it is thought she has been murdered. She was known to have \$14,000 in her possession. Her sister counted this money for her in September last.

Jewelry worth four thousand dollars was stolen from the residence of J. N. Woods, Ottawa, on Monday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Woods is a daughter of Senator Edwards. The theft is probably the largest of its kind in the history of Ottawa. The police have been working on the case since midnight on Monday but no arrests so far have taken place.

A Halifax despatch of the 15th says: A large vessel is reported bottom up off Port Beckerton, Guysboro, Co., seventy miles east of Halifax. The name could not be made out. It may be the ill fated barge, Rembrandt, which went adrift in a gale in November with a crew of six men who have never been heard from since.

The timber limits belonging to the lumber estate on Lake Temiskaming were put up for sale by auction at Ottawa on the 13th. The Hawkebury Lumber Co., and W. C. Edwards purchased 225 square miles for \$200,000. The value of \$180,000 was made for 97 square miles, but as this did not reach the reserve bid the limits were withdrawn.

Last Friday night has the distinction of being the coldest night of the winter when the mercury took a sudden depression, falling to 24 degrees below zero. The coldest previous to that was 1 below. Saturday morning at nine o'clock it was five below, but the sun's warm rays coming out later, soon had the effect of making it a fine warm day.

The Lieutenant Governor has an enquiry from the British Consul at Boston Ayres concerning the relatives of Thomas E. Murphy whose father, Thomas Murphy pilot, was drowned off Montserrat in 1865, aged 28. His uncle was Captain James Jackson Murphy and his aunt Mrs. Thomas Murphy (nee Reardon). The late Thomas Murphy was a native of Prince Edward Island.

J. H. Gillis John McDonald and George W. Cummings, three young men who are walking from North Sydney to San Francisco and back on a wager arrived at Amherst Thursday. They remained over night and left for Moncton Friday. They were in splendid condition and stated that they felt far more hopeful of accomplishing the task than they did the first few days after they started.

The funeral of King Christian of Denmark took place on Friday. The royal hearse was drawn by six black horses and escorted by a large detachment of troops. The members of the Danish royal family and the visiting royalty followed in state coaches. Among those in attendance were King Frederick, Queen Alexandra of England, King George of Greece, King Haakon of Norway, the Crown Prince of Sweden as well as a number of other princes and princesses from continental capitals.

Mr. John Newson is presenting to the National History and Antiquaries Society, a Royal Calendar for England, Scotland, Ireland and America for the year 1794. On the margin of the leaves is a diary kept by the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, the first Protestant minister in Prince Edward Island. The deaths of prominent Islanders of that time are recorded by Mr. Desbrisay. Mr. Newson is also presenting a copy of Hazard's Gazette of 1832 and the Royal Gazette of 1846. In the latter is given the pedigree of the famous stallion Saladin.

H. & A. Allan of Montreal announce the retirement of Capt. McNeill, commander of the fleet, after a long period of honorable service in the company's employ. Capt. McNeill's last command was the new turbine Victorian, into which he went from the Bavarian. Capt. Brae, now captain of the Tunisian, will take the Victorian. Capt. Vipond will retain the turbine Virginian and become commander of the fleet. Other changes consequent upon the retirement of Capt. McNeill will be announced later.

There was great jubilation in London on the 15th, at the sixth annual conference of the Labor Representation Committee, whose candidates scored so much successes at the general election. Over three hundred delegates attended the conference, and many resolutions were introduced. Among them was one for making the eight-hour working day compulsory, also one for re-adjusting the burden of cost in the matter of social reform. Substantial taxation of land values, free meals to school-children, and the prohibition of the publication of betting news were also discussed.

The Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

The Union Party and Fiscal Reform.

London advices of the 14th say: Interesting correspondence between A. J. Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain led today, and published on the eve of the unionist party meeting at Lansdowne House, disposes effectively of the report that serious difficulties exist between the factions of that party. Mr. Balfour's letter is as follows:

"The controversy aroused over the fiscal question produced not unnaturally the impression that the practical differences of fiscal reformers are much deeper than is the case. An exchange of views which has constantly taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed and with it the friction which has proved so injurious to the party. My own opinion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the unionist party, may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Fiscal reform is and must remain the first constructive work of the unionist party. The object of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade, and clear commercial union with the colonies.

