

# The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 32.

## New Wall Paper

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

### New Wall Paper for 1904

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

Don't buy before seeing our line.

## TAYLOR'S

Book and Wall Paper Store.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

## If You Buy

Lawn Mowers, Garden  
Tools and Hoes, Poultry  
Netting, Screen Wire,  
Screen Doors and Hinges.

We Can Supply Your Wants.

## SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware - - - Walker's Corner,

## The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, Charlottetown,

### IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS

In securing the trade of those who have wool to sell, because their goods are good, and their prices for

CLOTH,  
PANTS,  
CLOTHING,  
BLANKETING,  
YARNS, Etc

Are low, while for wool they allow the highest price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

IF NOT SATISFIED DON'T TRADE.

PLEASED TO SHOW GOODS.

## Money Talks, SO DOES QUALITY.

An article of Furniture can not gain admission to our store if it hasn't quality to commend it.

we meet the exacting demands of people of taste who are discriminating in buying Furniture who know what's what.

Call on us when in need of Furniture.

## JOHN NEWSON.

## TEAS!

Did you ever consider the advantage of buying your TEAS from us? It will pay you, as we can give better values than up-town stores. Why?

### Because

Our buying facilities are unequalled, our expenses are less, and we give you the advantage of this in quality. Our reputation for Good Teas is now established, and we guard it jealously.

We are to-day the acknowledged leaders in the Tea Trade.

## McKENNA,

The Grocer, Queen St., Charlottetown.



The Regina Precision Watches—for which we are the official Selling Agents for this city—are exactly what their name implies. They are of the highest possible precision, and queens among all Watches at their price. They bear a universal guarantee, and everyone of the two hundred Official Regina Agents in Canada will honor that guarantee at any time, regardless of where the Watch may have been bought. You can buy a fully guaranteed Regina Precision Watch, from \$8.00 upwards. You should not, under any circumstances, buy a Watch until you have investigated the merits of this remarkably excellent make. One Agent had only two returned to him out of 235 sold, but had 18 returned out of 48 sold of another well known make.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.



To the Weary Dyspeptic,  
We Ask This Question:

### Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating?

The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose

### Burdock Blood Bitters Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Nurse (to doctor, who had just been called in).—It appears to be a very complicated case, doctor. Can you make anything out of it?  
Doctor.—Well, between you and me, I think I can make a couple of hundred out of it; they're very rich.

### Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B. Rank, Rankview, Ont., writes: "I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation almost immediately, and a few applications made a complete cure."

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

"Maria," said Boggles to his wife with an idea of instructing her in political economy, "do you know what civil service is?"

"Jasper," said Mrs. Boggles, with memory of recent contact with the cook, "there isn't any."

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
BAYARD McMULLIN.  
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
MRS. W. JOHNSON.  
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
J. H. BAILEY.  
Parkdale, Ont.

They were jollying the man about his enormous appetite, but he kept "putting away" undisturbed by the taunts.

Finally he said in defence: "Well, you see, I take after both my father and mother. One ate a long while and the other ate a great deal."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring, and it will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe curing Bileousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25¢.

In the third place, it contains itself the wickedness of ingratitude, because of the shameful way in which our creditor had done for us in an hour of need. If he is a poor man, we are guilty of cruelty, of real inhumanity for we refuse to give him what he needs to support his family, to keep up his business and to pay his own debts. This is so grievous a sin that the Bible compares it to murder.

"I don't see how Mrs. McGay can afford to wear so many tips on her hat. There is a row of them all the way round the brim."

"Afford it? I wonder that she hasn't the whole hat made of tips; or husband is a waiter in a big restaurant, you know."

### Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milbar's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." John Kirtin Glenboro, Man.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble, from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25 all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO. Toronto, Ont.

### "Let Your Light Shine."

(Basket, July 28)

The two Missions lately given in this county have been most successful. Father Devlin says that with the exception of St. John's, Newfoundland, he never saw anywhere else such a mission as the one in Antigonish. How much good has been wrought by this grand spiritual rally will never be known till Judgment Day. Still there are some effects which should appear outwardly, not in pharisaical looks or speeches, but in reconciliations between those who have been at variance, in restitution of good name or of ill-gotten goods.

In gotten goods! To many this may mean nothing more than stolen property,—stolen, that is, in the ordinary sense of the word, by secret theft, by burglary, by highway robbery, by carefully planned fraud. Those who offend in this way are not numerous in such a community as ours. But in almost every community there are many people who get their way quietly through life, and seem to imagine that they are fairly good Christians, and yet they will not pay their lawful debts. This does not refer at all to those very poor persons who find it absolutely impossible to pay. But it refers to those who have wherewith to pay, but will not pay on various unworthy pretexts. It refers to those who have not wherewith to pay, but do not use every effort to make themselves able to pay. It refers to those who, seeing that they cannot pay what they already owe, contract new debts. And it refers to those who in various ways cheat their creditors out of all or part of what they owe.

All such persons as these are guilty of breaking the seventh commandment; for the seventh commandment is broken not only by stealing but also by keeping unjustly what belongs to another. All such persons as these, if they are in this state, will certainly lose their souls; for the sin of which they are guilty is a mortal sin, grievous in various ways.

In the first place, it contains within itself the wickedness of theft. It is the same thing to a merchant whether his goods are stolen or whether they are sold to someone who will not pay for them; the merchant loses just the same. In almost every case the man who will not pay his debts is playing the part of the sneak thief. But in some cases he is more like a highway robber. For there are men who, when asked to pay, openly insult their creditor, as though he had done them a grievous injury in demanding his own.

In the second place, it contains itself the wickedness of breach of faith. When we contract a debt, we promise to pay it either in a given time or whenever our creditor calls for it. By not paying, we break our word; we deceive our neighbor with grievous lies; we have used stratagem to get possession of his goods or of his money.

In the third place, it contains itself the wickedness of ingratitude, because of the shameful way in which our creditor had done for us in an hour of need. If he is a poor man, we are guilty of cruelty, of real inhumanity for we refuse to give him what he needs to support his family, to keep up his business and to pay his own debts. This is so grievous a sin that the Bible compares it to murder.

These sins which we commit ourselves, must be added a share in those which our creditors commit when they find that we have deceived them and will not pay them. If a creditor, after asking us time and again to give him his own, finds himself still empty-handed, it is not very surprising if he curses us, if he begins to hate us, and to speak ill of us on every possible occasion. How many again, when they cannot get what belongs to them, are tempted to take what belongs to others. Of course God will impute such sins as these to be persons who have committed them, but He will hold us accomplices in as much as these persons were led into sin by our provocation. Yet many people think that being in debt is a matter of no consequence. But some one will ask: Is it any great harm to delay payment, when you intend to pay? Here is just where so many deceive themselves. They are satisfied with a vague, indeterminate intention to pay, which is never realized. They acknowledge their debts; they promise to pay in the summer; then, they will pay in the fall; and so on. These people must understand that their obligation is weighing on them continually, unless it is really impossible for them to pay. The mere fact of putting off payment is a sin, when the delay is injurious to our creditor, or he is not willing to consent to it.

But, some one else will say, my creditor is in easy circumstances; he does not need my money. That is no excuse. Of course, it is not so grave a sin as if our creditor were poor; still it is a sin, for you are depriving him of what belongs to him. Justice forbids us to keep what belongs to others, no matter who they are.

