

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1907

Vol. XV No. 8

Herring!

Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, packed by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Pair. (\$2.00 per Half Barrel)

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address.

Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in the one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.

Eureka Tea.

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

Preserves.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chantler

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)
(And Address)

Students, Attention!

Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 20, 1906—tf

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames,
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

From Now Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoats and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

Death of Bishop Stang.

(Special Heart Review.)

The death on February 20, in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., of the Right Rev. William Stang, D. D., of Fall River, removed from the hierarchy of the United States a man of unusual gifts and of great promise. Bishop Stang went to Rochester, Jan. 20, to have a tumor removed by Dr. William Mayo. The operation was a delicate one and little hope was held out to the bishop for his recovery. He decided, nevertheless, to have the operation performed, and it was done Jan. 21. After the operation there were hopes that he might rally, but he died Feb. 21. The body was taken to Fall River, passing through Boston, where it was met and received by a delegation of about 100 Fall River Catholics representing the several Catholic societies of that city. A special train bore the remains of the beloved bishop and their escort to Fall River. There a procession of three thousand members of Catholic organizations followed the body through the streets in solemn and silent procession to St. Mary's pro-cathedral. No music of any sort accompanied the march. Business along the route of the procession was, practically, suspended; even the theatres and other places of amusement delaying the opening of performances until after the cortege had passed.

BRIEF RECORD OF HIS LIFE.

Bishop Stang, first bishop of the diocese of Fall River, was born in the German province of Baden-Baden in 1854, and received his early education in the German schools. His course in theology, philosophy and letters was completed at the Catholic Seminary in Louvain, near Brussels in Belgium. There he was ordained as a missionary priest in 1875, and served as a teacher in the University of Louvain for a while. In 1879 he was received into the Providence diocese under the late Bishop Hendricksen, his first work being at St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, where he remained until 1884, when he was appointed pastor of St. Anne's Church, at Cranston, R. I. He returned to Providence in 1888, and was again stationed at St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, this time as the chancellor to Bishop Harkins, which office he held up to the time of his consecration as bishop of the diocese of Fall River in 1904.

THE BURIAL OF THE BISHOP.

On Wednesday morning the funeral of the Bishop was held from St. Mary's pro-cathedral. Pontifical high Mass of requiem was celebrated by the Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of Providence, with Very Rev. Monsignor Hugh J. Smyth of New Bedford as assistant priest, the Rev. Charles P. Gaboury of New Bedford, deacon, Rev. Matthias McCabe, P. R. of Fall River as sub-deacon, and the Revs. Morimor Downing and P. E. McGee of Fall River, masters of ceremonies. Hundreds of the clergy of all dioceses, and thousands of the laity gathered to pay their last respects to the deceased. Business throughout the city was generally suspended during the funeral services. At the conclusion of the Mass the Rev. James Coyle of Tanton, who had preached a learned and eloquent sermon at Bishop Stang's consecration, delivered a most touching eulogy.

CHURCH AND STATE LOSS BY HIS DEATH.

The character of the late bishop of Fall River is well set forth in the following words spoken of him by the Rev. John W. McCarthy of St. Mary's Church, North Attleboro, last Sunday morning: "He was a man of most gracious qualities of mind and heart, courteous, kind and generous, with the stronger elements of courage, tact and zeal. His intelligence was quick, his humanity broad and his mastery skill was given to the upbuilding of the Church on the wide foundations of Christian education. The Church is not alone a loser in his early death; he was a good citizen; and the State of Massachusetts, irrespective of creed, shares with us today the feeling of sadness and bereavement which has fallen upon the people of this new diocese of Fall River."

Lent.

Lent is a time of fasting and abstinence instituted by the Church from her very beginning as an appropriate preparation for the great feast of Easter. Fasting and abstinence have always been regarded as a necessary preparation for the reception of great divine favors. Moses, for instance, to fit himself for receiving the law from God on Mount Sinai, fasted forty days; the prophet Elias also fasted the same length of time to prepare himself to behold the passing of the Lord on Mount Horeb. The old Testament abounds

Propaganda come from all parts of the world, civilized and uncivilized, but it is only when they hold what is called an 'Academia Polyglotta' that their universality is fully realized. They held an 'Academia Polyglotta' on Jan. in honor of Cardinal Gotti, at which students of Propaganda read pieces of poems, all of them original in the following languages: Hebrew, Norwegian, French, Esperanto, Arabic, Spanish, Hungarian, Gaelic, Kaffir, literary Chaldean, Basca (whatever that is), Danish Portuguese, Modern Greek, Syriac, German, Rumanian, Turkish, Zulu, Polish, Japanese, Chinese, English, Malabar, Armenian, Persian, vernacular Chaldean, Irish Gaelic, Afrikan, Albanian, and Latin.

Over in London a committee has been formed to erect a suitable memorial to the late Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbs"), whose intense devotion to the Catholic religion is a matter of common knowledge. The scheme includes amongst other things a scholarship for the study of modern English literature, to be given annually in London, and a similar scholarship in the United States, together with a plaque in marble or bronze to be placed in the University College London, where Mrs. Craigie has been a student.

English exchangers chronicle the death of a distinguished Catholic astronomer, Miss Agnes Mary Clerke, one of the few ladies who have been elected members of the Royal Astronomical Society. Miss Clerke's scientific knowledge was acknowledged by experts to be of the very highest value, and her works contain a masterly array of facts. An earnest Catholic, she took a good deal of interest in foreign missionary work.

Items of Interest.

