

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 49

## "PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

### COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



## For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

### Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

## Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

### Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

## Dominion Coal Company

### RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

## Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

## Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

## Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church
St Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge " "	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, " "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, " "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Sunbathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer S', Summerside	
High School, " "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

## 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.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Question of The Day.

### SOCIALISM AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At a time when so many of the labor unions of our country have already endorsed the program of Socialism; when local unions have not merely extended their sympathy but ife even their financial aid towards the support of the Socialist cause; when nearly all the union magazines and papers, contrary to their former exclusiveness, will freely admit into their columns the incendiary articles of Socialist agitators; and finally, when not merely local unions, but entire state federations like those of Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, have openly declared for the great Socialist test of "collective ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution," it will be well to consider what the attitude of the vast national organization of labor is likely to be on the Socialist issue of our day. Here, certainly, is a subject of vital interest to us as Catholics. Ours is above all the Church of the workingman, and to judge by the number of her adherents who belong to the trade-unions of our country, we may call it likewise the Church of the union laborer. It will be well, therefore, to cast a few searchlight flashes on the situation of our national Federation, and reveal, though but in momentary glimpses, the Socialist activity within the labor camp.

We begin with a quotation from the International Socialist Review for July 1909. The article is written by Max Hayes, who was mentioned in a preceding number of America, and who is the foremost Socialist authority upon the Labor Question. After maintaining that, in the conviction of the December proceeding, the American Federation of Labor had practically placed itself in a position to endorse the collective ownership of the means of production, the open door to Socialism, the author continues: "The writer is firmly of opinion that the Federation and many national unions would have declared in favor of Socialism some years ago if certain fanatical leaders, so called, had not kept up a running fire against trade unions, and made loud boasts and bluffs of disrupting the 'pure and simple' organization. Ten years ago one leader made the ridiculous assertion in the convention in the same city that we will erase Socialism down your throats! That ill advised and insensate threat has proven costly. . . . had there been some little diplomacy used, had an honest and persistent and tolerant effort been made to educate the workers, the American labor movement would now undoubtedly be abreast of the European movement."

The author is hinting in the last lines, at the taunt cast by European Socialists at their comrades in England and in the United States. Throughout many parts of Europe, we are told, the labor movement is practically identical with Socialism. To explain, therefore, the sad contrast which our own country affords in comparison with the progressiveness of Russia, France or German unionism, is the constant effort of the Socialist propagandists, American laborers, they assure us, are still so uneducated in the great revolutionary truths, American unions so hopelessly effete, American Federation of Labor officials possessed of such "middle and moss-covered ideas," that nothing better could hitherto have been expected. Give our Socialists but the time, have patience for a little while, and they will soon teach our workers to know "red" when they see it.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor again proved a disappointment to the sanguine hopes of the Socialists; yet various resolutions were proposed by them, and they could rest satisfied that they had left no effort untried. Like the giant in the fable, they were over-gaining new strength by each fall, for they were learning to know their mistakes and to correct them. So at each successive annual convention Socialist delegates were much in evidence, ever on the firing line, ever proposing resolutions tending towards collective ownership in the means of production. Finally, when in 1905 this Socialist resolution was put to the vote before the American Federation of Labor convention, it was accepted by representatives of about 214,000 members, while the opposition represented a membership of 1,128,000. This would indicate that even at that period one-fifth of the trade unionists were Socialists, at least in their tents; whereas it has been pointed out that Socialism has made much more headway among trade unions than elsewhere, since the vote at the

national election is far from showing any such proportion in their favor.

Here, however, we must bear two things in mind. The first is that men may be strongly infected with Socialistic doctrines, and yet cast their traditional Democratic or Republican vote. The second is that Socialists at the present are little concerned with their political preponderance. Their whole effort, to put it in their own words, is to "educate" the workingman, to beget in him by slow degrees "an intelligent discontent," to make him "class-conscious," class-militant, prepared for the great class struggle which it is their whole effort to precipitate—in brief, to make of him a revolutionary. His own party expression, "Blood or no," a revolution in the present order must come about. Let this idea once be firmly grasped by the intelligence of the laborer, and all else will take care of itself. witness, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, the late manifestations in Spain, where the red banner of Socialism is riding over every scene of mob rule and turbulence. It is not the number, but trained leadership of these men, that is to be reckoned with. Given a thousand ill-hands, and one Socialist can find work for all. Nothing, it is true, does the Socialist resent more than to be confused with the Anarchist. Yet have we not in these very days often seen men whom we should rather have seen shouldering the same bloody Marsellaise of the new Revolution? Is not the French Commune the Socialist's ambition by day and his dream by night, which he hopes may be realized once more, not in one country only, but over all the earth?

