

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 10

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## Record of the Liberal Provincial Government.

As the Provincial Government have called on two by-elections for the 16th day of March inst; it is proper that the electorate should be fully informed concerning the Government's record, during the thirteen years they have been in office, so that the people may see at a glance how the administration has fared since pre-election promises and absolutely forfeited public confidence. That the Government should have the temerity to ask the electors of any constituency in the Province for support in the light of their incapability, extravagant and corrupt administration of public affairs cannot be characterized by any other term than the most brazen political effrontery. Before entering into details of the Government's mal-administration of our Provincial finances, we will give a brief summary of their operations. All our readers remember the words of Mr. Frederik Peters when he became Leader of the Government in 1891. He declared that revenue and expenditure must meet and that the day of taxation was far off. Now let us see how he and the Grit Premiers who have succeeded him have lived up to these solemn declarations. The average annual expenditure of the Conservatives while in office was \$278,959 and when they went out of power at the end of twelve years, they left a debt against the Province of \$128,000. The average annual expenditure of the Grits for twelve years has been \$314,083, an annual excess of expenditure of \$35,125. The deficits during the twelve years of Grit rule amounted to \$491,117 an average annual deficit of \$41,000. The debt of the Province has been increased under Grit rule from \$128,000 to \$700,000, exclusive of the year 1903 for which we have no accounts yet. Probably last year's deficit has been equal to any of its predecessors, somewhere in the vicinity of \$40,000. During the twelve years of Conservative rule about \$82,000 of taxes were collected; but during twelve years of Grit Government, the taxes collected amount to \$487,828, or an average of \$54,203 for nine years. From these figures, taken from the Government blue books, our readers will see that the Grits in office in this Province have in twelve years spent \$35,000 a year more annually than their Conservative predecessors; they have collected an average of \$54,000 a year in taxes for nine years, and notwithstanding all this, they have added from \$575,000 to \$600,000 to the Provincial debt. And this is what the Patriot calls "superior business ability."

**EXPENDITURE, DEFICITS AND TAXES.**

In the above summary, we have shown that the Liberal Provincial Government, in their twelve years of office for which we have the public accounts have collected nearly \$500,000 in taxes as against \$82,000 in twelve years by the Conservatives. We showed that their annual deficits for the twelve years have averaged about \$48,000, and we pointed out that in consequence of these annually recurring deficits and their extravagance in the management of public business they increased the public debt from \$128,000 to about \$700,000. All these figures we have taken from the reports published by the Government's own officials in their annual blue books. We wish now to go somewhat more fully into details and point out to our readers the manner in which the taxes, expenditure and deficits annually grew under the fostering care of the Liberal Government holding power in this Province for the last thirteen years. The average expenditure of the Conservatives for the twelve years they held office previous to 1891 was \$278,959. During the twelve years our Grit friends have held office for which we have the accounts, their annual expenditures have been as follows:

1891.....	\$304,468.41
1892.....	283,303.57
1893.....	337,415.30
1894.....	302,632.19
1895.....	310,177.20
1896.....	287,631.27
1897.....	310,751.89
1898.....	301,699.75
1899.....	302,503.34
1900.....	355,994.23
1901.....	335,632.67
1902.....	336,792.48

\$3,769,092.30

This shows an expenditure of three million seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand and two dollars and thirty cents, or an average annual expenditure for the twelve years of \$314,083.53. That is \$35,124 a year more than the Conservative annual expenditure during their term of office. The following table of deficits for the twelve years prior to 1903 show the masterly activity of the Government in contributing to the Provincial debt:

1891.....	\$ 30,439.20
1892.....	38,651.29
1893 (election year)....	119,924.33
1894.....	20,164.21
1895.....	32,662.30
1896.....	14,135.32
1897 (election year)....	33,201.65
1898.....	25,576.77
1899.....	36,915.03
1900 (election year)....	95,938.16
1901.....	29,187.67
1902.....	12,121.11

\$491,117.04

This gives an average of almost \$41,000 a year for 12 years. But while our Grit friends were rolling up these deficits at the rate of \$41,000 a year and attaching them to the Provincial debt they were extracting from the pockets of the people, very large sums in the shape of taxes, as the following table will show:

Taxes collected in	
1894.....	\$45,182.81
1895.....	47,661.00
1896.....	48,466.10
1897.....	46,674.50
1898.....	44,995.97
1899.....	55,688.68
1900.....	51,614.96
1901.....	64,922.49
1902.....	82,861.77

\$497,828.28

This amount of \$497,828.28 collected from the people in taxes equals an average annual taxation of over \$54,000 for the nine years in which they collected taxes. Now, had our Liberal friends been conducting the business of the Province without taxation, as was done by the Conservatives, their average annual deficit would have been greater than \$41,000 by the amount of their average annual taxation. That is to say, it would have been \$95,000 a year, and this is the record of a Government that promised, on assuming power, to make revenue and expenditure meet and to keep far distant the day of taxation. But the chief organ of the Government characterizes the achievement of this ghastly record as "superior business ability."

**THE PROVINCIAL DEBT.**

When the Conservatives took over the reins of Government from their predecessors in 1897, the auditor of the Davies Government left on record the undeniable statement that there was a Provincial debt of \$51,740. When the Conservatives went out of power in 1891 the Provincial debt was according to the late Premier Farquharson, who will surely be accepted as good authority by the Grits, \$128,000. Deducting from this the debt of \$51,000, assumed from the Davies Government, the amount of Provincial debt chargeable to the Conservatives is about \$76,000. This is surely an excellent showing, when placed side by side with the Grit record. Summarizing the facts and figures the comparison of the two parties shows the following: The Conservatives during twelve years of office, collected \$32,000 in taxes and created a Provincial debt of \$76,000. The Liberals during twelve years of power took from the people in taxes of different kinds the sum of \$487,828.28. At the same time they ran the Provincial debt up to about \$700,000. Nor is this all; the Conservatives collected no taxes for nine years. At \$40,000 a year which is less than the Davies Government collected and less than is collected by the present government, this meant a saving to the people of \$360,000. Taking this into account it will be seen that the people, in consequence of the advent to power of our Liberal friends, are worse off by about one million dollars than they would be under the Conservatives. Do the electors of this Province think a Government that can play such terrible havoc with our Provincial finances as the Liberals have done, are worthy to be retained in power any longer?

**ANOTHER COMPARISON.**

When the Government and the Government organ find themselves cornered in their attempts to deceive the people about the Provincial debt, they have recourse to a somewhat involved statement of our finances, in hopes no doubt, of bewildering the electorate. For this purpose they trot out a venerable compilation of figures intended to assist the Government. In this attempt they are equally unfortunate; for when the battery is unmasked it is as damaging to the Government's position as any other attitude assumed by them. We append a true statement on the Government's new method of calculation and our readers will readily see that the Government shows up in a wretched light. To begin with, let it be remembered that the annual subsidy from Ottawa, assumed in the Government's calculation to be fixed, has not been so by any means. When the Conservative Government proceeded the present Grit Provincial Government, assumed office the annual subsidy from Ottawa was \$167,793; but when they went out of power the subsidy had increased to \$183,480.83. This was the amount of the annual subsidy when the Grits came to office in this Province in 1891; but for 1902, the last year for which we have the public accounts, the subsidy was \$211,931.88. It will thus be seen that the amount of the Dominion subsidy has undergone very considerable changes during twenty four years, and the only fair way is to take an annual average of the subsidy for twelve years of Conservative and Liberal rule respectively. That would give us about \$171,000 under the Conservatives and 184,250 under the Liberals. That makes a difference of \$13,250 a year received by the Liberals in excess of what the Conservatives received from that source. Keeping this in mind the following comparison will surely be considered reasonable and fair by all unbiased electors. For the purpose of this argument it is not necessary to calculate the cents. During twelve years of office the Conservatives collected and expended the following amounts:

Under the Davies Assessment Act	\$82,163
For sale of piers	77,462
Other Refunds	32,105
Land Office Receipts	528,900
Debt when leaving office	128,429
Draft from Capital	200,000

\$1,049,059

From this must be deducted the liabilities assumed by the Conservatives from the Davies Government, \$51,740.