At a meeting held, recently, in Butte, Mont., to protest against French injustice to the Church, Bishop Carroll presided. The assembly represented various creeds and races. One of the speakers, the Rev. S. C. Clarkston declared that every honest man protested against the confiscation of the property of the Church by the French Government. "Let honesty, justice and fraternity be meted out," he demanded, "and let American principles be practised so that every man worship God according to the dictates of his conscience." As a result of the meeting, a committee composed of the Mayor, a judge, several clergymen, Catholic, and Protestant, and prominent professional men, was appointed to draft a set of resolutions of protest, copies of which have been sent to the Pope, President Fallieres, the French ambassador at Washington and the American ambassador at Paris. How many Protestant ministers in Boston have opened their mouths against the French injustice? But let us wait a while. They may be getting up their courage, and it takes courage on the part of a Protestant minister to say a word for the Catholic Church, even yet, in this country. S. H. Revign.

The Catholic hierarchy in Japan at the present moment is composed of an Archbishop (at Tokio), three Bishops (at Nagasaki, Osaka and at Hakodate) and a Perfect Apostolic (in the island of Shikoku). The four first, Mgrs. Magaburg, Cousin, Ostron and Berlic, belong to the Society of Foreign Missions of Paris the fifth, Rev. Father Alvarez, is a Dominican.

A very interesting list has been published by the 'Missionary Outlook,' to wit, that of the Catholic missionaries who died at their posts during the course of the year 1905. They amount to 164, 13 Bishops and 153 priests—and just half of them are French, while nine others belong to the ex-French Diocese of Strasbourg. Of the rest, twenty-five are Italians, sixteen Belgians, eight Spaniards, four Irish, four Austrians, three English (probably Irish), three Germans, two Americans, and the rest split up among other countries. The list shows the extraordinary activity of the French nation in supplying the Catholic Church with missionaries for the evangelization of pagan lands.

According to an English correspondent in Rome, Very Rev. David Fleming, provincial of the English Franciscans, member of the Biblical Commission established by Leo XIII and consultant to the Holy Office, is at present in the Eternal City in connection with a very important document which the Holy Office has been preparing for the last two years, and which is shortly to be published. This document will take the form of a compilation of all the errors of the day, and will bear a striking resemblance to the syllabus published by Pope Pius IX.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is menarche. The change in the system is great and the system requires rebuilding. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus take over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Carverville, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Editor (to stranger).—We have all the manuscript we can find room for during the next six years, every page of which is furnished by the leading thinkers, essayists, historians, philosophers, journal—

Stranger—But this is a page advertisement for mother-of-pearl soap.

Editor—Ah, I see. Take a seat on the sofa, sir. We will try and find room for your copy by killing an essay or two.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

"Making any money these days?" asked Bicks of the mill owner. "Hardly any," said the other. "We are beginning to realize the truth of the old saying that it takes ten mills to make a cent."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 35c.

An Irish lawyer addressed the court as "Genetment" instead of "Your honor." After he had concluded a brother of the bar reminded him of his error. He immediately arose to apologize, thus: "May it please the court, in the heat of debate I called your honors genetment. It was a mistake, your honors."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mallman, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared. PRICE 25 CENTS.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1907. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MOISAAC Editor & Proprietor

Opening of the Legislature.

The Legislative session was opened yesterday, with the usual formalities, by his Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon. The speech from the throne referred to the inter-provincial conference at Ottawa, the negotiations between the Federal and Provincial Governments relative to the establishment in this Province of an experimental farm and to the consideration of the affiliation of Prince of Wales College with McGill College Montreal, as well as to the necessity of building a new jail and poor house. After his Honor had drawn Mr. Murdoch Kennedy, the new member for the first district of Queen's, was sworn in and introduced by the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Wood. He took his seat amid opposition applause. The standing committees were then appointed and the House adjourned.

The Government's False Position.

Nothing could more clearly indicate the untenable position of the Provincial Government regarding the subsidy question, nor could anything more surely tend to prejudice the Island's cause in the minds of the representatives of the other Provinces, than the attitude assumed by the Provincial Government, conscious of the weakness of its case, plainly misrepresents the motives and the actions of the Leader of the Opposition and his friends in bringing this matter before the electorate at public meetings. This is a question of the greatest possible importance to Prince Edward Island and unless an effort is now made to correct the unfortunate position created for us by the inaction of our delegates to the Ottawa Conference, our cause is lost beyond redemption. Instead of making some effort to assist in placing our case fairly before the public, the Provincial Government assumes an antagonistic attitude and accuses the Leader of the Opposition and his friends of condemning Premier Peters and Hon. Mr. Hughes because of the additional subsidy of \$70,000 for P. E. Island. If the Provincial Government were honest in this contention it would publish the resolutions passed by Liberals and Conservatives combined, at these public meetings. But the Provincial Government has not published one of these resolutions; it has not dared to publish them, because these resolutions would falsify its statements regarding the attitude and contentions of the Opposition Leader and his friends.

The Leader of the Opposition and his friends find no fault with the proposed increase of \$70,000 to our subsidy, and no word has been uttered by the Opposition speakers at any of the meetings against this phase of the arrangement for the increase of our subsidy. On the contrary all the Conservative speakers have referred to this feature of the new arrangement as quite fair to Prince Edward Island, as compared with the other Provinces. But while this is conceded we must not lose sight of the fact, that our delegates to the Ottawa Conference had nothing to do with securing this proposed increase. The \$70,000 increase to Prince Edward Island was arranged for at the Quebec Conference of 1887 at which our Province was not represented. The resolutions of that Conference, so far as this phase of the subsidy question is concerned have not been changed. It will, therefore, be seen that Messrs. Peters and Hughes had no more to do with securing this proposed increase than the humblest elector of this Province who has never been to Ottawa. The \$70,000 increase for Government and Legislature is an addition to the \$30,000 already received by us under that head, making \$100,000, the smallest amount allowed for this purpose to any Province. \$100,000 for Government and Legislature is set down for all Provinces with a population of not more than 150,000. According to this scale we would be entitled to the \$100,000 if we had 40,000 population and we would get no more if we had 150,000 of a population. It will therefore be seen that this division of the subsidy is not calculated on a per capita basis, although it bears a certain relation to population. Exception is taken to our delegates to the Ottawa conference, not for what they did, for they did nothing and might as well have been home; but for what they did not do. This brings us to the other

