

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902

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

Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. MONEY TO LOAN.

## A Statesmanlike Platform.

On March 17th Mr. A. L. Borden Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons moved a resolution in amendment to the motion of the Finance Minister that the House go into committee of supply. He made a very able speech on the occasion. Following is the resolution and a summary of the concluding portion of the speech:

"Resolved, That this House, regarding the operation of the present tariff, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians, and while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

"The development of Canada," said Mr. Borden, "has been entrusted to us, and, knowing our resources, we would not be true to ourselves if we do not seek to avail ourselves of these materials which are close to our hands, and in this way build up both agricultural and manufacturing production as well. Our interests must sometimes give way to Imperial interests; but any system of policy which closes our industries, causes our machinery to be idle and sends our operatives to the United States is not a policy which is advantageous to Canada or to the Empire, merely because it gives an increased output to some manufacturing industry in Great Britain. Our policy should be in the first place to conserve our own interests, and in the next place, as between our competitors, British and foreign, our policy should be to give to the manufacturers of the Mother Country a preference over those of other countries. (Cheers.) We should not fail to remember, of course, that the Mother Country was one of our best customers, but it was a fact also that she was a good customer of the United States, having taken from that country last year \$631,000,000 worth and sent \$143,000,000 worth only in return, a greater disproportion than Britain's trade with Canada.

## DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

"His policy was one that no man in the Empire could take objection to. It is sometimes suggested, he said, that we have not contributed our proper share to the defence of the Empire. Well, sir, if we have not, let us go about doing so in a straightforward way. (Hear, hear.) Let us know when the Mother Country suggests it. Don't tell her that we will not even discuss it with her. I wondered that our friends on the other side of the House did not get up and sing 'God Save the King' when the correspondence was brought down the other day. I suppose that, while we settle these matters ourselves, it would be no harm to discuss them at least with the Mother Country. I, for one, will always maintain the utmost rights of Canadians to self-government. I will always maintain that Canada must settle for herself what her contribution towards the defence of the Empire shall be. But I do not think that it necessarily follows from that, that Canada shall slap the Mother Country in the face when the Mother Country proposes in a courteous manner to discuss the subject with us. (Cheers.)

## DEAL IN STRAIGHTFORWARD WAY.

"I say that I believe in dealing with the defence of the Empire in a straightforward way. I do not believe in dealing with it by adopting a preferential tariff, which will shut us in Canada and give increased output to some men of profits. That is not the way in Yorkshire. The defence of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) We may have our differences about this matter, but we can settle them in our own way, according to the principles of constitutional government that prevail in this country, and every man in Canada is perfectly entitled to express his views on the matter, either in parliament or outside of it. But when we once settle the question to our own satisfaction, let us approach the Mother Country in regard to it in a courteous manner, and if we do propose to contribute to the defence of the Empire, let us do it in a straightforward and manly way, and not as it is suggested on the other side of the House by granting a preference and ruining our own industries because we do not contribute our proper share towards the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.)

## SCARCELY WORTHY OF HIM.

"Continuing, Mr. Borden said the remark was scarcely worthy of the Finance Minister to hold that if the preference had not done England any great good it could not have

done Canada any harm. The fact was, that while the preference might yield a scarcely appreciable increase to the \$1,400,000 of British exports, it might still close up some Canadian industries. Our woolen industries might be closed in that way without doing Britain much good. "The principle of mutual trade preference within the Empire was a Conservative policy, and one that the Conservatives were prepared to adopt, if called into power, with adequate protection to our own industries. But one feature which the Conservatives did object to was that of admitting goods under the

German goods finished up in England. When the Finance Minister went to Germany he might put that phase of the situation to the government there. Some greater precaution should be taken to prevent German and Belgium goods coming into this country under the preference.

## WANTS A DECLARED POLICY.

Mr. Borden said in conclusion: "What we want in this country is a declared policy. We have not had that during the past five years. We have Sir Richard Cartwright telling us that the ship's head is pointed towards the open sea of free trade. We have had Mr. Fielding telling us that the tariff is a matter of compromise. We have had Mr. Sifton telling us in the west that this is a free trade or revenue tariff. We have had Mr. Tarte openly and repeatedly telling the people that he is a protectionist first and last all the time. We have had him telling the people that there is a crisis because there is not sufficient protection, and we have had the Prime Minister at the same banquet telling us the tariff is as nearly perfect as it can be. (Laughter.) How can they expect men to put money into the industries of the country with confidence. We do not want a cabinet of all the policies, but a cabinet of one national and Canadian policy. (Cheers.) That is the greatest misfortune which any country under Heaven can suffer."

## "Sailor and Jesuit."

In the year 1852 there was received into the Church a man by the name of Henry Kerr, who in no slight degree was to influence the lives of many others by the consequences that were to flow from the step he then, with noble disregard of all worldly considerations, gladly took. He was the son of the sixth marquis of Lothian, and, while bearing the title of Lord, had been Anglican rector of Dittisham, near Dartmouth, a living presented to him by his cousin, Lord Mount Edgumbe, where he had lived happily for twenty-one years. His wife, a little frail but very high-spirited woman, the daughter of General Alexander Hope, soon followed her husband's example, and both lived to an advanced old age in great joy and pronounced loyal devotion to the faith. Of their six children, the brilliant girl with Henrietta, a very beautiful and slender figure of unusual womanly beauty, before her, joyfully renounced it all, to enter the Sacred Heart Order; and she was said, by the celebrated Mother Goetz, Mother Bara's immediate successor, to have been one of the best gifts God ever bestowed upon it. William, the oldest son, and his brother, Henry Schomburg Kerr, after some years of active life in the world, followed their sister's example, and embraced the religious life, under the banner of St. Ignatius Loyola. Schomburg died in 1895, and his life, by his cousin, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford, has lately appeared, published by Longmans, Green & Co., in a volume of 413 pages, entitled "Henry Schomburg Kerr, Sailor and Jesuit." In 1884 his sister had died in the convent of the Sacred Heart of Roshampton, Eng., and an account of her life, edited by Father Morris, appeared some years ago.

During the whole of his sickness he was true to himself, calm, resigned, and ready to do his duty. Even in his delirious moments there was much to show his grand, generous nature. His was a beautiful soul, full of the love of God. He wore himself out for God and died for him.