Interest on that amt. for 12 years. 24,838

Spent on Asylum and other buildings 69,941

\$146,516

Deducting this from the above we have left the sum of \$902,573, and dividing this by 12 the number of years which the Conservatives held office, we get an average per year of \$75,214. This is the most that can be made of this after including the \$200,000, and everything that would possibly enter into the calculation.

Let us now see what our Grit friends did during their 12 years of office:

They received from taxes	\$492,861
Land Office Receipts	270,084
Refunds	15,343
Excess of \$13,250 of Dominion Subsidy for 12 years	159,000
Debt at least	650,500

Total for twelve years \$1,587,738

From this amount we will deduct the following:

Debt assumed from Conservatives	\$128,429
Interest on same for 12 years	61,645
Prince of Wales College	30,000
New Wing to Asylum	33,000
Permanent Bridges	15,441

\$268,515

Deducting this from the \$1,587,738 about set down, we have left \$1,319,273.

If we divide this amount by 12 years the number of years of Grit rule for which we have the public accounts, we shall find the Grit annual average to be almost \$109,940.

The Conservative annual average as shown above was \$75,214. Consequently our Grit friends, after making all allowances on these extraordinary receipts, exceeded the annual expenditure of the Conservatives by \$34,726. Surely no one can say our comparison has not been fair to our opponents. It is their own choice of method, and plainly proves, as every method of comparison must prove that their manner of conducting the business of the Province is worse than that of the Conservatives, at least to the extent of \$35,000 annually.

**INTEREST ON THE PROVINCIAL DEBT.**

We have shown above how our Provincial Liberal Government falsified all the promises made by them when they took office, regarding exemption from taxation and the equalizing of revenue and expenditure. We showed that instead of revenue and expenditure meeting they have in the twelve years for which we have any account, sunk the Province almost \$700,000 in debt; and that instead of staying off taxation they have in nine years collected from the people about \$500,000 in taxes of different kinds. While their expenditures were absorbing these taxes, as well as all other sources of revenue, the Government were making leeway at the rate of over \$41,000 a year. These annually recurring deficits have now, as we have shown piled up the Provincial debt to almost, if not quite \$700,000. The Provincial debt, like other debts bears interest, and as the debt has accumulated the annual interest charge has increased in like proportion, until it has now reached something in the vicinity of \$28,000 or \$30,000. Let our readers reflect for a moment on this very serious phase of our Provincial finances. The annual interest charge has increased during the twelve years of Grit office, for which they account from less than \$3,000 to almost \$28,000. Our readers will see that this interest of itself is a heavy drain on the revenue, and gobbles up almost the whole of the additional \$30,000 subsidy recently placed to our credit at Ottawa. What is the good of having our subsidy increased if the increase is to be absorbed in paying interest? The public accounts for 1902 the last we have did not show the full amount paid in interest during that year. Evidently there was here an attempt to throw dust in the people's eyes in order to prevent them from seeing the Government's deception and mal-administration in all their deformity. The public accounts for 1902 placed the interest at \$24,803.62. But the public accounts for 1902 showed that the Provincial debt had increased in that year \$12,122.11 over what it was in 1901, and yet the accounts for 1902 set down the interest as less than it was in the previous year, placing it at \$24,803.62. A comparison of these figures shows on its very face that an attempt was made to deceive the people in the matter of interest on the Provincial debt. It is quite impossible that the debt should increase and the interest decrease at the same time. In his budget speech in 1902, Premier Peters estimated the interest at \$26,000, and no doubt he was under the mark. A portion of the debt of the Province at the end of 1902, as well as at the present time no doubt was made up of temporary loans set down at \$174,247.40. During the course of the budget discussion last session, Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government how much interest was due and unpaid on these loans. At first, the Premier treated this question very lightly and would give no information, simply stating that the interest was not calculated till the principal was demanded; consequently it was not due till then. Anyone will readily see that this was no answer at all. If your neighbor lends you one hundred dollars at 5 per cent interest per annum, you certainly owe him at the end of the year five dollars interest in addition to the principle, no matter whether or not he demands it. That is just the position of the Government in the matter of the temporary loans. The interest due on these loans at the end of each year is a charge against the Province, no matter whether or not it is demanded by the lender. Mr. Mathieson persisted in his demand for information on this point, and the Leader of the Government, evidently finding his position absolutely untenable, at last brought down

(Continued on fourth page)

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1904

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

Electors Do Your Duty.

A very serious responsibility rests upon the electorate in the districts in which the Provincial Government have brought on the by-elections. It is of the utmost importance that every qualified voter in these districts should place himself on record on the 16th of March. Let none be lulled to carelessness by the thought that this being a bye-election, it is not necessary to go to the polls. The reputation of the Government is more emphatically at stake in these elections, and their conduct of public affairs is a subject of even keener criticism than at a general election. The Government, well knowing that the great body of the electorate have no confidence in the administration, may be depended upon to exert all manner of means to get votes for their nominees; nothing will be left undone and no "human device" will be left untried to secure support for the Government candidates. In consequence of the Government's unscrupulousness and their utter disregard of political honesty it behooves the people to be on their guard and not allow themselves to go carelessly in the exercise of their prerogatives as the law makers of their country, through their representatives in the Legislature. With the record of the Government's incapacity, extravagant and scandalous administration of our Provincial affairs for the past thirteen years before them, the people can have no difficulty in concluding that no further confidence should be extended to an administration that has falsified every promise solemnly made to the electorate, broken every pledge by which honorable men should be bound, wasted and misappropriated the taxes of the people, instead of judiciously and economically expending them where and when they would do the most good.

We have time and again, given the facts and figures of the Government's financial record, and these facts and figures are more than enough to emphatically condemn and forever consign to political oblivion the Government and party now unfortunately controlling the public affairs of this Province. When the Liberals assumed power in 1891 the Leader of the Government, Mr. Frederick Peters, laid down as a plank in the platform of his Government that revenue and expenditure should meet and that the era of deficits was at an end. At that time the debt of the Province was about \$128,000, and as the Conservatives had assumed about \$57,000 of debt from the Davies Government about \$77,000 was all the Provincial debt for which the Conservatives are, or should be held responsible.

From that day to this the Liberal Provincial Government have been engaged in making revenue and expenditure meet with the result that our Provincial debt is now about \$700,000. The era of deficits was to cease and our Liberal friends have accomplished this end by rolling up average annual deficits of about \$50,000. While they were engaged in accumulating these huge deficits, they were at the same time extracting over \$40,000 a year taxes from the pockets of the people. The deficits and taxes taken together amount to upwards of \$90,000 a year, and what have the people to show for it? Is there anything to show for all this extravagance of the Government? For \$18,000 to \$25,000 a year are taken from the people under the name of road tax; but it is not used as road tax; but is put in with the rest of the money and wasted on favorites of the Government. In the mean time the summer and winter roads are in a worse state than ever they were. Their financial maladministration of Provincial affairs does not complete the indictment of the Government. They stand guilty of so amending the controverted elections law as to draw from the courts cases pending there and confirm in their seats members of their own party who had no right to sit in the Legislature. They have had the temerity to dictate to a Judge of the Supreme Court that he should change his report regarding the sworn evidence of witnesses relating to bribery and corruption in the Grit ranks, and failing in this, passed an act of the Legislature changing the law, so as to white-wash the guilty ones. In addition to all these political offences they have refused to submit to the Legislature evidence regarding the expenditure of public money paid by the Government to members of the House in contravention of the independence of Parliament Act. Not only that; but the Attorney General of the Province, went into court and strove to save the guilty one from the penalty which his infraction of the law necessarily inflicted upon him. All this has failed, as we have seen and the judges of the Supreme Court have declared a member of the Executive guilty of all the penalties involved;

the forfeiture of his seat in the Legislature, and the payment of a heavy money fine. Other members of the Legislature and the Executive have like cases hanging over them and may at any time be brought into court trial.