division of the subsidy question, the 80 cents per head of the population. We have spoken of this before and our space will not allow us to go into it exhaustively today. On this head we receive no increase because our population has not increased; but on the contrary decreased. We were, however, to receive 80 cents per head on the highest population since Confederation; but our delegates to the Ottawa conference voted to remove this saving clause in its application to this Province, and the consequence is that we shall hereafter receive 80 cents a head, not on a population of 109,000, the highest since Confederation; but on whatever the population is from census to census. As we lost over 6,000 between 1891 and 1901, we lose at once, that many 80 cents per head; that is to say our per capita allowance has been reduced that much, nearly \$5,000. This is one of the things we blame our delegates for, why did they allow this safe-guard to be removed, while voting to retain it for the new Province? Does the Patriot commend our delegates for having thus sacrificed our rights and privileges? Our population continues to decrease and our per capita of 80 cents will decrease accordingly. That is one of the things we take exception to on the part of our delegates. Is it not a proper exception to take?

Another reason for condemning our delegates is their inaction regarding our claim for increased cost of education, public works, asylums etc. since Confederation. On this head we had a legitimate claim of \$128,000; but our delegates never asked for one cent. Have we not a just right to condemn them for their utter negligence in this particular? Had they put in this claim they could not have reasonably been refused. British Columbia put in a claim for special treatment and was awarded \$100,000 extra. But the delegates from Prince Edward Island sat dumb and put in no claim and made no demand for special treatment for us, in consequence of our special position. The consequence is that we get the least amount allotted to any Province for Government and Legislature, as arranged at the conference of 1887; we lose the right to receive our per capita allowance on the maximum population, and had no one to raise a voice in behalf of our claim for increased cost of education public works etc. Do our people think this was the proper course for our delegates to pursue when the vital interests of Prince Edward Island were intrusted to them?

All the other Provinces of the Dominion put P. E. Island have valuable undeveloped assets, in the shape of great tracts of land; giant forests or valuable minerals. Yet all these Provinces under the new arrangement of subsidies receive increases in both per capita allowance and in allowance for Legislature and Government. But poor Prince Edward Island, while getting her allotment in the scale of increases for civil government loses on every other head because her delegates failed to plead her case and neglected to take advantage of the opportunity offered for securing better terms. Much more remains to be said on this question, but for the present our space is exhausted.

Two Public Meetings.

During last week two great public meetings were held for the discussion of the subsidy matters and other questions involved in the terms of Confederation. The first of these meetings was held at Vernon River Bridge on Wednesday evening and the second was held at Morell on Friday evening. Both meetings were very largely attended and at both resolutions bearing on the subsidies and other matters, were passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. As the resolutions passed at the Vernon River meeting are practically identical with those on the same subjects passed at the Morell meeting we will not repeat them; but publish those passed at Morell. At the Vernon River meeting Mr. Owen Sullivan occupied the chair, and the speakers were, Messrs. S. A. Nicholson, A. L. Fraser, J. A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, F. L. Hazard, W. E. Benly, D. P. Irving, and John Anderson, in the order named. Messrs. Hazard and Irving are the representatives of the district in the Legislature and their presence and speeches in no way persuaded the electorate assembled that the contentions of the Leader of the Opposition was not correct and the resolutions proposed at the end of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

The meeting held in Morell Hall on Friday evening was not only very large and representative; but most orderly and exemplary in every respect. Mr. James H. Dingwell was voted to the chair and the speakers, in the order named, were: Messrs. James McIsaac, James D. McInnis, M. L. A. W. A. O. Morson, M. L. A. R. N. Cox, J. A. Mathieson,

Leader of the Opposition, W. E. Bentley and H. D. McEwen. The Leader of the Opposition and those who spoke with him on that side, carefully avoided giving the discussion a partisan turn; all spoke from the point of view of Prince Edward Islanders, advocating justice and fair play for our Province. The Leader of the Opposition declared, as he had done at previous meetings, that he would be recreant to his duty to the Province if he should fail to assist the Government in any proper effort to obtain the better terms to which the Province is entitled, and which are absolutely required for the adequate performance of the public services.

It was plainly pointed out to the meeting from the records and history of the agitation for readjustment of the Provincial subsidies, that our delegates to the Ottawa Conference in October last, viz., Premier Peters and Hon. George E. Hughes, had failed to safeguard the Island's interests in a matter of such paramount and vital importance. The failure of our delegates to make a demand for our legitimate claim on account of increased expenditure for education, public works, etc., cannot be condoned and their assent to removing the saving clause from our Province in the matter of per capita allowance is inexplicable. So far as the increase to the Province in the amount for Legislature and Government is concerned, no fault is to be found. But it must always be remembered that Messrs. Peters and Hughes had nothing to do with getting that amount. It was agreed upon at the Quebec Conference in 1887, and has not been changed since. Towards the close of the meeting when the second resolution was presented to the meeting, Messrs. McInnis and Cox occupied some time in offering objections and in endeavoring to delay advising the representatives to stand out for better terms. These efforts were in vain as the resolutions passed with scarcely any opposition. The absence of Premier Peters from this meeting in his own district was generally commented upon. Following are the resolutions passed:

Moved by H. D. McEwen seconded by R. N. Cox.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting that a meeting should be held at Charlottetown at an early date, composed of delegates from all parts of the Province to decide upon some uniform and definite plan of action to press for and secure continuous daily steam communication with the railway system of the Mainland.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by Alexander Stewart, seconded by Thomas Kenny.