One of the most interesting personages whom one meets in this life-story is "Chinese Gordon," who crossed Schomburg Kerr's path

between brother and sister that one is reminded of St. Benedict and his sister St. Scolastica, and can not well be blamed for contrasting the experiences of Henrietta and Henry Schomburg Kerr. Her days were spent for the most part in the novitiate at Conflans, then at the famous Trinita dei Monti in Rome, and at Roshampton, England, after her twenty years of happy girlhood in her delightful home, surrounded by her loving friends, Schomburg, as he was called to distinguish him from his father, Lord Henry, was for a short time at Winchester College; but in July, 1852, when not quite fourteen years of age, was appointed naval cadet on H. M. S. "Vengeance." He did not become a Catholic till some months after this, nor, indeed, until two years and more after his parents and the rest of the family had entered the Church. But he took the step then with a will. An indication of his influence at sea is given in this anecdote in relation to him when stationed in Halifax:

"It seems that Schomburg had already, by his attention to duty and the manliness and earnestness of his character, won the entire trust of his superiors, and at Halifax he was permitted to take not only the Catholics of his own ship to Mass on Sundays but those of the other men-of-war which might be in harbor, having leave, as a special privilege, to march them up to the Cathedral, a mile and a half from the dockyard, instead of going to the chapel there. This involved going through the principal streets of the town, and the sight of the men and their very youthful leader would create quite an interest. "Mr. Kerr," however, maintained strict discipline, and never lost a man from the ranks."

A fellow officer wrote of him in after years:—"On one occasion when I said I was too tired to say my prayers, he replied: 'God knows that as well as you, and does not want long prayers; kneel down and thank Him for all His blessings.' In these days, when the exercise of a man's religious duties is provided for and protected by those in authority, this may not seem anything worthy of remark, but thirty years ago a young man who had determined, as Schomburg Kerr had, never to be ashamed of confessing his faith and hope in Christ Jesus publicly and privately, had often to undergo much covert ridicule and many hard sayings."

III. It was in 1867, after his appointment as commander to H. M. S. "Bellerophon," that, with earnest prayer for guidance and careful consideration of the question on all sides, Schomburg left the service, and entered the Jesuit novitiate, and Henrietta's unalloyed delight. I had been a dream of her childhood that she and this favorite brother should live a sort of hermit life together, and perhaps attain the grace of martyrdom. He went through the novitiate with the same gallant spirit of devotion to duty that had distinguished his naval career, and with a buoyant delight and thankfulness for his vocation. In September, 1875, he was ordained priest. After two years at Beaumont College, near Windsor, and on the mission in Glasgow, in 1878 he was sent to the island of Oyrns as military chaplain, and there, in 1880 was given the post of private chaplain to Lord Ripon, Catholic viceroy of India. There he nearly died of fever; and when, in 1885, he returned to England, his father, mother, Henrietta, and his brother Francis had all been taken away by death. "I am quite happy about our meeting or not," Henrietta had written him. "Even if you do reach mamma's years, the time will soon be gone, and we shall scarcely recollect which died first." After some work in England, at Manchester and Bournemouth, added to his "tertianship" at Manresa House, Roshampton, after receiving news also of his selection as first vicar of Bombay, which "seemed as a great blow to me," and which he was able to refuse on account of his health, weakened by his illness and the climate of India, he obtained at last the fulfilment of an old desire, and was sent to the African mission, to Zambesi. There he labored with tireless zeal, and there in 1895 he died. Says Father Bartholomew:—"During the whole of his sickness he was true to himself, calm, resigned, and ready to do his duty. Even in his delirious moments there was much to show his grand, generous nature. His was a beautiful soul, full of the love of God. He wore himself out for God and died for him."

One of the most interesting personages whom one meets in this life-story is "Chinese Gordon," who crossed Schomburg Kerr's path

at the beginning of his career as a sailor. We are not sure that between these two characters there was a "much of a muck of a muck." Later, Gordon asked Father Kerr "to join him in the Khartoum expedition, and to evangelize the natives, a task after Schomburg's own heart; but his superiors decided otherwise. What might have been the result, for history and for Gordon's own soul, had these two men, of such 'lofty, chivalrous and deeply religious character," been allowed to work together?"

So, too, had Schomer, when appointed to Cyprus, carried out his idea of letting the Provincial know "that the Zambesi was his ambition" even then, instead of yielding instantly to a fellow-worker's advice "to accept, and Zambesi might come later," might he not have been spared those slow, weary years of seeming inaction in India, that only too plainly were upon the buoyant sailor-spirit, accustomed to a life of intense action and endeavor? The Cyprus mission seems to have been unsuccessful. The life in India is indicated by the words of a friend, high in office: "His conduct as the chaplain of a Catholic victory was prudent and discreet to an extraordinary degree." They give a clue to the marked silence in letters and journals about any sort of spiritual work such as this soul of fire delighted in with all a soldier's or sailor's zest in a campaign.

Henrietta's letter of April 24th, 1881, lets the reader more clearly into a realization of what those weary years must have been for such a character as Schomburg Kerr. No doubt God wrought his own work out of it, though such things are not always easy to understand. "I know the life of a chaplain must be dull in the extreme," she writes, "but God has put you there, so release yourself all reasoning on your appointment. I should say this even did I know that you were considered a failure by your superiors, while Fathers Jones, Purbrick, Coleridge and Morris have at different times gone out their way to tell me they were more than satisfied with you. Of course, I like to hear that, unknown to yourself, your influence does good, but above success do I value that humble self-forgetting trust in obedience, which makes one say, 'It is God's will, I can please Him, He is bound to guard me,' and make one go straight on one's path blithely. (Oh, the grand sermon I am preaching to myself!) Remember, self-analysis is our bane, the devil's own game with us. You are no failure, but you mustn't even reflect whether you are or not. Let us give our time and energies to loving and thanking God, who has loved you and me so wonderfully, and don't let us be so vitally discontented as to spend our days reproaching Him for our deficits."

With these brave words written by a truly noble man's noble sister we close our notice of a book that teaches us again the old lesson of comfort, that it is not so much what we do that counts with God, but how we do it.—S. H. Revier.

## Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning bad cook, has come rather to signify bad stomach; the most common cause of the disease, is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ. No disease makes life more miserable. The sufferer certainly do not live to eat; they sometimes wonder if they should eat at all. W. A. Stegert, Belleville, Ont., was greatly troubled with it for years; and Peter E. Cairns, Esq. Chateaufort, Wis., who was afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and usually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines profusely prescribed. They were completely cured, as others have been, by Hood's Sarsaparilla according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine cleanses the stomach and the whole alimentary system. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Sessional Notes.

Although three weeks have passed since the Legislative session opened, the budget speech has not yet been delivered and the Government has scarcely entered upon the real business for which they called the Legislature. Apart from routine, asking and answering questions and the advancement of some private bills, the only matter engaging the attention of the House last week was the new road act, or the amendments to the act of 1901.

At that occasion, a regulation was to be effected in road-making of this Province; many thousands of dollars were to be saved to the taxpayers and we were to have better roads than ever before in the history of the Island. Well, the people know what has happened under this wonderful act, and they know what a failure it has been. \$18,969.61 were spent on the roads under this act last year and there is little or nothing to show for this expenditure. From all parts of the Province comes the same cry that the people have received practically nothing for the money which they paid in road tax. It so happened that the season was an exceptionally favorable one and consequently the roads were tolerably passable despite the bungling of the Government and the defects of their road act. The Commissioner of Public Works states that \$11,625 in road tax were collected from the men of the Province last year and \$5,770 as horse tax, making in all \$17,395. All this and nearly \$1,600 more was paid to the contractors, inspectors and other officials; but the roads were practically left to take care of themselves. So great was the failure of this wonderful road act that the Government themselves have become ashamed of it and come to the Legislature this session and introduce amendments to those very portions of the act that were pointed out by the opposition last year to be the most obnoxious and that would be found impracticable in operation. Surely this is the strongest condemnation the act could receive. But whether or not the proposed amendments will be any improvement is quite another question. It looks as if the amendments are simply intended to make the act more of a booting machine than before, while concentrating the modus operandi in the Public Works department.