Another consideration of great importance is the fact that unionists will naturally feel inclined to accept "an industrial system" in which the entire economic output will be shared among the workers. It seems so feasible in theory. The silver lining of the dark cloud of Socialism can alone be seen at first by those who view it at a distance. The confusion of right and wrong which is in a moment to envelop them, the darkness of immorality and irreligion which is soon to obliterate the brightness of the day, the fearful aftermath that is finally to follow, here and hereafter, are never thought of. We need not wonder, then, that Socialism has already made great and terrible inroads, and has strongly entrenched itself in the unionism of the West. We need not wonder that it was able, even four years ago, to win over to its side one-fifth of the American Federation itself. Since then it has not been idle, and we may see it put forth still greater strength in years to come.

What, then, in fact, is the present attitude towards the American Federation of Labor? Socialism, as such, has no affiliation with it. Socialism is in direct opposition to all its methods and principles as they are enunciated and put in practice. Socialism has not one word of approval or sympathy for the men who represent it now or have been its leaders in the past. To give the entire situation a Socialist phrasing, the American Federation of Labor has been conservative; Socialism is ever revolutionary or else ceases to be at all. What, then, have Socialists to do with the American Federation? As a Federation, it is nothing to them. As representing a vast numerical strength of workers, it is everything to them. Here they find the material to work upon. Daniel Lynch had said almost a decade ago, referring to labor unions: "What is there outside that we can hope for? Nothing. Trade unionism may be so far behind us to make us despair sometimes, but it does represent all that is best in the working-class. . . . The methods and precedents of trade unionism are old fashioned and will be impotent in the gigantic conflict between the forces of reactionism and the forces of progress that must be fought in a few years. The first quarter of the new century passes away. No force can hope to cope with entrenched capitalism and destroy it, root and branch, except the mighty force of Socialism, a giant along glass lines, having for its aim the glorious commonwealth of the future." Only here, the laborer is told, is "the grand idea of peace and harmony and fraternity being realized on earth."

For Socialism, therefore, to affiliate itself with trade unionism would be to put itself upon the scrap-heap, as the editor of the International Socialist Review tells us in the April number of the present year. "What we need to do for the present," he continues, "is, so far as we are able, to make intelligent revolutionists out of our members and all other working people, organized or unorganized, whom we can reach."

There has been great confusion in American Federation of Labor circles, and of course the poor maligned Socialists have had no part in it. To quote a Socialist organ on the subject: "When Sam Gompers went to Europe to inform the foreigners that we are the great thing that ever happened, he appears to have instructed Morrison and the office cat to run the Federation headquarters at their own sweet will." First came the difficulty of the flint-glass workers. When this had been satisfactorily settled the electric workers' controversy arose. "The consequence is that the local labor movements throughout the country have been thrown into a turmoil. A number of state federations and many city central bodies have defied the ultimatum (i. e., to expel those who refused to acknowledge the McNally regime), approved by the American Federation of Labor, as against the

Reidites, representing the outwaded officials acknowledged by the Socialists), and had their charters revoked; and the revolt is spreading all over the land. The feeling against the American Federation of Labor cabinet is becoming intense and it is likely that this ruling will precipitate a bitter contest at Toledo." It is a congenial situation in which Socialists will find themselves at home.

We have no wish to champion or oppose the American Federation of Labor in these articles, but are merely advancing a few facts relative to the present situation. We deeply regret to see that the Ferrer Resolution, drawn up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, is but another weak concession to mob demands, another voice in the fanatic hue and cry that is making the rounds of the earth. Even the Socialist press can find it in its conscience—to delicate in Federation matters—fully to approve of this document. It is reprinted in its entirety in the Socialist daily of New York under the significant heading: "American Federation of Labor Falls Into Line."—Joseph Huxlein, S. J., in America.