Resolved that this meeting of electors of the Second district of Kings County, held at Morell, instruct their representatives in the Legislature not to give their consent to any reduction of the per capita subsidy now allowed by law to this Province.

Mr. R. N. Cox, seconded by Mr. Webster, moved in amendment:

Resolved that this meeting does not consider itself competent to express an opinion on the matter of increased subsidies until after the delegates have reported to the House.

After a short discussion the amendment was all but unanimously rejected and the resolution was adopted by a standing vote of all but three or four of those present who rose on the command of Mr. Cox to "stand up."

Moved by Alexander Stewart, seconded by Thomas Kenny;

Resolved that the government of this Province do present to the government of Canada the claim of this Province for additional subsidy to meet the increased expenditure of this Province for education, maintenance of asylums agriculture and public works.

And further resolved that a special claim be presented for additional consideration and recognition on account of the special conditions existing in this Province and the non-fulfillment of the terms of Union.

This resolution was unanimously carried, the sole exception being Mr. R. N. Cox who voted "No."

Moved by Peter Byrne, seconded by Donald McDonald.

Resolved that this meeting do heartily approve and endorse the action taken by the Legislature as expressed by resolution and by the unanimous vote of the House in the session of 1905, as concerning many of the disabilities we are laboring under, owing to the non-fulfillment of the terms of Confederation, and we would respectfully urge our Local government and the Legislature to continue to press our claims as there

in set forth until justice is obtained.

Further resolved that we shall deem any measure of justice incomplete and unsatisfactory which does not provide for the restoration to this Province of its original number of representatives in the House of Commons.

This resolution was unanimously passed; Mr. Cox alone voting "No."

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the great meeting adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

On the 12th inst. an advertisement appeared in the daily papers of a public meeting at Montague on the 22nd, for the purpose of discussing the subsidy matter and other questions bearing on the terms of Confederation. Eleven names were attached to this notice and these were the names of both Liberal and Conservative electors. This seemed eminently proper, as these meetings are not of a partisan nature and the questions up for discussion are of too important a character to be approached from the point of view of mere party; they are questions of too much importance to our Province to be treated in any such spirit. In the light of these facts, it seemed most extraordinary to find on the following day a letter in the Patriot from four of the signers of the notice for the public meeting in question, stating that they desired to have their names withdrawn from the notice. The reason they gave for this withdrawal is that they signed somewhat hurriedly, without understanding what they were doing. The names of the withdrawers are: A. S. McLeod, John J. McDonald, J. W. Carruthers and D. J. McLean. Surely the course pursued by these gentlemen is most extraordinary. Is it not a proper thing to have public questions discussed at a public meeting? One would suppose that every intelligent elector would be too pleased to have an opportunity of hearing these questions discussed from every point of view. Are we to conclude that these gentlemen allowed themselves to be persuaded to back down by local Liberal manipulators, who are terribly afraid of the truth? Surely these gentlemen ought to have more interest in the proper treatment of our Province by the Federal authorities than thus to show the white feather to please anybody. But the most extraordinary phase of the back-down is the attitude assumed by Mr. J. W. Carruthers. After requesting the withdrawal of his name on the ground that he did not understand the purport of the meeting, he wrote another letter on the following day saying he did understand what the meeting was for; but still desired to have his name withdrawn. Here we have a man saying almost in the same breath, that he did not understand the purport of the meeting, but that he did understand it, and that he did not know what he was doing. Poor fellow, the pressure brought to bear on him must have been so heavy that he was completely muddled.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Robins Irrigation Scandal.

Ottawa, Feb. 9th, 1907

The chief discussion this week in parliament was on the Southern Alberta land deal. This transaction began in May, 1905, when grazing leases were given to James D. McGregor for 47,650 acres and A. Hitchcock for 48,876 acres. But we may go back of that a stage and follow the land policy, as outlined in the able address of Mr. McArthur, member for Calgary, who moved a resolution condemning the transaction.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

The declared policy of the Liberal Party before it took office was "to grant or sell lands to actual settlers only." The Party platform condemned "pasture land leases to cattle kings." Before that time grazing leases had been subject to cancellation whenever the land was required for settlement. For several years the present government followed the old policy which the party had condemned.

THE LAND FOR THE SPECULATOR.

Then it made some changes. One made it no longer necessary for the whole government to authorize a great lease. Mr. Sifton took power to do it all by himself. The second was that leases were no longer subject to cancellation when the land was needed for settlement. The holder could be allowed an irrevocable twenty one year lease and could shut out all settlement during that period. Thirdly, the lease was allowed an absolute freehold grant of one-tenth of his holding at a price of one dollar an acre and was allowed to roam through his kingdom selecting the

best lands in small sections. Lastly, notwithstanding these special privileges, there was no competition, but the leases and sales were made by private deal.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE GRATER.

The happy period when these leases were given did not last long. Most of the concessions were given between February and August, 1905. Seven favorites came in during that period and obtained nearly 400,000 acres. These were all allotted to particular friends of ministers, some of them members of parliament and some relatives of members. After they had what they wanted the law was changed. Future leases were made revocable. The price of land for the ranch headquarters was trebled. As a result the value of the concessions previously made was increased and the favorites greatly enriched.

A FORTUNATE COUPLE.

Two of the happy group of leasees were the above mentioned Hitchcock and McGregor. Hitchcock was an intimate friend of the Minister of the Interior and a political associate of several Western politicians. McGregor had been a lively stable keeper in Brandon and useful in Mr. Sifton's campaigns. That minister appointed him license commissioner inspector of mines and collector of royalty in the Yukon. He returned in a few years in a position to make large investments. It did not, however, require much money to take the leases at Medicine Hat. McGregor and Hitchcock both paid their first rental scrip, which probably cost them about 25 cents on the dollar. A few months after they had obtained their leases they merged the two, making a holding of 96,482 acres. Their next business was to one tenth of that area or 9600 and buy it outright for \$1, an acre. Having done this they looked about for a purchaser, and to begin with they had an expert valuator, Robert Hall of Brandon appraise their 9600 acres. Here is what he said of the land a few months after the Government had sold it for \$1 an acre.

