

The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908 Vol. XXXVII, No. 10

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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. caddy, 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,

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

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Spring and Summer 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.

The Attitude of the Church Towards Science.

There are, writes Mgr. Mignot, Archbishop of Albi, in Le Correspondant (Paris), two grievances against the Church, which her adverse critics never fail to lay to her charge, to wit, that she is the uncompromising adversary of Science, and that she holds the Bible as different from the sacred writings particular to all nations; that she claims it of divine origin, and not simply an expression of idealistic sentiment. In regard to these beliefs, the Archbishop proposes to dissipate certain prejudices.

Formerly, says his Grace, in the 16th century, for example, men disputed as to points of doctrine, but not as to the existence of a God. To-day it is different; some believe in a God; others believe that their reason and senses are the measure of all things, and that, consequently, there is no justification for dogmatic authority.

Yet in regard to Geography or Astronomy, or in regard to any well ascertained and established scientific discovery, is there one which the teaching Church has ever rejected as contrary to revealed truth? Far from it.

Her role has ever been to safeguard the deposit of faith and not either to take the place of, or to control the genius of scientists; and in doing so, she has ever followed the policy of adopting a conservative and circumspect attitude till scientific theory has become scientific certainty.

Assured of possessing the truth, if not in its entirety, at least in the measure attributed to each century by Providence, she examines, compares and analyses the different elements of each successive scientific theory, always rejecting those which appear to her to be in opposition to the conditions of her divine mission. If human science is active, Catholic science by no means remains inactive. That inflexible which is exercised either in the council general, or in the person of the Supreme Pontiff, speaking ex cathedra, does not consist in a new revelation, but in an inventory of the treasury of thought from which she draws and gives that sufficiency of light which is suitable to any given century.

Those who are at all acquainted with theological questions, know well what protracted preparatory labors are necessary before definitions of dogmatic belief can be made. It will suffice alone to read the Bull of the Immaculate Conception in order to learn from the lips of Pius IX. to what an extent Catholic divines and thinkers of the entire world were consulted, in regard to matters of traditional faith. And so the Church has ever fought shy of hypothesis, however plausible; her policy has ever been to "quarantine" them until Time works its own effects and produces its own light. Many a time she has at first appeared to be adverse to theories which she has ultimately accepted. And such theories have always proved sounder for the purification to which her conservatism and spirituality had submitted them. Such conservatism, be it further said, is by no means confined to the purely scientific domain, but is also applied to the sphere of moral and religious thought.

To give but one instance: We know that the worship of the Sacred Heart, which is the most pronounced devotion of our time, perhaps, was at first received by the representative men of the Church with a certain amount of coldness, and that the work of a man of learning in favor of this devotion, was placed upon the Index.

Far from opposing the study of science, the Church favors it, and indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, since it was through her efforts that Science, in its course of the ages of unrest and long-drawn wars, civil and religious, was saved for the advantage of humanity. Has the present Sovereign Pontiff not just founded a scientific society, the mission of which is to guard Christian colleges and students against hazardous theories or discoveries of investigators, who give the results of their researches to the world as the irrefutable conclusions of exact science?

The Church in her wisdom, is well aware that with the true child of the

Church, his faith grows in proportion to his intellectual horizon expands. The more the greatness of God is proved, the more the necessity of His Being imposes itself upon the reflective mind. To deny His existence is not only a great error, but an error rendered all the more evident by the progress of science.

In regard to science, the Church is as actively interested as the most enthusiastic of scientific workers.

In regard to history and criticism she is not in a different position. If any proof were wanting of the desire of the Church that criticism and history shall be properly directed, surely it is to be found in the fact that Pius X. has just established in the Catholic Institute of Paris, a professional Chair of History and Criticism which shall have its counter-effects upon the irresponsible critics of the anti-Christian factions. In all things the action of the Church is that of God, directing in her wisdom the events of the material world.

When the Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston was accused in the House of Commons of tyrannizing over his students, he found no defender on either side of the House. He had branded a young man as a thief for 'swiping' some trifling object, a box of cigarettes if we remember well, from a fellow-student's room. It did not seem to occur to the Members of Parliament who were discussing the matter, that the brand carried no lasting stigma with it unless the students could be brought to regard the practice of 'swiping' as something in no way different from the work of the ordinary sneak thief. Circumstances do alter cases, even in the matter of taking what is not one's own, and the severest moralist would scarcely put the school boy, who steals a half dozen apples from an orchard, in the same class with the youth who picks a pocket. Nevertheless, the practice of 'swiping' has grown to such an extent that it is high time it was checked.

