

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 476

GOOD Groceries



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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.

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Eureka Grocery,
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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. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

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

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

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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.

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Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

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

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

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

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

SIR.—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For SPRING WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worstedes, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
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Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

Snappy Styles

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.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN
QUEEN STREET

Encyclical Misinterpreted.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

The comments of some American newspapers on the Pope's Encyclical to the French bishops display a gross ignorance which is inexcusable considering how much has appeared in print during the past year on the true character of the French legislation condemned by the Holy Father. A part of the American press assumes that the French Government has attempted to establish between the Church and State the same sort of relations which exist in the United States, and then proceeds to condemn the Pope's message as condemning a system which has worked so well in this country. If our able editors had gone to the trouble of informing themselves in regard to the measure enacted by the French Parliament on December 9th, 1905, they would have learned that the word separation is a glaring misnomer so far as the new law is concerned.

Pius X properly describes it when he declares that it is not a law of separation, but of persecution. Its framers from the outset had no intention of leaving the Church severely alone in the way the United States Government does. That would be giving the Church liberty to carry out her mission in her own way. It was for the purpose of impeding that mission in every possible manner that the law of December 9th was framed. In order that it might do its work more effectively priests were deprived of the right of trial by jury when charged with having said in the course of a sermon anything a police official might construe into a political criticism. French priests are stripped of legal safeguards which the French Government would never think of denying to the criminal classes of France. The bargainer or the highway man will enjoy legal advantages that will be denied to those who offer the Holy Sacrifice at the Altar.

In addition to this the clergy render themselves liable to severe punishment for obeying the orders of the Pope, who has placed his ban on the associations for religious worship. After the ninth day of next December any gathering for the purpose of holding religious services, unless it is under the auspices of the Associations condemned by Rome, will be regarded and treated as an unlawful assemblage, and those convening it will incur the liability of being arrested and punished.

Thus in the twentieth century in a country which once gloried in the title of "The Eldest Daughter of the Church" the celebration of Mass will constitute a violation of the law as it did in England and Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The spirit of the age will not permit the rulers of France to go the lengths to which the English Parliament went and make the offering of the Holy Sacrifice a capital offense. The principle on which the French Government will not will however, be the same as that which animated the framers of the penal laws in England three hundred years ago. Catholics are to be coerced into obeying the Government in religious matters however much they may offend their consciences in so doing. In other words religious liberty in France is to be trampled brutally under foot at the dictation of an avowed Anti-Christian organization from which the rulers of France receive their orders.

Yet some American newspapers in commenting on the Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops profess to see no good reason why the Catholics of France should not be satisfied with the course their government has adopted towards the Catholic Church. The Boston Transcript, for instance, declares that French Catholics need not expect the world's sympathy if they do not accept unhesitatingly the form of Church government the French Government would thrust upon them against their will. "If the French clergy and the more extreme of the laity," it says, "follow the dictates of the Vatican they are likely to receive little sympathy from the world, which has come to the conclusion that an independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent on the government for financial support."

We have quoted the above for the purpose of calling attention to the ignorance that is prevalent in many American newspapers (as in regard to the real character of the content between Church and State that has been precipitated in France by the enactment of the mis-called "Separation Law." The newspaper from which we quoted says: "An independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent

on the government for financial support." Conceding that this as a general proposition is right, we ask what has it got to do with the present situation in France? May a church be called independent which is governed not according to its own constitution, but by rules forced upon it by outsiders who are its professed enemies? What would the Congregational Churches of New England think of the sort of independence which would compel them to accept a form of church government abhorrent to them and framed by a body of men antagonistic to Congregationalism? Would not the Transcript be emphatic in its condemnation of such a proceeding? Surely our Boston contemporary will not undertake to say that what would be wrong, if done in New England, would be right if done in France.

And by the way it may be news to the Boston Transcript to learn that the "financial support" to which it refers was not a gratuity from the French Government to the Church. It was the discharge of an obligation assumed by France in the way of payment for a debt properly contracted during the French Revolution. The repudiation of this obligation places France in the position the United States Government would occupy if it refused to pay the principal and interest of the debt contracted in the prosecution of our civil war.

The New York Times, like the Boston Transcript, thinks the Church in France is not justified in the stand it has taken. Evidently it has been led astray by the word separation. We quote from it: "Wherein is the Catholic Church under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic? And is it not notorious that nowhere in the world is the Church making more progress, advancing more rapidly in numbers, in prosperity and in power than in these United States under the operation of the voluntary system? To all those to whom the facts of the case are known and by whom they are dispassionately considered, the latest encyclical will be incomprehensible."

We have already answered the New York Times' question: "Wherein" it asks, "is the Catholic Church under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic?" Answer: One Church is independent, the other is not; one is not hampered in its action by governmental interference in whatever manner it deems most conducive to carry on its work; the other must move along lines marked out in Paris, although these lines lead directly to schism and ecclesiastical disorganization of every sort.

Pius X would offer no objection, if the Church in France were placed by the government in the position in which the Church in the United States finds itself. What he condemns is the attempt to fetter the Church in France in a way which will render it extremely difficult to perform the work for which it was instituted. He has set forth the reasons of his opposition to the mis-called Separation Law in language so plain that we are surprised that any American newspaper has read into his Encyclical to the French Bishops a meaning so contrary to what its august author intended. Pius X, we repeat, condemns the Separation Law, not because it confers upon the Church in France a status similar to that of the Church in the United States, but because it aims at disrupting all ecclesiastical organization as a preliminary to uprooting Christianity from French soil.

How To Express One's Thoughts.
FROM "A GENTLEMAN"
(Continued.)
Literature considered as a profession includes what is known as journalism, not perhaps reportorial work, but the writing of leaders, book reviews, theatrical notices, and other articles which require a light touch, tact, and careful practice, but which do not always have those qualities. A writer lately said: "Literature has become a trade, and finance a profession." This is hardly true; but some authors have come to look on their profession as a trade, and to value it principally for the money it brings. Anthony Trollope, for instance, whose novels are still popular, set himself to his work as to a task; he wrote so many words for so much money

daily. This may account for the woodenness of his literary productions. In the pursuit of art, money should not be the first consideration although it should not be left entirely out of consideration; for the artist should live by his art, the musician by his music, and the author by his books. Literature, then, should be a vocation as well as an avocation.
Literature, in spite of the many stories about the poverty of writers, has in our English-speaking countries, been on the whole a fairly well-paid profession. Chaucer was by no means a pauper; Shakespeare retired at a comparatively early age to his estate and lived in comfort; Milton, the greatest of our poets, was in the pleasant town of Stratford. Pope earned nearly fifty thousand dollars by his translations or, rather, paraphrases of Homer. Goldsmith, though always poor through his own generosity and extravagance, earned what in our days would be held to be a handsome competence. Sir Walter Scott made enormous sums which he spent royally on his magnificent estate of Abbotsford. Charles Dickens earned enough to make him rich, and our modern writers, though less in genius, are not less in their power of securing the hire of which they are more than worthy. Mr. Howells has had at least ten thousand dollars a year for permitting his serial stories to be printed in the publications of Harper and Brothers. Mr. Will Carleton, the author of "Farm Ballads," has no doubt an equal amount from his copyrights. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," easily commands eight thousand dollars for the copyright of a novel. So you see that the picture often presented to us of the haggard author shivering over his tallow candle in a garret is somewhat exaggerated.