"While at present it is not necessary to prescribe the exact methods whereby these objects may be attained it is inexpedient to permit of differences of opinion regarding these methods to divide the party. Though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn, are not in principle objectionable and they should be adopted if it can be shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for the purposes of revenue."

"To this letter Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows: "I cordially welcome your letter of today, in which you have summarized the conclusions we reached during our recent discussion. I entirely agree with your description of the objects we both have in view and gladly accept the able for the unionist party to adopt in endeavoring to give effect to this policy, and in defending all the unionist principles, any service I can render will be entirely at your disposal."

London, Feb. 15.—Former Premier Balfour finally has crossed the bridge which Joseph Chamberlain held out for him, and in correspondence published late last night he takes his position practically on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform programme. The fact is heralded in the liberal newspapers this morning as "Balfour's surrender."

"Chamberlain's victory, etc., while the Daily Graphic, speaking on behalf of the unionist free traders, deplors Mr. Balfour's "Journey to Canossa" as the price of his retention in leadership of his party. The Chamberlainite journals express complete satisfaction and attach no importance whatever to the Balfour limitations which the former premier places upon his acceptance of the proposed duty on corn and a tax on manufactures. The Standard says that "The agreement between the two foremost statesmen of the party is absolute and all-embracing."

Mr. Balfour's surrender, though delayed till the eve of the Lansdowne House meeting quite evidently was arranged at the famous dinner conference with Mr. Chamberlain and enabled the latter to publish his recent repudiation of desire for the leadership which suddenly stifled the newspaper attacks on Mr. Balfour.

As though to emphasize the fact that there will be in the future a dual leadership of the unionists, it is announced that in addition to the provision of the customary private room in the house of commons for the official leader of the opposition only, a similar room has been allotted to Mr. Chamberlain. This is unusual if not unprecedented.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are still in negotiation with regard to re-organization of the party machinery. Mr. Balfour's conversion to Chamberlainism is likely to be unpopular to a large section of the unionist party and the Lansdowne House meeting which the Duke of Devonshire Lord Hugh Cecil and other free traders will attend, is likely to be the arena of some plain speaking on the subject.

Circular to Customers.

Mr. J. M. Davison, Cashier of Merchants Bank, who will be agent for the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city has issued the following circular letter to customers of the Merchants Bank:

Charlottetown, P. E. I., February 17th, 1906.

Dear Sir,— With reference to the announcement in the public press of the proposed transfer of the assets and good will of this bank to THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, I think it will inform you, as one of our valued customers, that the Prince Edward Island business after the transfer will continue under the same administration as at present and that there will be no change in the policy regarding the Loaning business which has been followed by THE MERCHANTS BANK. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is one of the very largest and most progressive banks in Canada, and we trust that their entry to this Province will be recognized as advantageous to the community generally.

Yours truly, J. M. DAVISON, Cashier.

DIED

On Saturday morning, February 17th, at Grand Tracadie, after a short illness, Miss Lucy Martin, in the 80th year of her age. R. I. P. At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mahoney, Stanley Bridge, on the 12th inst., Mary, relict of the late Dennis Higgins, Cayendish Road, in the 82 year of her age. She died fortified by the last Sacraments and consoling by the rites of holy Church. May her soul rest in peace. At Monaghan, on Feb. 8th, Michael Burns, aged 75 years. R. I. P. At Monaghan, on Feb. 8th, Margaret, relict of the late Terence Boylan, in the 8th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

An Interesting Ceremony.

A large and very fine portrait of His Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon, has been presented to the Province by Mr. A. A. McLeod, a native of Finlay, now a distinguished artist of New York. The formal presentation took place in the Legislative Council Chamber on Friday last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, Provincial Secretary, the Commissioner of Public Works and Hon. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Arthur Newbery, Clerk of the Executive Council, and representatives of the city papers were present. The following letter from the artist was read by the Provincial Secretary:

"New York, Jan. 18th, 1906. (Copy.) To Hon. Arthur Peters, K. C., Premier of Prince Edward Island. My Dear Sir,— I have much pleasure in presenting through you to the Province of Prince Edward Island the life size bust portrait of His Honor Donald Alexander McKinnon, your worthy Lieutenant Governor. I do this solely for the purpose of manifesting in a more suitable way than in mere words my devotion and affection for the land of my birth. It is accompanied by my best wishes for you all, and the hope that my family and I will yet spend the remaining days of our lives in my much loved native land. Respectfully yours, A. ALEXANDER McLEOD, Artist."