Colonel Taylor judged that the best way to check it in the Military College was to stamp it out altogether, we should feel considerable respect for his judgment. The last time we referred to "swiping" in these columns, we gave a number of instances from the United States. But last week we had to blush for the students of a Canadian university who carried off all the spoons from the hotel table at which they had been entertained by a minister of the Crown. It was done for a prank, of course, but that did not lighten the loss to the proprietor of the hotel. When it is a question of money or other valuables, there must be no distinction between "swiping" and theft, as far as the duty of restitution is concerned. Every one of these students should get a short term of imprisonment, and the university would be fully justified in withholding their degrees for a time. The parliamentary discussion to which we have referred has not raised the moral standard of Canadian Students.

Not only French Catholics, says vox Urbis, but those of most countries will be glad to know that it is very probable that the Sacred Congregation of Rites will be able to conclude within the present year the cause of the Venerable Joan of Arc, and that the solemn Beatification of the Maid will take place during the Jubilee Year in St. Peter's. Should this be the case one of the most imposing pilgrimages ever organized in France will come to Rome, and it is expected that nearly half the French hierarchy will be present in St. Peter's on the occasion. The Beatification of the Venerable Mother Barat has been fixed for May 24, and that of the Venerable Gabriel dell'Addolorata for some time during the early part of the summer. At their last meeting the Cardinals of the Congregation of Rites instituted a preparatory examination of the miracle proposed for the beatification of the Venerable Jean Eudes, Founder of the flourishing congregation known as the 'Eudists.'

Good Business Letters.

A Business man's stationery tells something and sometimes tells much about him: A country storekeeper often uses cheap paper, emblazoned with a glaring letterhead in two or three colors, telling all the things that he sells; but a big firm that does fifty times as much business is more likely to have only a small letterhead, with a simple line in black type giving only the firm's name and address. The difference is in dignity and self confidence. The quality of the paper used is

very well worthy of attention. Then, a bad typewriter can spoil the best possible letter by a misspelled word, by incorrect punctuation, by bad spacing, or by ragged alignment. Such slovenliness produces the suspicion of like indifference in the execution of business. A neat, accurate page is a strong indication of care and of pride in doing a workmanlike job.

Of more significance than its physical appearance is, of course, the wording of a letter. The writer's personality shows through his words. One man's letters convey an expression of a strong character, judicious, business-like. Another man's letters are hurried, and full of repetitions, conveying the impression of lack of judgment and of a compact mental habit. Clear expression is the result of clear thinking; and clear thinking is the basis of business success. Thus, when a man resolves that no poor letter shall ever leave his office, he resolves also that he will develop his judgment by giving enough thought to his ideas to make them clear to himself.

A good business letter is never commonplace, because a sound business judgment is not commonplace, for it involves interesting and important consequences. But when you read "Your favor has been received and contents duly noted," it is hard to believe that a real man, or a man of any originality is behind that letter. A more silly vacuity was never written. Translated into common sense, it means this: "I received your letter of such a date, or I would not now be answering it. Having got your letter, I read it. But millions of moments of time and millions of drops of ink have been wasted on that silly and monotonous sentence."

A good letter does not contain repetitions. Saying the same thing again in a different way does not emphasize an idea; it only confuses. Again, a good letter is courteous. Courtesy makes friends. Much of it may seem to be wasted on some people, but a firm that insists on un-
a courtesy in all its correspondence will find instances of its value in places where it least expected appreciation.

A good business letter has individuality; it conveys some of the winning or successful or dominant qualities of the writer that would make him pleasant to know or successful in business. It must contain the freshness and vigor that come from clear thought on its subject, and it must show that the writer had the particular recipient in mind when he wrote. If he does not, the reader will get no lively sense of personal dealing with an agreeable man. These impressions are of great importance. For instance, one large mail order house, whose entire business is dependent on the effectiveness of its correspondence, figures out to the fraction of one per cent, the relative value of two letters soliciting business for the same thing at the same price. They find that one letter brings returns and another does not.

A business letter betrays to the discerning reader whether the writer takes a genuine personal interest in his business—whether he really cares for it, or is doing it only in a perfunctory way; and every reader is far more discerning than the careless business man thinks.—World's Work.