## Fools.

Fools. Feast of a celebration marked by much license and buffoonery, which in many parts of Europe, and particularly in France, during the last or middle ages took place every year on or about the feast of the Circumcision (1 Jan.). It was known by many names—festum fatuorum, festum stultorum, festum hypobolaeorum, to notice only some Latin variants—and it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to distinguish it from certain other similar celebrations, such for example, as the Feast of Asses (q. v.), and the Feast of the Bly-Bishop (q. v.). So far as the Feast of Fools had an independent existence, it seems to have grown out of a special festival of the subdeacons, which John Bale, a liturgical writer of the twelfth century and an Englishman by birth, assigns to the day of the Circumcision. He is among the earliest to draw attention to the fact that, as the deacons had a special celebration on St. Stephen's day (26 Dec.), the priests on St. John the Evangelist's day (27 Dec.), and again the choristers and mass-servers on that of Holy Innocent's (28 Dec.), as the subdeacon were accustomed to hold their feast about the same time of year, but more particularly on the festival of the Circumcision. This feast of the subdeacons afterwards developed into the feast of the lower clergy (scolaria), and was later taken up by certain brotherhoods or guilds of "fools" with a definite organization of their own (Jambors, I, 373 sqq.). There could be little doubt—and medieval censurers themselves freely recognized the fact—that the license and buffoonery which marked this occasion had their origin in pagan customs of very ancient date. John Bale, when he discusses these matters, outlines his object: "De quodam liberate Decembris," and goes on to explain: "Nunc the licence which is then permitted is called Decembris, because it was customary of old among the pagans that during this month slaves and serving-maids should have a sort of liberty given them, and should be put upon as equally with their masters in celebrating a common festivity" (P. L., colii, 123).

The Feast of Fools and the almost blasphemous extravagance in some instances associated with it have constantly been made the occasion of a sweeping condemnation of the medieval Church. On the other hand some Catholic writers have thought it necessary to try to deny the existence of such abuses. The truth, as Father Dreyer has pointed out (Stimmons (Continued on fourth page.)

## Suffered Terrible Pains From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism. Mr. Douglas A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes my back was perfectly cured. Price 50 cents per box. For \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify 'Doan's.'"

"Jones made an awful hit at the banquet the other night."  
"Is that so?"  
"Yes, he was called on for a speech and he refused."

Hearing a faint rustle in the dark hall-way below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaved over the balustrade and called out:  
"Well, Bessie have you landed him?"

There was a deep sepulchral silence for some moments. It was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man:  
"She has."

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Though knowledge is power, You are surely wrong If you think linimenter Knows it's so strong.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

"Don't get indignant with me man, I refuse to give you credit at the store," said Uncle Eben. "Maybe he'll be de means of havin' you some worry in de future."

## A Sensible Merchant.

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

Think three times before you speak and thus give the other fellow a chance to make a fool of himself.

## Sprained Arm.

Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Her father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured her mother's arm in a few days." Price 75c.

Hoax—Don't you think it's outrageous the price these milliners charge for hats?  
Joak—Oh, I don't know.  
Hoax—You don't know eh? I's very evident you are not a married man.

Joak—Wrong. I married a milliner.

## Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Blotts—Statistics prove that there are more women than men in the world.  
Blotts—Gee! I think what would happen if the suffragets should win out.

## Was All Run Down. Weighs 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debee Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken a box before I started to feel better. I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of order by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Subscribers are now furnished with statements of their subscription accounts, and we trust they will not delay in remitting their respective amounts. Nothing in business is so much appreciated as prompt payments and, on the other hand, nothing is more disappointing and discouraging than long delays. If our friends will be so kind as to take these facts into their serious consideration, we may expect to hear from them in a substantial manner without much delay. Please don't forget.

Evading and Hedging.

The determined objection raised by the opposition members against the organized and persistent blocking of investigations in the Public Accounts committee by the little gang of Liberal lawyers had the effect of drawing from Sir Wilfrid Laurier a promise of reform. This Committee is the most important of all such parliamentary bodies but since the advent of the Laurier administration its attempts to probe the extravagant expenditures have been killed almost before they were born by what has come to be known as "the Blockers Brigade." This small band of able lawyers have treated the committee as though it were a court of law, whereas it was intended to be and should be a business mans enquiry where the details of the expenditure of the peoples money can be probed. It has been found impossible however to carry on the work of the committee, and by bringing the matter up in the House the opposition members called public attention to the fact that the Laurier administration was afraid of the limelight of publicity being thrown on its transactions. Lauriers work which he is so anxious to complete, is evidently of such a character that it must be done in the dark. Even with the persistent blocking of enquiry the opposition on the committee have been able to show in a small degree how the middleman has fattened at the expense of the taxpayers, how the public domain has been frittered away to make party supporters and cabinet ministers rich and in what manner this government fails to realize that the affairs of the country demand wise and judicious and above all honest administration.