Items of Interest.

The late Mrs. Craigie, better known by her pen-name, John Oliver Hobbes, was the great-grand daughter of the Hon. Peter Spearwater, who represented Shelburne in the House of Assembly at Halifax for twenty-five years. She was born in B'con, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, but married an Englishman and lived the rest of her life in England. In 1832, being then in her twenty-fifth year, she became a Catholic three years later she felt it necessary to take the painful step of suing for a divorce from her husband, not for the purpose of securing freedom to remarry, but to gain the custody of her five-year old son, which she succeeded in doing. Nearly all Mrs. Craigie's books have been written since her conversion. When "The School for Saints" appeared in 1897, a writer in that severely critical periodical, Blackwood's Magazine wrote of it as follows: "Mrs. Craigie is brilliantly clever, is witty, is humorous, can assimilate the spirit, has a shrewd eye for character and manners, can write comedy. . . . Intellectually, hardly one—Mr. Meredith apart—is her equal beside Mr. Henry James." It must be said, however that those who enjoy neither Meredith or James, and they are many are not likely to enjoy Mrs. Craigie either. Besides a dozen novels, she wrote several short plays which were acted successfully. She was also a valuable contributor to daily papers like the Times, weeklies like the Academy, and monthlies like the North American Review. In the coming new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there will be found several articles from her pen. In the last year or two she turned to lecturing and only a few months ago visited the United States in that capacity. Mrs. Craigie's work was not distinctly of a religious character, but two of her novels, "The School for Saints" and its sequel "Robert Orange," make an argument for Catholicism as being the only form of belief which really satisfies the needs of the human heart.—Gasket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Just look, Aunt Mary," shouted blue-eyed Mabel, as she pointed out of the window on the first morning out, "just look at the water! It is all covered with fountains!"

Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Osmont, the well known storekeeper, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes: "I have given Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe head-ache, and in less than five minutes they were cured and smiling. Price 10c. and 25c."

"I'm going to stop being kind and helpful to people," said little Johnny.
"How is that?" asked his mother.
"Well, it's this way; at school today I saw Tommy Jones putting a pin in the master's chair, so just as the master was about to sit down, I pulled away the chair. The master sat down on the floor, and when he got up he licked me for pulling away the chair, and then Tommy Jones licked me for interfering. Yes, I'm going to stop helping people now."

A Sir Oracle was at the club, and had talked politics for an hour and a half. "That's the situation in a nutshell!" he declared at the close.
"Heavens!" exclaimed a member to his nearest neighbor. "What a nut!"

Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A youth who had an exciting experience with a bull was narrating the incident with all the graphic language he could command.
"I seized him by the tail," he exclaimed, "and there I was. I was afraid to hold on, and I didn't let go."
A young lady who was very much interested smiled.
"You were between the horns of a dilemma as it were," she said.
"No was the reply, "I wasn't between the horns at all. And besides, he wasn't a dilemma; he was a Jersey."

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a healing, balm preparation, that cures pain, allays inflammation and reduces swelling. A perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

A little girl five years old was told by her teacher that the Mississippi was the "father of waters." "How is that?" she queried. "If it is the father of waters, oughtn't it to be Mister Sippi?"

Teacher.—Tommy, when was Rome built?
Tommy.—In the night.
Teacher.—How came you to make such a mistake?
Tommy.—You said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold misery every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.
It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause, Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.
But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's no wonder that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. F. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plaster and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three or four of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.50, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES McISAAC

Editor & Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION!

We deem it proper to remind those of our friends who may not yet have paid their subscriptions for the present year, that these are now payable and that we shall be most pleased to receive remittances from them at any time henceforth.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

The Unseated Minister.

Mr. Fielding Not Elected With Prayers—But He Refuses to Tell What His Campaign Cost—Sir Wilfrid's Argument From the Emmerson Deficit will be Destroyed if the Road is Made to Pay.

More Money for Quebec Bridge.

Mr. Parent's Company Requires a Further Guarantee

A Disastrous Telegraph System.

A \$200,000 Dredge that does not Dredge.

Chief Isaac Better Than Hatfield as a Rainmaker.

Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1906.

It is doubtless annoying to Ministers and their leading supporters that the one Nova Scotia member unseated for corrupt practices is the Minister of Finance. But it is well known that several other members would have gone the same way if they had not managed to escape trial, either by evading service altogether or by tactics which resulted in the dismissal of the petitions on technical grounds.

A COSTLY ELECTION.

Mr. Fielding's election was perhaps not more corrupt than that of some of his Nova Scotia associates, the Halifax members for instance. But people may dismiss from their minds any impression that Mr. Fielding either obtained or expected a pure election. The constituency of Shelburne and Queens had received at least its full proportion of the campaign fund and it is well known that the Nova Scotia campaign fund both in 1900 and 1904 was very large.

It appears from Mr. Fielding's own evidence that the appropriation for his constituency in 1900 was found inadequate. The politician, who represents Queen's County in the Nova Scotia Legislature, demanded more money after the election was over to pay the campaign bills. Mr. Fielding says he objected to the payment. He was no doubt surprised to find that more was needed than had been allotted the riding in the first place. But he admits that he paid the money.

WHAT HE DOES NOT KNOW

There is a good deal that Mr. Fielding did not know when he

gave evidence on examination for discovery at Halifax, January 24, Mr. Fielding referred to the part Hon George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, played in the fight with respect to organization.

Replying to a question as to what communication he had with Mr. Murray, Mr. Fielding replied: "I answer generally that we have had frequent correspondence on public matters, and I have no doubt in some correspondence, we discussed the coming election."

"Then as to the plan of campaign?"

"No special plan of campaign. Our Counties looked after themselves."

Afterwards counsel for the petitioner questioned Mr. Fielding with regard to conversations he had with the Premier of Nova Scotia.

Of all these conversations with Mr. Murray there is absolutely nothing you can remember in detail?

No, not in detail; they were all general.

You cannot give a single detail?

No. Another question asked of Mr. Fielding was this:

Do you know as a matter of fact as to whether there was a general campaign fund for Nova Scotia?

I do not, was the answer, I know that in election campaigns funds are raised, but I had no knowledge of it.

Another bit of evidence given by Mr. Fielding was a reference to Mr. A. C. Ross, now M. P. for North Cape Breton, Victoria.

Mr. Ross, as is well known throughout Nova Scotia, was a most important personage during the campaign of November, 1904.

He moved from county to county, and wherever he went his presence was magnetic, inasmuch as the party leaders at once gathered about him.

Do you know in what capacity he was acting? Mr. Fielding was asked under oath:

I do not know.

WHAT HE DID KNOW.