In a lecture recently delivered in St. Louis, Archbishop Glennon scored divorce. Young people have not the proper idea concerning matrimony, declared the Archbishop. They are trained to look on it as a lottery. This is caused by the laxity of the laws and the condition of the moral world. The moral foundation is the home, and every divorce means one home destroyed, and, goodness knows, we have no homes to spare. Under certain conditions sometimes separation is justifiable, and the woman is generally the victim. I am not prepared to deny that there may be certain cases of exception, but I speak of the destruction of womanhood. A woman without a home is to be pitied. She may have physical beauty. She goes on, forgets her religion, her conscience, her soul, and in doing so opens the door for many other women. "Women do not always remain beautiful," continued the gifted speaker. "Divorce means that she must tread the wine press alone. Herself and her sex suffers."

Hats and Caps.—It is considered by all who know that I have the most up to date hat and cap department in the city. My prices are dead right, that's the reason I'm getting the business.

H. H. BROWN
The Hat and Cap Man

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clean away all excess and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WIDE DISTINCTION.

Barney Malloy and Mike Cairy were shingling a roof. "Barney," Mike asked, removing a bunch of shingle nails from his mouth and settling back comfortably, "what is the difference between satisfied and content?" "The difference? Sure, there's none," answered Barney. "If you're satisfied you're content, and if you're content you're satisfied."

Sprained Arm.

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

MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

A girl who used to make all sorts of mistakes in those who were her pen-pals is now receiving three fat letters a week from a man who can't spell correctly more than forty words altogether. But he has a big, nice house and money in the bank—and that spells something to her.

Milburn's Stiering Headache Powders give 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.

PERHAPS SHE DID.

"Did your daughter inherit her talent for drawing?" "Well, I never thought of it before, but it may be that she did. One of my brothers is a dentist."

Mrs. Fred Lince, St. George, Ont. writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she 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."

ROTTING OF POTATOES.

The rotting of potatoes in storage is often a source of serious loss. The infection of the potatoes with the fungus occurs chiefly if not entirely in the field before digging. The infection is usually the result of diseased vines. The disease is transmitted in the majority of cases not directly through the soil, but indirectly through the vine. Potatoes may be infected directly in the field from spores introduced in the manure or from rotten potatoes spread upon or left in the land the preceding year.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908

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AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

In the Provincial general election held in New Brunswick yesterday, the Robinson Liberal Government sustained a crushing defeat. The Conservatives, led by Mr. J. D. Hazen, won thirty one seats out of the forty-six. The Government won twelve seats, and there are three independents. Well done New Brunswick!

The Patriot and Graft

The unearthing of the Government land scandals, by the Opposition in the House of Commons has created no little uneasiness among our Liberal friends; and the organs of the party are at their wits ends in their endeavors to cover up, gloss over, or forge plausible excuses for these ugly exposures. Our readers will remember how difficult it was for the members of the Opposition to get any information on this matter. The request for original papers, in this connection, was resisted for several days by the Government, and the required documents were produced only when it was found that no supply could be voted until the Opposition got what they wanted. These papers, when produced, bore on their face ample evidence of the causes actuating the Government's unwillingness to produce them. They told a story of collusion and manipulation of the most scandalous nature. A half million dollars worth of property had been tendered for by one person, sending in different names, the figures being evidently placed in the successful tender by some official of the Interior Department. The real beneficiary was the Imperial Pulp Company; but it is more difficult to discover who constitute this company than it was to procure the original papers. No doubt members of Parliament are mixed up in this company, and like the members of the north Atlantic Trading Company, they would rather commit suicide than be found out. Information came from Edmonton that Mr. Sifton, ex Minister of the Interior, was the managing director. Sifton has denied this; but that is just what that worthy might be expected to do. This company, so mysterious in composition, has secured 304,000 acres of the best lands in the West, and Mr. Burrows, Sifton's brother in law, has as much more of the pick of the western timber lands. The two concerns hold two fifths of the western timber lands, so far captured for speculative purposes. Of all these facts our readers are already aware from our Ottawa letters.

These lands are part of the public domain; they are the property of the people of Canada, and the people are entitled to the fullest information as to their administration. The only way the owners of these lands, the Canadian people, can obtain this information is through their representatives in Parliament; but the Government

people, have refused, as far as possible, to furnish any information on this important matter. As already shown, it was with the greatest difficulty that the Opposition members secured even the meagre information we possess. Bearing these facts in mind, what do the people think of the attitude of the Government press towards this matter?