In view of all these facts, the question naturally arises; are the electors of the districts now opened prepared to condone all these political offences; all these prostitutions of the privileges of the Legislature; all these trappings on the rights of the people; these flagrant violations of the laws?

Are the electors of these districts satisfied that rolling up the debt to \$700,000 is the proper way to make revenue and expenditure meet? Are they satisfied that annual expenditure of \$35,000 in excess of their predecessors is an evidence of economy in the public service; are they satisfied that collecting \$50,000 a year in taxes and giving the people nothing in return is of any particular advantage to the Province? Are the people satisfied with a Government that brings disgrace and ridicule upon us by allowing members of the house and the Executive to violate the law of the land, and to be driven from the Legislature and condemned to pay heavy fines by the judges of the Supreme Court? Are the people satisfied with such incapable extravagant and disgraceful conduct as these political crimes involve? If they are not, and if they want not to hang their heads in shame, but to walk erect as free citizens enjoying all the privileges of independent electors, they will all go to the polls on March 16th, and vote for the opposition candidates.

Convention Full of Fight.

BY-ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED—MR. P. S. BROWN IN THE FIELD AS A CANDIDATE OF THE OPPOSITION AND THE WORKINGMEN—THE GOVERNMENT ARRANGED UPON FIVE POINTS.

The B.I.S. Hall was crowded last Wednesday evening. Not only the delegates were present, but a large body of electors opposed to the Government.

Mr. P. S. Brown, the convener, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J. Johnson was secretary.

After some preliminary discussion in which James Paton, W. S. Crabbe, S. E. Jenkins, Saunders, E. Harris, A. E. Lyon, S. Bolger, A. A. McDonald, Peter McCurt, R. B. Norton, J. Currie, W. E. Bentley, L. P. Tanton, W. L. Cotton, E. H. Duchemin, W. W. Scott and others took part, it was moved by Dr. S. R. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Alexander Home, supported by Mr. Simon Bolger and others, that Mr. Simon W. Crabbe be the Opposition candidate for Charlottetown in the coming bye-election.

The motion was put by the chairman and carried unanimously with the greatest enthusiasm.

A standing vote was called for and every man present stood up. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Crabbe. Mr. Crabbe responded, thanking the electors in convention for their hearty and enthusiastic denunciation. He appreciated it as an evidence of public satisfaction with his conduct as City Councillor and Sewer and Water Commissioner. But he could not accept the nomination at once—he would like to be allowed to consider the matter until Friday evening.

Some of the more impetuous and enthusiastic members of the Convention called out, "Now" "Now."

Whereupon Mr. Crabbe said that his answer must now be that he could not accept.

Mr. Home, Dr. Jenkins, Councillor Paton, Ex-Councillor Lyons, Mr. Donald Nicholson, and others were then suggested. But as most of these gentlemen were not present, or had stated that they could not run at this time their names were not submitted to the Convention.

Mr. John McMurrer then moved that Mr. P. S. Brown be the candidate of the Opposition.

This motion was seconded by Mr. P. H. Trainor, put to the convention by Mr. J. J. Johnson, the secretary and carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown desired some time to consider, but upon the request of many persons, accepted the nomination and stated his determination to win if possible.

his education in the schools of the town he entered the office of the *Uxbridge Journal* and thoroughly learned the printing business. Afterwards he was connected with several of the leading newspapers of Toronto and the United States—always keeping a careful eye upon a good horse.

His love of horses brought him to this Province—famed for his horses. Here Mr. Brown began his career as a trainer of horses, and took part in many of the more notable races that have taken place in the Maritime Provinces. Successful as a trainer of horses, Mr. Brown eventually embarked

St. Peter's Campaign has a Magnificent Opening

No Doubt as to Leanings of the Farmers of Morell—Premier Peters and Mr. Cummiskey Make a Miserable Showing and a Diabolical Threat—Mr. Kichham Poses as Independent.

The Incompetency of our Government and the Seriousness of our Position Clearly Pointed Out by Mr. McIsaac, Mr. Mathieson, Mr. John McLean and Mr. Morson.

A really magnificent meeting was that which ushered in the campaign in the St. Peter's District at Morell last night. A more representative more intelligent body of farmers it would be impossible to gather together in any very large one and the attendance was fifty per cent greater than at most of the meetings in the recent West Queens contest.

Outside of the two candidates—Mr. McIsaac, the Conservative standard bearer, the farmer-editor belonging to the district, and Mr. Kichham, the Liberal from St. Peter's—the Government was represented by Premier Peters and C. M. Cummiskey, while the Opposition was represented by Mr. John A. Mathieson, Mr. John McLean, and W. A. O. Morson.

All of these gentlemen are members of our Provincial Legislature. They are the Local Liberals' best and the Local Conservatives' best, and anyone who heard them all last evening, who would draw fair comparisons, man against man, debater against debater, statesman against statesman (if that word is applicable to Messrs Peters and Cummiskey at all) could not but award the palm by a long way to the Liberal Conservatives.

At the beginning of the meeting the audience appeared to be fairly well divided, and Mr. Kichham when he came forward received a hearty reception. But at the close of the evening the audience was overwhelmingly Conservative, and Mr. Morson, after talking for over half an hour, received more earnest and more prolonged applause than has for many years been tendered a speaker at Morell, while Mr. Cummiskey, who immediately preceded him was allowed to take his seat in absolute silence, not even a hand clap. This showed the effect produced by listening to the seven speakers and the hearing of both parties put forth their sides of the question.

Of course meetings do not always greatly effect the result on election day for it is certain that Mr. Kichham's and the Government's efforts will be doubled from now until the 16th to make things right for themselves in the Morell poll. But if every elector would vote, would be allowed to vote as his conscience showed him at the close of the last night's meeting there is not a doubt that the candidate of the Peter's Government would be snowed under on election day.

Mr. Judson Webster was called to the chair shortly before eight o'clock. Each speaker was to have half an hour and Mr. McIsaac began.

Mr. McIsaac referred briefly to his opponent, Mr. Kichham and to the fact that to different electors he makes a different canvass. While chosen as the candidates by Mr. Peters and the party managers he claims to be Independent Liberal and not pleased, not satisfied, with some of the acts of Mr. Peters and his government.

He briefly discussed the Financial Question, the Road Act and the unconstitutional Acts of the Government and its supporters. He reminded the electors of the Liberal promises of Economy, Carefulness, No Deficit, No Debt, and Businesslike Management of affairs, and he asked the Farmers of the district fairly and squarely if they were satisfied with the present state of the Island's finances; if they were satisfied with the shocking state of free speech in the Legislature and the illegal acts of the Liberal members; if they were satisfied with the way the Liberals had fulfilled their promises; and he pointed out that if they were not satisfied they had the remedy in their own hands. We are a free people and have a free country, and if elected the could be counted on to do the very best he could.

As Mr. Kichham began to speak a prominent Liberal was heard to remark "We must give Tom a clap anyhow." And Mr. Kichham certainly appears to be a jolly fellow anyhow. But he's not a talker. And although he had arranged for thirty minutes he had not another thing to say when nine minutes of thirty had passed. He appealed to the electors as a farmer. He had represented them in the Legislative Council for seven years and in that time had made no strong party votes while he had been one of the first men to vote in favor of many of the good acts brought before the Council by the Conservative government.

"An independent vote I will give in the interests of the farmers of this province," said Mr. Kichham and "the present Government is not without sin." He would act and vote in the interest of economy, honesty and fair play.