The principal amendments are, in brief: The contract system is abolished and the work is to be done by road machines in charge of "road makers," to be appointed by the Government and paid out of the Provincial treasury. They are to be subject to the Minister of Public Works. Instead of six inspectors, the amendments to the act provide for the appointment of "fifteen or more inspectors." The road makers are to report to the inspectors and the inspectors to the Commissioner of Public Works. The inspectors are to divide their respective districts into precincts and to appoint an overseer to each precinct. The overseers are to report to the commissioner of Public Works, when immediate attention is required for any repairing of roads or the repair or rebuilding of bridges or culverts. The amendments provide that what cannot be done by the road machine is to be sold at auction by the inspector. The age limit for the payment of road taxes is 60 years instead of 70 as provided for in the act of session; but on the other hand all who have attained the age of 18 years, instead of 21, are liable for road breaking. In this particular the act is amended in accordance with the views expressed by the opposition when it was introduced in 1901. The road tax may be sued for in the county court and a person's goods or chattels may be seized or he may be sent to jail for non-compliance with the provisions of the act, as to the payment of taxes. From this brief outline of the principal amendments of the act, our readers will see that it is practically a new act, so far as its essential features are concerned. We may be very

sure these sweeping changes would not have been made if the Government had considered that the old act would be more to their political advantage than the act amended as proposed.

The opposition severely criticised the conduct of the Government regarding the road act. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the Commissioner of Public Works and his friends spent a very considerable amount of time in attempting to prove the road act of 1901 was a good one. If that were so, why on earth were they now proposing such sweeping changes in it? Their attitude in this matter was the most illogical possible. He showed that the \$18,000 spent on the roads last year were to a very considerable extent, misspent. Three times the work done on the roads could have been done and should have been performed for the money, or otherwise the work performed should have been done for one third of the money spent. Mr. Mathieson pointed

out that the Government had pointed out last session the evil effects that must result from the contract system. No one but a Government favorite could possibly hold a contract or a job on the roads. The Government possessed the power under this system, to render it impracticable or impossible for anyone except a political favorite to perform any work to the satisfaction of the inspector. But under the proposed new act matters would be even worse than before. Now all checks are to be removed. Before the act of 1901 was passed the Government made scapegoats of the supervisors and evaded the provisions of the law; but now the door is to be left wide open. The inspectors may be increased at pleasure and the taxes will be increased in proportion. Everyone must pay these taxes or go to jail, and when collected the taxes may be spent without let or hindrance, when, where and how the Government may see fit. Mr. Mathieson took occasion to point out to the Government that he had last session strenuously opposed the taxing of men over 60 years of age and that young men of 18 years might well be required to work. This year the Government acknowledged the wrong course pursued by them a year ago and now propose exempting from the tax over 60, and working all who have reached 18 years. The Government, he said, had flagrantly violated the law. The act of last year required that the Government should give notice to intending tenderers on January 15, but no such notice has been given; no call had been made for tenders in January last. This was a violation of the law. The Government had no right to presume the law would be changed in this particular. What is the use of making laws if they are not to be obeyed?

The criticism of the Government's road legislation was continued by Mr. McLean, who in the first place pointed out the disadvantage under which the opposition labored in not having the report of the Commissioner before them while the discussion was in progress. Had the inspectors' report been presented before the discussion took place, the many and glaring defects of the act could be more easily seen. He pointed out that the contract system as it existed under the act was a great farce. There was nothing to bind the contractor—he had a free hand. No specifications were furnished by the Commissioner, and the Liberals themselves in every district are condemning the Government, as they paid the road tax, but no work of any consequence or in any way adequate to what was paid, had been done on the roads and bridges. The act was particularly defective in having no machinery for preparing the roads for the road machine. The present act would be no better than the last one, of which the most ardent supporter of the Government would not approve. The Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Gordon, as well as Mr. McLean, declared that intelligent discussion was out of the question before the Commissioner's report had been tabled. The principal advantage claimed for the new act was that under it there would be fifteen inspectors instead of six as before. The people would like to have the roads so that they could travel without difficulty. The people will never be satisfied so long as the plunging up of the roads with road machines at improper seasons is continued. There were loud and continuous complaints of Liberals from all sections of the country. The present act would

not be likely to meet with the approval of the people any more than that of last year. Mr. McKinnon pointed out that the House had insulted the judiciary and the Murray Harbor district in order to maintain their rights; but now the rights of members were violated day after day, as reports that should be furnished them were not forthcoming. The Commissioner had used the inspectors reports at the recent election, but now he had them under lock and key and would not produce them. The Statute Labor, of which the Government complained so strongly, was not done away with, but now the inspector has the right to say who shall perform the labor. The inspectors have now the same work as the supervisors under the act of 1877. Mr. A. J. McDonald contended that the act of last session had been a failure in every way. The season had been unusually favorable, but still the results of the working of the act were ridiculously poor. He was of opinion that the Government's

amendments, were not going to improve matters. As a matter of fact he thought the new act would be worse than the old one. Mr. Arsenault thought the Government should have nothing to do with the appointment of road inspectors and road makers. These should be chosen independently of politics by the people of the respective districts or divisions. Under the new system the Government and their officials would not be in touch with the people who are most deeply interested. Under the Government system the people have nothing to do but pay the taxes imposed. They have no say as to how or when a road shall be repaired. But if the appointment of the road inspectors and road makers were in the hands of the people they would be able to see that the roads were kept in good order and not the best parts repaired and the worst neglected. It was his opinion that the inspectors should note all bad places and report them to the Commissioner of Public Works, who should authorize the inspector to sell such sections by public auction properly advertised. He called attention, in concluding his remarks, to the disgraceful, and in some places all but impassable condition of the Western Road

in 1901, it was \$351,732,432. That is to say during the five years of Liberal rule, the debt has grown \$29,014,896. Mr. Fielding disregarding his capital expenditure is able to show a fictitious surplus, whereas there is really a deficit. Here is a correct statement of Canada's finances as taken from the finance minister's report:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Total Expenditure from 1897 to 1901: \$250,550,000. Total Revenue from 1897 to 1901: \$228,670,960. Total deficit: \$21,879,040.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The week saw a division in the Senate on street railway systems, and only one precedent, and that a few days earlier. The Liberals have drawn the political lines hard and fast and with the control of the upper chamber the responsibility of the government increases. The budget debate was continued. Mr. E. F. Clarke, West Toronto; Mr. Robert Johnston, Cardwell, Mr. A. C. Bell, Picton, Mr. Sprague, East Grey; Mr. Kelly, East York; Mr. Hackett, West Prince; and Mr. Richardson, South Grey, pointed out many defects in the administration of Canadian affairs. Sir Richard Cartwright attempted to dispute assertions made by Mr. Bell, to the effect that the records of the country had been falsified by the trade and commerce department. Mr. R. L. Borden replied to the Minister of Trade and Commerce and stated that Sir Richard by his own admission admitted the accusation was correct.