The Patriot, the Government organ in this Province, can scarcely find language vile enough to characterize those representatives of the people, who sought information on this important public question. Our contemporary refers to them in such gentlemanly terms as; "Tory Slanderband"; "Tory Scandal Brigade"; "Bedraggled cohorts of Toryism," and other epithets of a like euphonious nature. All this wrath of our contemporary is simply because members of the Opposition engage in the work for which the people elected them. This is a sample of the liberty this Liberal organ would wish the people representatives to enjoy.

This exponent of Liberal principles exults in the thought that the results of the investigation have not been favorable to the Conservative members. How does it arrive at this conclusion? In this novel way: It says that when the Conservatives were in power some members of that party were guilty of offences of a nature similar to these now discovered. All will admit that this is merciless logic. Let us admit for argument sake that our contemporary's charge is true. What then; does wrong doing on their part condone a like offence now? The Patriot's argument would amount to this: "When the Conservatives were in power, some of them secured valuable timber limits from the Government for little or nothing. That was very wrong, and we said so at the time. These men, we then said, should be punished and the Government that permitted this wrong should be put out of power. The Liberals should be put in power, for they are the party of purity, and will not allow any wrong doing or scandals in connection with the people's lands."

All this has come to pass; the Conservatives have gone out of power; the Liberals have replaced them. But, under this party of purity, the Interior Department, as well as other departments, has become honeycombed with scandals. The Government cloaks over these scandals and tries by every imaginable means to prevent the people's representatives from finding them out. But in spite of their efforts some information is secured, and when the guilty are held up to public execration, the Patriot comes to the rescue and says in effect: "We don't attempt to deny that these people are guilty of very grave scandals and robbery of the public domain; but those Tories who made these exposures should not have done so, because some of their friends did wrong long ago. It is true we condemned those Tory scandals and made a pretence that the Liberals would be better, if they got in. Of course, it was all right to condemn the Tories; but we did not mean that the Liberals would be any better, or half as good. All we wanted was to get in and to do our best to escape detection of our wrong doing, and these Tories had no business raking up these scandals."

This is the manner of crushing argument the Patriot dishes up for its readers. Is it any wonder that the whole fabric of Government here and at Ottawa is rotten to the core, when the Govern-

ment supporters are fed on such newspaper pabulum?

Canadian Battlefields.

The people of this Province, in union with those, not only of the rest of Canada; but of the Empire at large, are to be invited to contribute towards the preservation of the magnificently situated battlefields of Quebec as a National Park, upon which shall be erected a statue of the Angel of Peace.

The scheme, proposed by Lord Grey, involves (1) the removal of the jail and other buildings which deface and desecrate the battlefields; (2) the purchase of certain lands for the consecration of the battlefields; (3) the building of a museum in which can be exhibited the relics and records of the past; (4) the construction of a splendid driveway from the citadel along the edge of the cliff over-hanging the St. Lawrence to the place where the British climbed the Heights. To carry out this scheme a considerable amount of money will be required, and to give all Canadians, especially the young, an interest in the historic scenes of Canada's birthplace, it is proposed to accept contributions not only from the Legislature of each Province, but also from national societies, private citizens and the children of the schools.

We have not the slightest doubt that the people of this Province, young and old, will feel a pride in participating in this patriotic effort to set apart and suitably mark for all time the place where Wolfe and Montcalm fought and fell, and to consecrate the Battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foy to the commemoration and preservation of peace and union between France and Great Britain. His majesty the King has subscribed one hundred guineas towards this object, and all Canadians are to be afforded an opportunity to do something. In this Province, his Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon has charge of the movement and is now making arrangements for carrying out the project. A public meeting will probably be called when plans will be outlined for the consummation of the scheme.