But, another will object, my creditor does not ask me to pay; am I obliged to go and offer it to him? Certainly. Perhaps he has forgotten it; perhaps the last time he asked for payment, you received him badly. Whatever the reason may be, he is not bound to ask you for payment, but you are bound to pay your debts, even without being asked to do so. The only thing which will excuse your delay is that it is really and absolutely impossible for you to pay at present. Most people see this clearly enough, and so they offer this as an excuse. But is it not often the case that people complain of not being able, when the truth is that they are not willing? They say: "I have nothing; I cannot pay." But if there is question of satisfying their caprices, their vanities, their passions, they find that they have something. Whether our creditors know it or not, God knows the true state of the case, and he warns us in the words of the Book of Proverbs: "If thou say I have not strength enough, He that seeth into the heart, He understandeth, and nothing deceiveth the Keeper of thy soul."

But let it be supposed that it is really impossible for us to pay our debts. Then, we must at least have a sincere desire to pay them, and therefore we must be careful not to pile up debt on debt. What better proof of our bad disposition than to continue to run heedlessly into debt. The man who gets goods on his promise to pay, when he is morally certain that he will never be able to pay, is nothing less than a thief. Again, we must neglect nothing to put ourselves in a position to pay our debts; we must curtail our expenses, and use every means in our power; otherwise we cannot say in conscience: "I am not able to pay."

To neglect these means, is to give the lie to all our fine protestations. Gifts of charity, or of piety, must be diminished or even stopped altogether, if justice requires it. Almsgiving is a good work; but, when we give anything away, it must be our own, not what belongs to another. Instead of being pleased, God detests those offerings which we make to Him at our neighbor's expense. And if this be so, what must be said of those who spend in vanity, perhaps even in committing sin,—the money which ought to be used to pay their debts. If we cannot pay our debts, the memory of them should always be written in our hearts, and not merely in the books of our creditors. We should think of our debts whenever we feel inclined to spend something which is not really necessary. If friends invite us to join them in some amusement which will cost us money, we should say to ourselves: This money belongs to my creditors; I must let the amusement go; I must pay my debts.

But it is not enough to pay as promptly as possible; we must pay all our debts. We shall be guilty of keeping unjustly what belongs to another, if we compel our creditors to a compromise which they are not willing to accept, and which they agree to only because they have no other means of getting even a partial payment from a dishonest debtor. Another form of dishonesty is that which is practised by those who pretend to put all their property in the hands of an assignee, for the benefit of their creditors; but at the same time keep back a good portion of it, perhaps the best portion of it, by transferring it, for instance, to their sisters or their cousins or their aunts, or by making out false accounts, fictitious promissory notes, etc., showing that sums have been paid out which were never paid out; and all this for the purpose of cheating their creditors. These people manage things very cleverly, no doubt; but surely they are not mad enough to think that they can cheat the All-Knowing and All-Seeing God. They may escape the penitentiary; they may be held for honest men by the world; but they have to pass before another tribunal besides that of public opinion. And if their actions are not seen to be honest in the light which shines from the throne on which Jesus Christ sits to judge, then these clever business men, as the world considers them, must go into that prison from which they shall not come out till they have paid the last farthing.

This is not a very agreeable message to some people's ears, but that makes no difference. We Catholics have fixed standards of right and wrong. If, with these before our eyes, we deceive ourselves, we shall be much more guilty than those who have nothing better than the world's

code of honor to guide them. No Catholic, for instance, can take advantage of the statute of limitations, by which a debt is outlawed after a certain number of years. If it were sixty years ago instead of six, that we incurred the debt, we are bound to pay it to-day if we have not paid it before. There may be Catholics who appear to be good living men; who come to Mass on Sunday; who receive the Sacraments at Easter, or perhaps oftener; they may be honorable and upright men now, and scrupulously careful to pay for all they buy; and yet these men may go into everlasting punishment for a debt of a few dollars, for a small sum which they borrowed, and which they willfully neglected to pay when they were able. They thought of it now and then up to the last; but they said to themselves: "O that old debt is out of date long ago." They ought to have known that a debt is never out of date in God's book until it is paid.

"Let your light shine before men, that they see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven," said the Lord. And one of the ways in which people may give a fulfillment of these words is by paying their lawful debts, especially if they be old ones which their creditors have come to regard as hopeless. If our non-Catholic brethren were to see that one of the efforts of a Mission was invariably a settlement of outstanding accounts on the part of those who had followed the exercises, they would indeed glorify Him the preaching of whose Gospel has power thus to break through the evil habits of men. But if those who have "made the Mission" still continue to delay the payment of their debts, they will give occasion to the world to blaspheme our religion and will add to their sins of dishonesty the sin of scandal.

The offer made by Rev. G. Dasbach, a member of the German Reichstag, to any one who would prove the Jesuit's teach the doctrine that "the good and justifies the bad means" has, says the "London Catholic Times," had its denouement in a court of law. A reward of two thousand guineas—about four thousand mark—was promised to any one who would bring forward clear proofs sustaining the charge against the Jesuits. The judges were to be university professors, Catholic and Protestant, to be agreed upon by both parties. Count Hoensbroeck, the ex-Jesuit, came forward as a claimant of the money. He declared that all those who heretofore had undertaken the task had all failed to prove their point, but that he would be successful. Catholic theologians teach that in certain cases, when a person is fully determined to commit a very great evil, it is lawful to advise him to do a smaller evil instead. A case in point is the story told in Genesis xxxvii, 20-24. Joseph's brethren are determined to kill him. Reuben advises them not to kill their brother, but to throw him into a pit. This advice, Catholic theologians claim, was a good solution. Hoensbroeck, on the contrary, maintains that such advice is always sinful. The Rev. G. Dasbach could not get Protestant university professors to act as judges in the matter, and he refused to pay. The Count sued him in a civil court, but the case was dismissed—solely on the ground that it was the case of a Jesuit. It is a pity that the question was not investigated and decided on by a body of competent judges.

The Northern Review relates that at the dedication of a new church in England recently the pastor declared that he knew personally many of the most distinguished and intelligent Protestant families who were converted to the Catholic faith by the pure, exalted and virtuous lives of their domestic; they arguing logically that a Church which could plant the seeds of such eminent qualities in simple and uncultured minds, and cause them to bloom so profusely in rare virtues, must be all true, divine, and full of heavenly beauty. "What an incentive," exclaims our contemporary, "ought a statement like this to be—one founded upon the experience and observation of a worthy priest of God—to encourage and animate domestic fidelity, honesty and virtue in general! Many a poor soul, might thus, in heaven, reap the reward of having been, really and truly, a missionary here on earth."

German Catholics, especially those of the Rhineland, are rejoicing over the appointment of Professor Schurz as rector magnificus of the University of Bonn for 1904-05. Forty-three years have passed since a Catholic—Professor Hlgers—held the same position.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG 10th, 1904.

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

It is expected that the Dominion Parliament will be prorogued to-day. The session has lasted about five months, and several measures that were on the Government programme have been dropped towards the last. Some interpret this as an indication that another session may be held before the elections. Of course, no one knows, possibly not the Premier himself, whether or not the elections will be brought on before another session. After prorogation the Ministers will probably sound the feelings of the people in the different Provinces, and then a decision will be reached. In the meantime, Conservatives should take nothing for granted, but should keep their eyes on the enemy and prepare for battle.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Esq., Indian River, ex-Speaker, who for so many years faithfully represented the third district of Prince in the Provincial Legislature, was as our readers are aware again nominated last autumn in conjunction with J. F. Arsenault, M. L. A., as a candidate to carry the Conservative banner to victory at the next Local election. But in consequence of ill health and advancing years, Mr. McDonald has found it necessary to retire. A convention to nominate a candidate in his stead was held at Summerside yesterday, when Mr. McDonald's son, Mr. Charles E. McDonald was chosen as the colleague of Mr. Arsenault. Mr. McDonald is a young man of good ability, and is extremely popular. We expect him to give a good account of himself and have no doubt he and Mr. Arsenault will easily carry the district when the election comes. We congratulate Mr. McDonald, and congratulate the district on the choice.