MR. BLAIR'S MANAGEMENT? Mr. Blair's management of the government railway system seems to be the management of the highest order. In the year ending June 30, 1900, the Minister used \$32,000,000 on the inter-colonial. Then came the election of November, 1900, and Mr. Blair bought 1,300,000 ties. Of this number only 500,000 were used, and the remaining 800,000 are lying along the road. The ties were purchased at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 cents each. No contract was made with any dealer and the ties were supplied in small lots.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. In 1898 Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to give serious consideration to the objections of British Columbia to the freedom enjoyed by Chinese immigrants. Since that time the leader of the government has had ample time to carry out his pledges. Although he reminded many times since of his duty to British Columbia, the Prime Minister has never been induced to give a straight answer. The Conservatives have challenged the government to safeguard western interests. Hon. Wm. Mulock, the Minister of Labor has been induced to remove an injustice which comes directly in touch with his newest department.

OH! WHAT A PREFERENCE. Last year the rate of duty on all United States goods imported into Canada was 12.5 per cent, and the duty on all British goods was 13.2 per cent. The duty on dutiable imports from the United States was 24.38 per cent, and the duty on dutiable imports from Great Britain 24.74. The preference in favor of Great Britain is consequently only seven-one hundredths of one per cent. The result was that last year trade with Great Britain decreased \$4,719,406, while from the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, we imported \$762,733 worth more goods than ever before. At the same time, exclusive of coin and bullion, our exports to the United States were \$639,150 less than in 1900. The gain of the United States over the Motherland in Canadian markets last year was \$10,784,831. And this is the kind of preference that the Liberal party supports.

THOSE LARGE INCREASES. The Government has not only increased the expenditure of almost every department, the funds for which are supplied from consolidated account, but they have added greatly to the cost of conducting branches, the expenses of which are chargeable to collection. Here are a few such increases in 1901 as compared with 1900: Customs..... \$277,485 Dominion Lands..... 15,269 Inspection of Ships..... 12,259 Post Office..... 296,435 Public Works..... 119,349 Railways and Canals..... 2,551,735 Trade and Commerce..... 32,236 It will be noticed that Sir Richard Cartwright has succeeded in adding \$32,200 to his expenses. It is well to remember that the Knight of Oxford, during the days of opposition, denounced the minister of Trade and Commerce as a person quite unnecessary for the good government of this

country. Trade and commerce in those days cost many times less than at present.

A BUREAUCRAT AND A GENT. Hon. W. S. Fielding is responsible for the statement, that in 1898, the duties levied on imports amounted to 18.28 per cent, and that in 1901, they were 16.06 per cent. This reduction of 2.22 per cent includes the alleged preference to Great Britain, without which the decrease would be even more insignificant.

In consequence of lack of space we are obliged to hold over additional comments on the shortcomings of the Government.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA, March 29th, 1902. CANADA'S AVERAGE DEFICIT. In the course of his budget speech, Hon. W. S. Fielding told parliament that during the five years the Liberal government has been in power, its net surpluses amounted \$19,743,527, on an average yearly surplus of \$3,948,755. This is a most remarkable statement for a minister to make in the face of figures published in his own report, which show that in 1898, the last year of Conservative government, the debt of Canada was \$324,717,838, while at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, it was \$351,732,432. That is to say during the five years of Liberal rule, the debt has grown \$29,014,896.

When the judgements of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal did not suit President Kruger he overruled them and displaced the judge. The Government of Prince Edward Island has followed that precedent as far as it could. It overrules the court, but has no power to dismiss the judge. Bruce, a Government supporter in the Legislature was unseated for corrupt practices by agents, the seat awarded to McKinnon, and the name of nine guilty persons reported. The Government, to save these nine supporters from punishment, illegally refused to accept the judgement and allow it to be entered on the minutes. The Prince Edward Island followers of the Kruger precedent didn't dare to go the length of refusing the seat to McKinnon, and passed a special act for carrying out the finding of the court in respect to that. It is not at all surprising to learn that the Attorney-General of New Brunswick advised the revolutionary course taken by the Island Government to save its corruption gang from punishment. What next?—Chatham World.

THE HERALD'S SCOOP-NET. CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE. Sunday brought in Easter—and a dirty South-Easter.

Yes, my boy. The Government owns that fountain on Queen Square, and is going to set it seal upon it shortly. Word comes that John D. Rockefeller is dying by inches of incurable stomach trouble. The London, Ont., Advertiser asks: "Now which would be best worth having, \$200,000,000 with an incurable stomach trouble, or a sound working stomach and ten cents in the bank?" I think we should prefer the good stomach, but at the same time wouldn't refuse any little item of money, such as mentioned above, if it were offered.

Housecleaning is the next thing that will be striking terror into the hearts of men. The average man worries more over this subject than he does about the future of South Africa or the destinies of empires. He hates it as he ought to hate sin. This pathetic little ballad will give you an idea why he hates it: Father, dear father, come home with me now, for ma has some carpets to beat; she's got all the furniture out in the yard, from the front door clean out to the street. The stove must come down and be put in the shed, and the yard must be cleared of some grass, for it's time to clean house and the devil's to pay—and the front windows need some new glass. Father, dear father, come home with me now, and bring some bologna and cheese, it's most 12 o'clock and there's nothing to eat—I'm so hungry I'm weak in the knees. All the dinner we'll have will be cold scraps and such, and we'll have to eat standing up, too, for the table and all are out in the back, oh, I wish the housecleaning was through. Father dear father, come home with me now, for ma is mad as a Turk; she says that you're only a lazy old thing, and that she shall put you to work. There's painting to do and paper to hang, and the windows need painting to scrub, for it's housecleaning time and you've got to come home and revel in rags and cold grub.

WHAT IS GASOLINE? 1. A product of petroleum, and the devil. Used for heating, lighting, cooking, power, cleaning, bed bug and foot-killing, rate raising and general extermination. These are a few of the standard uses of the fluid. It is an expansionist in every sense of the word, with a few other senses thrown in for good measure, and its field of usefulness and destructiveness is ever widening. Among its recent undertakings is the propulsion of automobiles. This style of locomotion is said not to be unpleasant to the one propelled, but when it gets under a fellow as it sometimes does, it gives him a swift kick into the unknown beyond it is not joy that he dies of. 2. It's chief fault is its volatility. If it were not for this it would be robbed of its hazard—and, most likely, its usefulness as well. 3. Any one wishing to risk a sudden departure over the gasoline route by harboring on his or her premises must obtain permission from the company writing his or her fire insurance if he or she wishes to leave it as an available asset to his or her estate. 4. Gasoline is a good thing to start a fire with—a big, quick fire.