Of the million and a half bushels of oats needed for seed in the North West, one hundred thousand bushels, are going forward from this Province. White oats are the kind needed. At first the hundred thousand bushels to be procured in this Province were to be about equally distributed to the three counties. For Prince county, Captain Joseph Read has the matter in hand, and for Queens Rattenbury & Co., are the men. It appears that very few white oats are raised in King's County, and as a consequence Prince County's quota has been increased to 75,000 bushels. White oats are raised in large quantities in Prince County. When the matter of supplying this seed grain to the North West first came up in the House of Commons, Mr. Alexander Martin, always on the alert for the interests of his Province, was the first to call the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the fact that Prince Edward Island could supply, at least a portion of the oats needed. He showed that no better oats could be procured anywhere than here and at a lower price than anywhere else. He had noticed he said that the purchases would be made in Great Britain and the United States. It seemed to him, he said, like carrying coals to Newcastle to go to Great Britain for oats. We, in our Province, he showed, are shipping oats there. We should find out

what our own country could do in this matter, he said, before going abroad. The result has been, as above stated, that one hundred thousand bushels are to go from this Province, thanks to Mr. Martin's vigilance.

Sessional Notes.

The first week of the Legislative session closed without placing any great amount of work to its credit. The speech with which his Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the session was a comparatively neutral document, and scarcely furnished sufficient cause for anything but moderation in discussing the answer thereto. After the departure of his Honor, after reading the speech, on the opening day, the appointment of standing committees and other routine completed the labors of the day.

The sitting on Wednesday was very brief. Mr. Speaker said prayers, the journal of the previous sitting was read, and the draft address in answer to the speech was presented by the chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose. When these formalities had been complied with, the Leader of the Government moved the adjournment of the House. Before the motion was put, Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, asked for information concerning the public accounts. He pointed out that five months had elapsed since the closing of the fiscal year, surely ample time for the preparation of the accounts. If the act passed by the Government several years ago had any meaning at all, surely this is an opportunity for its application. This act empowered the Government to publish the accounts at any time after the closing of the year, whether the House was in session or not. The only answer the Leader of the Government made was that the usual custom would be followed; the accounts would be produced when the Government's speech would be answered.

Mr. Morson very properly asked what object the Government had in withholding the information of the accounts, and thus, information to which the people were entitled. The financial condition of the Province was a question of the utmost importance, and the statement of last year's financial operations should now be in the hands of the people's representatives, so that it might be investigated and the members would be in a position to discuss it in all its bearings when the budget was brought down. If the Government were afraid to present the auditor's report, they should repeal the statute empowering them to do so. Mr. Prowse pointed out that the conditions twelve years ago were materially different from what they are now. Then the fiscal year ended on the 31st December, now it ended on the 30th September. Five months had elapsed since the accounts were closed. We know, he said, that there is a very large debt and we ought to have the accounts now to examine the figures and prepare for an intelligent discussion later on. This would shorten the session. Mr. Cummiskey said the public accounts and other reports are now ready and would be brought down after the address in reply to the speech was passed.

Mr. Mathieson said it must be clear that the intention of the two acts one authorizing the Government to publish the accounts, and the other changing the end of the financial year, is that the accounts should now be before the people. The Province was kept in ignorance of our financial condition and the House could not go on with the public business until this information was presented. It certainly could not be the good of the Province that induced the Government to act in this way. The session could be shortened a fortnight if the accounts were now submitted. He would like to hear one good substantial reason why these accounts should not be presented. Mr. McKinnon asked if it were to be understood that the accounts are now ready. Mr. Cummiskey, evidently thinking he had said too much, now intimated they would be ready after the address was passed. Mr. Fraser pointed out that the people were as anxious as the members of the House to learn our financial condition. It was not unlawful to publish these accounts now, and nothing could be gained by withholding them. Were they down how they could be investigated

and thus time would be saved hereafter. Mr. A. J. McDonald would like to know why the act referred to had been passed if no action was to be taken under it. The Government should bring down the accounts now and thus ensure the shortening of the session. Mr. Kickham entered a strong protest against the withholding of the accounts. When the act providing for the ending of the financial year on the 30th of September was passed, it was expected that the accounts would be published about the first of January. While attending a meeting in the country lately, he was asked how the accounts stood and was compelled to say that, though five months had elapsed no information on that point could be obtained. To all these arguments and questions of the Opposition the Government made no attempt at reply. They sat as dumb as mummies with lock-jaw. The House adjourned.