INCREASED TWELVE FOLD.

"The real estate of the Company consists of 10,000 acres of selected land in the Province of Alberta. These lands have been selected out of an area of 100,000 acres held under lease by the Grand Forks Cattle Company, Limited, and are in my opinion easily of the value of \$12,000 per acre under present conditions without reference to any future or speculative possibilities."

THEY WANTED MORE.

Messrs Hitchcock and McGregor, contending the Grand Forks Cattle Company, formed themselves into another concern called the Robins Irrigation Company, of which McGregor owned twenty-two per cent, Hitchcock 77 per cent, while one St. Aubyn held one per cent. Guy Tracy Robins, a young Englishman, without much to do, lent his name to the organization. This Robins Company in June, 1906 obtained from the government a new concession. It got a grant of 380,000 acres adjoining the Grand Forks lease. The price fixed was \$3 an acre but \$2 an acre was to be allowed as a credit for expenditure of the company in irrigating the land so that the net cost would be \$1 an acre. The company agreed to irrigate one quarter of the grant and to spend within ten years for this purpose \$760,000. No payment was required for several years.

\$468,600.

Having obtained this new kingdom from the government Mr. Hitchcock and McGregor transferred it to a brokerage firm for sale in England and in six months from the time the deal was made in Ottawa an English concern paid Hitchcock and McGregor £100,000 sterling to transfer the bargain to them. This last purchasing company is called the Southern Alberta Land Company, which took over all the rights and duties belonging to the 380,000 acres grant giving Hitchcock and McGregor \$486,000 for their bargain.

\$350,000 ON DEAL NUMBER TWO.

The next business was for Hitchcock and McGregor, as the Grand Forks Cattle Company to sell out their twenty-one year lease and 100,000 acre grant to the Southern Alberta people together with what cattle they had gathered about them. This sale was made for £135,000 sterling or \$654,650. It was alleged on doubtful authority that the owners of the Grand Forks Company had expended nearly \$300,000 on their property which leaves over \$350,000 as their net profits out of the two grazing leases. We have therefore over \$835,000 which these two favorites made in a few months out of three government grants given to them on special terms, privately and without competition. How much of this has been divided among the parties whose influence was used in their behalf, who and how many official and political partners there may be in the deal is not yet known.

ANOTHER SERIES OF PROFITS.

The Southern Alberta Company which has thus obtained the irrigation grant and the grazing leases added \$815,000 to the cost of the property by allowing that sum for additional promoters' profits and preliminary expenses. So the Southern Alberta shareholders pay \$1,468,000 for what should only cost the price of the live stock and improve-

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store. Stanley Bros. Ladies' & Children's Cloth Coats, Fur Coats, Ruffs, Muffs, Caps, Collars And Mitts, All at 65 cents on the Dollar. This is your chance to get your Coat or Fur Cheap. \$6.00 Coats for \$4.00, \$7.50 coats for \$5.00. \$10.50 Coats for \$7.00, \$12.00 coats for \$8.00, etc. \$30.00 Fur Coats for \$20.00, \$37.00 now \$25. \$48.00 Fur Coats for \$32.00, \$60.00 now \$40.00 Neck Furs, Caps, Muffs, All Prices Less One Third. Do Not Delay - Buy To-day. STANLEY BROTHERS.

Fall and Winter Weather! Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S Solid Footwear. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 4-lb. and 1-lb. Tins. Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

Prowse Bros., Ltd.



Cost Price Takes Any Coat.

Determined not to carry over a single garment, we've taken the extreme course to ensure that determination—of offering any coat in the store at cost.

Every one is most desirable. In every detail a garment of the first quality. Tweeds and blacks in about equal quantities, all the latest styles. The full manish—the new and tight-fitting models—full and three-quarter lengths and "Tourist" styles, afford a choice that is in every way a pleasing one.

No lady should be satisfied with a last season coat when such an opportunity to invest is afforded.

- \$ 6.45 Tweed Coats for \$4.30
10.75 Tweed Coats for 7.17
13.75 Tweed Coats for 9.17
17.85 Tweed Coats for 11.90
23.75 Tweed Coats for 15.83
12.25 Black Coats for 8.17
13.50 Black Coats for 9.00
13.75 Black Coats for 9.17
14.75 Black Coats for 9.83
20.25 Black Coats for 13.50

These prices should create a strong demand for such desirable stylish garments. Be one of the first to choose. Come to-day for first choice.

Misses' Coats at Cost

Secure a new warm and stylish coat for your little girl. We can fit children from 4 to 14 years with garments of latest designs.

CHOOSE ANY AT COST—Bring her down and make her happy with a smart new coat. Prices range from \$3 to \$10.50. Choose at \$2 to \$6.90.

Skirts at Half.

A splendid skirt bargain! A number of very desirable tailor-made skirts—"Northway," "Britannia," and other good makes—offered at specially attractive prices. Black and tweed skirts in latest styles, beautifully made, perfect fitting and worth to \$5.25, go \$2.98 on sale today at.....

Gowns Below Value

Sample night dresses at unusually low prices for such desirable garments. Gowns of fine domet, full cuff and nicely finished—some trimmed lace, some with self ruffles, some silk embroidered. Worth from 35c. 98c.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd
Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Amella, performing service between Halifax and Canso, is disabled at Arichat. She is being towed on her way from Canso to Halifax by the 10th.

It is stated from Winnipeg that the Legislative Session postponed on Wednesday last, is the last of this Legislature, and that the Provincial elections will be held on March the 10th.