Our Ottawa Letter

"It is for the people to decide. Let them determine whether Canada shall have a Government owned railway or a railway owned Government." Mr. R. L. Borden, announcing the Conservative policy of Government railway ownership.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The last week of the session of 1904 was marked by the withdrawal of many important public measures, which could not be considered owing to the failure of the Government to call Parliament together at a reasonable date.

A bill was passed to authorize the purchase by the Government of the Canada Eastern railway. This was a most emphatic endorsement of the Conservative policy of Government ownership of railways.

The Militia bill was passed. The opposition suggested amendments calculated to keep the militia free from politics, and make it a force to be depended on in time of trouble.

The Liberals rejected the safeguards, because of their opposition to the pet scheme of making the militia part of the machine.

The practice of the Government selling binder twine to the American Binder Twine Trust at prices below those charged to farmers was condemned as not in the interests of the consumer, from whom heavy tolls are exacted by the monopolists.

The Conservatives moved a vote of censure on the Government for its extravagance. It was shown that in spite of the pledges of members of the cabinet to reduce expenditure, that the cost of carrying on public business had gone up beyond all reasonable bounds. In 1897 the per capita tax charges were \$5.57. In 1904 they were \$9.57. In 1904 the expenditure overshadowed that of 1897 by \$23,027,244. The estimates passed this session amount to \$80,000,000. For all services the credit of the country has been pledged to the enormous extent of \$260,000,000. The Liberals by a strict party vote of 90 to 48 declared such wasteful methods to be in the best interests of Canada.

INDEPENDENTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(Toronto News, Ind.)

"The Dominion Government seems to have lost its temper completely in connection with the Dunderberg affair. The current issue of the Canadian Military Gazette furnishes a striking instance of futile anger descending to pettiness. The Gazette has

taken the side of Lord Dunderberg with considerable vigor. On June 28th, its proprietors received a letter from Colonel L. J. Pineault, the Deputy Minister of Militia, informing them that the agreement to insert government advertisements in the Gazette would terminate on Sept. 30th next. This letter, the Gazette observes, tells its publishers "that the Minister does not approve of its recent policy in the Dunderberg exposures and gives it until Sept. 30th to make amends. If it does not do so a considerable part of its revenue will be cut off."

"The current issue of the Gazette contains a list of instances of pettiness in the government's conduct of the controversy. The average man will be surprised to learn that Lord Dunderberg was paid up to the particular midnight on which he was dismissed, and not a day further. He got neither a week's notice nor a week's salary! Military book-keeping, as a matter of fact, is very stringent, and the system prevails of paying officers by the day. The General Officer Commanding, however, has been paid a fixed salary, and few business institutions calculate so closely. A more striking instance of meanness is the concurrent dismissal of Captain Newton, Lord Dunderberg's A. D. C. This officer's services were terminated at the same moment as were those of his chief. Captain Newton, who is an Imperial officer, might be expected to resign when the General vacated office. He had not, however, expressed any opinions, or transgressed any regulations. Yet he was deprived of a stroke of his post and his pay."

"Another case is recorded by the Gazette. It asserts positively that "an officer in the permanent employ of the Militia Department, whose name is well known, advised certain militia officers of senior rank not to attend the Dunderberg reception at Toronto, or assist in any way." This officer's name should be given by the Gazette. Pending publication, we might ask, who is doing the dragging in this country?"

NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY.

The Liberals are out against Canadians, and it looks as if there is a conspiracy on foot to make the road of American who desire jobs on this side of the line as smooth as possible. For months Canadian civil engineers vainly protested against the employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys. The Minister of Labor demanded an explanation of Mr. Hayes and was assured that there was nothing in the change. This satisfied the Government, but Conservatives refused to be deceived and called for an enquiry into the whole question. Judge Winchester, who was appointed to conduct the investigation, found that not only had the Yankees secured all the responsible positions, but that Canadians were refused employment, although they are providing the funds to pay the salaries of the aliens. A similar state of affairs has arisen in connection with the employment of American as masters and mates on Canadian vessels trading on the Great Lakes. The laws of the United States prohibit the employment of any but citizens in the capacity of master or mate on a ship of United States register. The laws of Canada are not so strict. An American can work on a Canadian boat, but a Britisher is debarred from the same privileges on the other side of the line. Canadian masters and mates asked that the same law that is in force across the border be enacted in Canada. A Conservative, Mr. Lancaster, introduced legislation embodying the views of the men who are dependent on seafaring for a living. On a straight party vote the Liberals threw the Canadian majority down, and decided that it was a proper thing for the United States to stop our people from getting employment, and at the same time to allow all the Yankees who may be out of work, and hold masters and mates certificates, to find employment on this side of the border. Evidently the Grits still prefer the Yankee dollar to the British shilling. No Canadians need apply.

MR. PREFONTAINE IS GENEROUS.

Hon Raymond Prefontaine is a generous soul. A few years ago the Department of the Interior transferred to the Department of Marine 100 acres of woodland on Hope Island in the Georgian Bay. The wood was intended for the use of the light house keeper at that point. It was covered by hard wood and a lot of excellent timber. A proper thing for the United States to stop our people from getting employment, and at the same time to allow all the Yankees who may be out of work, and hold masters and mates certificates, to find employment on this side of the border. Evidently the Grits still prefer the Yankee dollar to the British shilling. No Canadians need apply.

GOVERNMENT GOING IT BLIND.

There is neither rhyme nor reason in the transportation policy of the Liberal party. For several years they promised to appoint a transportation commission to investigate the question. They put off the nomination of the body time after time. Then came the Grand Trunk Pacific plunge. It was a leap in the dark against the best judgment of the leading transportation experts of Canada. The transportation commission was not even consulted in the matter. Now the Government is doing something that is as crazy as human ingenuity could devise. They have decided to make a grant to the Georgian Bay canal, which will enable large vessels to navigate the Ottawa River to Montreal. Why this should be done, in the face of the fact, that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to carry grain cheaper than it can be carried by water, is a mystery to some men. The Georgian Bay canal will be essentially a grain route. We have already assumed responsibility for \$170,000,000 to provide a cheap outlet for grain by all-rail, and now the wise heads of the Liberal party propose to spend \$65,000,000 to create a rival water route. If freight rates are fixed by nature by all water carriage, what is the necessity of the Grand Trunk Pacific? On the other hand, the all rail route, of which Mr. Clifford Sifton talked so glibly, is all that is said of it where is the call for the Georgian Bay canal? The simple fact of the case is that the Government are looking for a campaign fund. They care not one whit about transportation. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which delivered Hochelaga into the hands of the Liberal party, may still be counted upon. But then there is the danger of Eastern Ontario going to the bad, and there is the secret of the vote to saddle on the people responsibility for a water route which advances and refutes every argument advanced in favor of all rail hauling. The taxpayers of Canada are face to face with a problem that is lacking in every essential—common sense.

WHAT CANADA GIVES AWAY.