Premier Peters in an appropriate speech accepted the gift on behalf of the Province. Suitable remarks were made by the other members of the Government. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor briefly expressed his gratification and appreciation of the gift, and the words spoken by the Premier and his colleagues. He thought the portraits of more of our distinguished men who had passed away should adorn the walls of our public halls. If we had suitable monuments of Coles and Whelan, he said, the young people of each succeeding generation would acquire more deeply into their history and achievements.

Bravery Rewarded.

For bravery in the rescue of Canadians at sea, several appropriate testimonials have been presented by the Marine Department, Ottawa, to some of the officers and crew of the British steamer "Star of Australia." On a voyage to the East Indies last year, the Canadian barque "Swansea" met with a succession of gales which reduced her to a helpless condition. On the morning of July 2nd, when off Cape Verde, the steamer Star of Australia hove in sight and observing the Swansea's signals of distress, bore down upon her. The barque was then water logged and in a sinking condition and two boats' crews of the steamer put off to the rescue of the crew. All were taken off in safety and carried to port. In consideration of this humane service the department of Marine awarded a handsome binocular glass to the Captain of the steamer, a gold medal to the officers of each of the two rescue boats and sums of money from \$15 to \$50, each to the members of the boats' crews.

A dreadful tragedy occurred at Glace Bay early on Friday morning last, by which a whole family, father and mother and two children, aged 6 and 8 respectively, were destroyed. The house was found on fire. The room in which the dead bodies were found was not on fire when the alarm was given. This and other evidence indicate that a dreadful murder has been committed. Last fall a man named Snelgrove was charged by Mrs. Sietka, the murdered woman, with an unbecoming conduct. He was out on bail and his trial was to come on on Saturday. Suspicion points to him.

-A FUR- Opportunity

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

FUR GOODS

EVERY KIND OF FUR.

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

33 1-3 P.C. OFF

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

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

Great Bargain Feast

PROWSE BROS.

The Only Real Good Fur Men.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building, Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan. John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. McDonald Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1906—yly.

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

Calendar for Feb., 1906.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and Lines on Bouguereau's Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas Isaacs, Walla Walla, Ore.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

My peace, it is with God to plaid, In prayers and tears, by day and night;

For many souls to intercede, And say to Him, my heart's Delight:

"O Blessed Saviour, Heavenly King For Thee the cross I gladly bear.

My only joy is suffering, Since thus Thy earthly lot I share."

FRIDAY.

For this little pain that we suffer here, we shall have an endless high knowing in God, which we might never have without that.

I long would live an exile here, If that be Thy dear will for me; Or soon would flee from exile drear, If Thou should'st call me unto Thee.

Since Love's divine, celestial breath Is all I need, my heart to bless, What matters life, what matters death?

Love is my peace, my happiness.

SATURDAY.

What! Would'st thou know thy Lord's meaning in all these things? Know it well: Love was His meaning. Who showed it thee? Love. Wherefore did He show it thee? For Love. Hold thee therein, and thou shalt know it more in this same; but thou shalt wit it other without end.

An Interesting Career.

Rev. Father Conrardy, who is known to the world as the companion and successor of Father Damien, the martyr of Molokai, has just returned to the United States.

His present purpose is to further the establishment of leper stations in the vicinity of Canton, China, where the work exists on a small scale.

The career of Father Conrardy recalls and makes actual the achievements which brighten the pages of the past—and he himself is a most interesting character.

A Belgian by birth, he began his priestly labors in distant India, in connection with the great French society Les Missions Etrangeres of Paris and Lyons. Coming to the United States in the early '70's, he chose Oregon as his field and labored fourteen years in the Eastern part of that State among the Umetela Indians and the few scattered white Catholics of that district, until the news of Father Damien's isolation and needs stirred him to volunteer for that forlorn hope. He spent eight years in Molokai, attended Damien in his last illness, closed his eyes, and a year later was replaced by Father Pamphile, brother to Damien. Father Conrardy served among the lepers from the end of 1887 until the year 1896.