Mr. Mathieson, the Liberal-Conservative Leader followed, and he was received with a shout. Mr. Mathieson dealt with different points, but it was to the financial

question that he paid particular attention. In April last the Liberal Government had been in power for twelve years—this is the thirteenth and it is an unlucky one for them—and it was for twelve years that the Sullivan-McLeod Government held power.

The average annual income of the Conservatives for their term including every dollar from every source was \$265,000. The total average income of the Liberals \$269,000. (There were odd dollars in each case.)

The total expenditure of the Conservatives in their eleven clear years was \$3,038,662.87. The total expenditure of the Liberals in their eleven years spent \$490,861.12 more than the Conservatives did in their eleven clear years.

Mr. Mathieson challenged any man to deny those figures or point out any one figure that was incorrect.

On Dec. 31st, before the Conservatives came into office the debt was \$31,000. On Dec 31st, before they went out of office the debt was \$128,000.

The total debt at the end of last year by their own figures are not correct. We know that interest due has not been charged up. But we do not know how much their figures are incorrect.

Mr. Mathieson referred to the Wheat case, the scandalous closing of discussion on the floor of the house, the Minister of Agriculture we have who doesn't know anything about farming, the Stock Farm cattle sales at \$2 cents, and the small bridge, which should be built, with the people's money will pay for but which should not be used as a vote catching machine.

Peters followed and said he would find it very hard to answer all the charges brought against his Government in half an hour. He stated that there was a surplus last year; and "we really have no debt;" and then went on to prove that seven hundred and eighteen thousand dollars of the debt that we have is chargeable to the Conservatives. "Very few Governments can be blamed for running into debt."

He then went on to say that the whole amount which "poor John" (while he received illegally was \$140, and that the decision against him had been appealed to Ottawa.

In this connection he pointed out that C. E. McNeil, the law partner of Premier W. W. Sullivan, had received \$2,700 for work at revising the statutes and "he wondered how much of that \$2,700 went down W. W. Sullivan's leg."

He didn't think Mr. McNeil's leg all of it.

The Morell Bridge he said had nothing more to do with the By-Election than the hall door, and if the bridge turns out to be a failure "don't blame me." He hoped for a great big surplus the year after next and then we would be able to build a steel bridge over the Morell.

Mr. John McLean followed with a rattling ringing arraignment of a Liberal administration of Liberal administration of Provincial affairs reviewing all the more important questions. He didn't envy the man who would have to put things straight in P. E. Island and the earlier the date in which the matter is taken in hand the better.

Mr. Cummiskey said little of importance but he made one of the most brazen, diabolical political statements ever yet heard of in a free country. Supposing, he said, you elect Mr. McIsaac and be comes with a delegation to myself and Mr. Peters asking for certain works for your district. After finding out that he had been fighting hard for the Conservatives he would be at once turned down; but supposing Mr. Kichham be elected and he comes along to press certain claims. They would make inquiries what he has been doing, find out he has been working hard for the Liberals and at once they would say "Come in Mr. Kichham, you are a good fellow, we must do something for you." I must do the most barefaced thing ever heard from a platform on P. E. Island.

Our Ottawa Letter.

MR. LEMIEUX'S "HONORABLE" PAST.

Rudolphe Lemieux is the latest Liberal to have "Honorable" attached to his name. He is the fortunate successor of Hon. H. G. Carroll to the office of Solicitor General, and will receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Mr. Lemieux entered upon his "Honorable" career in June, 1896, as the Liberal candidate for Gaspé. At that time, H. A. Lemieux, father of the new Solicitor General, was a clerk in the Customs at Montreal. No doubt his keen interest in the son's welfare moved him to proceed to the Magdalen Islands and act as scrutineer in the Liberal interests.

But H. A. Lemieux did not stop there. He took the oath as a Liberal representative under the alias of H. A. Lamirande, and was addressed as such by his dutiful son, the Solicitor General, who happened to visit his father's polling booth, and who, thoroughly entering into the spirit of the joke, aided and abetted the perjury. The facts were subsequently placed before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Wm. Patterson and Hon. David Mills in sworn statements, but beyond promising to do something the government took no steps to punish the offenders.

But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if he did not punish Perjuror Lemieux and his accessory, did not forget them. In 1896, when he took a false oath, H. A. Lemieux was in receipt of a salary of \$1,000. Shortly after, he was advanced to the position of assistant inspector of the port of Montreal with an increase of \$500 in salary and expenses paid. On July 1st, 1901, he was again promoted and his salary is now \$2,000 per annum. Mr. Lemieux Sr., in 1902, according to the Auditor General's report, was paid \$2,474.12. That was his reward for committing perjury for the Liberal party.

The "Honorable" Lemieux has even fared better for his share in the transaction, inasmuch as he will draw \$6,500 per annum and extras. The "Honorable" gentleman, however, presiding as he does over Canada's penitentiaries, should exercise clemency towards perjurers for whom he must have the kindest feelings.

It would seem from recent cabinet appointments, that a shady record is the best qualification an aspirant can possess.

G. T. P. WILL NOT STAND PUBLICITY. "Mr. Charles M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, will sail today for England from New York, where he spent yesterday."

"It is understood that Mr. Hays takes with him the modified agreement between the Canadian government and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that he will submit it for the approval of the meeting of the company, which will be held in London, March 8."

The above news item, published in many Canadian papers, is all that has been announced concerning proposed amendments to the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. Mr. Hays knows all about the changes. The people know nothing. In the twelve constituencies in which bye elections were held eight members of the cabinet addressed the electors, but not one word of explanation was offered as to the concessions made to the railway magnates. Mr. Hays and Senator Cox are apparently the only persons worthy of the government's confidence. The electors are supposed to go it blind and do as they are told by the aristocratic few who have been let into the secret. Cabinet ministers were not free from suspicion, and during the progress of the negotiations, only the favored members of Sir Wilfrid's advisers were permitted to hear Mr. Hays' terms. The Minister of Railways was among those blacklisted, so that the expert of the cabinet was not allowed to express an opinion one way or the other. This strict secrecy was due, no doubt, to a desire on the part of Sir Rivers-Wilson to fulfil his promise to the Grand Trunk, "that the Grand Trunk Pacific would not cost the Grand Trunk shareholders a penny." The promoters of the new railway are taking no chances. They fear public criticism, and the government, in order to protect them, has treated Canadians in a most unwarranted and inexplicable manner.

SENATOR COX GETS ANOTHER GRAFT. The erstwhile "democrats to the hilt," who occupy the Liberal seats in the Commons and Senate, are fast abandoning all claim to that much vaunted title. In the days of Conservative domination

in the Senate the rich and poor were treated alike. They had common access to the Senate quarters. Today a sign, "this entrance for Senators only," gives fair warning to all but Senators and their friends to go with the "common herd."

On the Commons side the same signs of Oppulence are in evidence. It is well known that Senator Cox refused to wait for the Grand Trunk Pacific deal to go through, but the fate being against him, the Senator had to forego the pleasure of an immediate participation in the expenditure of \$151,000,000 of the people's money. Perhaps it was with the idea of making the disappointment less keen that the Cabinet decided to cover the corridors of the Commons section with interlocking rubber lining costing \$16.15 per square yard. The goods are manufactured by the Dunlop Tire Company. Senator Cox is president of that concern and the order from the government is worth \$15,000. The wasteful Conservatives provided carpets costing \$2,000 at the outside. The "democrats to the hilt" insist upon walking upon \$15,000. But of course "Cox can't wait" all the time.