The Imperial Parliament reassembled on the 12th inst., in the presence of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with full State ceremonial. The speech from the throne was read by the King in person.

The conductor, engineer, fireman and helper of the freight train, which came in collision with a passenger train and caused the death of two persons and injury to others, were arrested at Oshing, N. Y., the other day.

Reports have reached St. Petersburg that about 150 Finns and Estonians who had been carried out to sea on ice from Fredericksburg, Gulf of Finland. Of this number it is added only ten reached the shore in safety. The bodies have been recovered.

In our ordinary session, last week, of the late Senator Mahaffy, we saw down Webster's Corner at his residence, Webster's Corner was his post office address; but his home was at Battery Point on the opposite or north side of the Hillsborough River. We regret the mistake; but it was altogether inadvertent.

A deputation numbering forty, headed by the Mayor of the city, left Quebec the other day for Ottawa, to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting an application for a grant from the Federal treasury to aid in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Quebec. The amount the deputation applies for is \$500,000.

There are now six vacancies for the House of Commons. For five of these writs have been issued. In London, Ontario, the voters lists are not ready and the writ cannot be issued. In L'Assomption, Three Rivers and St. Maurice and Richelieu, nominations take place on February 25th, and the election a week later. In Victoria, B. C., nomination takes place March 5th, and the election on March 12th.

Early Thursday morning last, the factory of Ambrose Monaghan, at Kinkora, was entirely destroyed by fire with all its contents. There were in the establishment at the time four combined threshers and shakers, two threshers, a quantity of lumber, all the account books, \$3,000 in promissory notes and \$100 in cash. The total loss is about \$4000, with no insurance. The dwelling house of Hugh Reid, adjoining, was also burned to the ground. The furniture was saved. No insurance.

The Empress of Britain, one of the C. P. E. mail steamers, left Halifax at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning the 10th inst., and reached Liverpool at nine o'clock on Monday the 18th. The Cunard Line's Luconia left New York on Saturday the 9th at noon, and arrived at Liverpool at noon on Sunday the 17th, just eight days. Taking of the difference of time, the exact time of the Empress was six days, twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, while that of the Luconia was seven days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes. This is a proof as to the advantage of the Canadian route.

A Winnipeg dispatch reports that Paul Mondar, while driving in St. Boniface, Man., met with a terrible mishap. His team got off the trail in the deep snow where it was impossible to release them, and he started to walk to town. Feeling his feet freezing he took off his boots to make an attempt to rub his feet, and found it impossible to get them on again. He started barefoot to walk two miles. When he reached the hotel in St. Boniface both feet were frozen solid. He hurried to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both feet above the ankle.

W. E. Robertson, a business man of Westminster, who recently returned to Toronto from a trip to Western Canada, says the severity of the winter was not exaggerated. He met a man whose home is near Estevan (Sask) who left his wife and six children to go in search of fuel, but was overtaken in a blizzard and delayed two days. After considerable hardship he reached home to find his wife and children all frozen stiff. Every stick of furniture in the home and even flooring had been burned by them in the terrible fight against the frost king. Another incident occurred on a train stalled west of Winnipeg for two or three days in snow above the tops of the cars. Mr. Robertson was a passenger. One woman passenger was covered up in her berth with six or eight blankets, yet her nose was frozen.

The first of the special Lenten sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Morrison. The subject of his discourse was faith and agnosticism, and his text was from the 6th verse of the 21st chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews: "But without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that cometh to God, must believe that he is, and is a rewarder them that seek him." The Rev. preacher pointed out that while in our present transitory condition we must follow the laws laid down by God, and must believe in his will in order to gain salvation. In this life our immortal soul is not free from the trammels of our body, which exerts a powerful influence over it. This influence the soul has to contend with and wage war with when in an evil direction. Man may think and reason for himself regarding any question, and may believe or reject, according as the evidence appeals to him; but faith is required for things divine; for God. Man may reason themselves into believing there is a supreme being, but faith is a belief in God because God himself has made a revelation. Faith leads the intellect to the intelligence of men, and intelligence to the revelation of God to man. We must believe God because He has spoken; that is faith. Should a person believe all of God's revelations, except one, then he has not the faith, and cannot elicit a simple act of faith. There are people living in the world who scoff at divine revelation, and still consider themselves religious. These people have no supernatural faith. They accept what pleases them and reject what does not suit them. That is no good. In our time, said the Rev. preacher, an extraordinary amount of questions and difficulties is presented from the pulpit. This was nothing more than a renewal of paganism. All this should be guarded against, and the revealed word of God should be loved and cherished in its entirety; for it alone is the ground work of our salvation.

The House against the government during four sessions. In consequence Sir Wilfrid has taken away from him the patronage of his county and given it to Senator Choquette, who a year or two ago was the leader in the Quebec Liberal revolt against Premier Parent. Mr. Lavigne informed the House that he was still a Liberal and an adherent of the Liberal platform. Every vote he cast in the government had been in support of Liberal principles. In one case he voted as Sir Wilfrid had promised to vote. In another he voted for the same principle that Sir Wilfrid afterwards accepted. The other votes, against the Saskatchewan deal and the North Atlantic railway, were in accord with the Liberal platform. Mr. Lavigne says that he intends to go on as he has begun, and is prepared to meet Sir Wilfrid or any of his colleagues in the county of Montigny and there defend against them the Liberal principles which they have abandoned.

THE LAST RESORT. Senator Ross, formerly the Premier of Ontario, has given indirectly his views on Senate reform. In bidding farewell to his former constituents he told them that should he be re-elected in active political life his health and strength had continued. It was only because he was no longer capable of serious labor that he was going to another place. It is not often, that a new Senator begins his career in that Chamber by such a shrewd his branch of Parliament.