Mr. Fielding's testimony would give the impression that he knew little about the campaign. But the late Honorable Raymond Prefontaine is understood to have made a statement at the Hoffman Cafe, in Montreal, on the day following election which goes to show that Mr. Fielding had a pretty good advance idea of the resources of the party in Nova Scotia and what was the state of the campaign organization. The statement is that Mr. Fielding told his colleagues in the Council Chamber as he was leaving for Nova Scotia before the election, that he would come back at the head of a solid delegation. He declared that the Conservatives would not carry a single seat in that province.

IT IS NOW WELL KNOWN THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WOULD HAVE CARRIED SEVERAL SEATS IN NOVA SCOTIA HAD THERE NOT BEEN LAVISH EXPENDITURE OF MONEY ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

We may thus be sure that Mr. Fielding was not wholly ignorant of the financial condition of the campaign.

WHAT HE KNEW AND WOULD NOT TELL.

But Mr. Fielding knows a great deal more than he will tell respecting the money which he paid to Mr. Farrell, the Nova Scotia statesman who disappeared from the province before the recent election trial. Following is the line of examination:

"Q. How many bills were presented to you?"

"A. On the advice of counsel I refuse to answer that question."

"Q. How much did you pay?"

"A. On the advice of counsel I decline to answer."

"Q. Who made these claims on you?"

"A. Under the advice of counsel I decline to answer."

"Q. You won't tell us what they were for?"

"A. My answer is the same as previously."

"Q. What was the amount?"

"A. On the advice of counsel I adhere to my answer."

A good deal more of the same kind of thing went on—and therefore there is much concealed about Mr. Fielding's two elections. It is safe, however, to say that Mr. Fielding is a politician as thoroughly practical in a campaign sense as any one of his colleagues. He knows as well as Mr. Tarte that elections are not made by pater noster. The finance minister did not propose to win in Queens and Shelburne by pure reason. In matters of patronage and the use of public money for campaign purposes Mr. Fielding's methods are no less corrupt than those of any of his present associates.

THE USE OF A DEFICIT.

Mr. Emmerson is still going

about claiming that he is making, or is about to make the Intercolonial pay its way. It is true that under an ordinary system of railway bookkeeping his deficit in the year ending last June would be between half a million and a million. It should be remembered that the Intercolonial was practically paying its way in 1896, though renewed rails were not then charged to capital. About \$700,000 is required to pay interest on the capital charges added in these ten years. But with capable and economical management more than this much surplus could be produced on the business that is now done. Other railways which did not pay their way in 1896 are paying handsome dividends now.

But if Mr. Emmerson shall succeed in making the Intercolonial earn something what will become of Sir Wilfrid's argument that government ownership is disastrous? Mr. Emmerson's deficit was the Premier's opportunity. Sir Wilfrid declared in several campaign speeches that this deficit was sufficient to warn the country against any extension of the Intercolonial. Mr. Emmerson's average deficit during the two years when the Premier needed this argument to support the Grand Trunk Pacific deal was more than twice as large as had ever been known before his time. Perhaps it was a deficit made to order.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE AGAIN

A new Quebec Bridge question has come up. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Parent have been consulting at Quebec and it seems certain that Parliament will be asked to guarantee more money for this structure.

Mr. Parent, who is now chairman of the Transcontinental Construction Commission, was the head of the Bridge Company. At first he got a subsidy voted and submitted estimates of cost. Later the government guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$7,000,000 which was much more than the original estimate of the cost of the bridge. Now it appears that more money is wanted and the government must find it. Parent's company which has the privilege of building the bridge and which will hand it over on profitable terms for the use of the Transcontinental does not appear to be putting much money into the enterprise. It is all paid for with the Canadian guaranteed bonds and subsidies while all the profits go to the nominal stockholders.

WILL TRY THE WIRELESS.

The Yukon telegraph system, built by the government at a cost of three-quarters of a million, is now operated with a usual net deficit of \$120,000 to \$150,000 a year. About the time the system was completed the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co., offered to take it over and operate the lines paying the government four per cent interest on its cost. This offer was rejected, the Minister of Public Works predicting that the line would earn more than \$30,000 net profit for the people of Canada. It was a very large and expensive miscalculation. But now comes the statement that a large part of the system will be abandoned and the wireless method adopted for the Yukon business. Take it altogether this record is a fine illustration of the way not to do government business.

AN UNHAPPY DREDGE SPECULATION.

It is stated that the big suction dredge "Galveston," purchased a few months ago by the government at second-hand, is not a success. This dredge was a failure at the mouth of the Mississippi for which service she was built. The excuse was made that the channel in the Mississippi was too narrow for her. It seems that the Department of Marine and Fisheries paid \$150,000 for the Galveston without much inquiry. It took the chances of her usefulness with no guarantee that she would fit St. Lawrence channel. The sum of \$25,000 was voted last session to pay the expense of bringing the ship from Galveston and of repairing her at Sorel. She required more repairing than was expected, but was finally set to work below Quebec. Now the story goes that she has been condemned and withdrawn from commission and placed somewhere in cold storage. She must have cost by this time more than \$300,000.

SHALL ISAAC BE PAID.

As has been shown in the previous letter, that Rainmaker Hatfield, engaged by the Yukon Branch of the Interior Department, to replenish the Klondike Streams, had been obliged to leave the country. Though he brought no rain, the bills incurred are heavy, and the country will have to pay them.

But a strange thing followed. Chief Isaac, an Indian Medicine man began rainmaking incantations after Hatfield left. Heavy rain storms came at once, and the miners are getting

more water than they have had for a long time. Chief Isaac thinks he is ought to be paid. Perhaps he is right. Why should the foreign fakirs get all the money when the natives give better value?

Getting a Big Ready On.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

From the following letter, which appeared last week in the St. John's, Newfoundland, Herald it would appear that already the United States exporters are arranging for a share of the preference when Great Britain becomes a protectionist country. The writer is Rev Dr. Ryan and the letter is follows:

Three months ago Mr. Eugene Foss was sent by the American Tariff Reform and Reciprocity League to England to see Mr. Chamberlain concerning the possibility of including the U. S. A. within his preferential scheme by a reciprocity treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States. It is understood that Chamberlain was willing to give the United States a preference against all other foreign countries, but not an equality with the colonies; though it is quite possible that the United States may outbid the colonies by great reductions of the American tariff. At the present time, Mr. E. Allen Frost of Chicago, general foreign commissioner of the National Business League of the United States, has been sent to England to confer with the Tariff Reformers. "The United Kingdom," he has said in an interview, "is as yet a free trade country; but very shortly we in America must negotiate with that country on matters of trade or we must face all sorts of legislative restrictions on the importation of American goods for the industrial development of the British empire. Our purpose is to gather all available facts to guide us in drafting a scheme of reciprocity for recommendation to our government." Lookers-on see most of the game; American business men are pretty keen judges; when they judge as they do that preferential trade is soon to triumph, we may rely on their judgment, and when it does triumph every one in Great Britain will be wondering why their Liberal party is so much less progressive and patriotic than the colonial Liberals? I am informed by some who have recently returned from Ireland that the agricultural interest there is altogether in favor of Chamberlain's policy, in spite of their political quarrels with him in the past.