On Thursday 27th, the debate on the address in reply to the speech was commenced. Mr. Jas. W. Richards was the mover of the address. He made a moderate speech, as favorable as possible to the Government. The seconder was Mr. D. P. Irving. Whatever remarks he made, he read from manuscript and read in a tone of voice so inaudible that very few could hear him. Both mover and seconder referred in suitable terms to the death of the late Premier Peters and the loss sustained thereby. They also congratulated Mr. Hazard on his appointment to the Leadership of the Government.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, after the usual compliments to the mover and seconder, joined the other side of the House in sympathy on the death of the late Premier Peters. He considered that Mr. Peters had discharged his duties with rare zeal and fidelity. His devotion to his public duties had no doubt, shortened his days. He pointed out that only a few months separated the death of Hon. Mr. Gordon late Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Peters, the one at a ripe old age, the other in the Prime of life. In both deaths the Province sustained a loss. Mr. Gordon was a man well known and highly esteemed, especially throughout the eastern section of the Province. He had been one of the pioneers in the mercantile life of the Province, and was the synonym for honor and integrity in all the walks of life that he occupied. As regarded the new Premier, no words of his would mitigate or take away the congratulations bestowed upon by his political friends. The Opposition would give him a fair trial. Taking up the paragraphs of the speech, he pointed out that the prosperity referred to was only a party of the general prosperity of the Dominion; consequent upon favored conditions and the excellence of our institutions, whose foundations had been laid deep and solid by the founders of Confederation. Greater prosperity might be ours if the present administrators of the Government had exercised greater economy. Referring to our claims on the Federal Government, he pointed out how large and increasing are our contributions to the Dominion coffers, while in return we receive only a small stationery amount. The Government had appointed a committee to formulate and push these claims; but that was a narrow and sectional way to enter on this work. A committee of the House should have been formed, comprising both sides. Such a committee would command strength and support from the business men of the whole Province. As to the matter of exporting seed grain, he did not think this was a matter concerning very much need, he said by way of commendation. Our Province had long been famous as a producer of good seed grain, and we have during many years exported larger quantities of oats by far than we are doing at the present time. The department of agriculture had, he said, in many respects been a disappointment. But we were to have an experimental farm. He hoped this matter would not be too long delayed. The Prince of Wales college and its professors were all right; but the system was not such as trained teachers best adapt for the conditions in this Province. In reference to the question of Provincial subsidies he said, the amount received for Government and legislation was all right; but there were other amounts, to which we were entitled, and for which the Opposition contended last session. The subject of the Opposition had been and still is to prevent the door being closed against us on these claims. The course pursued by Premier McBride of British Columbia and his action has borne out the

soundness of the course pursued by the Opposition, and has made it possible for us to make good at some future time. Again referring to the failure of the Government to present the Public accounts, he pointed out that the people, the masters of the Government, should not be prevented from seeing the work of their servants. Why was no reference made in the speech to the finding of the public debt he asked. The greater part of our Provincial debt is a floating debt. The road act should be amended and something should be done about automobiles. At the conclusion of his speech the Leader of the Opposition was generously applauded.

The Leader of the Government followed. He congratulated the mover and seconder, and added his tribute to the memory of his predecessor in office, the late Premier Peters. Referring to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, he said it had been moderate, and he had little fault to find. He then continued at some length to discuss the different phases of the Government programme.

Mr. A. J. McDonald, followed for the Opposition. Taking up Mr. Hazard's reference to untenable claims he showed that the \$5,000,000 claim made on the Federal Government, by the Sullivan administration was a good claim and would have been realized before now, if it had not been blocked by some of the Liberal Governments that have come into existence since then. \$20,000 additional to our annual subsidy and the steamer Stanley was the result of the presentation of our case at the foot of the throne. He pointed out that there was no comparison between what we paid into the Federal treasury in 1884 and what we pay now. Then it was \$500 a head; now it is \$12.00 a head. This was forcibly pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition last session and the Government should pursue the lines laid down by him. The local revenue is too small; but in preparing a statement of our claims on the Federal Government, the memorial should have been made a House question; not a party question. The course followed by the Government in matter was a decidedly wrong course of procedure. Sooner or later the Government themselves would feel the evil effects. He wanted to know what the sense was of changing the law relative to the presentation of the public accounts, if the accounts were still kept back. Referring to the statement of the Leader of the Opposition as to the fathers and founders of confederation laying the foundation deep and solid, he emphasized this declaration in the strongest manner. But Liberal Governments, he pointed out, were, like the spendthrift sons of millionaires; they hold high carnival on the wealth accumulating as a result of wise legislation by the Liberal Conservatives. But while the Liberal Conservatives were building up a nation, the Liberals were constantly decaying their operations. Prosperity has been general all over the world during the past few years. Referring to the movement of people from other countries into Canada, of late years, he pointed out that agents of the Government, getting well paid per head, had gone into the slums of Europe and sent out an army of scoundrels to this country. He knew of some people who had gone from here to the North West; but had to return home and give up their property; because their lives were not safe among foreigners prepared to kill them at any time, if they thought they could get anything worthwhile. Sir William McDonald's generosity in supplying money to build up Prince of Wales College was returning good for evil. Sir William had had an estate here, but it had been taken from him, as he thought, improperly. As to exportation of seed grain, he had known many years ago, men in different parts of the country who produced seed grain, as good, or better than, any that could be imported. He considered that the experimental farm business was moving very slowly indeed.

Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Agriculture, continued for the Government. He spoke some time during Thursday evening and then adjourned the debate. On Friday forenoon he resumed, and again adjourned the debate till Monday of his week. The House then adjourned.

The House of Commons, Ottawa, continued in session from 3 o'clock last Thursday afternoon till twelve o'clock Saturday night, about 57 hours. The Government refused information and the Opposition refused supply.

The Always Busy Store.

Radical Reductions!
— ON OUR —
WHOLE STOCK!

Ladies' Fur Coats.

Astrakan, \$35.00 for \$23.35
45.00 for 30.00

Ladies' Cloth Coats.

All Coats up to \$10.00 for \$5.00
\$12.00 to 18.00 for 9.95

Ladies' Wrappers.

Printed Cotton, \$1.00 each for 50 c.
1.35 each for 68 c.
Flannelette, 1.50 each for 75 c.
2.00 each for \$1.00

Ladies' Cloth Skirts.

Regular, \$4.00 for \$3.00
5.00 for 3.75

Table Covers.

Tapestry, \$1.35 for \$1.02
1.75 for 1.32

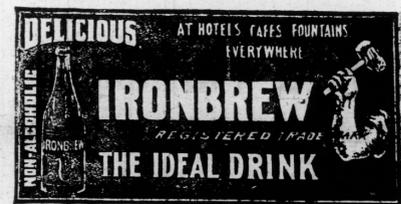
These are only a few of the bargains we are offering, and every department in this store is represented in the discounts.

Stanley Bros.

GROCERIES.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Frederickson, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

SODA DRINKS



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

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 old wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A Mother's Love.

Some day, When others braid your thick, brown hair, And drape your form in silk and lace, When others call you "dear" and "fair," And bid you kiss your hands and face, You'll get fonder than ever before All others is a mother's love.

College Men in Business.

The idea that because there is no use in a business for Latin, Greek, or higher mathematics, therefore the man who has spent four years in studying such subjects has no business talent, is obsolete. The training of the young man receives in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, Greek and mathematics, has prepared him to master more quickly any work, whether it be digging ditches, building bridges, adding accounts or selling shoes. This has been proved wherever college men have been given a fair trial. The president of one of the largest street railway systems says: "We always give preference to college men for positions as motormen, conductors, ticket sellers, etc., through the summer. They are courteous, faithful and intelligent, and we can break in a college man in about half the time it takes to instruct the general run of supplicants."

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of an extremely hazardous neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system. Country may be rough and awkward, but he knows what a real day's work means. His habits are usually good, and being little acquainted in the city he has no outside interests to distract his attention.

Except with few employers of technical men, the rank a man has taken in his course amounts to little or nothing, but with every one who uses college men with any extent, the character of an applicant is a subject of the closest scrutiny. Absolutely green men who show signs of honesty, loyalty, self-reliance and capacity for hard work, will be engaged in preference to one of considerable experience but of weak character.

Youth Needs Faith, Work and Chivalry.

The admirable quality, blending gentleness, purity and courage, which may be termed chivalry, when combined with faith and disposition to work, was described as essential for the young man to win in his life's struggle by Archbishop Glennon in his sermon on a recent Sunday in the new Cathedral chapel, St. Louis, preaching from the text:

"And Jesus advanced in wisdom and age and grace with God and men" (Luke II, 52), he said: "This first Sunday of the new year reminds me that just as every year has its springtime and every day its morning, so every life has its youth; and the days of youth are to mature years what morning, with its white and crimson, is to the day that follows, and what springtime, with its crocus and snowdrop and primrose, is to the year it commences."