POLICEMAN Wabber, of Darlington, N. S., lost his life at that place on Monday night. He tripped over a log in the dark and fell over the wharf. He was picked up exhausted and died in a few minutes.

A Great Man Dead. Cecil Rhodes, passed peacefully away at Cape Town on Wednesday last. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure. His health, however, had been falling for the past two years and his death was no surprise to his friends. At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Smit, the commissioner of public works; Col. Eimhurst Rhodes, director of signalling of the South African field force, and Mr. Watson, a member of the assembly of Fort Elizabeth. Mr. Rhodes' last words were the name of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-byes. All his boys and personal servants were admitted to the last.

The greatest figure in South African affairs has undoubtedly been Cecil Rhodes. When in 1871 Cecil Rhodes' health gave way, and he was obliged to leave college, he consulted a physician, who told him he must go to a milder climate. He was a methodical old doctor and in his private memorandum of the case, he wrote as a footnote, "Cannot live six months." He was a thin-faced, lanky lad of eighteen then, with dull eyes. His countenance did not suggest intelligence, and indicated nothing of force. This was about 30 years ago. Up to a few weeks ago he was the diamond king of the world.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE. 852 PIECES. White Underwear just added to our Whitewear Stock. Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Skirts & Drawers. The best assortment we have ever shown.

ALSO. 100 pieces of White-thorn Diaper, 10 yard lengths. 65c. per piece. Stanley Bros.

NEW PRINT COTTON. "There are so many pretty patterns, I am undecided which to pick." So said a lady visitor at our Cotton Goods Counter the other day. We felt sorry for placing her in a predicament, but we consider it a good fault—this having an assortment that is bewildering. You will be delighted with the showing. Prices 6c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 14c. F. PERKINS & CO. SUNNYSIDE.

DIED. At Hope River, on March 18th, inst., Elizabeth O'Brien, relict of the late Edwin Trainor, aged 66 years. R. I. P.

At Fort Augusta, on March 21st, Margaret K. L. L. beloved daughter of Patrick and Barbara Sherry, aged two and a half months. R. I. P.

At the residence of Ronald McDonald, Glencoe, on March 22nd, Catherine McDonald wife of the late Angus McDonald, in the 75th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

In this city on the 26th, ult. Margaret beloved wife of James Bradley in the 40th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

At Georgetown, on Thursday the 27th ult., of tuberculosis, after an illness of seven months, Reginald A. McDonald, youngest son of Alexander J. and Catherine Macdonald, aged 21 years. R. I. P.

In this city on the 27th ult. John Egan aged 60 years. R. I. P.

At Millnoe, April 1st, Thomas Hughes, in the 78th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

The concert in the Opera House on Monday evening last, in aid of the Charlottetown Hospital was an eminent success. The crowds that presented themselves were so great that many were unable to obtain even standing room or enter the building at all.

A TORONTO despatch of the 1st inst., says: Both parties here are actively organizing for the Provincial election likely to take place in May. The Government organs announce the probable retirement of Sir William Boring, Chief Justice of Canada. Sam Black's name is mentioned as that of a man likely to succeed him.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Commencing March 1st, and until April 30th, 1902. Special Colonist To No. Rates. and North Pacific Coast. ERO. Kootenay Points. M. MONCTON, N. B.

SYNINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE. Makes Delicious Coffee in a moment. No troublesome waste. In small and large bottles from all Grocers. GUARANTEED PURE. 100.

Another shipment of Comfort Brad Shirts already this season. We have sold a large quantity. Our Shirts give great satisfaction in both comfort and price. Special line of soft Bosom Shirts opened. — J. B. McDonald & Co.,—19 41.

You can save many dollars from us. We are clothing have the lowest price found to and see. — J. B. McDonald & Co.

Tax Norrumberland left Charlottetown yesterday spring for Summerside where she arrived due time. She then crossed to Pointe Chene and returned to Summerside the afternoon. This is the earliest record.

Proportions rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Washington. For further particulars call on W. C. KENNEDY, Charlottetown, or write to C. E. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

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# Johnston's Clothes WEAR BEST, Are Best.

For twenty-five years we have bought and sold W. R. Johnston's Clothing, and we know—positively know—that to be the best

## Ready-to-Wear Goods IN CANADA.

WEVE SOME SPLENDID

## SCOTCH TWEED SUITS

—OF THE—

## Newest Patterns and finely Tailored

At \$10, \$12 and \$14 a Suit.

## Spring Top Coats

Made by the same firm and just right in style, cloth and wear, costs one-third less than Tailor-made and are every bit as good, \$8, \$10 and \$12 each. Perhaps you think these clothes don't fit well, just let us try to fit you, then you'll find out just how much Ready-to-Wear Clothing has advanced in the past ten years. If they do not fit you as well as our tailor can do it, if not we wont ask you to buy.

## PROWSE BROS

The Champion Clothiers.

## They Help.

It is the little expenses that count. It is the small leak that sinks a big ship. Housekeepers can save quite an item in their Grocery bill by dealing at McKenna's. Everything new and fresh at the Corner Grocery.

JOHN McKENNA.

## One or More

Of the following Goods sent postage paid on receipt of price:

- Best Nickel Silver Tea Spoons 7c each
- Best Nickel Silver Desert Spoons 15c each
- Best Nickel Silver Desert Forks 15c each
- Silver Plated Tea Spoons 18c each
- Best quality Tea Spoons 30c each
- Best quality Tea Knives 42c each
- Best quality Dinner Knives 46c each

## Nickel Plated Spectacles

With good lenses and case, 75c and \$1.00.

For Spectacles send us No. of last pair and age. We will be responsible for all money sent by registered mail. A limited number of stamps accepted.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mrs. A. J. McFayden, of Tignish has denoted a young seal for the fountain on Queen Square.

Messrs Blake Bros. had a dressed turkey in the market on Saturday, which weighed thirty pounds. It was fed by Rodk. McKinnon, DeSable, Lot 29.

The public of Orwell Cove and vicinity are to be treated to a lecture in the Orwell Cove Hall in the near future from the Rev. Dr. Doyle, Vernon River.

It has been decided by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to send the Stanley to Scotland this spring to be strengthened, overhauled, and placed in good shape for the winter service.—Pat.

The sealing schooners which were driven ashore at St. Peter's last week were the Jubilee, from Port au Barque, N.B., and the Richard B. owned by Wm. Leslie & Son, Magdalen Islands. The latter is a total wreck.

The Catholic church at Barrie, Ont., was robbed Thursday night, a valuable gold chalice and other articles being taken. The police have arrested three men on suspicion, but have not recovered the property.

The Westminster Abbey Choir are making a tour of Canada, the Abbey being closed while alterations are being made preparatory to the King's coronation. They sing in the Opera House here on April 17th.