A LIBERAL ON BROKEN LIBERAL PLEDGES. The Liberal press has been kept busy explaining the bye-election blow which, almost killed Laurier. Perhaps the following from that staunch supporter of genuine Liberalism, the Winnipeg Tribune, will be more satisfactory than the excuses of the machine press:

"In the 1903 tables of the Trade and Navigation returns received from Ottawa a few days ago, we observe the omission of the interesting table showing the amount of customs duties paid per head of population. Surely the fact that Canadians to-day are paying more customs per head than ever before in the history of Canada, did not prompt the government to purposely make this omission, though appearances are decidedly that way. We have the blue book before us and on page 13, we find ample space comparing it with the corresponding page in former years, for the missing column of figures.

"The amount of customs duties paid per head of population from 1890 to 1903 inclusive, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1890 \$5.01, 1891 4.84, 1892 4.20, 1893 4.26, 1894 3.56, 1895 3.52, 1896 3.94, 1897 3.83, 1898 4.22, 1899 4.84, 1900 5.37, 1901 5.40, 1902 5.94, 1903 6.76

"In 1865-96 we remember how the Conservatives were slated for having increased the Customs taxation from \$3.13 per head in 1878 to \$4.84 in 1891. Where do old Liberals find themselves today, when an administration sailing under Liberal colors has raised the Customs taxation to a point far beyond anything in the previous high tariff history of the country?"

WHAT DID G. T. SUPPORT COST. How much will the election of a Liberal in the constituency of Hochelaga cost the people of Canada? Has that phase of the campaign impressed itself on the taxpayers?

If not, it is a matter for serious thought. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Rivet, was elected by the votes of the Grand Trunk Railway employees. In St. Gabriel's ward, where the Grand Trunk holds sway men were ordered to vote for the Liberal candidate under pain of dismissal. This activity of the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific deal manifested itself during the last four days of the bye-election campaign, and was responsible for changing an even vote into a strong Liberal majority.

The Canadian people can well devote time to a consideration of this hysteric interest on the part of the G. T. P. manipulators. For months the Grand Trunk magnates conducted unsuccessful negotiations with the Laurier government to secure a modification of the G. T. P. contract. No decision was definitely reached until Thursday, February 11th, when the government suddenly gave way and agreed to the demands of the promoters. On February 2nd, the Grand Trunk influence was exerted in Hochelaga and on February 16th, the Liberal candidate won by reason of this coercion of the voters. What was the price of that support? Is it to be reckoned

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Special Discounts!

STANLEY BROS.

On Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

SKIRTS

Only 36 left—a lot of them at HALF PRICE—the balance at Sixty-six cents on the dollar.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

All this season's goods, at 66 cents on the dollar.

FURS—Ladies' Fur Coats, Caps, Muffs, Ruffs, Boas and Mitts at One-Third Off.

Stanley Bros.

BIG

SLAUGHTER

SALE

NOW ON

25 to 50 per cent. off.

Everything in the Store Samples Given.

Goods Allowed on Approval.

F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

Slaughter Prices

Dry Goods & Clothing

We are slaughtering all goods which we do not want, and must turn them into cash. Dry Goods, Flannels, Cottons, Gingham, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Gloves, Furs, Ribbons, Children's Caps, small wares, A lot of men's clothing, overcoats, Suits, odd Pants, odd Vests, boys' coats, boys' suits, men's working shirts, white and fancy shirts, men's hats and caps.

The above goods will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent discount. Come and get your Xmas and New Year's goods at cheap prices. As we purpose to devote ourselves to the Boot and Shoe business exclusively, no reasonable offer for goods will be refused.

J. B. McDonald & Co.,

Leaders of Low Prices.



# Happy New Year!

Time says, "Move on old 1903, for 1904 stands waiting at the door." Let it be so—for a year, at best, is but a twinkling on the Calendar of Time.

# Welcome to 1904

New Year's resolutions are NOW in order. Start right in everything. Start right toward the right Clothing, Hat and Furnishing store. Get yourself into the habit, early in the year, of buying the kind of Clothing, the kind of Hats and the kind of Furnishings that will give absolute, unqualified satisfaction. It pays in every way.

## Such a Resolution Will Bring You Here.

We wish you all a Happy New Year, and we expect to see you soon.

## PROWSE BROS.,

Furnishers and Clothiers.

# New Wall Paper

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

## New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

Don't buy before seeing our line.

## TAYLOR'S

Book and Wall Paper Store.

ed in thousands or millions of dollars? The Premier and other ministers have failed to inform the public. But it is not high time that the people took a hand in and by their determined opposition put an end to agreements between promoters and the government, by which the country's credit is to be swapped off for votes? The Liberal party was at one time the sworn enemy of corporations, but their deal with the Grand Trunk shows their insincerity in this as in other matters.

**MR. FIELDING—PAST AND PRESENT**  
In 1887 long before Hon. W. S. Fielding was thought of as Minister of Finance, he led the Nova Scotia Liberals during the Federal election of that year. His personal organ, the Halifax Chronicle, of which Mr. Fielding was editor, waged war on the Canadian confederation, the people of Upper Canada and the west, and devoted much space to decrying the extravagance of Sir Charles Tupper, then High Commissioner. It printed three columns of items of expenditure in connection with the furnishings for the High Commissioner's home, of which the following are good examples:—

Marble Top Washstand	21 15 0
Kidderminster Carpets	17 10 0
3 Iron Bedsteads	3 3 9
1 Gravy Strainer	1 1
1 Mining Knife	7 0
2 Wood Spoons	8

As a result of a fire which broke out early last Saturday morning in an isolated farm house at Black River, five miles from Baudoche, Moncton, two persons lost their lives while another was seriously injured. The dead are William Savoy aged 22 years and Juddus Savoy, aged 14 years. Joseph Savoy aged 12 years who jumped from a window is seriously injured but is expected to recover.

One of the saddest accidents in connection with Friday morning's fire in Halifax was the death of Patrick Shelly, the well known hardware clerk at H. H. Fuller & Co's. Mr. Shelly was an enthusiastic fireman for years, and he has been fighting fires from his boyhood, being one of the brigade which battled with the great conflagration on Grandville Street in 1859. Of late years he has been connected with the Volunteer Fireman's Association, and when the alarm sounded this morning he arose from his bed and turned out. He hastily dressed and proceeded to the fire. Just as he reached the corner of Hollis and Duke Streets he fell dead. Police officers John Nickerson and Sprain picked him up, but they at once seen that he had breathed his last, and they carried his lifeless body to the Police Station. Dr. Finn the Medical Examiner, was called, and after examining the body, he stated that death resulted from a weakness of the heart, brought on by excitement. He was recognized as one of the best fire fighters of his day, and through over sixty years of age he was still smart and active.

**HO FOR SUMMER CLIMES!**  
The Grand Trunk Railway System have issued a handsome publication entitled "Winter Tours to Colorado and California," and which are now in their City Ticket Office for free distribution. The publications deals with the attractions of the State of Colorado and California and winter resorts for Eastern people and as the present season is the time to visit these Western resorts for pleasure, and the invalid for health, the publication is issued at an opportune time. It is handsomely illustrated with views of Manitou Springs, Pike's Peak, Gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Grand Canyon of Arizona, views in the Yosemite Valley, and the Big Trees of California; also of interesting points on the line of Grand Trunk. There is also a fund of information regarding Personally Conducted Excursions to these Western Points, time tables of trains, maps, etc. Copies may be had on application to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

**DIED**  
In this city, on the 4th inst., Gabriel Macdonald, aged 79 years. May his soul rest in peace.  
Suddenly, Friday afternoon, from heart failure, William T. Down, aged 50 years.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Mrs. Margaret Hopkins an aged woman, perished in a fire near Port Midway Halifax.

MALCOLM McKinnon was honourably discharged by the Chief Justice at St. John, N. B. Monday.

The worst blizzard of the winter prevailed in Toronto on Monday night. All traffic blocked.

SIMILAR reports come from Montreal, Berlin, Rome, Schenectady, Utica and other points in New York and Ontario.