"Again, just as morning and springtime are robbed in innocence, light and promise, so are the hearts and lives of children filled with hope and brightness. The heavens whence we came are about us in our infancy. Hence it comes that the presence of children in church and schools and home is always a joy, their innocence becoming an inspiration and their happiness contagious. Unfortunately this is especially true of boys, the happy days of childhood do not remain long; the innocence of early years soon recedes; the divine light (if such there is in childhood, soon fades away); the sky becomes obscured by clouds and the heart perplexed by doubts."

"The allurements of a tempting world draw them on, while the surging passions from the heart within urge them forward. How often have you seen the boy who but yesterday charmed all by his innocence and goodness turn tomorrow to the very opposite extreme, abandoning himself to a career of darkness and misery and crime, his face and manner and whole being undergoing a transformation as sudden as it was regrettable."

"Hence we find many who claim that the young man as he grows up is naturally irreligious. They say he cannot help it, his natural trend being away from religion, authority and law. Were he to be otherwise, he would have to run counter to his companions and his own nature, a nature that is just then filled with the riotousness of physical life and passion."

"Now, my friends, I am willing to admit that there is much of truth in these statements, yet I feel they are exaggerated, for, in the first place, no one is naturally irreligious, and though it is true that the first outbreak of passion in a young man may for the time being obscure his faith in God and deaden his sense of duty, yet it is but a passing obscuration, not a total eclipse."

"Through it all, though he may for the time being set little value on rules or formulas, in his heart of hearts he hopes and prays for the opportunity which later years will bring, when he may, with good grace and sincerity, perform the duties he even now knows oblige him."

"Now, I would put down as among the very first qualities of the young man, as we would wish him to be, that he would in those early days have the courage and the faith in God's name to conquer himself, to break through the gloom and fog, to cast off the chains with which passion had bound him, and be able to face his friends and his God with an honest heart and a clean conscience. Not so many young men succeed in this regard, but those who do must be credited with a courage far higher and more praiseworthy than the mere physical victory which leads into death or victory on the field of battle."

"Next I would have a young man distinguish himself by his willingness to work. You know today everybody is preaching the gospel of the importance and dignity of labor, yet the preaching is largely regarded as academic, and the result is that there is more preaching than practice. While the preachers preach well, the unions preach the shortening of the hours of labor, and the vast majority would prefer not to work at all."

"Again, the 'get-rich-quick' people furnish but a poor example of honest labor for honest recompense. The young man who hears of the quick returns for little labor, finds the plodding, every-day task irksome, and is tempted to seek a short cut to wealth—or to the penitentiary."

"It must remain true—trust perhaps in the immediate future—that

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Collins, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEATLESS.

An English hostess was entertaining about 300 people at a reception and had provided only about seventy five seats. In despair she said to a compeer: "Oh, I am so distressed! Not three-fourths of these people can sit down!" "Bless my soul, madam!" he exclaimed. "What's the matter with them?"

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 a box 50c.

THE MARIAT SPIRIT.

"When you go into battle," said the human analyst, "do you find your heart surge with hostility toward the foe or anything like that?" "Yes," answered the military expert. "In time of war we feel even more resentful toward the foe than we feel toward our rival associates in time of peace."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly, J. B. LIVRESQUE.

MAN AND HIS SWEET TOOTH.

"If you want to have that tradition upset about women only having a sweet tooth," remarked the stenographer who works downtown, "just go into a quick lunch room occasionally and watch the men who drink coffee or chocolate with their midday meals. I give you my word I have seen not one, but many men, put six lumps of sugar into one cup of coffee or chocolate and then eat apple pie that is fairly covered with powdered sugar."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

He claims he made his money by honest toil alone. That's truly so, but then, you know, the toil was not his own.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spasms without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

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.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense.

College re-opens Sept. 3rd, send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time, no nonsense.

Write for new illustrated prospectus. Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

Trunks and Valises.—When you go to get travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

Men and Boy's suits.—It will pay you to give me a call for your spring suit for yourself or your boy, as I have an elegant range to choose from and my prices are lower than the lowest.

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88 pairs Women's Waterproof Overshoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, regular \$1.85, now 85c. 97 pairs Women's Fine Overshoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, worth over \$2.00, now \$1.00. 67 pairs Women's Low Overshoes, now 70c.

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Boots, Shoes, Slippers, for men, size 7; women, size 4; girls, size 1; boys, size 4; children, size 6 and 7, 80 per cent. off regular prices.

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We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

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—OF—

Solid Footwear

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.

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