- 1. The Government guarantees 7% of the cost on 1000 miles of the Prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.
2. Guarantees 7% of the cost to an absolutely unlimited amount on the Mountain section.
3. Pays 3 per cent. interest for 7 years on its bonds so guaranteed on the Mountain section.
4. Permits interest for three additional years to be capitalized and added to principal.
5. Excise no interest on surety paid from the company during a period of from 40 to 45 years although such interest will amount to an enormous sum.
6. Agrees to implement the bond issue on the whole Western division in case the bonds shall be sold below par and in that way materially increase the country's liability.
7. Agrees to pay 4 1/2 years interest on Government bonds over the whole Western division and to make this without interest for 45 years.
8. Abandons the right to have the guarantee secured by first mortgage and places the bonds of the Grand Trunk on an even better footing than its own.
9. Cuts down the country's mortgage security to a mere charge. This operates greatly in favor of the company, the Government having no rights of foreclosure.
10. In place of foreclosure and title the Government secures a mere right of entry, which is rather liability than a privilege as it will be exercised only when the road is in default.
11. The right of foreclosure having been abandoned the Government has no effective remedy until after 50 years from the date of the bond issue.
12. The Government obtains no running rights over the Western division after the expiration of 50 years although it concedes to the company such running rights over the Eastern division.
13. It assumes more than 3 of all the obligations necessary to build the road from Winnipeg to the coast but secures no compensating advantages.
14. Permits the Grand Trunk to obtain for a very moderate sum 25 millions of common stock of the company, while the Government obtains not one dollar.
15. Secures no greater control of rates than that created by the general law of the land.

Chamberlain's Policy and the Commons.

Mr. Balfour seems to have been appointed by practically his whole party as the champion of the tariff reform cause. He was called to the role on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's motion condemning the tariff reform ministers. The four members of the cabinet who belong to the "organization which has formally declared its adhesion to a policy of preferential duties involving the taxation of food" are among the most influential in the cabinet. The foreign minister, the colonial minister, the secretary for the exchequer and the secretary for the navy are the ministers attacked by the motion of want of confidence. The main attack was upon Mr. Balfour for retaining in his ministry associates who had become members of an organization which advocates a tax on food. It was open to any of the tariff reform ministers to point out that the leader of the opposition himself had always supported food taxes, and that the Chamberlainites did not propose to collect more from food than was now raised in the same way. Mr. Lytton, the colonial secretary, who spoke for himself and his comrades, made no apologies and no quoque arguments. He claimed the right to belong to the unionist organization as now constituted, and practically declared his sympathy with the whole Chamberlain platform. The premier himself insisted that members of the cabinet were not bound to agree on every point, but did not say whether he disagreed with the views expressed by the unionist organization. Mr. Balfour says that he is a free trader, but does not accept every person's definition of free trade. Apparently Mr. Balfour is not one of those who think that free trade and free trade are the same thing. The occasion brought out another strong deliverance from Mr. Chamberlain, who does not profess to be altogether of the same opinion as Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain says that if he had been of the same mind as Mr. Balfour he need not have resigned his place in the cabinet. Mr. Balfour believes that the empire should take a position in which it can return tax for tax and should not be involved in food duties. Mr. Chamberlain, who

agrees with that opinion, does not endorse Mr. Balfour's view that the time to apply this doctrine is sometimes in the far future. Mr. Chamberlain is ready to go to the people on the subject at once. But Mr. Chamberlain takes more interest in the preferential trade with the colonies than in the retaliatory scheme of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain made the somewhat unexpected statement that he had asked Mr. Balfour to call a conference of representatives of the colonies to meet and discuss the question. He has been to it again and again that the colonies are not anxious for the preference. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to find out whether he had based his opinion on real facts. He made this statement in Mr. Balfour's presence, but the premier did not say that the conference would be called. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain is willing to submit his project, first to the test of a colonial conference, and secondly to the vote of the British people, shows that he has great confidence in this policy and in his fellow-countrymen.—St. John Sun.

Matriculation Examination.

- PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.
SCHOLARSHIPS.
Prince County—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque; William Dyer, Alberton.
Queens County—Angus McDonald, Shamrock; Virginia Croken, Norboro.
King's County—Daniel Nicholson, Montague; Ernest Fraser, do.
Charlotteville—Edna Yeo, Harry Smith.
Total number of marks possible, 800.
Number necessary for a pass, 400.
Candidates making highest marks in different subjects are as follows:
English—Gladys McIntyre, Summerside; 84.
History—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 91; H. J. McLeod, Kensington, 91.
Science—Edna Yeo, Charlottown, 87; Ernest Fraser, Montague, 87.
French—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 94.
Mathematics—William Henderson, Charlottown, 91.
Latin—William Dyer, Alberton, 91.
Arithmetic—Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 100.
Geography—William Dyer, Alberton, 89.
Edith Montgomery, Malpeque, 701.
Angus McDonald, Shamrock, 680.
William Dyer, Alberton, 664.
Daniel Nicholson, Montague, 651.
Ernest Fraser, Montague, 650.
Gladys McIntyre, Summerside, 646.
E. M. McGrath, Summerside, 640.
Edna Yeo, Charlottown, 633.
Mary Gillingham, Tignish, 625.
H. J. McLeod, Kensington, 621.
V. J. Croken, Norboro, 620.
Helen Smith, Hampton, 612.
Mary Henry, Malpeque, 612.
Harold McKay, Emerald, 608.
Margaret McLeod, Ugg, 604.
Elsie Matthews, Alberton, 595.
Stewart Robertson, Mt. Allison, 592.
Cyrus Harrington, Clinton, 589.
John Collins, Charlottown, 578.
Chester Pratt, 577.
Elsie McKinnon, Flat River, 577.
Madeline Croken, Clinton, 576.
Dixie Craswell, St. Eleanor's, 574.
Wesley Gordon, Georgetown, 569.
Robert McCully, S'Side, 567.
Janie Simpson, Bay View, 567.
William Scalls, St. Eleanor's, 563.
Owen Trainor, Charlottown, 562.
Marion Henderson, Charlottown, 556.
Josephine Walker, Summerside, 554.
Lennal Gordon, Rosemush, 546.
Maud Stewart, Charlottown, 545.
Alles Balderston, do, 542.
Belle McPhee, Geo'town, 542.
Lorin Brehaut, Guernsey Cove, 540.
D. C. Harvey, S'ide, 537.
Joe Hughes, St. Mary's Road East, 537.
Pearl Hoggard, Malpeque, 532.
Belle McLeod, Ugg, 531.
Sarah McCormack, Souris East, 527.
Josephine Walker, Summerside, 525.
Arliner McLean, Micochea, 522.
Wm Henderson, Charlottown, 522.
Jean Gillis, Montague, 520.
Minerva Keegan, Brookvale, 518.
Clinton Donis, El'ry, 518.
John Gandel, Tignish, 515.
Grace Loman, Nine Mile Creek, 515.
Loretta Hone, Charlottown, 513.
Florence Davidson, Montague, 512.
Barney Mellich, Montague, 512.
Margaret Gillingham, Charlottown, 512.
Daniel McKeown, Dundas, 511.
Joseph McKinnon, Charlottown, 505.
Leigh White, Charlottown, 507.
Vivian Hughes, Charlottown, 505.
Campbell, Bell, Annet's Cove, 505.
Helen McDonald, No. B'deque, 502.
Lloyd Howard, North River, 502.
George Trainor, Shamrock, 501.
Leland Coffin, Morell, 497.
Horace Brodie, Charlottown, 495.
Emma Nicholson, Charlottown, 492.
Alphonse Dagle, Charlottown, 489.
Oswald Walsh, Charlottown, 487.
Gussie Macdonald, Emerald, 485.
Emma Cantwell, Charlottown, 485.
Fred Ramsay, Tignish, 482.
Louis Campbell, No. Wiltshire, 481.
Bennet Duffy, Shamrock, 480.
Stanley Bagnall, Charlottown, 475.
Clara Walsh, Summerside, 471.
Fannie Ellis, Summerside, 471.
Anthony Trainor, Kelly's Cross, 470.
Russell Smith, Kelly's Cross, 468.
Amy Barrows, Summerside, 468.
Henrietta Cann, El'ry's, 462.
Lloyd Lannan, Summerside, 461.
Lynetta Gunn, Charlottown, 461.
Marion Brehaut, Summerside, 460.
Clasie Stearns, Souris, 449.
William Gammie, Tryon, 444.
Arthur Lockhart, St. Eleanor's, 444.
Harry Harvey, Cape Fravars, 442.
Ida McKenzie, Long Creek, 442.
Mamie Profit, Bloomfield, 441.
Ada Campbell, No. Carleton, 438.
Beatrice Sullivan, St. Eleanor's, 434.
Marie Arsenault, Mt. Carmel, 433.
Mildred McPhee, Bristol, 430.
Maud Greig, Poplar Grove, 412.
Zeta Poirier, Micochea, 410.
W. M. Morill, Tryon, 410.
Elias Blanchard, So. Rustico, 400.
Andrew E. Doughart, Long River, passed in French, Mathematics and Latin.
The candidates named below, having failed in one subject will be admitted to study for Teacher's License but must pass in that subject at Matriculation Examination, July 1905 before receiving license to teach.
Arthur Collett, Victoria, 307.
James Marchbank, Summerside, 278.
Walter Matheson, Charlottown, 274.
Fred Taylor, Charlottown, 272.
John Wright, Charlottown, 271.
Allan McDonald, Glenfannan, 270.
Hugh McIntyre, Souris, 267.
Minnie McKay, Charlottown, 264.
Beatrice Holbrook, Charlottown, 260.
Blanch Creamer, Souris, 255.
Simpson Harbour, Alberton, 252.
Roy Hughes, Charlottown, 252.
Emmanuel Gallant, S'ide, 231.
Theodore Wood, North Tryon, 251.
Harold Messervy, Charlottown, 250.
Lain Giddings, Murray River, 250.