THERE was a small attendance at the market Thursday. The top price for dressed hogs was 64 and for live hogs 6 cents.

RONA Lizotte aged seven years was burned to death in Montreal by her clothes catching from the kitchen stove. The mother found her dead on the floor.

The Plant Line steamer "Halifax" has completed her annual overhauling and resumed her regular sailings from Halifax to Boston, commencing on March 2nd.

Sgt. James W. Capt. Murchison, previously reported abandoned on voyage from Halifax for Trinidad, was passed Feb. 18 lat. 40, lon. 61, by str. Palatia, from New York for Naples and Genoa.

The tenders for the new wing to the Queen Hotel have been let by the proprietors, Mrs. Archibald to W. W. Harper. The new wing will occupy the whole of the vacant lot to the east of the hotel. It will be the same height as the main building and beside giving a new office verandah, and gentlemen's entrance will have twenty additional bedrooms.

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### News of the War.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Emperor Nicholas has decided to go to the front. London, March 1.—A despatch from Yung Lo states that fifteen Japanese warships appeared before Port Arthur at ten o'clock Monday morning and opened a furious bombardment.

**RUSSIANS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.**  
The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan and four torpedo boats steamed out to meet the attack but were forced to retire.

The Askold was in a sinking condition and the Novik was badly damaged when the fight ceased. One torpedo boat was sunk. The cruiser Revidan, which was torpedoed in the first attack on Port Arthur, was further damaged in Monday's attack.

**LASTED TWO HOURS.**  
The bombardment lasted two hours. The Japanese troops withdrew in perfect order. It is presumed that the attack was made in bad weather. Previous to telegraphic advice it is reported that a severe gale was raging at Port Arthur. As usual the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the fort to get their range.

**NOT ABLE TO STAND LONG DEFENSE.**  
Tsin Tsin correspondent says: Repeated attacks on Port Arthur have created a condition approaching demoralization among the troops. There is little hope that the place will be able to stand a long defense.

Rations are already exceedingly short and it is expected that when the town has been invested hunger will soon complete its capitulation. There are not many civilians left in town.

**ANOTHER CLASH EXPECTED SOON.**  
There is no information regarding the landing of troops on Lia Tung peninsula. There has been no further fighting so far as known following the little outburst at Ping Yang. But it is the virtual consensus of opinion that the rival forces may clash in that neighborhood at any moment.

The Russian cruiser Askold, carrying a displacement of 7,500 tons displacement, carrying an armament of two 8 inch, eight 6 inch, twenty 8 inch, and seven smaller guns. Her speed on her trial trip was 22 knots. The Askold is a protected cruiser of 6,100 tons displacement, carrying twelve 6 inch, twelve 3 inch, and 29 smaller guns. Her speed is twenty-three knots. The Novik is also a protected cruiser, her tonnage is 3,200. Her armament consists of six 47 inch and 13 smaller guns, and her speed is 26 knots.

**JAPS HAVE STRONG POSITS IN KOREA.**  
An exchange thus sums up the situation in Korea:—  
The Times' despatch from Chemulpo partially lifts the veil. We are in possession of one solid fact, that a large Japanese force, probably three divisions, is established on the Seoul-Chemulpo line.

A Japanese division consists of twelve battalions, grouped in regiments of three battalions, and brigades of two regiments. In peace time a division is about 8,000 strong. When mobilized the number of the ranks are filled by reservists until the division is from 14,000 to 19,000 strong. The force reported by the Times' correspondents amounts to at least 40,000, and probably 50,000 men. The Japanese battalions will be very strong.

We know definitely that this considerable force is in Central Korea. We are told that it is advancing towards the Yalu.

The first objective naturally is the line of the Tai-dong River. The famous Ping-Yang position, out of which the Japanese stormed the Chinese in September, 1894, is about seventy-five miles up the river, which is parallel with the Yalu. The port of Chinnampo is at the mouth of the Tai-dong. Gen. Maerz, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Korea, and the Paris edition of the New York Herald published a report from Che Foo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers, scattering ten transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is evident that Japan is maintaining strict secrecy as to her plans. Calling from Che Foo under date of March 3, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that although Japan has just a small cruiser and that the machinery of two of her warships has been damaged, these probably have been fully repaired, and in any event Japan has complete command of the sea and will effectually isolate Port Arthur. He anticipates the early renewal of naval movements, the landing of Japanese troops at the best strategic positions and the occupation of territory near Port Dalny as soon as the winter moderates. He predicts that having secured the Yalu River the Japanese will threaten Lirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok, while a second force deals with the Liao Tung peninsula.

According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Che Foo a Japanese battleship has run aground near Chemulpo.

Refugees from Port Arthur, the Nagasaki correspondent of the Times cables under date of March 3rd, believe there were 30,000 troops there the middle of February. The report that the 10,000 Russian troops who were despatched to Korea the beginning of February were so ill equipped with transports and supplies that it was thought they would be compelled to return.

London, March 7.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that a telegram from Vladivostok, states that at 1.05 o'clock Sunday afternoon a squadron of five Japanese warships began bombarding that town firing at long range. After continuing the bombardment for some time the Japanese squadron withdrew. The shells which fell ashore were mostly harmless owing to the precision of the shots. The shells did not fire a single shot but were ready to open fire if the Japanese approached nearer. It is reported that there were a few Chinese in the town. It is believed that the Russian squadron did not suffer. There is no word yet from Japan concerning the bombardment. The Russian fleet was effectively blockaded at Vladivostok as at Port Arthur. Through the latter place has not been attacked for some days the ships there have not shown the slightest sign of going out of the town. This also suggests corroboration of the report that the outlet is considerably hampered by the vessels that the Japanese sank there. Besides attending to the bombardment of Vladivostok is considered to have various objects in view; first the hope of compelling the Russians to alterable determination to fight until the death for faith, the Czar and the country.

The Casaria today inspected with much interest a hospital train of thirteen cars, with a capacity of 160 men and officers, besides attending to which is ready to be sent in the front. The cars are going out under the auspices of the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nicolaevna.

London, March 8.—Up to a late hour last night the Japanese legion received no official information regarding the bombardment of Vladivostok. It is believed that the Japanese are now between the Russian cruiser squadron and Vladivostok, and there is reason to believe the Russian squadron is in the vicinity of Possiet Bay. The Russian official despatches do not mention this squadron, and this fact lends color to the belief that the Japanese warships shut it out of Vladivostok, if this is true the Russian vessels are in a critical position since they must run the gauntlet of the Japanese squadron off Vladivostok or the Japanese squadron off Port Arthur before re-entering Russian ports.

**LANDING OF JAPS CONFIRMED.**  
The reported landing of 2,500 Japanese at Song Chai, Plakon Bay, on the east coast of Korea, has been confirmed. Paris, March 7.—Telegraphing from Harbin, a correspondent of the Marcin says a special staff of Russian officers has started for Lake Baikal to meet General Kuropatkin. The concentration of Chinese forces west of Mukden arouses suspicion, in spite of the repeated declarations of China's neutrality.

Cossacks are advancing into Korea, where the attitude of the natives toward them is very variable. The people here believe that Port Arthur was mined a long time ago by the Japanese, who are now trying to send there a few men who know the place well to blow it up.

**BLUCKS THE CHANNEL.**  
According to the Sebastopol correspondent of the London Daily Graphic, Admiral Svydloff has learned privately from Port Arthur that the Russian battleship Revidan lies in such a position as to block effectually the exit of battleships from the harbor, the passage being practicable only for cruisers. The correspondent adds that Russia's new battleships now building on the Baltic, will not be ready for active commission before the end of August.

### Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. D. E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

### Farm for Sale.

The Farm of one hundred and thirty-three and a half acres of land, formerly owned and occupied by the late Alexander Ryland, at Brother's Road, Lot 65, is now offered for private sale on easy terms. Ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with a heavy growth of hard and soft wood. It is but one mile and a half from Peake's Station, and is convenient to churches and schools. For particulars apply on the premises, or to  
PETER BYRNE,  
Byrne's Road.  
Feb. 10th, 1904—41

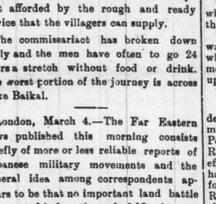
### The Most Nutritious.

## Epps's Cocoa

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

## Epps's Cocoa

Giving Strength & Vigor.  
Nov. 18, 1903.



### GREAT

## Discount Sale

OF HIGH GRADE

## Boots & Shoes

I offer all my stock of foot wear, amounting to \$5,000, at discounts ranging from 10, 15 and 20 per cent. All must be sold. Be quick and get your pick.

## CONROY,

THE SHOE MAN,  
Pownal Street and Sunnyside,  
Charlottetown.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing May 1st and until April 30th, 1904.

### SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

To British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points.

FROM PICTOU, N. S.,

To Vancouver, B. C. .... \$59.05

New Westminster, B. C. .... \$59.05

Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. .... \$59.05

Portland, Ore. .... \$59.05

To Nelson, B. C. .... \$56.55

Trail, B. C. .... \$56.55

Roseland, B. C. .... \$56.55

Greenwood, B. C. .... \$56.55

Midway, B. C. .... \$56.55

Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and California.

For full particulars call on agent or write to  
C. B. FOSTER,  
D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

# It is With a Great Deal of Satisfaction

That we thank the Ladies of Town and Country for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, during the past weeks, and we now wish to call attention to the fact that we have just placed upon our shelves.

## A Magnificent Stock of Stylish Spring Goods,

Including Dress Goods in Lustre, Vesting, Voile, black and colored, Barity Cloth, Granite Cloth, Henriettas, etc., New Dress Trimmings, Muslins, Diamond Cloth, Gingham, Piques, New Spring Skirts, New Golfers in red, white, blue and white, New Spring Millinery, Sateens, Cretonnes, Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Satins, Towels and Towelling, Sheeting and Pillow Cotton, Bath Mats, Table Linen, Print Cottons, etc. We have also opened a large shipment of our popular

# Perfection Brand Clothing

For Men and Boys. Also a dandy line of Men's and Boys' Spring Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Sweaters in plain and club colors. See our New Spring Hats, in Hard and Soft Felt, both English and American make and you will be convinced that this is the spot to procure yours. New goods are being opened up every day, the latest productions of the European, Canadian and American markets. We invite you to call and see them.

# SENTNER, TRAINOR & COMPANY,

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

(Continued from 1st page.)

some information. From this return it was found that interest to the amount of \$1,225 was due on these loans for 1902. This threw some light on the mystery of an increase of debt and an apparent decrease of interest; but did not clear the matter up by any means. Mr. Mathieson made a calculation from such data as was furnished, showing that the accumulated unpaid interest on these loans for past years must amount to at least \$2,500. That would bring the interest charge for 1902 up to \$27,986, almost \$28,000 or within \$2,000 of the \$30,000 recently added to our subsidy from Ottawa. These figures very probably pretty fairly represent the interest charge on the debt of this Province for the year 1902. How much has been added to it during 1903 we cannot say, as the Government has not furnished any accounts. Is it possible the people can any longer have confidence in a Government that tries to deceive them as has been attempted in this matter of interest alone? Surely the electors of this Province now see that the Government has deceived them on every point. On the question of debt, taxes and interest they have falsified their promises and led the people astray. Are they worthy of further confidence?

THE GOVERNMENT KEEP THE PEOPLE IN THE DARK.

In the discussion of these financial questions one whole year of Grit administration has to be left out of the calculation, because the Government keep the people in the dark and have given no account of their stewardship for 1903. Why have the Government failed to give the people an account of the public business for the year 1903 before calling on the by-elections? One of the first acts passed by the Provincial Liberal Government after coming to power in 1891 was that authorizing the publication of the public accounts for each year immediately after the close of that year; yet here we are two months after the close of the year and no public accounts are published. In the face of this the Government have the effrontery to ask the people to vote for them in two by-elections without any knowledge as to the manner in which the business of the Province was conducted during the year 1903. It is quite probable that \$50,000 were added to the Provincial debt last year; but the Government insult the intelligence of the electors by asking for support without giving account of their stewardship. If the public accounts made a good showing we may depend they would be published; but otherwise the people must be kept in the dark.

The manner in which the Government are dealing with our public highways under the present road act is simply outrageous. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are taken from the people under the guise of road tax, and this money, along with all the other taxes is appropriated by the Government, as they think most advantageous for maintaining themselves in power, regardless of the condition of the roads and the requirements of the people in this regard. Our public roads, winter and summer, were never so wretchedly attended to. Instead of apportioning a part of the money taken from the people as road tax, to keeping the winter roads broken and in some kind of passable condition, these taxes are dealt out to favorites and the roads are completely neglected and, this very winter, are a great part of the time almost utterly impassable.

Their reckless and ruinous administration of our Provincial finances, their scandalous conduct in the matter of our public roads are of themselves more than sufficient to hurl into political oblivion any party guilty of such dereliction of public duty and political corruption; but these do not by any means complete the indictment of the Government. They are guilty of passing legislation so changing the law respecting contested elections as to prevent the prosecution of one actually before the court, and to secure to a majority of Government supporters seats in the Legislature, obtained—as was charged by illegal means bribery and corruption. This was one of the grossest crimes of legislation ever enacted. They interfered with the decision of the trial judge in the McKinnon—Bruce case, obtained on the sworn evidence of witnesses and distorted to the Judge how he should report. Failing in their effrontery in attempting to coerce the Judge, they passed an act subversive of the law. As it existed when the trial was conducted. The Government have conceded grave infractions of the law of the land by members of the executive and supporters in the Legislature and have gone into court to defend these legal crimes. In the face of all this the Government now come before the electors of Charlottetown and St. Peter's, and ask for support, and they have the political audacity to seek the suffrage of the electors in these constituencies without giving any account of the manner in which they conducted the business of the Province during 1903. Are the people willing to continue supporting a Government guilty of so many political crimes: a Government that will thus insult the intelligence of the elector, by asking for support without giving any account of their stewardship?

The Unrest of the Times.

Bishop Verdaguer, of Brownsville, Texas, has just issued a lengthy pastoral. Here are a few extracts taken from it:

"Another subject we must touch on is of the deepest importance at the present time. We hope to say sufficient to put you on your guard, so that you may not be deceived. It is on Socialism. We will say from the start that you must be very careful, when you are reading on such a subject. The defenders of Socialism know how to present their arguments in such plausible and at the same time strong language, that of first appearance they seem to be just and right.

"In theory, really, Socialism seems to be a thing very just and easy to be established, and from which great good might result to the world or to society. But if we reflect a little we soon discover that in practice it is impossible, and that it possible its establishment would produce terrible consequences. 'Thou shalt not steal.' That is God says in the seventh commandments of the Decalogue. Anything, then, you take from another, which belongs to him, you steal. Earthly goods, such as food, clothes, a dwelling house, money and other things necessary to man's subsistence. Consequently, every man is justified in striving to gain earthly goods in an honest and just manner, and in possession of them as his personal property. This will not be denied by any one who can reason. Because, since it is the natural right of every man to preserve his own life, he is justified in gaining for himself, and keeping as his own, those external goods which are indispensable to his existence. We will go farther. Man is bound to provide for those depending on him, and this he could not do if he himself lived from hand to mouth. We read in the Book of Genesis that God commanded our first parents in Paradise to fill the earth and subdue it." We also read that Cain and Abel had separate possessions; that each brought his own offer of sacrifice, and trustworthy information respecting the earliest ages of humanity bears evidence of the possession of personal property, a thing absolutely necessary. It was necessary that each one should have his own, otherwise mankind could not have been in peace. There would have been continual strife and contention.