M. R. HYMAN ONCE MORE. Mr. Hyman is no longer a member of Parliament, but he still Minister of Public Works and intends to retain the office. This was shown on Friday when the Speaker read the formal resignation of the London seat. A few minutes later Sir Wilfrid Laurier read correspondence between Mr. Hyman and himself. It began with a letter from the former written at London, Kan., 20th inst., in which he requested a conspiracy inquiry was in progress Mr. Hyman said that "in view of the disclosures at Toronto in connection with the bye-election of June, 1906," he could not continue to serve his constituency as a representative. He added that the resignation "involved withdrawal from the government," and tendered the resignation of his office. Sir Wilfrid replied agreeing that Mr. Hyman should resign his seat, but holding that a resignation of office was not required. The Premier advised Mr. Hyman submit his action to the electors and invite them to pronounce upon it, and meanwhile to reconsider the resignation of his place in the government.

A LITTLE CONCEALMENT. For ten weeks the matter so stood, and Mr. Hyman's resignation, which was irregularly remained a member of the House. Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid repeatedly informed the House that Mr. Hyman had gone South and was too ill even to read a message. But on Friday the Premier read a telegram from Mr. Hyman withdrawing his resignation as minister and stating that a few weeks more rest would find him able to resume the work of the department. When this announcement was made Mr. Borden remarked that though Sir Wilfrid had promised to give the House the first information he had, Mr. Hyman's intentions had been communicated six days before to the Liberal Association of London by Mr. Gibbons, a campaign worker. For more than two months Mr. Hyman had failed to make valid the resignation of his seat, and while he was reported to be too weak to read an Ottawa telegram it was known that he was enjoying in the amusements and entertainments of the places where he had been residing.

TOO MUCH FOR A SICK MAN. Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that the Public Works Department was now expending ten millions a year. No department required greater vigilance and more energy. Yet for months the Public Works Department has been running loose, and now it was proposed to place it in the hands of an invalid. But the premier says Mr. Hyman shall stay. It appears that the London Election will be brought on at once, and that it will be over before the election conspiracy trial begins. Mr. Hyman will be able to submit the whole case to the electors, as an impartial witness has come from abroad and is ready to testify. How far his evidence will affect Mr. Hyman will not be known until after the bye-election. In the meantime Mr. Hyman's managers have been preparing for the contest.

DIED. At the City Hospital on the 14th, inst. Eliza Downing, aged 78 years. In this city on the 13th, inst. Jane Elizabeth Trepanman, relict of the late John Stumblas, aged 81 years. At Black Bush on the 1st, inst., Mrs. John D. McLean, aged 61 years, leaving to mourn a disconsolate husband, one son and one daughter. May her soul rest in peace. On the 29th, January, 1907, at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Bernard W. Koughan, son of the late William Koughan, of this city, aged 43 years. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery, Oakland. R. L. P.

Mount Clemens, Michigan. Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in case of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For biliousness and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc. the efficacy of its waters is irrefragable. Seventy-five per cent. of rheumatic cases are cured and ninety per cent. benefited. Write J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.

We had no mails from the mainland yesterday of the day before. The steamers were unable to cross in consequence of the ice blockade. The wind has changed and the conditions for crossing today are more favorable. Our reader will be pleased to know that his Lordship Bishop McDonald, who has been quite ill, has so far recovered as to be out every day, and to be able to celebrate Mass daily.

Big FEBRUARY Cut Price Sale!

Sweeping Reductions in Every Department. Sensational Offering in Men's and Women's Fur Coats.

What we Cut, we Cut Deep, so if you Value the Power of Your Money, Buy Now and Buy Here.

15 p. c. to 50 p. c. Discounts.

This is an unequalled opportunity to select from a splendid stock. Attractions do not consist, merely of a few special articles underpriced, but of a large and magnificent range. Look where you will, you will find our offerings unequalled. No need to mention everything, come in and ask for your needs, compare qualities and prices, and we are sure of your trade. Appended are a few particularly strong values:

Table with columns for '33 1-2 to 50 p. c. Off All Furs', '25 p. c. Off Dress Goods', and 'All Winter Hosiery'. Lists various items like fur jackets, coats, dresses, and hosiery with their respective discounts.

M. TRAINOR & CO. The Store That Saves You Money.

Happy Thoughts.



Never before have we had such a bright and dazzling stock of holiday goods as we have this season. We name a few by way of suggestion.

FURS.

Superb Fur Garments, so varied in price that every one can be suited. If you want FINE FURS come here for them.

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gents' Furnishings, Dress Goods, Cushion Tops, etc.

How about a BISSEL CARPET SWEEPER for a gift? If you have one already perhaps its day of service is over, and one of the latest and most improved ones will just fill the bill.

Our Furniture Man

Pronounces our Furniture Attractions boundless. Furniture in endless variety—from simple low priced pieces to the more ornate and most expensive. No matter what price you pay, you'll get BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. A good gift lives a long life. Good Furniture is a good gift.

Choose now. We'll store and deliver it just where and when you say.

JAS. PATON & CO

C. Maclellan. Sixtus Maclellan.

Maclellan Bros.,

SUCCESSORS TO GORDON & MACLELLAN, Make their bow to the public, and in doing so wish to say that they are now prepared to turn out everything in the line of

High-Class Tailoring

With two expert cutters and a staff of first-class workmen they feel confident of pleasing the most fastidious.

Your Careful Examination

Before and after the suit is made will assure you that you get the best that can be furnished.

Your Next Suit!

May we make it and prove our assertions.

Maclellan Bros.,

Successors to Gordon & Maclellan. QUEEN STREET. October 2, 1906.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. 45 1906-3m

Calendar for Feb., 1907.