The passing of the French treaty this week calls attention to the fact that Canada has been badly goldbricked by the business men of the French government, who so cleverly outwitted our native home-made plenipotentiary geniuses Messrs Fielding and Brodeur. Even the very item in the convention which might have been useful to the Canadian farmer, that dealing with the importation into France of fat cattle has been struck out, and all that remains is a mere shell of a treaty which gives Canada the advantage of the French minimum tariff which is a high protective one even at the minimum. Now Canada can send very little to France, what we have to sell is almost entirely in the way of agricultural products and France herself is an exporter of these very products. Then Canada is on the same footing as several other countries who have the advantage of the French intermediate or minimum tariff so the much

vaunted treaty which was hailed as a remarkable piece of Canadian diplomatic skill crumbles like a piece of burned paper so soon as it is handled. But there is another even more serious side to the whole transaction. This entering into trade conventions with foreign countries just at the time when the scheme of preferential trade within the empire is likely to become an accomplished fact may embarrass our full participation in the benefits of such an imperial policy. These amateur tariff tinkers of the Laurier government however have long since ceased to think of the morrow. For them sufficient to day is the bungling thereof.

Mr Pugsley, the specious and champion maker of promises has thus early in the session been taken to task for his policy of building wharves and public buildings for political purposes without any regard for the real needs of the Dominion. A concrete case is that of the building of a post office in the small village of Marieville where there is hardly enough postal business during the year to pay the salary of the postmaster. Marieville however has the good fortune to be in the county of Rouville represented in parliament by Hon L P Brodeur. This sort of thing is patronage pure and simple and when large centres of population are crying out for public works it is a public scandal that thousands of dollars should be frittered away in this manner.

The Budget Rejected.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, Nov. 30 at 11.30 the division on the Budget debate was taken. The Government's financial bill was rejected and Lord Lansdowne's amendment, that the House was not justified in giving its consent to the bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country, was carried by a vote of 350 to 75. Earl Crew Government Leader in the Lords immediately moved an adjournment and the house rose. It is a long time since such an immense throng of people attended a debate in the Lords. Every available inch of space was occupied, and much excitement prevailed.

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd, inst. a brief, but exciting sitting was held. Premier Asquith offered a resolution, declaring "that the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions, made by this chamber for the expenses of the year was a breach of the constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons." This resolution was adopted by a vote of 349 to 134. Parliament then prorogued till January 21st. In the mean time a dissolution will take place and writs for new elections to the House of Commons will be issued. It is expected that pollings will begin January 13th, and last until January 24th, and the new Parliament will assemble about the middle of February. As stated above, the House of Commons has decided by vote that it is unconstitutional for the House of Lords to reject or suspend the budget. But there is no written British constitution, and the Lords hold that they have acted within their constitutional rights. The consequence is that this nice question of constitutional law is referred for decision to the British Electorate.

It has been the theory hitherto that while the Lords might neglect a money bill, either budget or supply, they cannot amend it. Professor Dicey, an eminent authority on the subject of the British constitution lays it down that the Lords have an unquestion-

able right to do the very thing they have done in this instance. As a matter of fact, there is no law on the subject further than custom makes. It is contended by some that when the Lords cease for a number of years to deal with certain kinds of legislation, they no longer have the right to meddle with these matters. On the other hand the Lords claim that they have not as yet abandoned the right to reject a budget. In this particular instance, is added the additional claim that the Lloyd-George budget contains much socialist legislation not properly part of a money bill, some of which had previously been presented in separate bills and rejected by the Lords without any question of the want of jurisdiction.

A \$100,000,000 Proposition.

Postmaster General Leveson is reported as having announced in a London after dinner speech that the Government was about to take up the Georgian Bay Canal proposition. This confirms a statement to the same effect by Sir Robert Perks, who wrote to his constituents that he could not again be a candidate because he must give a large part of his time to the great Canadian enterprise.