News of the War.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the House Gazette from Liao Yang, says that another great battle has been fought in the neighborhood of Honshatz, in which the Japs losses were estimated at from ten to thirteen thousand and the Russian losses were insignificant.
Tokio, noon, Aug. 5.—It is now estimated that the Russians lost two thousand men in the fighting at Simoungch. The Japs were gradually recovered and their barbed-wire hedges in the valleys through which the Russians fought and retreated. Prisoners and Chinese report that many of the Russian dead and wounded were removed by the Russians themselves. The Japs captured six guns, five hundred and seventy shells, a quantity of stores and thirty-three prisoners. A detachment of the Russian Medical Corps which was captured by the Japanese returned to the Russian lines. The Japs casualties at Simoungch amounted to eight hundred and sixty men including eight officers killed and 24 officers wounded.
General Kuraki's attack upon the late Lieutenant General Count Keller was timed to forestall the assumption of the defensive on the part of the Russians. General Kuraki telegraphed that the Russians were gradually recovered and their barbed-wire hedges in the valleys through which the Russians fought and retreated. Prisoners and Chinese report that many of the Russian dead and wounded were removed by the Russians themselves. The Japs captured six guns, five hundred and seventy shells, a quantity of stores and thirty-three prisoners. A detachment of the Russian Medical Corps which was captured by the Japanese returned to the Russian lines. The Japs casualties at Simoungch amounted to eight hundred and sixty men including eight officers killed and 24 officers wounded.

Clara MacDonald, Souris East, 502.
Florence Ross, Alberton, 483.
Carl Davern, Angouine Cove, 531.
Cecil Jones, Pownal, 532.
Clara McLeod, Charlottown, 531.
Ella Macdonald, Vernon River Bridge, 530.
Clara Lockery, Fritone Cove, 525.
Jean McLeod, Charlottown, 507.
Gussie Henderson, Sea Cow Head, 419.
Ernest Dewar, Montague, 498.
Sadie McKay, Stanley Bridge, 494.
Mary McLean, Souris East, 493.
Edna Tanton, St. Eleanor's, 485.
Charles Simmons, Spring Park, 483.
Mattie Huntley, V. R. Bridge, 479.
Kenneth McFadyee, Tignish, 474.
Goy Haywood, Tignish, 472.
Alma Yeo, Charlottown, 468.
Donald McLeod, Summerside, 467.
Eileen Laird, Cavendish, 466.
Stanley Oyle, Pownal, 466.
Lorna Matherell, Fortuna Cove, 454.
Lillian Gillis, Micochea, 453.
Louise Cairns, Charlottown, 450.
Karl Brown, New Glasgow, 449.
Sadie Gorman, St. Melville, 449.
Agnes McInnis, Souris East, 448.
Helen White, Alberton, 448.
James Joady, Brookvale, 446.
John Gallant, Rusticoville, 443.
Leo Campbell, Greenval, 449.
J. F. McNitt, Darnley, 436.
Leo McGregor, Montague, 430.
Winifred Cairns, Charlottown, 428.
Walter Leslie, Souris, 428.
Amy Bassett, Gardigan, 422.
Gilbert Gandel, Woodstock, 422.
Angelina Theriault, Tignish, 421.
Jean Perkins, Charlottown, 418.
Ella McEwen, S'ide, 416.
Frank McLean, S'ide, 415.
Ernest Dawson, Charlottown, 415.
Josephine Poirier, Micochea, 415.
Lizzie McPhee, Annsdale, 414.
Terry Stearns, Souris East, 413.
Fred Tanton, St. Eleanor's, 410.
Jessie McNeill, Elmisdale, 407.
John Dorsey, Charlottown, 406.
Gladys Owen, Gardigan, 406.
Theo McConroy New Glasgow, 404.
Daisy Boote, No. Rustico, 400.
James McLean, Ugg, 400.
Laura Owen, Gardigan, 400.
Moses Wedge, St. Raphael, 400.
Hattie Linton, Coleman, 400.

Resolution of Symmetry.

At a regular meeting of Branch 254 C. M. B. A., Kensington, P. E., held July 28th, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Bro. J. F. Mullen, seconded by Bro. T. N. Donahoe and passed.
Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 254 hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by our respected Brother John T. Gillis, as it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death his beloved wife, sister of our worthy Treasurer Bro John A. McDonald, and we extend to them our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.
Further resolved, that this resolution be entered in the minutes and a copy be sent Bro Gillis, and also be published in the Canadian and local press.
T. A. DUSOLLE,
Rec. Sec'y. Br. 254.

DIED.

In the city on Aug. 7, Lewis, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Monaghan. Aged 2 years.
In Charlottetown, Aug. 7th, at his son's residence Sydney St. west, Michael King in the 89th year of his age. R. I. P.
At Clear Spring, Lot 44, on the 5th inst, Angus D. Gillis, aged 31 years. May his soul rest in peace.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

You Can See THE WORLD'S FAIR AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE.