The town of Kingston, Ont., dissatisfied with the Dominion Census taken recently, had another by the police, and discovered that they had fifteen hundred more than they were credited with by the Dominion enumerators.

DAIRY Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, has summoned a meeting of all the Dairy Inspectors of the Dominion at Ottawa on April 29th and 30, and May 1st. Mr. F. Morrow, Inspector for P. E. Island, will be in attendance. He will immediately commence his tour of inspection on his return.

The Pioneer says:—We understand that a company is being organized at Alberton for the purpose of promoting the codfishery. Already a handsome amount has been subscribed and a sufficient amount of energy enlisted to practically ensure the success of the undertaking, which is a most commendable move.

EDWARD Allen of Boughton Island, aged 45 years, left Boughton Island in a dory for Georgetown on the 19th ult., and has not been seen since. His dory was found on Wednesday last at Burnt Point, bottom up, showing that in all probability he has come to his death by drowning. He was the son of Capt. Benj. Allen.

There have been two strikes in Charlottetown during the past week. The employees of Riley's tobacco factory are out for an increase in wages and forty employees of E. B. & M. Rattenbury's pork factory went on strike because they did not consider the explanation as to the discharge of some employees satisfactory. Their places have been filled by others.

An informal meeting of the city Council held on Wednesday evening it was decided to join with the commissioners in petitioning the Government for a bill to issue debentures for \$35,000 to get additional water but that a new main was not needed at present. The reservoir which has not been satisfactory when a large quantity of water was placed in it will be repaired.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is believed that the proposed contingent for South Africa will number 2,000 and be commanded by Colonel Lessor. The Government of Canada is not supposed to have volunteered this corps, but when asked about it from the War Office offered to raise the force C. O. D. as in the previous cases. Many applications for commissions have already been received.

SEALS are reported to be very plentiful around our Island shores, especially on the North side. During the past week some splendid catches have been made. As the Newfoundland seal fishery has been a failure this season, it would seem as if they had all drifted down this way. There were four sealing vessels in Sauris on Saturday, one having over 2000 on board. All the sealing vessels in these waters have done very well.

No less than five descendants of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, have died for England fighting the Boer in South Africa. Two are grandsons of "The Liberator," viz., Captain Morgan O'Connell, 37th Regt., who died in the Boer war of 1881, from fever, and Daniel O'Connell, Commander-in-Chief's Body Guard, who was drowned at Bloemfontein in 1901. The grand-nephews were: Lieut. Maurice O'Connell, 89th Rifle, killed at La Retz's Nek in 1898; Trooper Morgan O'Connell, South African Constabulary, died at Bloemfontein in 1902; and Colonel Wm. McCarthy O'Leary, South Lancashire Regt., killed at Pieter's Hill in 1901.

A sad accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon last. While Mr. John Egan was at work tearing down a building belonging to the Gas Light property, the roof upon which he was standing broke through and Mr. Egan fell a distance of twenty-five feet. When picked up he was unconscious and examination showed that besides general injuries he had one rib broken and his lung injured. The unfortunate man lingered until Thursday afternoon, when death ended his suffering. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon to St. Dunstan's Cathedral thence to the Cemetery, and was largely attended considering the state of the weather.

The village of Eldon was the scene of another fatality a few days ago in the accidental death of Mr. John McKinnon, of Garfield, Bellefleur. It appears that the deceased was hauling a sleigh load of hay from Eldon to his home about two miles from his home. While he was leading the horse over a dangerous part of the road he tripped and the animal fell on top of him. For some time he lay there before he was extricated, the struggle of the animal adding to his injuries. He was immediately taken to the residence of Dr. Martin nearby, but after lingering through the night passed away early next morning. The deceased who was about sixty years of age, was unmarried, but leaves a sister, who resided with him at his home in Garfield.—Exam.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The first schooner to arrive at George town this season was the 'A. S. Harding,' Capt. John Dicks, from Glouce Bay, C. B. She arrived Saturday morning and has been fitted out for seal fishing.

A NEW rifle is about to be issued to the British Army, of which the War Office has approved. The new arm is nineteen ounces lighter and it's barrel five inches shorter, but has the same range as the rifle now in use. It has the Mauser breech mechanism but an improved bolt action. It is served with a wind gauge and will hold ten round of ammunition in the magazine.

DURING the early part of last week a very unusual and exciting event occurred at the North Shore of this Island. The wind continued blowing from the north for two or three days and packed the ice in quite solid all along the shore extending out for several miles into the gulf. Almost by accident it was discovered that the ice thus driven in from other parts was pretty well covered with seals, as they were almost the color of the ice their discovery was not made as early as might otherwise have been the case. But once their presence became known it was not long till the news spread all along the line and in a very brief space there was much activity and excitement among the dwellers along the sea coast. Nor was it long till the advent of their sealships was known to the adjacent settlements, and from a distance of many miles the people flocked to pay their respects to the new comers, to join in the sport, or to exert their prowess in despatching as many as possible of these innocent furbearers. In an incredibly short time the ice for many miles along the sea-coast was covered with seal hunters. The work continued for two days March 24th and 25th. By the end of that time the remaining seals had moved out and the wind coming round towards the south the ice soon started seaward. It is computed that at least three thousand young seals were killed between Savage Harbor and Monticello. Mr. George Tombs of this city has purchased the seals and has had them taken to Mount Stewart where he will ship them on board a vessel for the Newfoundland market. The capture of so many of these seals at this particular season is quite a boon to those who participated in the catch.

The solemn services of Holy Week and Easter were carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral in full accordance with the ritual. The Te Deum was sung on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, by the Bishop and clergy of the diocese, the priests, professors and students of the college and the choir of the Cathedral. On Holy Thursday morning a Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. Curran as arch-priest, Rev. Dr. Monaghan and Rev. Father Campbell as deacons of honor. Rev. Father Johnston and Rev. Father Sinnott as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies. During Mass the solemn lighting of the oils was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the attendant clergy above named, and after Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession to a repository prepared at the altar of the Sacred Heart. Here the faithful flocked in large numbers for adoration during the day and evening. On Good Friday his Lordship again officiated at the adoration of the Cross and the Mass of the pre-Sanctified. Rev. Dr. Monaghan was arch-priest, Fathers Johnston and Sinnott deacons of honor, and Fathers Campbell and Theodore Gallant deacon and sub-deacon of office, with Rev. Dr. Morrison directing the ceremonies. On Holy Saturday Rev. Dr. Morrison officiated the blessing of the newwre and succeeding ceremonies, and was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass. Rev. Father Gauthier was deacon, and blessed the paschal candle and sang the exultet. Rev. Dr. Sinnott was sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. Monaghan was master of ceremonies. On Easter Sunday his Lordship was celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical Mass, with Rev. Dr. Curran as arch-priest, Rev. Father Johnston and Dr. Sinnott as deacons of honor, Rev. Dr. Monaghan and Rev. Father Gauthier as deacon and sub-deacon of office. The ceremonies were directed by Rev. Dr. Morrison. Rev. Father Johnston was the preacher at the occasion. He delivered an excellent sermon on the resurrection. In the evening at 7 o'clock his Lordship again officiated at Solemn Pontifical Vespers, followed by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by the same priests as at the Mass. The high altar was charmingly adorned and the choir was reinforced by an orchestra.