It is certainly a large and costly proposition. The Government estimate is \$100,000,000 for the cheapest of the standards and routes proposed. This is double the first estimated cost of the Moncton-to-Winnipeg section of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That section is now expected to cost \$125,000,000. The Georgian Bay or Ottawa River Canal will, on the same basis of excess over the estimate, cost over \$200,000,000. But if the cost did not exceed the estimate it would exceed the total capital outlay of the country before and since confederation on the whole existing canal system of Canada. This includes St Peters, \$650,000. Lachine \$11,800,000. Beauharnois \$1,600,000. Cornwall \$5,300,000. Galops \$6,100,000. Rapide \$2,200,000. Welland \$28,000,000. Ste Anne's \$1,200,000. Carillon and Grenville \$4,200,000. Rideau \$4,100,000. Chambly \$600,000. Murray \$1,250,000. Trent \$6,000,000. Tay \$500,000. Sault \$5,000,000. Soulange \$7,000,000, with some smaller waterways.

The \$100,000,000 project, to cost probably \$200,000,000, will connect Georgian Bay and the Upper Lakes with the St. Lawrence by way of the Ottawa River. Should it become the great grain and produce thoroughfare from the West, as its promoters expect, it will put the lower lake canal systems out of business. Lakes Erie and Ontario would be side tracked. The Welland Canal would be used only for freight destined for Lake Ontario ports. Some five million dollars has been expended in the last eight or ten years on the Welland Canal alone, to say nothing of the vast outlay at Port Colborne. The construction of the other and rival canal would be such a complete reversal of transportation policy, that it is hardly likely that it has yet been decided to go on with it. —St John Standard.

A hiring (yess) contemporary, with lofty scorn feigned to see in the successful British Columbia elections only "McBride's purchase of power by giving a monopoly to McKenzie and Mann." The servile organ overlooks the fact that Mr Oliver, Leader of the Opposition, attempted to secure support by proclaiming himself and his followers in favor of a much more extensive scheme of railway construction, with all that it implied. The necessity for good memorie is not restricted to one class of persons.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Government has at last provided for the inspection of Prince Edward Island pork. This we learn has been brought about largely through the persistent

efforts of Mr James Kenny, M P P, and Messrs, J B Renaud & Co, Quebec. As a result of this departure, pork from this Province may now be sent direct to the Quebec markets, instead of being confined to the markets of the Maritime Provinces, as formerly. Already the good effect of the independence is felt in the enhanced price of pork, which has latterly been 9 1/2 cents at Kensington. Mr Kennedy shipped on Wednesday last 68 hogs purchased at the advanced price, and is ready to purchase good carcasses for the Quebec market. The enterprise and perseverance of Mr Kennedy in this matter are deserving of commendation and appreciation.

Dominion Parliament.

At the opening of the House of Commons on Monday Nov. 29th, Mr Warburton, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, made the usual annual motion to commit the public accounts for the past year to the committee. Mr Lennox, Haughton, observed that the feeling of the country was that relations which had been made in the public accounts committee were not as serious as those which might have been made had facilities been allowed for investigation. He said that the investigations of the committee should be given a wider range. This could be done by giving the committee cognizance not of one but of two years accounts. This would have the effect that matters of importance might be brought to light which might be excluded from discussion under the one year rule. Moreover the "Blockers brigade" would be deprived of the inducement to activity. At present if an investigation can be staved off for one session it cannot be resumed next session. Under his proposal the consciousness that the matter could be taken up next year would deter members who might regard blocking as a party service. He abstained from making a motion as yet, but threw out the suggestion.

Mr Fielding did not agree with Mr Lennox's judgment upon the public accounts committee. It often discussed matters which were not properly under its cognizance. English experience was against Mr Lennox's suggestion. There were transactions running through two years, in such cases the House would give the authority. Mr Monk countered on Mr Fielding's appeal to English usage by recalling the fact that in Great Britain the public accounts committee is small composed of eleven or fifteen members with a member of the opposition as chairman. Continuing Mr Monk gave a graphic and forcible description of the way the public accounts committee does its work. Ministerial members show no interest, indicate no desire to go into any transactions, ask for no papers. Other members move for papers and the moment they begin to investigate, the other members who have shown no interest, proceed to block the investigation by the use of technical objections of all sorts. The proceedings instead of being a serious examination of doubtful payments by the Government were a mere farce.