As is well known, the Hawaiian Islands are assigned to the care of a Missionary Society, the Pious Fathers, and the leper settlement of Molokai is one of their missions, where Father Conrardy was a volunteer. To equip himself for further work among the lepers Father Conrardy entered the Portland (Ore.) Medical College, followed the full course of four years study, and was graduated a full-fledged M. D. in 1900.

Father Conrardy, or Doctor Conrardy, is a physician of both body and soul, and made his way to Canton, China, to put himself at the disposal of Bishop Chausse, the Vicar Apostolic. But the times were not favorable, the country was disturbed by war and its consequences, there was a poor outlook for many in the condition of that most unfortunate class of beings, the lepers. Means were wanting to maintain the one little existing establishment on an island close to Canton.

But the present Bishop, Monsignor Merel, has taken up the work again. Availing himself of Father Conrardy's good will, he has authorized him to lecture, to solicit contributions, and to work up interest in behalf of the thousands of abandoned victims of this dread disease in the province of Canton.

During the past year Father Conrardy has lectured in many places in Belgium and collected several thousand dollars, but he still lacks a great deal of what is needed to put the work on a good footing and to continue it successfully in the future.

Now he comes to the United States and makes his appeal to the friends of humanity, irrespective of creed, to aid him in his work among these outcasts of human society. He has secured the assistance of several sisters, members of a religious community, which is conducting two leper settlements in Japan, one in Birmatsey, and one in Madagascar, which last counts 800 inmates.

Wretched as is the condition of such people at best, Father Conrardy with his eight years' experience in Molokai, says that the condition of the Chinese lepers is simply appalling.

This is a field indeed for the generous and charitably inclined, and there are many such in the United States. Nor can any other work carried on to alleviate human suffering compare in results, or in the small expense compared with the good to be done. Two and a half cents a day suffices to maintain a Chinese leper when provisions of homes and hospitals has been made.

Father Conrardy has not only the authorization of Bishop Merel of Canton, but the recommendation of several Archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States, the expressed good will of an Anglican Bishop, the written approval of the British Consul of Honolulu, and of the British Government of Hong Kong, Sir William Robinson.

What is now most urgently needed is money to make a good start, and Father Conrardy is eager to avail himself of an opportunity to set forth the conditions and prospects of this great work by lectures in churches and in public halls, by personal visits, or by donations. All subscriptions will be acknowledged and the money will be forwarded under his direction to Bishop Merel or to the American Consul at Hong Kong or at Canton, or to Rev. J. Freier, General Director, 627 Lexington Avenue, New York city.

Much is said about the strides being made by Western civilization, methods, and influence in the Orient. What these nations most need is the manifestation of Christian charity; the showing of that spirit of helpfulness and of interest to these poor lepers, the least of those whom Christ has identified with himself.

This is the white man's burden. This is the secret of all success, that we care for them as well as for their market.

The Rev. Father's address is: Rev. L. Conrardy, M. D., St. John's Home, St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Facts About Peter's Pence.

Washington, January 31.—In several Catholic newspapers, it has been recently asserted that during the year 1905 the Peter's Pence collection in the United States reached the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. Doubting the correctness of this estimate, a correspondent of the Freeman's Journal called at the Apostolic Delegation for official information. From the following statement, which is authoritative, it will be seen how greatly exaggerated have been the reports which have appeared from time to time in the Catholic press.

"From the year 1894 to the year 1905, eleven years, the total amount received at the delegation, for Peter's Pence, including the annual collections and other donations intended for the Holy See, has been \$28,708,666 which is an average of \$75,337.15 per year. Adding to this amount such collections as may have been sent directly to Rome or presented personally to the Holy Father by some of the Bishops during said period of time, the total yearly receipts would, at most, reach the sum of \$100,000,000.

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS Toronto, Ont.

Sole and only drugists

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WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

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MISCELLANEOUS

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On another occasion the same professor made his apology for the intricacies of a statement by adding, "I can't give you an easier explanation without making it more difficult."

A Pretty Story.