Should Great Britain grant the United States a sort of "favored nation" preference in pursuance of the diplomatic desire for cultivating their friendship of that country a curious situation will be developed. Great Britain will have one tariff for the world at large, a lower one for the United States and a still lower one for the colonies. The United States would lower its tariff against the rest of the British empire including Canada.

At the same time it opens wide possibilities of reciprocal fiscal arrangements which have not hitherto been considered in detail. At the present time the United States presents a front of cold aggression, on fiscal matters against the whole world, but if Great Britain put up a tariff wall it would very soon cause the United States to develop cold feet and the glad hand. The letter of Rev Dr. Ryan confirms other private information that notwithstanding the apparent defeat of protection in Great Britain at the last election, the Americans are convinced that Britain's free trade foolishness will not last much longer.

Bryan's Welcome

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who arrived in New York harbor on Wednesday at noon and spent the night with his friends on a steam yacht down the bay, landed in New York, Thursday, at four o'clock and was received with an oration which lasted until night, when he had finished a notable speech before twenty thousand persons gathered in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Bryan outlined clearly and vigorously the principles which he thought should guide the Democrats in their next campaign. He was greeted by nearly every prominent Democrat in the country, and accompanied by them, Bryan was driven from the yacht to the landing at the Battery to Victoria Hotel. He was constantly cheered by those on the crowded sidewalks. Once at the hotel, he was fairly mobbed by a thousand of his admirers. He was then called upon for an impromptu speech and then shook hands and for more than an hour with an apparently never ending line of citizens. He dined with his family and friends, and was then driven in an automobile to Madison Square Garden where his welcome home was made complete in a series of the most remarkable demonstrations that New York has ever known.

Beautiful Casco Bay.

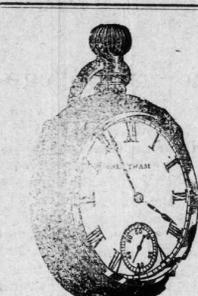
The popularity of Casco Bay and the resorts on the Maine coast is more noticeable this year than ever before. Thousands of Canadians having taken accommodation in the hotels and secured cottages at the principal resorts. The opening of the Ottawa House on Cushing's Island is filling a long felt want and all the old patrons of this favorite resort are rejoicing there this season, and many families from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto are among the guests. The house itself has been renovated from top to bottom, modern improvements made, the entire house refurnished in luxurious style, and is now operated by an experienced summer resort manager.

One of the great advantages found here and which in past years was greatly missed in the fresh water spring that has been found by boring an artesian well some 1200 feet deep and which gives an ample supply, not only for the hotel but for the cottages on the island.

The lovely trips through Casco Bay, the fine bathing beach on Cushing's Island, the purity of the air, and the rocky cliffs that are found at this resort are a few of the many attractions that appeal to the denizens of city life and those living a distance from the coast. The old route to Portland and the resorts contiguous to the City by the Sea is via the Grand Trunk which has lost none of its attractiveness through the diversity of scenery found between the St. Lawrence and the Sea.

For Overalls, Working Shirts Underclothing, Sweaters, etc., come to H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man.

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



E. W. TAYLOR

WATCHMAKER

JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCHES (Reliable) \$10.00, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00.

CHAINS — \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, up to \$20.00.

WATCHES for Men, Regina or Waltham—(Reliable) — \$7.50, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00.

RINGS, for Wedding or Birthdays, plain or set with precious stones.

SPECTACLES, in rimless or mounted. Lenses adapted by testing to each eye separately.

E. W. TAYLOR

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Annual August Sale of Fashionable Footwear.

25 per cent. discount on hundreds of pairs new and fashionable goods, odds and ends from this year's selling. They are all placed on our counters, come in and look them over—there is something good for everybody—men and women, boys and girls.

Alley & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

Sir,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For SPRING WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings, Viciuas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowerings, And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

I can fit any Man or Boy out with everything he wants to wear excepting his boots. Don't buy your Fall Overcoat until you see what I am showing.

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

Read H. H. Brown's Add. in this issue. When you want Stanfield's Underclothing call and see him.

The Prices.

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

For Overall, Working Shirts Underclothing, Sweaters, etc., come to H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man.

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

Mrs. Thos. Tracy, Bynedale, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Low's Pleasant worm Syrup and find it to be better than any other remedy. It is easy for the children to take and always effectual."

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

Annual August Sale of Fashionable Footwear.

25 per cent. discount on hundreds of pairs new and fashionable goods, odds and ends from this year's selling. They are all placed on our counters, come in and look them over—there is something good for everybody—men and women, boys and girls.

Alley & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Pinafores 29c.

Dainty little articles for children three to seven years, ready to slip on—another saving on mother's time and trouble. These are extra value and should be seen to be appreciated.

Pinafores of fine White Lawn well made and carefully finished, prettily trimmed with Hamburg at yoke and sleeves. For children from three to seven years. Special advertised price 29c.

Post Free to any Address.

We will mail any number of these Pinafores post paid on receipt of price. Money will be refunded if not more than satisfactory.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Clearing Prices

On various lines of reasonable goods from the new Mantle Department

Linen Suits, \$6.50 now \$4.25

Tailored in New York and designed from the very latest fashions. These linen suits are very well and stylish. We have but five suits left and these five we offer at more than a third off to clear.

New York Suits in Union Butchers Linen very prettily made. Coat in pony style—latest style skirt, perfect fitting and full proportioned. Regular \$6.50 now \$4.25

Tourist Coats \$9.90 now \$7.50.

The most stylish coat of the season at a snap! Now, just when wanted with the approach of fall, we were fortunate to secure these for our customers. The lot, ten in all, were shown by the Britannia Manufacturing Co. at our Demonstration last week. They were offered us at a discount and in accepting them secured a saving for our customers of one fifth on the season's neatest garments.

Ten only of the Britannia Manufacturing Co's newest Tourist Coat, advance fall styles, three quarter length, made in Empire style with pleated back. Light tweed and homespun effects. Hewson goods. Regular price \$9.00. Special bargain price \$7.50

Covert Coats Half Price.

Eighty only of the Spring Corset fitting Covert Coats still remain. HALF PRICE to sell every one quickly. Elegant garments every one.

The celebrated "Norway" make from New York models latest spring style corset fitting coats of fine durable corvet cloth. A splendid suit coat for fall wear. The best made and best fitting garment made in Canada. Regular \$10.25 to \$10.75. To clear, a bargain at Half Price

Tea Gowns, \$6.75 now \$5.50

The only Cardinal Cashmere Tea Gowns of fine quality, perfectly made with deep 18 inch flounce shirring over shoulder and under arm and trimmed satin ribbon to match. Regular \$6.75, special at \$5.50

Parasols 1-3 Off.

A dozen charming parasols in the season's newest and prettiest effects—brocade silks, plain and embroidered lines. Regular \$1.50 to \$3.75. Special price now 1-3 Off

Pretty Wash Collars, 3 for 25 cents.