The passage rates from the Maritime Provinces range from \$30.00 to \$37.00, about one cent a mile. A berth in the through Palace Sleepers costs only \$17.00 for the Round Trip from St. John to Montreal. Lodging and meals at St. Louis can now be had at very reasonable rates. Altogether you can see the Fair for less than \$100.00, and very little extra will give you a day at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago. Call on nearest Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., G. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

McLean & McKinnon

Barriers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
Trunks
AT
STANLEY BROS
GOOD TRUNKS, STRONGLY MADE AND SIGHTLY, Patent Locks, Brass Corners, Iron Bottoms, And everything in the shape of strength and workmanship, put into them.
Sizes from 28 to 42 inch. All prices.
Dress Suit Cases, Club Bags & Telescope Valises.
Lots of them in all sizes at the right prices.
Stanley Bros.

Special Sale
OF
Washable Silks!
At 25c. per yard.
Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd.
New Kid Gloves!
We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the
New & Leading Shades
\$1.10 and \$1.35.
SPECIAL SHOWING OF
Ready-to-Wear HATS!
On Saturday morning. Besure and see them
F. Perkins & Co.

The Most Nutritious. Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health...

Epps's Cocoa Giving Strength & Vigor. Nov. 18, 1903.

The Prices.

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

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Alexander McLean, Canada's trade agent in Japan, says that there is a market there for Canadian flour...

A terrible tragedy occurred at Windsor N. S. on Saturday last, when Nelson Dill, aged eighteen years was stabbed through the heart and fell dead on the sidewalk...

A man named Aysenault escaped from Falconwood Asylum on Monday and fled eastward. As it was found his clothing considerable of an incumbrance to him in his pedestrian movements...

Reports from Sea View, New London, say that a young whale, twelve feet long came up on the shore on Monday afternoon. He grounded in four feet of water and was captured by a Mr. McCann...

Lightning struck the house of W. H. McGregor, Central, Lot 16, on Monday forenoon. The fire passed through the roof in a line with the flue to the end tearing off the shingles and saddle-board...

At Ottawa on Thursday the House adopted a farewell address to Lord Minto in view of his prospective return to England upon the completion of his term as Governor General...

Henry Koch, a painter, gave his life to save the life of Policeman Daniel O'Brien, who also risked his life to save imperilled men in Chicago on Saturday...

We have lately received a copy of a magazine, a quarterly, published at Aberdeen, Scotland. It is called Gaelic na Bhithidhe, The voice of the year. It is devoted chiefly to Scottish History and Literature...

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

LONDON advices of the 4th, say William O'Connor Morris, the famous Irish Judge is dead.

HENRY Osborne a former police commissioner and one of the leading business men of Hartford was murdered Friday by his former body servant Joseph Watson.

While bathing in the Mississippi River near Alton Ill, last Friday night Michael, Blivy, his daughter, and six of the latter's little girl friends were drowned.

James McMillan of Wood Islands had been appointed Receiver of Wrecks for the District extending from County Lise between Kings and Queens counties at Little Sands to Trout Point in Hillsborough Bay.

It was learned in Montreal Monday morning that A. J. Desorivieux a well known railway promoter died at midnight as a result of an accident on Victoria Square.

The Pacific flyer crashed through the bridge near Eden on the Denver and Rio Grand railway on the 8th. One hundred lives were lost.

A SPECIAL of the 5th, to Toronto from Vancouver says: Hon. Joseph Martin was expelled from the court room here yesterday because he protested too vigorously against illegality of an information against his client.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 4th, to Toronto says that a private letter received there from the East says that Lord Dundonald has been offered the nomination for Glasgow and will probably return to Canada and contest the seat.

The Allan liner steamship Bavarian passed Rimouski at one o'clock Thursday afternoon, inward bound, establishing a new Canadian transatlantic record of five days and eighteen hours, corrected time, taking five hours off the present record.

GENERAL Woodward, of England, son of the late Colonel Woodward, of the 48 Regt a brother of Lieutenant Woodward now with the British navy in China waters, was drowned on Thursday in the St. John river near Fredericton N. B. while bathing. He had an epileptic fit and was drowned in shallow water.

THROUGH the overturning of a row boat in Parlor Rock Lake, in Longhill Conn Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Rose Keyusky of 115 East 119th Street, New York, and her brother Bernard Water also of New York, lost their lives and the husband of Mrs. Keyusky, who was hurrying to the scene of the drowning was thrown head foremost from his carriage against a rock and will probably die.

MCKENZIE and Mann have filed the plans at Ottawa of the route of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company chartered by parliament last session. The line will run from a point in Quebec through the State of Maine to Woodstock, thence to Fredericton. One of the branches is to St. John and has a terminal at Pugwash, thence by Intercolonial short line to New Glasgow and to Country Harbor. This is a continuation of the firm's great transcontinental system.

The first race for the Sowanaka cup was sailed Friday on Lake St. Louis near Montreal in a fluky wind and was won by Norma in easy fashion by five minutes and fifty-five seconds. The Canadian boat had whatever luck there was in change of wind and was somewhat better handled. Conditions were in favor of the Canadian boat. The Americans take their defeat philosophically and hope that the next race may result more favorably. Since then the Americans won, two races, and the Canadians one, making them even.

A PARTY of American tourists were out sailing in the yacht Oarda at the mouth of the Annapolis River, near Digby, N. S., on Friday last. The yacht grounded on the bar, and impatient at the delay nine persons crowded into a small boat and all perished save one. The dead are George Leach, Nashville, R. I.; Mrs. Kelly, New York; two children of Mrs. Kelly; Captain Charles Hersey, Digby; Mrs. Vedito, a child of Mrs. Vedito. Mrs. Vedito when found was holding her arms in the same position as if they enclosed the form of her child. Her husband says he held them both up in the water until the infant was drowned, his wife became unconscious and his own arm paralyzed. When found the body of her child was not far distant from that of Mrs. Vedito; indeed there was no great distance between any of them, the current in that place not being sufficiently strong to move them far apart.

Land for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale sixty-six acres of valuable land at Selkirk Station, Lot 42. This land is for the most part covered with a growth of excellent wood, and is most conveniently located, near the railway station. It will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply to the owner.

WILLIAM MCGOWAN, Bridge St., Moncton, N. B. July 27, 1904—t



Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

- Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men,
Because students waste no time,
Because students receive personal instruction,
Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work,
Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.

Write for our new prospectus. Address W. MORAN, Prin. Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown.

Furniture, Furniture FURNITURE.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.—Our stock of brass and enameled bedsteads for spring and summer represents values that are very unusual. All-brass bedsteads, in rich and handsome effects. All white enameled bedsteads, in neat and dainty designs. White enameled bedsteads, with brass trimmings in pleasing effects. Also a complete line of colored enameled bedsteads, in the latest and most desirable tints, to match or harmonize with room decorations.

Come to us for Bed Comfort. JAMES PATON & CO.,

Dress Goods.

Rare chances in Fine Dress Weaves.—Here are beautiful Dress Weaves of many different sorts marked away below prices that were plenty low enough before. Several counters and tables hold the collection that offers broad and tempting choice. Se our 65c. Monday forenoons for 20c.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Carriages and Go-Carts.

Our Go-Carts are rightly named the "Go-Carts of Quality" and the leaders in style and new improvements—elliptical springs, automatic clamp, patent wheel fasteners, metal handles with wood grips and cushion tires. Come here before you go away dissatisfied.

JAMES PATON & CO., The Children's Comforters.

Specials in Furniture for Summer Homes.

Both in number of pieces and in the lowness of prices our displays appeal to those making purchases for city homes porches and lawns, as well as for country houses. The arrivals just added make the present lines much the largest we have ever presented.

Jas. Paton & Co.

Tea Party Supplies!



We are headquarters for Teaparty —AND— Picnic Supplies

We manufacture several lines of Drinks and also have special agencies. We have supplied most of the large Teas so far this season. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write us for prices.