### The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.22 to 0.23
Do (salted).....	0.21 to 0.22
Beef (small) per lb.....	0.05 to 0.10
Beef (quarter) per lb.....	0.05 to 0.07
Chickens.....	0.05 to 0.08
Calf skins.....	0.90 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz.....	0.11 to 0.12
Fowls.....	0.40 to 0.60
Hides.....	0.30 to 1.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.05 to 0.09
Lamb.....	0.05 to 0.06
Lamb (carcass).....	0.44 to 0.05
Mutton, per lb.....	0.05 to 0.06
Pork.....	0.42 to 0.43
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	3.00 to 3.25
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.30 to 0.30
Pork (small).....	0.10 to 0.15
Pork (carcass).....	0.71 to 0.08
Sheep pelts.....	0.50 to 0.55
Turnips.....	0.60 to 0.12

The High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to leave your order to have photos or tintypes enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural colours and any subject may be separated from a group with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as is generally the case with other portrait houses. The work is all guaranteed to be represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture moulding. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenna's tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbush, High Grade Art Parlour, Charlottetown.—M.

Used internally Haysard's Yellow Oil cures Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest, Groupp, etc. Used externally cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, and Bites of Insects.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25c.

## A Letter to the Public

The best place to buy your Groceries is where you can get the best value for your money.

Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

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

Try us for Flour

## CASH

## Is What We Want

We need it always, so we can buy whenever goods are offered, and parties want the CASH. We'll give you the benefit of our watchfulness and cash buying.

Compare the quality and price of our Groceries with those credit prices you've been getting.

When you have a basket of EGGS or BUTTER it will be to your advantage to sell them at our store.

Kindly place your order with us and see what we can do for you.

## JAS. KELLY & CO.

Jan. 22, 1902.

## HOOKING CANVAS

## —AND— STAMPED MATS!

Now is the time to replenish your stock.

We have just received our stock of Hessians, 10,700 yards in the following widths:—27, 32, 36, 54 and 72 inch. Prices and samples on application.

70 dozen Stamped Mats, newest designs, in 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 yard lengths. Door Mats to match.

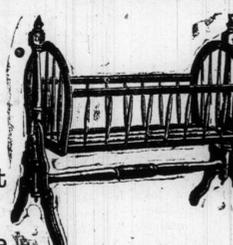
## Wholesale & Retail.

## Weeks & Co

The People's Store.

## WE HAVE

—THE—  
Finest  
—AND—  
Largest  
Stock of  
Up-to-date



## FURNITURE

Ever seen in Charlottetown. We are able and willing to make prices interesting.

## MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

## Everyone Wears

## CLOTHING!

And our Clothing wears best,  
And our Clothing looks best,  
And our Clothing sells best.

And our advice to you when you decide to buy a Suit is to look at our stock, and our prices are so much lower than elsewhere you can save dollars. We have also a big line of

## Separate Pants

From 90 cents a pair to \$4.50. Every pair unusual value, that you can't resist buying if you want a pair.

You had better try us for your Clothing.

## J. B. McDONALD & CO.,

Leaders of Low Prices.

## PLAIN FACTS

## For the Buying Public!

High sounding advertisements will not create a permanent demand for a poor article.

## Four Years in Business

And our Tailoring Department has increased its output with each year, which is the best evidence that we stand the recognized leaders as makers of Gentlemen's Clothing of the highest character for the hard to please man or young man.

## Honest Prices to One and All.

We don't claim to sell goods at cost, and then charge from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. more than they are worth but we do claim to give the best value on P. E. Island, quality considered.

## Don't be Fooled,

But come to the reliable for SUITS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

## GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Manufacturers.

## It's No Secret

Why Our Business is increasing. We give our Customers good value for their Money. We handle only the best lines of Groceries. Our Standing offer of "Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back" holds our customers.

## Heinz's Pickles

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THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

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CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.) It may well be imagined that this did not put Topcliffe in a better temper.

"Give me time to get my breath again, Master Topcliffe," my uncle answered with perfect good humor. "I am choking; and no wonder, for, upon my word, never did I see a more able valet-de-chambre than you have proved to my friend Windsor."

Topcliffe would most probably have proceeded to ransack the house after his wont, knocking holes in the walls, upsetting all the furniture, plundering the storehouse and cellar, going off with his men after two days without having made any discovery, but not without a good deal of stolen booty, if something quite unanticipated had not occurred, namely the sudden seizure of my father with a mortal sickness.

During the judicial examination of our guests, and the war of words which ensued, our attention had, I am grieved and somewhat ashamed to say, been diverted from my good father, who sat bent down in his arm chair. All at once I heard him draw a deep breath as if in pain, and looking round, I saw the ghastly hues of death gathering on the face I loved so well, while his hand was pressed convulsively to his left side.

After that, Windsor said we must put my father to bed, and hot poultices and mustard plasters must be put on, and renewed during the night. Then a truly diabolical thought suggested itself to Topcliffe. He had been looking on with rather a shameful mien while we were engrossed with the invalid; now he came forward and said if Mr. Bellamy required our attention continually that night, he would not interfere, but he must

be allowed to choose the room which he was to occupy. We all believed this was an act of hateful tyranny only done for the pleasure of annoying us, and Uncle Remy spoke sharply to him about it, saying he wondered that he could take such a liberty in the presence of sickness, and threatening to lodge a complaint against him before Privy Council. But Topcliffe persisted in what he had said, treating my uncle's threats with the utmost contempt. And when he asked him, since he took it upon himself to behave as a master of Woxindon, where it was his pleasure that my father should be taken, to our surprise he named the upper chamber, where the wonderful flower grew in the ceiling. Former researches had made him intimately acquainted with every in and out of our mansion, and we had no doubt at all, that he had his reasons for selecting that chamber for the sick room; but what those reasons were I was at a loss to divine.

However, for the present, there was nothing to be done but to make up a bed for father in the room indicated. As soon as all was in readiness, Uncle Remy took up his brother in his stalwart arms and carried him up the two flights of stairs like a child. There we laid him on the bed prepared for him, exactly under the spot where the wonderful flower grew.

CHAPTER V.

Before proceeding to narrate the occurrences of that night, I must say a few words about the adventures little Frith met with. I have already said that the boy let himself down from a casement in the hall into the garden below. The jump did no harm, the distance was only a few feet, he had often jumped as far or farther. He then ran nimbly along the terrace behind the yew hedges which border the way to the gate. It must have been through an inspiration of Providence that he went over the soft earth, not on the hard gravel, otherwise his footsteps would have been heard by the guard which Topcliffe had stationed at the garden gate. The pursuivants had taken old Thomas, the porter, by surprise, as they did once before, and set a watch at the gate, believing it to be the only means of egress before Topcliffe and the rest of his party slipped into the house. This they could not have done without being observed, had not almost all the servants been assembled in the hall, to hear the account of the martyr's death.