Various pretty designs in pretty embroidered "Duchesse" Wash Collars, secured at a saving. Yours at 3 for 25 cents.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Extraordinary Values

ROMAN SATIN SKIRTS

Two of the greatest values we have ever offered. These are genuine bargains in well made quality garments. Out of town customers should order by mail. We send post paid on receipt of price, and refund price if not more than satisfactory.

Skirts of excellent quality, black Roman Satin, have deep shirred flounce and frill with dust ruffle. Full, ample cut. Easily worth \$1.10. Special value at 75c.

Skirts of special fine grade Roman Satin, have deep 16 inch flounce with 3 rows solid tucking—have dust frill and are trimmed with black galoon. Extra ample proportions. A slightly garment, splendidly made and worth \$1.25. Our special price 98c.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

STANLEY BROS.

Ladies' Show proof Coats

Just came to us from the makers. Light, medium and dark colors—very latest styles and perfection in

Quality, Fit, Finish and Workmanship.

Prices from \$8.95 To \$12.00 Each.

Stanley Bros

Look Out For Trouble

I AM IN THE

Ready-Made Clothing BUSINESS.

I am going to sell Clothing cheaper than it was ever sold before.

I will save every Man or Boy that wants to buy a Suit or an Overcoat this fall anywhere from 50 cents to \$1.50.

"I want your trade."

"No doubt you want to save money."

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

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

E. F. RYAN, B. A.

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
March 29, 1906.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D. S.
Aug. 15 1906—3m

The Prince Edward Island Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION.

Open to All Canada

—AT— CHARLOTTETOWN.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1906.

This will be the greatest Fair ever held on P. E. Island.

\$14,000 in Exhibition Prizes.

Grand Display of Exhibits.

Entries in Live Stock, except Poultry and all classes in manufactures, close 28th September. Poultry and all other entries close 2nd October. Positively no entries will be taken after the above dates.

Three days Horse Racing, open to the world, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. \$2,350.00 in Race Purse.

Entries for Races close 24th September, 1906. The fastest classes ever advertised on the Island.

Magnificent attractions in front of the Grand Stand.

Lowest Rates on Steamers and Railways.

For Entry Forms, Prize Lists, Race Programmes and all information write the Secretary.

F. L. HASZARD, President.

C. R. SMALLWOOD, Secy. Treas.

August 21—6i

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1905.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads

Man Wanted.

Near Charlottetown, to show and assist us to sell property. No experience necessary, if you are willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary \$60.00 a month to start. Steady position to good man, who is willing to devote part of his time to handling customers. Address SECURITY LAND & COMMERCIAL CO., Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 15—4i

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Advises received at Paris say that the Russo-Japanese delegates charged with the delimitation of the frontier on the island of Saghalien have arrived there and begun work.

It is reported from Ottawa that successful efforts have been made to induce President Diaz, of Mexico, and his cabinet, to aid steamship service to Canada on the Pacific Ocean.

The O'Keefe company, of Toronto, were on Aug. 31st fined \$20 and costs or fifteen days for giving their employees beer to drink in the brewery, which, it is found, is contrary to law. The brewery people cheerfully paid the fine, which will be recovered in a day or so in the daily allowance of beer saved from the amount usually doled out to its employees.

Walking along a Moncton street on Monday afternoon of last week J. C. Dingle, one of the provincial dairy inspectors, saw crawling along a new species locally, of caterpillar. Inquisitively revealed that the insect was the pioneer to Moncton of that tremendous plague and curse, the Tussock moth, which at the present time is doing considerable damage in the upper provinces.

In a cable despatch to the Trade and Commerce department of the government, Ottawa, Mr. J. S. Lark, the Canadian commercial agent at Sydney, Australia, says that the Australian government has introduced a measure providing for a tariff preference to Great Britain and New Zealand. The duties are increased on Canadian bacon, butter, cheese, grain, onions, potatoes and timber.

At the annual championship swimming race of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at Travers Island, N. Y. C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club and a member of the American team at the Olympic games, broke the American record for 440 yards, making the distance in 5m, 11.54, and taking 7.2-5 of the previous record, which was established by himself.

Last Thursday morning during an electric storm, the cottage of Dr. Hamilton, of Plimburg, located on Sparrow Lake, was struck by lightning and almost totally wrecked. Mrs. Hamilton was in bed when the crash came, but although the bed was literally demolished and set on fire in a number of places, she did not feel the slightest shock, and extinguished the fire. The doctor, who was standing near the window, was stunned.

The Babine River Indians whose haunts are near the head waters of the Skeena River, in British Columbia defied and assailed the Dominion Government fishery officials who broke down the illegal salmon barriera which the Indians erected across the streams. The Indians were so alarmed that they wired to Vancouver asking for one hundred militia men to be sent north to cope with the redskins.

Prof. Prince who returned to Ottawa on Aug. 31st, from British Columbia, states that the Fisheries Commission adjourned after completing a very extensive programme of work. One of the important things demonstrated was that for the first time in Pacific waters, after many attempts oysters from the Atlantic Ocean planted by the government have begun to thrive. Oysters were planted by the government near Queen Charlotte Sound and not only did they breed but yielded sprats when a year old an inch in diameter.

An infernal machine was discovered in the hold of the steamer Eagle Point as that vessel lay in Philadelphia in the Delaware River. The steamer was saved from destruction by a fraction of a second as the bomb exploded as it touched the water after being thrown over-board. The Eagle Point is one of the vessels of the Philadelphia Trans-Atlantic Line and plies between Philadelphia and London. It is hinted that a former member of the crew who felt that he had a grudge against Captain Robertson placed the bomb on the vessel.

It appears now that the Battleship Dominion was damaged to a considerable extent on her way from Bay de Chaleur to Quebec. She left Quebec on Friday last for Halifax, where it is said she will be docked, and the hullers, who are coming out from England will board her and make a thorough inspection of the vessel. If necessary, men will be sent out from England to make the necessary repairs while she is detained at Halifax. The Dominion is said to be in a much more serious condition than generally believed, and is making water in all but three of her tanks, so says a Quebec despatch.

Monday, Labor Day, was observed at a public holiday in Charlottetown. Business was very generally suspended. The members of the Laborer's Protective Union turned out in force for the parade shortly before noon. The procession was quite long and presented a fine appearance. It was headed by the Fort Beaufort Band. An excellent programme of sports had been arranged for the afternoon, and large numbers of people assembled at the Athletic grounds shortly after one o'clock. The rain, which had been falling persistently had ceased, and it was thought the afternoon might be dry. But scarcely had the athletics commenced when the rain came in torrents and the wind blew at terrific rate. The grand stand was well filled, and those therein located were fairly well protected. In spite of the rain the sports went on and scarcely an item of the programme was left unfinished.

The regatta held at Souris on Wednesday attracted a considerable crowd of people. In consequence of light wind the yachts were unable to cover the course within the time limit. But this point waived and the prizes were awarded to the boats in the order in which they finished the race. The first was won by the Zephyr, of Souris, by the Hiswatha, of Charlottetown, 2nd; the Hattie, of St. John's, 3rd; and the Glenwood, of Georgeville, 4th. In the race for lobster the first was won by the Hattie, of St. John's, 2nd; the Glenwood, of Georgeville, 3rd; and the Hattie, of St. John's, 4th. In the race for the 1st Pile, 2nd Keth, and 3rd McNeill. The greatest pole contest was won by Joseph McNeill.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

A new cable giving regular communication between Island and the continent was opened at Seydysford last week.