R. F. Maddigan & Co., Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

JOB WORK Morson & Duffy Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers and Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN Solicitors for Royal of Bank Canada

Come This Way Farmers With Your Wool.

We Are Giving 30 Cents a Pound

For Washed Wool in exchange for all Men's Ready-Made Clothing in stock except "Perfection Brand," and in exchange for this Magnificent Stock, we will allow 25 cts. a lb. For all Dry Goods in stock we will allow 22 cts. a lb. We are also paying highest cash prices. Our stock is all first-class in every respect, and prices rock-bottom. Come right in here, you can rely on being honestly dealt with at

SENTNER, TRAINOR & COMPANY'S,

The Store That Saves You Money.

The Nickel's Story.

(Katherine L. Dunbar in Sacred Heart Review.)

I'm only a worn, old nickel, I'm not worth much, they say. But deep in a rich man's pocket I went to church one day. A crisp, new bill beside me seemed to rattle in its pride. So down in the farthest corner I crept away to hide.

I heard the preacher pleading, as the plate was passed around, for the orphan, cold and hungry, that everywhere abound. As he told the throng before him, with many an earnest word, whatsoever they gave to the orphan, they gave unto the Lord.

Then how the crisp bill rustled, for surely its time had come. Surely our wealthy owner would give a goodly sum; but he thrust his hand in his pocket as calmly as could be. And on the plate as it passed him he dropped poor little me!

Mid coins of gold and silver, Oh, dear, I felt so small! I tried to roll off somewhere and not be found at all; so I hid beneath a quarter that a humble widow gave. Whose life is one long struggle—the toils like a weary slave.

The rich man rode in his carriage to a sumptuous feast that day, where the crisp new bill did duty as the price he had to pay. And he "tipped" the waiter amply, for a mean man he abhorred, but I, the poor old nickel, was his only gift to the Lord!

English Classics.

(Occasional Correspondent in True Witness.)

Some time since we met with the following question: "What are English Classics? Are not all the classics Greek or Latin? This question was asked of a professor in one of our leading universities. He answered the second question in the negative, but he did not make any reply to the first one. And yet it seems to us that the first one is the most important of the two. During this hot vacation weather we cannot be expected to go deeply into such a subject. All the same, we feel that it might benefit some of our readers, during their holidays, were we to drop them a few hints regarding English classics. They have now ample time to read them, and lots of leisure to ponder over them.

In the general conception of the term, a classical course means eight, nine or ten years of mental drilling in Latin, Greek, Belles-Lettres, Rhetoric, Philosophy and the so-called passing sciences that go to make up what is known as "arts." There is nothing to surpass the beautiful system that obtains in our Canadian Colleges, and as an evidence of its excellence we have our institutions filled, not only with Canadians, but with pupils from all parts of the United States.

The language of the people is the seal of their nationality. Knowing this, and feeling it, we cannot help being pained to meet graduates, or at all events ex-students, who ask us the same question: "What are the English classics?" There is many a one to-day who has spent months and years in plodding through a classical course, and who never learned, or if he did he has forgotten all about the literary grandeur of his native language. We meet with students who translate Homer's Odyssey and who could not analyze the first passage in the "Paradise Lost," who know Virgil by heart, and yet who never read, or digested a drama of Shakespeare; who can talk of Demosthenes and Cicero and cite their phrases, yet who never read Burke or Chatham, who know nothing of Grattan, Sheridan or Canning, who know the Odes of Horace, and yet never heard of Junius, who can tell of Josephus, Xenophon, or of Tacitus, yet who never read Addison, Swift, Steele, or Ben Johnson; men to whom Macaulay is unknown and the British essays a myth.

How many of these students are able to speak critically of Dickens, Scott, Lever, Thackeray or Balzac? How few of these young men, learned in the verse of the Latin poets, could quote intelligently from "Child Harold," or "The Prisoner of Chillon"? They have read Lucian and the Fathers; but Newman, Faber, Bernard O'Reilly and Manning are only names for them; they have striven to untangle the woven mathematics of La Place, yet Newton is outside their sphere; they read the "O.lando Furioso" and they never studied the "Deserted Village."

Itching Skin

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

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear. "I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

Athens. We deem no classical course perfect wherein the rich and rare grandeur of the living mother tongue are made subservient to and almost effaced in the presence of the phantoms of buried ages and languages that are dead. While we disinter the precious columns from beneath the lavas of Pompeii, or the gorgeous mosaics in the debris of Herculaneum, we must not neglect the living splendors that surround and adorn Koscinia and Naples, nor dare we forget the Vesuvius that flames overhead and rumbles its warnings, telling us that some day our modern structures may share the fate of the buried cities. Time, ever moveable and irresistible, rolls on; while we are seeking for the hidden beauties that the lava of centuries has buried, with all the pomp of Rome and the splendors of Athens, we must not neglect the living, morning, setting powers, that some day, in the dim future, may be to other generations what the works of Greece and Rome are to the men of this day.

Died At The Altar.

"Be ever ready to give an account of your stewardship, not knowing at what hour you will be called to the eternal judgment seat."

With that solemn admonition, the Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, Provincial of the Passionist Order in the United States, concluded his sermon Sunday morning 17th of July in the West Hoboken Passionist Monastery Church. Fifteen minutes later he lay cold in death. Stricken at the altar with heart failure, Father Kealy barely survived until he had been carried to his cell in the monastery. There, while the priests, brothers and students knelt and chanted the prayers for the dying, the beloved priest, who was the executive head of his order in America, passed away.

As a life of duty, Father Barry, another member of the order, who had taken the stricken priest's place at the altar, continued the celebration of the Mass, while the congregation wondered at the substitution of the celebrant, ignorant of the tragedy that had befallen the church. Father Kealy seemed in the best of health when he entered the sanctuary to celebrate the 6 o'clock Mass. Through the early portions of the Mass his voice rang sweetly solemn through the church, and when he mounted the pulpit there was particular eloquence and force in his sermon, which was preached on the parable of the unjust steward in the Gospel read for the day.

The discourse was brief and ended with the strangely significant warning which a few minutes later was to have so dramatic an illustration. As he walked to the altar the priest's step suddenly faltered and a groan escaped his lips. He whispered faintly to an altar boy, who hurriedly summoned Father Bertrand Barry.

"I am ill," whispered the dying priest on the arrival of Father Barry. "Do you administer communion?" Father Barry assumed the office, and dragging his feet heavily Father Kealy went to the sacristy. On the threshold he collapsed. His vestments were hurriedly removed to give him air. "Take me away," he murmured, "I am dying."

The priest was hurriedly carried to his cell, but an examination showed that he was past all aid. Then the solemn procession of priests and students filed into the narrow cell and began their chant for the dying. Father Kealy, having received the last Sacraments of the church, passed quietly away. When the death of Father Kealy was made known to the congregation at the later Masses the deepest grief was manifested by all the members of his flock. Practically all of his priesthood had been spent in the community in which he died.

The funeral services were held on Wednesday, in the monastery, with bishop O'Connor, of Newark, presiding. At 9:30 a. m. the solemn office for the dead was chanted, and at 10 o'clock Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated.

Faces of the Aged.