MOON'S PHASES. Last Quarter 5d. 5h. 53m. p. m. New Moon 12 d. 15 h. 43 m. p. m. First Quarter 20 d. 10 h. 35 m. a. m. Full moon 28 d. 25 h. 23 m. a. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, Wind, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Ecce Homo.

By William Harvey Woods.

"O Thou that comest past the stars, And past the utmost bound that bars Us from unguessed infinity! What hast Thou seen along the road; What marvels vast Thy pathway strewed The long, long path to Calvary?"

St. Ninian's Country.

There is little in the appearance of the small town of Whithorn to suggest the importance and dignity that attached to it centuries before our great commercial cities were in existence.

The Venerable Bede, and Alred, Abbot of Rievaulx, show us, in their writings, that St. Ninian accomplished, with astonishing success, the arduous task he set himself.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunions in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, weakens the muscles, weakens the bones, robs the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula scars which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinnis, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, scrofula and its attendant, as it has rid thousands.

Some that the remains of "the most blessed Ninian, wondrously shining," who, according to tradition, died on September 16, 432, were buried here; but the most trustworthy authorities are, for many reasons, in favor of the theory that the church in Whithorn was the last resting-place of his bones.

It was David the First, of Scotland, who saved this sacred spot from falling to oblivion. During his reign, Fergus, Lord of Galloway, caused a large priory to be erected at Whithorn. An indication of the extent of this monastery is found in the fact that there are few buildings in Whithorn now, save those of the rarest modernity, which are not particularly at least—composed of stones taken from its ruins.

Whithorn in the Olden Times. How different was the atmosphere that pervaded Whithorn in those far-off days from the drowsy stillness that has settled down upon it now!

Standing in the old churchyard—whose odd formation, too distorted to be called undulating, is in itself worthy of remark—the walls of the chapel, now roofless and hidden away from sight by curtains of ivy, are all, except the vaults, that remain of the ancient Monastery of Rosnat.

Only at night when the fires of the Cumberland limekilns throw a fantastic flickering glare up the eastern sky, and the stillness is harshly broken by the peevish screams of whelps, a shudder of memory seems to tremble through the air—memory of the glory that has departed.—Scottish Review.

Roman Events.

THE BLESSING OF THE LAMBS OF SAINT AGNES.

A Most Touching Ceremony.

On Monday last, the feast of St. Agnes was celebrated in the Constantinian Basilica, outside the walls, with all the pomp and grandeur which the Church has for so many centuries venerated the memory of the virgin martyr. On late years this feast has assumed a cosmopolitan character. As sure as January 21st, comes round, so sure will a motley concourse throng out the Via Nomentana to the basilica over the Ostacomb of St. Agnes.

And on Monday the crowd was as large as ever, for many were anxious to witness the ceremony of blessing the pair of lambs which will furnish wool for palliums to many a clime. Over the altar in which the body of St. Agnes is enclosed the two lambs were placed to be blessed by the Bishop, who has just celebrated High Mass. The little things, freshly washed and combed, looked really beautiful as they lay tied in their baskets.

French Bishops Grateful to the Catholic World.

The following is a translation of the letter drawn up by the French Bishops in reply to the expressions of sympathy which reached them from their brethren throughout the world: "The Bishops of France, meeting together for the third time in plenary assembly, offer you the homage of their profound gratitude for the tokens of perfect union, of unreserved adhesion and of fraternal charity which you have so kindly given them in their trials."

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

in carrying out the highest duties of the episcopate that your votes has been joined to ours.

"Those of you who are under Protestant governments, those who are citizens of republics which know their rights, and will have these rights respected, and those who are under monarchies who have no intention of yielding the smallest point of their authority, you all have spoken as the Bishops of France have, and you demand for them the peace which you yourselves enjoy."

"Nothing like it was ever seen. No doubt in past ages, in the long and glorious history of our struggles, a number of Bishops have met the occasion of their charity to great confessions of the faith. But never has the episcopate made Catholic unity shine forth in this way, or by means of such manifestations and with such effect."

In the "Catholic Directory" of Great Britain for 1907 figures are supplied which prove that the Church in that country during the past year has steadily advanced. The total number of churches and chapels at present in England and Wales is 1,703, as compared with 1,640 a year ago.

A general celebration of the Holy Father's golden jubilee of the priesthood in 1908 is made sure by a letter on the subject which the Cardinal Dean has sent to the entire episcopate of the Catholic world. They are asked to aid the celebration of the event in every possible way.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store; Charlottetown.

Up! Up! Up!—Step by step the Union Commercial College has gradually gone ahead until today it stands in the front rank of business schools. It helps students to positions, it teaches every branch, it advertises, it does not deceive the public. Write today. W. Moran, Prin.

B B AT THE TOP Burdock Blood Bitters

holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SORE STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WIFE—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers: "Lost a money lapdog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed, ten dollars reward."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 50c a box.

Powell—A good deal depends on the formation of early habits.

Howell—I know it; when I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money. Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I dabbed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone and I attributed the warding off of an attack of Quinsy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. G. F. WORDEN. St. John.

"Look here, waiter," said a man in a city restaurant, the other day, "is there any difference in your roast lamb and roast mutton? I don't detect any."

"Oh, yes," said the waiter. "You will notice that yesterday, when you had roast lamb, I gave you a bill for twenty-five cents. Today, when you had roast mutton, I gave you one for twenty cents. There's the difference."

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither the nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

He found his hair was leaving the top of his head, and took his barber to task about it.

"You sold me two bottles of stuff to make the hair grow."

"It is very strange it won't grow again," interrupted the barber. "I can't understand it."

"Well, look here," said the man, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Physician (with his ear to patient's breast)—"There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once. Patient (anxiously)—"That swelling is my pocket-book, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much."

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McNeill, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes me): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not sleep or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Year In And Year Out.

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