A railway company has been incorporated at Porto Rico with a proposed capital of \$3,000,000. The head office is in Halifax.

Word comes from Donegal that the western part of Ireland is threatened with partial famine in consequence of failure of the potato crop.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman wife of the British Premier, died at Marlboro, Bohemia on Monday. She had been an invalid for many years. She was the daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce.

The Milling Company at Calgary has just completed an order for ten thousand sacks of flour for China and an equal amount for Japan. This is by far the largest quantity ever shipped to the Orient.

It is reported from Portsmouth, England, that in the hurry to get the new Battleship Dreadnought completed her plates were not well fitted. It is said bolts were found without bolts and the men responsible were dismissed and that some leakage was also found and that she is now in the dry dock.

A deserter from the French flagship swam ashore from the ship the night before she left Quebec and made his appearance after she had gone away. He said he had had a short time to serve to complete his term, but he preferred living in Canada to the service or to going with the ship to Senegal whither she was bound.

Advises of the first inst, from Helsinki, Finland, to London say that nineteen soldiers found guilty of participation in the recent mutiny at Stryker, fortress were shot; that three civilians convicted of incitement to mutiny were hanged and that others were sentenced to prison for terms varying from five to fifteen years.

A serious accident happened on the W. S. & L. Railway near west Selkirk, Man., Friday morning. A grain train was coming into Selkirk with a number of workmen on board, near Leisters crossing, a about three miles south of the town, a steer got on the track as the cars were backing up, the result being that three cars were derailed. One of the workmen named Peter Fidler, was killed instantly and twelve others were badly injured.

Three Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898 were sold by the Navy Department Washington, recently for \$103. These ships were advertised at several Asiatic ports, the total cost of advertising being \$28, and the Navy Department is quite well satisfied that the bids were sufficient to cover the expense of advertising. The three ships are the Albany, Manila and Mindanao. They have been stripped of everything movable, and are simply old hulks, practically useless for any purpose of the navy.

A despatch of the 1st inst, from Reading, Mass., says:—The closing of the two weeks grand circuit meeting at the New England Breeders track saw two more world's records established by a pacer through the efforts of "Estacio" who went the second heat in the Free-for-all in 2:01 1/2, and the third in 2:02 1/2. The first in the fastest ever made by a pacing mare in a race, while the combined time of the two heats averaged faster than was ever before made by a pacing mare in competition. The former record for mares in competition was by Broncho at Cleveland last year.

The first of the yacht races for the Coronation Cup, held at Sydney on Monday, was won by the Yenda, Mr. Duggan's latest creation, which crossed the finish line four minutes and twelve seconds ahead of Mimosa, the challenger, owned by Commodore Carruthers of the Bras d'Or Yacht Club. Carruthers and Duggan handled the respective boats. Both are about the same size and there was no time allowance. An international favor was lent to the race from the fact that the Mimosa was designed by a Boston man and flew the stars and stripes, while the Yenda was built at Sydney and was not intended for a racing boat being built only for cruising purposes. There was a very heavy breeze and the yachts had all they could do to weather the gale.

At five o'clock Thursday afternoon the City of Gheist towed into Charlottetown harbor the schooner William Dunbar which she found helpless in the Strait. The schooner was on her way from Northport, N. S. with a load of ties for the Prince Edward Island Railway. While off Wood Islands she got in the trough of the sea and both masts were carried away. They broke off clear and the crew fortunately escaped injury. The City of Gheist which left shortly after noon to go to Summerside passed near the schooner and in answer to her signals went to her assistance and towed her to port. Either by the opening of the plank by the thumping of the masts alongside, or by the water rushing in through the hawser pipes during the towing, the schooner filled with water, and she arrived at Charlottetown with decks awash. Had she been loaded with less buoyant material than railway ties the affair would doubtless have been more serious. The vessel has been coming into this port for many years and is well known here. It is expected that she can be pumped out and put in good shape again.

A terrible accident occurred at Stellarton, N. S., in which four boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen years lost their lives on Monday. There were two sons of Neil Gunn, a son of Joseph Frew and a son of Neil Patterson. They with another boy by the name of Kernett were playing ball near "the English slope" at the west end of the town. The ball on the road for slope and they were in search of the ball when they proceeded along the slope. After entering and proceeding a short distance down the slope one of the boys slipped and fell. This ignited the gas in the mine which has not been worked for a number of years and a terrific explosion followed which could be heard distinctly about the town. Frew was hurled nearly 400 feet falling in the plume grounds beside the high school, while one of the Gunn boys was thrown to the top of the grove of trees some distance away, and his body was terribly mangled. Patterson and the other Gunn lad were still alive when found, but died shortly after, while Kernett who began to ascend the slope when he heard the talk of lightning a match, escaped with his life but sustained a broken arm and severe bruises.

Children's School Suits

If you want an extra suit or two for the school children, come right here. We have pretty Wash Dresses for the girls in Cotton, Linen and Muslin. Also Shirt Waists, Skirts, etc., which we will sell all this week at

A Big Reduction to Clear.

We have a very attractive stock of Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds, as well as in Wash Materials, which you cannot afford to miss if in need of any.

Bring the boys and girls here for their Clothing if you want the best for the least money.

M. TRAINOR & CO.,

The Store That Saves You Money.

IMMENSE Clearance Sale

MEN'S HIGH CLASS Furnishing Goods!

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We have decided to retire from this branch of our business and devote our whole attention to the tailoring and clothing business. In order to do so we offer the greatest bargains in Men's Furnishings ever placed before the people of P. E. I. The stock is fresh and clean, the greater part being this spring's importation.

We call special attention to our large range of white and colored shirts fresh from the actory this spring.

Come along quick as the goods must be cleared out regardless of cost.

Read the following list:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| White Shirts | Stanfield's Underclothing | Belts, Socks |
| Colored Shirts | Cotton Night Shirts | Handkerchiefs |
| Linen Collars | Flannel Night Shirts | Rain Coats |
| Linen Cuffs | Nature all wool Night Shirts | Umbrellas |
| Flannel shirts | Dent's Gloves | Men's and Boys' Caps |
| Black Sateen Shirts | Perrin's Gloves | White Vests |
| Blarbrigan Underclothing | Neckwear | Fancy Vests |
| Nature all wool do. | Suspenders | Light Summer Coats |

35 Men's Suits and Trousers made for customers but never called for will be sold at less than first cost of cloth and making.

Job lot Shirts 25 and 50 cents each; Job lot Caps 10 to 25 cents each; 300 Neckties 5 to 10 cents each.