"All this proves that the holding of property is an ordinance of God, just as marriage and legal authority. If the holding of property is an ordinance of God, Socialism, if the defenders of such theories mean what they preach, is impossible; because it is wrong, most unjust and a robbery. For what are the doctrines or the objects of Socialism? The objects of Socialism is this: Socialists want all private property to be confiscated by the State. And many of them go farther; they would go away with religion, authority, social order and family life. Theories, most of which could not be possibly realized, and if some could be carried out they would be attended by fatal consequences. The universal equality which the Socialists propose to bring about is an utterly impracticable idea, especially in regard to property. Why? Because if, the State were to appropriate to every one the exact amount required for his livelihood, what more probable than that one would spend it all and another would put a part by. Thus, an inequality would immediately arise; and to enforce surrender of a man's savings would be sheer tyranny. The same endless variety which we see in nature exists among mankind. Difference of age, of sex, of health, of physical power and mental endowment, above all, of character and man's, cannot be affected, and these differences of position and of possession are inevitable.

"The same must be said as to the other theory, the proposed absorption of individual property by the State, for this could not be accomplished without serious disturbances. Who would be willing to surrender his property without a struggle? Socialists are wrong. We have said it, and we repeat it, the theories of the Socialists are against the ordinance of God, and, even if they were not, some of them are utterly impracticable: some others might, perhaps, be carried out, but they would be attended by fatal consequences. Socialists, even if they succeeded in all they wish, would never obtain the happiness to which they aspire.

"They imagine that with their theories in practice every one would be happy, but, dearly beloved, such happiness as they dream of is not attainable upon earth. Whatever exertions may be made to ameliorate the lot of man here below, none can succeed in eliminating from it suffering, sickness and death. Sorrow and suffering are the portions of mankind; a life of peace and enjoyment is not for this world. True happiness is not to be found in sensual pleasures, but in God; and while the world lasts, crime, vice and poverty cannot be wholly banished from it. Our Saviour has said: 'The poor you have always with you.'"

"We will, then, say that those who defend and propagate Socialistic theories, though perhaps in good faith, are endeavoring by unlawful means to deprive their neighbor of his personal property, and this is a sin against the seventh commandment. Nay, the mere fact of coveting what belongs to another is a sin. And we know, dearly beloved, that all sins bring others in their train, and this is no exception to the rule. St. Paul says that the inordinate desire of money is the root of all evils and the utterances of Socialists at their gatherings (though perhaps not approved by them all) prove the truth of these words. Because their speeches often abound in virulent attacks upon all in authority: on the Pope, on priests and civil magistrates. We acknowledge that though the holding of property is an ordinance of God, the distribution of wealth, as it is under existing circumstances, is not entirely according to the will of God. For it cannot be His will that a small minority should enjoy a superfluity while an overwhelming majority of His children should live in poverty and destitution.

"Dearly Beloved, this brings me back to the statement made in the beginning of this pastoral, that sin is the cause of all evils and miseries. For this great inequality is also the result of sin. Yes, sin. There is a decrease of religious feeling everywhere. These words of the Apostle, 'To give easily and communicate to others,' is almost forgotten. None—neither the rich nor the poor—are perfect; there are wrongs and injustices among the rich as well as among the poor; among masters and among servants, employers and laborers; and we can apply to all classes of society the words of reproach which the prophet Isaiah addressed to the Jews: 'All have turned aside into their own way, every one after his own gain, from the first to the last.' The majority in the world forget that the fundamental principle of Christian charity which urges to almsgiving, is this: 'Brother, what is mine, is thine,' who are many, including Socialists, if they mean what they teach, say, 'Brother, what is mine, is mine.' We do not observe the commandment of God to love our neighbors as ourselves.

"Where arises the dissatisfaction which exists to-day, more than ever in society; the violent antagonism between the poor and the rich; those mutterings of discontent and that rumbling of a strife that threatens to subvert society? It is because there is no longer charity among men. People have become selfish; each one seeks only his own interest and envisions all that are above him in rank and fortune, and men are not ashamed to employ the most unjust means to elevate and enrich themselves at the expense of others. Few, very few, mind the words of God, 'I command thee to open thy hand to the needy; and the words of St. Luke, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and those of St. Paul, 'Every man shall receive his own reward according to his labor.' In a word, we will say that the principal cause of the present position of society is want of religion. Religion, and religion alone, will destroy Socialism, Anarchism and all the 'isms.' The world will never be what it should be; will never have true peace and tranquility, but inasmuch as religion is allowed to resume her sway, or, as our Holy Father, Pius X., says in his first Encyclical Letter, till the human race be restored to Christ. And 'all things to Christ,' so that 'Christ may be all in all.' 'The desire of peace,' says the Holy Father, 'is certainly in every breast—but to want peace without God is an absurdity, seeing that where God is absent, there, too, justice flies.—True Wisdom.

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc. It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— 'I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How did you get your black eye, Sambo? Well, boss, yer see, I was out a-lookin' fer trouble and dis er eye was de fust I find it—Yokers Statesman.

A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thos. Carter, North port, Ont., says: I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me.

It is strange what a time we have with cooks, dear, said Mr. Lunicups. Dawson was telling me to day that they've had theirs for ten years. Yes, dear, and did he tell who she was? No. Who? His wife. 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.

'What's that girl singing?' asked Mr. Topfrose of the bell boy. 'Oh Promise Me, replied the youth. Well, for goodness sake go down and promise her whatever she wants and charge it to account.'

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

ABOUT PIES.—Three practical suggestions on pie-making: B-eak eggs into the milk for omelette pie and beat with cyclone egg-beater until foamy. Makes much finer and smoother custard. For fruit pie, always mix the flour thoroughly with the sugar for the thickening and sweetening of the pie. Makes the juice creamy and is not so apt to run. Put the butter on the lower crust before putting in the fruit, as it will rise when heated and be more evenly distributed through the fruit.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil can be applied externally for rheumatism, stiff joints, chapped hands, chilblains, sprains, etc. It can be taken internally for croup, quinsy, bronchitis, pains in the stomach, kidney complaint, etc. Price 25c.

THE COFFEE POT—Should not be washed with the other cooking dishes. Have fresh hot water without soap and be sure it is thoroughly clean and well-soiled. Nothing loses in flavor more quickly than coffee, if poorly cooked.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Father.—My boy, don't you know that when you tell a lie it makes me ashamed to own you as my son? Son.—Well, dad, I shouldn't think you'd expect a little boy like me to lie as good as you can.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Miss Laura—Oh, auntie! You remember Mr. Meeker, who went from here as a missionary I have just heard that those awful cannibals ate him. Aunt Sophina—La me! I do hope, I hope they cooked him with turnips. The poor dear man was so fond of turnips.

MILBURN'S LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for dyspepsia and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Stomach Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Distress, Bloating and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Bloating and Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweetens the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c a bottle or 50c for \$1.00. Dealers of THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S. Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is "GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills." Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Most wives are inconsistent. When husbands drive them to it; They say "It's no use talking," Then go right on and do it.

A Druggist's Opinion.

Mr. W. J. Stinson, Austin, Man., writes: "Our customers speak so highly of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders that it is a pleasure to recommend them to others. They never disappoint but always cure." Price 10c, and 25c. Be sure you are right—then instead of sitting down and thinking it over—go ahead!

Suffered 15 Years.

Mrs. Wm. Ireland, 170 Queen St. East, Toronto, wife of the well known shoemaker suffered from indigestion and constipation for over 15 years. Nothing did her any good till she tried Laxa-Liver Pills, which cured her. The trouble with some people is that some allow themselves to be discouraged by criticism, and the trouble with others is that they do not.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

May 20, 1903.

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