Have you ever noticed, as you journey through life, the different aspects of the faces of the aged? Some are hardened and dissatisfied; others, serene and happy. What is the cause of the difference? It will not do to say that life for the former has been harsh, full of care and sorrow, for this is the common lot of all and frequently the latter have known more sorrow and disappointment. We must look a little deeper and then we will realize that the mental attitude each takes towards life writes itself on the countenance. A man passes us on the street and the lines of discontent and bitterness on her face tells the story of her life—she was lacking in philosophy or religion and the troubles she encountered killed the sweet flowers of hopefulness, courage and affection in her heart, and sowed the seeds of bitterness and repining. We think that we should not care to have to spend our lives under the roof that shelters her, for there is no worse foe to domestic felicity than a cynical person. We meet another woman and we feel ourselves insensibly drawn towards her. Her face, notwithstanding her 60 years, has a fresh look, and the sweet smile is never far away from her lips. Yet, if you knew that woman's history, likely you would marvel that she has been able to endure it all at all. What was her strength under all this? Question her and she will either say that "We can not help the troubles that come to us, and worrying over them only makes matters worse for us and all concerned," or that old expression of trust in the ruling of Divine Providence. "God wills it!"

Many of our readers are young now, time is but beginning to write their annals on their faces. Do you want to wear, when you are old, the tranquil brow, the tender smile hopeful eyes? Then make your claim for them to-day by refusing to indulge in acrimonious words, the bitter thoughts the cynical smiles by resolving to bear the cares that rest upon you with a brave trustful heart, and by resolutely turning to the bright aspect of every situation. Every cloud has a bright side, though sometimes we do not see even the edge of its shining, yet it is there. So with the clouds that obscure our happiness, and we should wait in confidence until the appointed time, when we shall see the purpose of the sorrow that all but crushed us. That time is often long in coming, but it always comes.

"Then gaze until thou canst see The glimmer of the star." —Ruth Rollins in the "Boys Friend."

A Hero of Duty.

If Catholic men, and Catholic women, too, would apply the moral of the following story to their own lives, how many troublous moments might be averted. It is as follows: Part of the north of Holland is not protected from the sea by a natural barrier. Some two hundred years ago the Dutch undertook the big task of building enormous walls or dykes of granite blocks and clay to keep out the sea. Behind this shelter numerous villages arose, which flourish to the present day. Alkmond, in particular, which is kept in constant repair by two hundred workmen under the direction of an engineer.

One afternoon in November, a long white fog, a furious wind was blowing from the north west increasing every moment. The engineer in charge was a young man engaged to be married, whose friends and family lived in Amsterdam. He was to go to Amsterdam that very evening to join a great festival long looked for; preparations were all made, and he was in high spirits, ready to set out. Suddenly the sound of rising wind struck upon his ear; and he remembered with a pang of anxiety that it was the time of the high tides. He thought of his dyke and all that depended upon it. It would be a dreadful disappointment to go to Amsterdam. But the dyke! His friends would all be expecting him, watching for him. What would they think? But the dyke! There was a conflict between pleasure and duty.

It is six o'clock. The sea is rising. But at seven he must set out for Amsterdam. Shall he go? His heart says Yes; duty says No. Again he looks at the rising sea, and watches the rising storm, and decides to remain at his post. He then runs to the dyke. It is a scene of the utmost confusion. His two hundred men are bewildered. The storm has become a hurricane. The supply of tow and mortar is exhausted! They are at their wits' ends to know how to repair the breaks—how to defend the place against the terrible enemy which is every minute gaining upon them. But as soon as the young engineer appears a joyous cry bursts from every throat: "Here is the master! God be praised! Now all will be well!"

The master places each workman at his post, and a desperate battle begins between man and the enraged ocean. About half past eleven there is a cry from the center: "Help! Help!" "What is the matter?" "Four stones carried away at a blow!" The master does not lose a moment. He fastens a rope around his body, four workmen do the same; and forty arms seize the ropes while the five brave fellows throw themselves into the waves to repair the damage. The mad waves struggle with the men, wash them about, blind them. No matter; they have done their work and they are hauled on land again.

But the cry "Help! help!" soon arises from all parts. "Stones," cried one. "There are no more." "Mortar!" "There is no more." "Take off your clothes!" cries the master, tearing off his own. "Stop the holes with them!" Mean while the people of Alkmond ate and danced, little thinking that there was but a few inches of masonry work between them and death. Thousands of lives had been saved because one man had done his duty.

Laval Monument.

FIFTH LIST.

Table listing names and amounts for the Laval Monument fund, including Fabric of the Basilica, Mr. James Douglas New York, Rev. Lionel St. Geo. Lindsay, Rev. Geo. Carson St. George N. B., Fabric of St. Paul de Montmany, Fabric of N. D. de la Garde, Sisters of Providence, St. Casimir, Rev. Jean Gosselin, St. Eugene, Rev. Narcisse Gosselin, Ash land Ky., Rev. L. T. Rodier, Adams, Mass., Ogdensburg City Hospital, Rev. Chs. Jos. Roy, St. Etienne de Bolton, Rev. N. Gauthier, St. Damase, Rev. G. W. Dufresne, Windermills, Rev. J. A. Dufresne Windermills, Sisters of Charity, St. Joseph Baucue, Rev. E. Walker, Bouris P. E., Rev. O. Cormier, Iberville, School Children of the Province of Quebec.

Amount of preceding lists... 6603.76 Total... \$7,628.27 Quebec, July 24th, 1904. MGR. H. TETU, CYRILLE F. DELAGE M. P. P. Treasurers. ( ) Mr. James Douglas is the son of the late Dr. Douglas proprietor of Beauport Asylum, and cousin of Admiral Douglas.

The Northwest Crops.

It is particularly satisfactory to learn that the crop in the Northwest this year will be one of the best the country has ever had. It means more to Canada this year than ever before. The available wheat land in the United States has practically all been taken up and for the past three years the stream of settlers has commenced to turn northward into the Northwest. These settlers from the States are of the very best class, being chiefly native-born Americans of the class that has formed the fringes on the frontier in bygone years from the Mississippi westward, industries self-reliant, good citizens. This class has exploited the new lands for generations, from the east and moving on to secure and improve new and cheaper lands. As the United States western frontier has vanished, they naturally turn northward and trek across the boundary, as their forefathers trekked across the border, to the south of it.

In the past Canada has had to fight against the misrepresentation of American immigration agents and land companies, whose selfish interest caused to liber our Northwest by alleging that the climate was too cold and uncertain for raising wheat. While they could not deny that excellent wheat did come from there, they spread reports that first-class crops were the exception and "winter-killed" or frost-bitten crops the rule. Just at the time when the demand for Canadian land has seized upon the American western farmers, we have had an unbroken succession of splendid harvests which completely disproves these misrepresentations. Instead of being a precarious crop, the actual results show that the more the country is opened to settlement, the greater the facilities for cultivating the land and

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harvesting the grain, the better the results. A member of the Experimental farm staff, who has just returned from the Northwest, says:— As to the coming harvest, I had a talk with Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, and he told me the yield would be the largest Manitoba ever had. The straw might not be as heavy as in other years, but the grain was heading out well. Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, said that while the crops throughout the Northwest would be somewhat patchy, they would be above the average. The need of rain was felt in some districts, but notwithstanding a big harvest is expected.

Indian Head is in Assiniboia, and, as an indication of the increased production of the district, it is stated that there are now thirteen grain elevators at that point as compared with six in 1902. With settlers pouring in and wheat production increasing at the present rate, the advance in wealth and prosperity of this country during the next decade, will in all probability be more phenomenal than that of the United States, because Canada has already the transportation facilities for distributing immigrants and marketing the products of their farms immediately available. We can handle any rush of immigration and settlers will secure immediate results. We have dwelt so long on the "great future" of this country that it is difficult to realize that at last its realization is in immediate prospect.—Ottawa Citizen.

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