Sale Now On For Cash Only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN

JOHN T. MULLISH, M. A., LL.B.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
OFFICE—London House Building,
Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

WANTED.
Information regarding good farm for sale with good title, somewhere near Charlottetown. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address
W. C. CUNNINGHAM,
Andrus Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 15—4i

John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Renas A. McDonald
Mathieson & MacDonald
Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries Public, etc.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Branch Office, Georgtown, P. E.
May 10, 1906—yl.
A. A. McLean, K. C.—Found McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Calendar for Sept. 1906.

MOON'S PHASES. Full Moon 24. 8a. 36m. p. m. Last Quarter 101. 3a. 54m. p. m. New Moon 181. 7h. 35m. a. m. First Quarter 251. 1h. 11m. a. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 30th.

The House by the Side of the Road.

(BY SAM WALTER FURS.)

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn. In the peace of their self-content; There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart, In a fellowless firmament; There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths, Where highways never ran; But let me live by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

Roman Events.

(Veritas in Catholic Standard and Times.)

THE LIST OF POPES. Rm., August 8.

Last year when the "Gerarobis" was issued it was noticed that Pope Pius X. had suppressed five or six Popes. For various certainties the Pontiffs have unques- tionably accepted this list, but Pius X. is a lover of truth, and as some names were more than doubtful he bravely removed them.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Endure—dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Scott's Emulsion, for which I am deeply grateful. Mrs. Frances Turner, Prescott, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

Under which the vast majority of non-Catholic labor.

We have a copy of the Gerarobis for 1804—the year in which the change was made—before us. If our friends had taken the trouble to translate the footnotes on the very first page of the list of Popes, they should find the following notice from the editors:

"The chronicle of the Popes hitherto printed in the Gerarobis is that given under the paintings of the Pontiffs executed in the Basilica of St. Paul. But since these portraits through the medium of drawings go back only to the second half of the fifth century, the first years of the sixth, or through the medium of inscriptions only to the seventh, the chronicle offered to us by the 'Liber Pontificalis,' which is much more ancient and authoritative, is in our opinion preferable by reason of its continuation and sources."

Only in a few instances do we differ from the above mentioned edition, and that is where it resolves the grave question of the legitimate criteria, while our aim binds us to set equal value upon the criteria of canon law and theology."

Thus you see there are two sources from which the list of Popes may be compiled—one the portraits of the Popes in the Basilica of Paul the Apostle, the other the Liber Pontificalis. The edition of the Gerarobis, compiled from the first source, took upon itself the onus of deciding the question of doubtful Popes on a rather slender basis. The editors saw their difficulty and went to the most ancient and convenient source for their list, the Liber Pontificalis.

That the list of Popes has been omitted is a fact. But why? Some discussion took place among the theologians as to the propriety of excluding the names of doubtful Popes. These polemical encounters should likely end where they began. In these days, when the Church is so much persecuted, it does not behoove her to allow her most learned sons to waste their energies in domestic questions; therefore she very wisely omitted the list of Popes for the present, awaiting the time when the present storms have blown over. And we should like to know who has a right to dictate to her their opinions of duty?

For the compliments paid to Pius X. for being truth-loving and brave we might thank the writer, did we trust the velvet glove—"time Danos et dona ferentes." Moreover, little confidence can be placed in this respect in one who refers to a difference (which, indeed, existed only in the writer's brain) between the Pope and the "Liberals of the Vatican" (who they are nobody knows) in terms worthy of a brawl among petty demagogues.

AN ORGAN OF BLASPHEMY.

In Rome many parties exist, each with its own organ. The Catholics, Liberals, who espouse Catholicity as long as it serves the cause of the Quirinal; Republicans, who cry "Liberty, equality, fraternity!" without comprehending the meaning of the terms; Socialists, whose aim is the destruction of all religion, law and order; Anarchists, who at their annual banquet toast King Humbert's assassination; Masons, whose dark deeds are as well left unmentioned—all have their organs to disseminate their doctrines. We do not intend to speak of these.

There is one journal, with the name or mention of which we had decided never to ally our correspondence.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

Now, the above is worth disbelieving, for it is an example of the blind, hopeless ignorance of ocher matters

It is a weekly illustrated organ which has a large circulation among the poor, and does incalculable harm. Its doctrines are a medley of Socialistic-Anarchistic vapors; its pages are filled with glaring blasphemies, vitriolic philippics against the Vatican and Quirinal, unblushing obscenity. Words fail us to describe the degradation, the diabolical character of its illustrations. The worst that can be imagined in the yellow journals of London, Chicago and Paris is not to be compared with it. We have seen the members of the Sacred College and the Sovereign Pontiff caricatured in it. But worse remains to be said. We have seen the adorable sacrament of the altar, the symbol of redemption, depicted in its scurrilous pages to illustrate its foul charges against the church.

Last Good Friday, on returning from the Holy Stairs, we beheld a caricature of the crucifixion in this precious production. Words of horror and indignation came to the lips, but a friend whispered softly, "The day of retribution is near at hand; not only for the authors of such, but also for those in power who tolerate it. Do you remember St. Augustine said, 'God is patient because He is stern?'"

STRANGE SCENES IN THE POPE'S CATHEDRAL.

We should say the Catholic never feels more happy and secure in his church than on those days set apart in Rome for the ordination of students to minor and major orders. On each of these days—about thirteen in number—some three hundred Levites of all nations, colors, ages and spheres in life pass through the hands of the Pope's vicar and an assistant Bishop.

Let us go to St. John Lateran's, the Pope's cathedral church, at 7 a. m. on one of these mornings to view the candidates for orders. They are all ranged in pews, those for major orders wearing the long white alb, those for minors in surplices and cassock. They are a pale, ascetic-looking body on the whole—for a student's life is indeed a hard one—but they look very, very happy. But in what a different manner God has led many of these men, young and old (for some are well out of their teens, as we shall soon see), to the feet of the ordaining Bishop! To see the more interesting among the body, let us choose a vantage ground—not on top of the seats, as do some of our American and English tourists, who, with guide-books under their arms and field-glasses in their hands, deserve the name of well-dressed rowdies; however, they are but few, thank goodness!

Passing over a dozen young men, we come to a thin man, whose turn it is now to approach for the order of sub-deacon. He is a curious history. He is the great Dr. —, a Lutheran or Methodist minister in America, whose gigantic ability and terrible pen kept some of the ablest Catholic theologians in the United States busy confuting his objections to the Church. He was an able and dangerous heretic, but an honest one. He was the light and prop of his sect; he believed thoroughly in his doctrines. But a day came when his sect heard with dismay of his entrance into the fold against which his youth and manhood and much of his old age were passed in battling. He became a Catholic, and now, at the age of seventy-two years, he is determined to become a priest, and undo some of the harm of which he was the author.

The young fellow with the ruddy face, next the old warrior, is the son of the Protestant Archbishop of —. He got the grace of conversion, corresponded faithfully with it, despised all opposition and enticements of well-meaning, worldly-minded people and joined the Church. You will soon see him return to England, where his word as a priest will bring consolation to thousands; and you will soon read books and articles of his which will draw unstinted praise and support from England, America, Ireland and Australia.