So far the discussion had been amicable; but now Mr Carvell, as a prominent member of the Blockers brigade, issued a defiance. He declared that no proper question had been prevented. The committee had never refused papers or refused to call witnesses. The Opposition would wander off into side issues and members who had some regard for the decencies of public life would restrain them. His own name had been bandied about from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a leader in the dark lantern brigade. He had not one word to take back. He had never objected to a proper question or based his objection on technical grounds. If the Opposition continued to try to drag out matters which had nothing to do with the question, to get information which would benefit them in their constituencies they would be met with the same treatment in the future as they had experienced in the past.

Two considerations then applied to the situation. One was the practical one that there were few Liberals in the House, and a proportionately greater representation of Conservatives. Had the division been called the Government majority would have been cut down to an unwholesome extent. Of more import-

ance was the fact that it would have been a desperately unpleasant division. To vote down a simple motion to extend the scope of investigation, to the music of Mr Carvell's trumpet blast of brutal partizanship, would have produced a bad effect. So the Premier promptly temporized, promised to come to an agreement and induced the opposition to drop the amendment. It remains to be seen to what extent he will implement his promise. If he does not the opposition retains the right to move the amendment.

The bill for the ratification of the French Treaty was given its second reading and put through committee of the whole after being discussed for six hours on Tuesday 30th. Only one stage remained before the House of Commons would finish with the measure. Indeed, the Government tried to obtain a third reading, but yielded on protest being made. Had its request been granted the haste made to push the bill through would have been apparent.

Mr Borden said that the new treaty like the existing French treaty would have little effect on the course of trade. Taking the item of cattle by the treaty, Canadian cattle if not fit for slaughter would pay \$36 for an animal of 2000 pounds; if fit for slaughter such an animal would pay \$54. There would be little sale of Canadian cattle in France under such conditions. The treaty would not be the slightest benefit. It was hoped by many that we may have under the British flag in the not too distant future a system of mutual preferences. Yet by this treaty the preference Canada is giving to Great Britain is much cut down in comparison, and he doubted the wisdom of complicating the matter. He would not vote against the treaty, however, because it comprised an important provision that it could be denounced at one year's notice. If that were not in the treaty he would vote against it. Mr Armstrong pointed out that Canada sells to France only \$150,000 worth of agricultural produce; to get that amount of agricultural goods to France we were to subsidize a steamship line to the extent of \$200,000 a year. Our other principal exports to France last year were \$761,000 worth of agricultural implements and \$990,000 of canned lobsters and the latter article got no better treatment than before.

In the Commons on Wednesday Dec. 1st Mr Foster moved for papers on the subject of warships on the Lakes. In doing so he began with the American proclamation of 1818 announcing the conclusion of the Rush Bagot agreement. The proposal came first from the US Mr Rush having opened the correspondence as early as 1816. He described the forces authorized by the treaty one vessel of 100 tons and one 18 pounder gun on Lake Champlain, one of like size and strength on Lake Ontario and two such craft on the Upper Lake. He then gave the figures for the fleet now maintained by the US and the several states as follows:

Dorothea, 594 tons, 15 knots speed, complement of men, 67 armament, 4 six pounder quick fiers and two colts. Hawk, 375 tons, 14 1/2 knots, no armament. Wasp, 630 tons, 16 1/2 knots, complement 36 men, armament 6 pounders, three other guns. Dan Juan De Austria, 1130 tons, 12 knots, complement 146 men armament, 6 three inch quick fiers four 6 pounders, two one pounders and two machine guns. Fern, 840 tons, 9 knots. Sandoval, 100 tons, complement 23 men, two three pounders, two colts. Nashville, 1371 tons, 16 3/4 knots, complement 182 men, armament eight four inch quick fiers, four six pounders, two one pounders, two colts. Essex, 1375 tons, 10 knots, six four inch quick fiers, four six pounders, two one pounders, and two colts. Wolverine, 685 tons, 10 1/2 knots, armament six six pounders, two one pounders, two machine guns.