There is plenty of romance to be found not only in the annals of Holland house, under the trees of which many a famous duel has been fought, but also in the history of the Fox family. Among these romances is that which attended the marriage of the grandniece of the new Lord Ilochester. The earl of Ilochester of that day received one morning a letter signed "Standish O'Grady," dated from Capperton, County Limerick, respectfully asking him to get his son, Lord Stavordale, whose regiment was stationed in the neighborhood, transferred to some other part of the country. Mr. O'Grady declared that the young lord was paying a great deal of attention to his daughter. Feeling sure that the young soldier would not be allowed to marry her and that the girl's happiness would suffer seriously if the hopeless affair were allowed to proceed further, he courteously asked for the earl's intervention. In reply Lord Ilochester wrote his warmest thanks for the timely warning, said that he would take his son away, and that he had commissioned an old friend of his, a Col. Pendargast, to call upon Mr. O'Grady to convey his thanks personally.

The colonel called and proved such a charming old fellow that Mr. O'Grady, an impoverished Irish gentleman of excellent family, invited him to stay a week. The colonel spent most of his time in the beautiful Miss O'Grady's company. When he was going away he said to his host:

"I don't think Miss O'Grady is at all well. She needs a change."

"It isn't that," replied her father. "I may tell you in confidence she is still pining for that young Stavordale."

"I will tell Lord Ilochester," exclaimed the colonel. "I am sure that he will be proud to have Miss O'Grady for a daughter-in-law."

O'Grady entreated him not to do so, feeling a sense of delicacy as well as characteristic pride in the matter. The colonel persisted that he had good reason to know that his friend, the earl, would be only too pleased to welcome Miss O'Grady as a daughter-in-law. Her father at last asked why.

"Why, because I am Lord Ilochester myself." Needless to add that the lovers were married.—Marquis de Fontenay.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all the "White Plagues," Consumption. Many a life history would read differently if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung ailments.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and barks.

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"Why, because I am Lord Ilochester myself." Needless to add that the lovers were married.—Marquis de Fontenay.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all the "White Plagues," Consumption. Many a life history would read differently if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung ailments.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Newark, N. J., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the result."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 50 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 60 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

The "bull" is not yet extinct. A professor at one of the Australian Universities recently informed his class that "the darkest hour of the day is in the middle of the night, at three o'clock in the morning."

On another occasion the same professor made his apology for the intricacies of a statement by adding, "I can't give you an easier explanation without making it more difficult."

A Pretty Story.

There is plenty of romance to be found not only in the annals of Holland house, under the trees of which many a famous duel has been fought, but also in the history of the Fox family. Among these romances is that which attended the marriage of the grandniece of the new Lord Ilochester. The earl of Ilochester of that day received one morning a letter signed "Standish O'Grady," dated from Capperton, County Limerick, respectfully asking him to get his son, Lord Stavordale, whose regiment was stationed in the neighborhood, transferred to some other part of the country. Mr. O'Grady declared that the young lord was paying a great deal of attention to his daughter. Feeling sure that the young soldier would not be allowed to marry her and that the girl's happiness would suffer seriously if the hopeless affair were allowed to proceed further, he courteously asked for the earl's intervention. In reply Lord Ilochester wrote his warmest thanks for the timely warning, said that he would take his son away, and that he had commissioned an old friend of his, a Col. Pendargast, to call upon Mr. O'Grady to convey his thanks personally.

The colonel called and proved such a charming old fellow that Mr. O'Grady, an impoverished Irish gentleman of excellent family, invited him to stay a week. The colonel spent most of his time in the beautiful Miss O'Grady's company. When he was going away he said to his host:

"I don't think Miss O'Grady is at all well. She needs a change."

"It isn't that," replied her father. "I may tell you in confidence she is still pining for that young Stavordale."

"I will tell Lord Ilochester," exclaimed the colonel. "I am sure that he will be proud to have Miss O'Grady for a daughter-in-law."

O'Grady entreated him not to do so, feeling a sense of delicacy as well as characteristic pride in the matter. The colonel persisted that he had good reason to know that his friend, the earl, would be only too pleased to welcome Miss O'Grady as a daughter-in-law. Her father at last asked why.

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