That black giant with quick, intelligent eyes is a Zulu from South Africa, who once ran about a little naked savage on his native desert. What if his appearance is a little wild yet, or his people degraded savages? His ambition is to convert them and, if necessary, die for the faith. In the class hall few whites could stand his onslaughts in free questions, for from his entrenchment in a syllogism he sallied forth, got his adversary into a vicious circle and by means of a few logical faints always came off victorious.

His neighbor is a Braz. lin Negr, who will gravely inform you that "the father of his father" was a white man, and point out some grayish hue in his skin (which no one but himself can see) to convince you of the fact. In point of mental ability, he is not much. His title have not the colossal intellects and memories of the Low-Land.

Those ye low-faced young fell we who keep so much together are Chinese. The oldest is the son of a mandarin. Some day he will create a stir in the land of the Celestials, for his family is a powerful one and

* Needless to say, all these instances were not seen on a single morning. They have come with an experience of years in Rome on different occasions and are true to the letter.—Veritas

be received the grace of conversion in such an extraordinary manner that he will leave no stone unturned to build up the Church in China.

But we cannot go through the details of all those Protestant ministers who are getting minor orders at the ages of forty, fifty, sixty, or of those young Americans who throw up the professions of lawyer, doctor, etc., to don the cassock; the list is too long. We shall, therefore, quote one other instance only. The tall, noble-looking gentleman of middle age upon whom the Bishop is about to impose hands is the Duke of S—, Italy. On his wife's death, some years ago, the Duke studied for the ministry, and he now arrived at the goal. In a short time you will recognize him as a canon in St. Peter's, receiving the vows of his daughter on her renunciation of the world.

And now we go away, after an interesting morning in Rome, saying nothing, but meditating on the truth and power and glory of the Catholic Church.

OVER-CRITICAL CRITIC.

American visitors are always popular in Rome. Their frank, independent manner, business-like way of dealing with hotel proprietors and merchants of "modern Rome" and their ability to see everything worth seeing from the lowest of the catacombs to the cupola of St. Peter's dome, give them a charm that excites their slower neighbour. But there is a perceptible among the vast number who yearly visit this city with few exceptions, a certain class of people who are responsible for many of these nonsensical old falsehoods that find their way so often into the pages of sectarian periodicals in America.

One never knows them unless they are in a church or in sight of a Roman priest. Let them see something not in accordance with their own ideas, or meet with a monk or lay brother whose habit or soutane may have lost its original hue or be a little frayed. In the twinkling of an eye the gold pinces are adjusted on the noses of those devout members of the female sex (for they are generally ladies) and the pencil case with a gold head, is produced. Notes are immediately taken, and off goes the note-taker, triumphantly in quest of another find. Some poor old lay brother, who begs from door to door for the Roman mendicants, who should be kept by the government, may be the subject of their next notes. And thus the hecatomb goes on every month with little credit to themselves, but with a good deal of disgust to others.

English exchanges record the death, in his seventy-second year, of Rev. James O'Haire, formerly a missionary in South Africa, and known in many parts of Ireland and England as a preacher of missions, who died at San Remo on July 2. He was born in Dublin.

The well-known Dominican College of Arcueil near Paris, is about to close its doors. The Society of Fathers of Families, formed last year to carry on the work of the Dominicans, is not able to bear that heavy responsibility any longer. The College of Arcueil was re-opened by the Dominicans after the Commune had been quelled, and soon became very successful. As in the case of so many other colleges and schools, the policy of Combes had had fatal effects for the institution.

Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, has received the following letter, dated August 1, from the archbishop of Westminster: "Dear Mr. Redmond—Before you leave London I desire to express to you once more, and through you to your colleagues, my sincere and hearty thanks for the earnest and able efforts that you have been making during the past months in defence of the interests of our schools. In saying this I know that I am expressing not only my own feelings, but those of all my brethren in the hierarchy of England. I hope that you will have a good rest in preparation for the renewed struggle in the autumn."

The Cardinal Secretary of State is credited with successful efforts to secure the Holy See a place in the next conference at The Hague. Italy, with Great Britain, obtained the exclusion of the Holy See from the pre-eding conference, and the Inter-Confederation in Holland has never since then had a titular in residence. The Catholic party in the country being so strong Holland is very unwilling to have further inharmonious relations with the Holy See. The present rumor has it that the Emperor of Germany, president Roosevelt and the King of Spain side with the Holy See; that Italy and England are hostile, but not intensely so.

The seventeenth International Eucharistic Congress was held this year at Tournai. The congress opened on the feast of the Assumption, and continued in session until the Sunday following. All the Belgian Bishops several foreign prelates and a number of distinguished Catholic laymen assisted at its deliberations. His Eminence Cardinal Vincent Vanouste was specially deputed by his Holiness the Pope to preside on the occasion. On Sunday, the 19th, the congress was brought to a close by a magnificent public profession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which many religious societies from Flanders and other parts of Belgium were represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Ah, Schwab, are you still writing poetry?" "Just enough to keep the wolf from the door." "H'm! But the wolf can't read poetry, can he?"

Distress After Eating.

Mrs P. Waters, Dirleton, Ont., writes: "I suffered for five years with pain in the stomach and distress after eating. Doctors failed to cure me, so I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and three bottles of them made a complete cure."

Widow's Daughter.—Mother, why do you tell the people that I am only eighteen, when you know I am twenty-four?

Widow.—Because eighteen's six years younger than twenty-four.

Daughter.—Yes, I know; but surely I do not need the benefit of those six years at my age, do I?

Widow.—Not at all, my child, but I do.

Mrs Thos. Tracy, Byndale, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Low's Pleasant worm Syrup and find it to be better than any other remedy. It is easy for the children to take and always effectual."

Young Lady Lodge.—I think, considering the price I pay and the poor accommodation you have, you might at least treat me with respect.

Proprietress.—Well, mum, to tell the truth, I can't feel much respect for people that pay the big prices I charge for the sort of accommodation I give.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904. MINARD'S LINIMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen.—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

The late Paul Laurence Dunbar liked to joke about the higher education of women.

In a June lecture he once said:—"A lady on a sultry summer afternoon called on some friends. The talk buzzed along briskly, fans waved and the daughter of the house kept twitching uncomfortably, frowning and making little smothered exclamations of annoyance. Finally, with an impatient sigh, she left the room."

"Your daughter," said the visitor, "seems to be suffering from the heat."

"No," said the hostess. "She is just home from college, and is suffering from the family grammar."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Don't suffer from Rheumatism this winter Milburn's Rheumatic Pills eliminate every atom of the uric acid poison from the system and give complete relief from pain and suffering.

Some American visitors were being shown the treasures of the Sir John Soane Museum. The curator said that a certain exhibit was "made in cork." One of the ladies in the party replied, "That is curious for we are just going to visit some-friends there."

"I mean, madam," said the curator, that this model was made out of cork."

"That is still more curious, for our friends live a little way out of Cork."

He gave it up.

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DR. FOWLER'S Wild Strawberry Extract of

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. Gnomis N. Harvey, Rosneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

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W. MORAN, Principal. Ch town, P. E. I., July 11th, 1906.

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