The naval militia is kept up by the several states and by the US Government which last year appropriated over \$2,000,000 for this purpose. The larger part of these vessels have been brought up the canal with the consent of Canada. Apparently the Canadian Government has granted each application speedily and with few conditions. In the case

of the Don Juan De Austria, the British Ambassador at Washington, recalled the case of the Essex when it was stipulated that there was to be no departure from the terms of the Rush-Bagot agreement, and asked if Canada wished to have a similar clause inserted in regard to the Don Juan, but the Canadian Government did not impose any such condition.

If it was good policy in 1817 to mitigate the probability of the maintenance of an armed militia on the lakes to keep expenditure and armaments within a certain amount it should be good policy now. So far as the argument of changed conditions was concerned, Mr Foster observed that the waters of the lakes are not more stormy now than they were in 1817 and there is no armed force on the Canadian side to necessitate the employment of heavier vessels. It could not be argued that so long as the same intention exists and the same treaty exists that either party could go first on to remark that the Canadian naval equipment on the lakes is not formidable. It consists of one revenue vessel with no guns at all on board. As matters stand today the whole Canadian population on the lakes and trade on the lakes is absolutely at the mercy of the armament maintained by the United States on the lakes. It is difficult to see how the United States could be expected to give up the whole Canadian lake trade, all the improvements, the canal, and all would be at the mercy and in the hands of the United States. They might all be advantages of peace but most of them believed in some sort of insurance. If they asked themselves what would occur if war were to break out what protection had they with a rush.

On Thursday Dec. 2nd, the Senate speedily put the French Treaty through all its stages, and on the following day, the bill received the assent of the Deputy of the Governor-General. In the Commons, Mr Foster asked the Premier when the bill relative to Canada's contribution to the Navy would be brought down. The Leader of the Government promised it soon.

On Friday 3rd, the House of Commons was in committee of supply most of the time, after a number of important questions had been asked by the Opposition.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Hatter (old), Calf skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs per doz, Poultry, Chickens per pair, Pigeons (per owl), Hides (per lb), Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Turkeys (per lb), Geese, Rik oats, Pressed hay, Straw.

STANLEY BROS.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store

How About That Fur Coat for Your Wife

Here are a number of splendid Fur Coats that we carried over from last year, and we have decided to cut the price and clear them out. Don't delay but come the first chance you have and look them over.

Russian Lamb is the next grade to Persian, Bokaharan Lamb is the next grade to Russian. All these being finer goods than the common Astrakan.

Table with 4 columns: Fur, Size, Regular, Reduced Price. Items include Electric Seal, Bokharan Lamb, Russian Lamb.

Stanley Bros.

Advertisement for Stanley Bros. Tailors. Text: You can distinguish MacLellan-Made Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance - and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit. Macellan Bros. THE 'EXPERT TAILORS.'

MARRIED.

STEVENSON - McKENZIE - On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, 1909, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. John Stirling, Jennie Alveretta Stevenson, of New Glasgow, and Robert Alexander McKenzie, of Cavendish.

PARKER - AITKEN - At the home of the bride's parents, Georgetown Royalty, on Dec. 1st, 1909, by Rev. H. W. Toombs, Annie Elizabeth Parker to John Munro Aitken, of Lower Montague.

SHERREN - DOIRON - At St. James Manse, Brighton, on Dec. 2nd, 1909, Head Stierens, of Charlottetown Royalty, to Mary Doiron, of Hope River.

CAMPBELL - ROGERS - At Summerside, on Nov. 27th, 1909, Robert Campbell, of Cape Tormentine, to Miss Maggie B. Rogers, of North Tryon.

DIED

McISAAC - At Glenora, Lot 46, on Nov. 23rd, Mary, relict of the late Captain Alexander McIsaac, aged 72 years. Deceased was a daughter of the late Angus McDonald, Rook Barrs. She had been ill for over two years, and she bore her great suffering with exemplary patience and resignation. Her husband predeceased her by just eleven months. She leaves to mourn one son, Mr. J. A. McIsaac, of the International Harvesting Company, and one daughter, Mrs. N. C. MacEachen, Bay St. Lawrence, and one sister in Victoria, B. C., and one sister and one brother in San Francisco, and a large circle of friends. Her funeral to St. Columba was on Thursday, Nov. 25th, and was largely attended. The funeral services were performed by Rev. James E. McDonald, P. P. May her soul rest in peace.

McPHERSON - In this city, on Monday, Nov. 29th, 1909, Annie, beloved wife of Captain John McPherson, in her fifty-fourth year.