Now when little Frith got near the gate, he heard the men talking together, and perceived before it was too late, that they were not our own people. So he crept back in the shade of the yew-shade—it was three weeks after Easter and the moon was out of its first quarter—it he reached the cherry tree, then in full bloom, one of whose branches hung over the wall. He knew this tree well enough; only the year before he had climbed it without permission, before the cherries were fully ripe, and father had given him a scolding, and a beating, too, for it. Now he got into the tree, and slid along the branch until he was beyond the wall; then grasping one of the smaller branches with both hands, he let himself drop to the ground. He fell a good height, but thanks to his guardian angel, he was not much hurt. Picking himself up, he ran along the way through the woods leading past Woxindon from London to Harrow-on-the-hill. Here, however, his heart failed him, for he had to pass the cross roads, where the way to the old castle turns out of the main road, and a gruesome ghost story

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

which old Bosgrave had lately told him, just then came into his mind.

The story ran that more than a century ago, before the old fortress fell into ruins one of the knight's serving-men had assassinated a fellow-servant from motives of jealousy at that very spot, and had been hung as the punishment of his crime, on the oak that stood at the crossways. Since that time the place had been haunted; on moonlight nights two black dogs with eyes like glowing coals, had been seen chasing one another round the stem of the oak, till the castle-clock struck one, when they instantly disappeared. Whether this legend was idle talk, and the two dogs were really village curs at play in the moonlight; or whether, as old Bosgrave and many persons, whose opinion was worth more than hers, asserted, the souls of the two unhappy serving men wandered about under that form, is a question which I cannot decide. But one thing I will say, that nothing could have induced me to go by night and alone to that unwholesome spot.

Now Frith was only ten years old, so no wonder the poor little fellow's hair stood on end, when just as he stepped out to the cross road, and caught sight of the old oak in the moonlight, he beheld a great black dog not ten feet in front of him. We tried to persuade him afterwards that it was nothing more than the shadow of a large branch thrown across his path, but he persisted that it was a real dog, not a shadow to which his own fears gave the form of a phantom. I will not assert that he was mistaken, since it is quite possible that the evil one, as Fr. Weston declared, might have tried to frighten little Frith, in order that the priest might fall into the hands of the pursuivants. However, that may be, I know I should have run away as fast as I could. Not so, Frith; he showed wonderful courage; he invoked his guardian angel and the blessed Mother of God, then laying his hand on the little cross he always wore, and which contained a fragment of the true cross with the sweet name of Jesus on his lips, he ran towards the ghostly dog, or whoever it was, though he trembled from head to foot. His bravery was rewarded, for as he went forward the phantom slunk away among the undergrowth and vanished in the darkness.

Just then a cloud covered the face of the moon, and under the trees it was so dark that the boy, who was confused by the fright he had had, could not find his way. In his perplexity he knelt down and said an Our Father; sorely had he finished the last word when he heard horses' hoofs approaching through the woods, and then voices, one of which he recognized as that of our old squire John. He hastened in the direction whence they came and met the riders at no great distance from the crossway. The old serving-man was much startled at hearing a child's voice calling to him out of the darkness, and blessed himself in the old-fashioned way, with the words, "All good spirits, etc." But the next moment convinced him that it was no apparition, but his young master in bodily form; and when he and his companion heard the tidings the child brought, they gave thanks to God, who had thus delivered them from falling into their enemy's clutches. They then held a consultation as to what should be done; the priest wanted to conceal himself in the wood until day-break, and then ride on further, for fear of bringing his entertainers into trouble. But John would not hear of this; he assured the priest that there was a spital hiding place in the old castle, only a little way off the main road, which communicated with our house by a secret way. He said it had often afforded a refuge to priests, and Father Weston would be safer there than anywhere else for the night. After a moment's deliberation, Father Weston consented, and well it was, as we shall hear presently, that he did so. The old squire lifted Frith up onto his horse, and they rode on towards the ruin, the darkness did not matter, for he knew every step of the way, and guided the horses with unerring hand to the foot of the square tower. Then he alighted, and after pushing aside a moss-grown slab of stone, he crept through a narrow aperture into a vaulted chamber, half-filled with rubbish, whether he beckoned to the priest to follow him; leaving Frith's apartment he struck a light, lit a small oil lamp that stood in a deep recess in the wall, drew his companion's attention to a bed of dried leaves in the corner, showed him a kind of a cupboard contrived in the masonry, which contained some provisions, and finally entreated him not to quit this hiding place until, through the boy or some trusty messenger, he received tidings of Topcliffe's departure. This done, John left the vault, pushed the stone back carefully over the entrance, and told Frith they should now make their way back to the main road, and together ride straight up to the garden gate, as if they had just come from London. He also said that he meant to behave as if he had taken a little too much, for the sake of deceiving the guard, and getting himself and the horses home without much ado.

(To be continued.)

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And made the day worth living, Through life's dull war a woof it wove,

In shining colors of light and love; And the angels smiled as they watched above,

Yet little it cost in giving.

It was only a kindly word, And a word that was lightly spoken, Yet not in vain,

For it stilled the pain Of a heart that was nearly broken. It strengthened a fate beset by fears, And groping blindly through mists of tears

For light to brighten the coming years, Although it was lightly spoken,

It was only a helping hand, And it seemed of little availing, But its clasps were warm

And it saved from harm A brother whose strength was failing.

Its touch was tender as angel's wings, But it rolled the stone from the hidden springs,

And pointed the way to hidden things, Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word, or a touch, And each is easily given, Yet one may win

A soul from sin Or smooth the way to heaven. A smile may lighten the falling heart,

A word may soften pain's keenest smart,

A touch may lead us from sin's snare— How easily each is given.

—S. H. Review.

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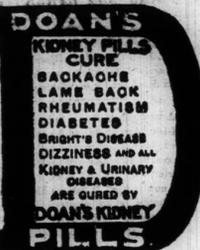
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Milburn's Sterling Head-ache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leaves no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 10 and 25 cents. All dealers.

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Mrs. I. STEVENS, Edgett's Landing, N.B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

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Any candidate who believes half the promises made prior to election needs his head examined.

Life Guards.

The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The need of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, diseases, find allies in the very elements, as cold, influenza, catarrh, the grip and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

A man will soon forget a favor, but if you cheat him he will remember you the longest day he lives.

For Cuts, Wounds, Oilblains, Chapped Hands Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Insects, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Haygard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. Price 25 cents. All dealers.

The man who thinks there is not an honest man living ought to put off saying it until he is dead.

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

A woman is never much interested in the study of prehistoric man. It is the man of the present day she is studying.

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