WALBANK - At the Montreal General Hospital, on Nov. 28th William McLean Walbank, aged 54 years.

CONNOLLY - In Chelsea, Mass., on Dec. 3rd, 1909, of heart failure, James Connolly, aged 25 years. His remains were brought home for interment.

CREEHAN - In this city, on Dec. 5th, 1909, Margaret Creehan, aged 86 years. May her soul rest in peace.

RUSSELL - In this city, on Dec. 2nd, William Russell, in the 81st year of his age.

MALLOY - In this city, Dec. 3rd, 1909, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Malloy, aged 78 years.

McKINNON - At North River, Dec. 6th, 1909, Malcolm McKinnon, aged 88 years.

At the regular meeting of Branch 216 C. M. B. A., Charlottetown, Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hugh F. Conroy; First Vice-President, Elw. Culbert; Second Vice-President, Patrick Clark; Recording Secretary, Henry Fitzgerald (re-elected); Assistant Secretary, Charles E. McDonald; Financial Secretary, J. P. McCloskey (re-elected); Treasurer, Francis Koughan (re-elected); Marshal, J. A. Gallant (re-elected); Guard, Patrick McKenna; Trustees (new) Joseph Parcell, Joseph McCarey and John Trainor; (retained) J. H. Monaghan and Edward Cullen; Representative to Grand Council, James McIsaac; Alternate Michael T. Curran.



Price \$2.50

### Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

- Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
- Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75
- Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00
- Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35
- Children " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

### Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1882, and made between Allan D. McDonald, of Peake's Station, Lot or Township number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ambrosine McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, of the other part. All that tract, piece or part of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the Carleton Place, on the south by a farm of land in the possession of James McDonald, on the west by the boundary line between King's and Queen's Counties, and on the north by land in possession of Allan McDonald (Boris), containing one hundred and nineteen acres of land, a little more or less. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

### Lime

We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.

C. Lyons & Co. April 28-41

### Morson & Duffy

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

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, J. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,  
Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
P.O. Building Georgetown

JOHN T. MCLLISH, M. A., LL. B.  
BARRISTER and TROUBLE-A-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

A. A. McLean, K. C., E. A. McDonald  
McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys at Law,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Fraser & McQuaid,  
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P., E. A. McQuaid, B. A.  
Nov. 10, 1909-2m.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

While we have a surfeit of mud and rain, men are frozen to death in some parts of the west.

Two sons, aged five and seven years, of Edward Kehoe, were drowned while sliding down a bank of a river on a sled, at Tweed Out, on Monday.

A rescuing party found eight entombed men in the fourth level of the London County mine, near Knoxville, early Thursday. They were alive, although exhausted. The men were entombed through a fire and cave in.

The naval forces of the United States are being moved forward to both coasts of Central America, to protest American life and property in Nicaragua by force of arms, if necessary.

Mrs. Magno and two children were murdered in their home at Cleveland, Ont., in a quarrel over money matters. Search has been directed towards Antonio Magno, the husband, who left the home immediately after the tragedy.

A large portion of the Hamilton, Ont., dock saved in Leo Lorry, was carried down and drowned. He was 20 years of age. William Warren also went down, but managed to escape.

The contract for the substructure of the new Quebec Bridge has been awarded to Mr. Davis, who built the pier of the first bridge. The price is in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

Harold Yzman, a 15 year old school boy was stricken blind at Ashbury Park, N. J., Friday by a hard tackle during a football play. The physician who attended him said eight might be restored.

The president of Nicaragua learns that the attitude of the United States towards insurgents in Central America is not the same that was expected of other nations when the United States led a rebellion of their own.

One of the worst blizzards of the season raged over Eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming, Saturday, stopping all travel. At Medicine Hat and Sheridan, Wyo. \$30 citizens had to be escorted home by policemen to prevent their being lost in the storm.

According to an official report from Winnipeg the railways have spent this year in construction work in western Canada \$28,000,000, and in supplies and material \$20,000,000. Next year's estimates of the three leading railways provide for an expenditure of \$75,000,000.

The Chicago Tribune Saturday morning says the legislative tax commission, appointed at the last session of the general assembly of Illinois, has prepared a report which will assert that \$100,000,000 worth of personal property in Chicago escapes taxation annually.

King Gustav of Sweden on Saturday distinguished himself as a stovetop stockholder, and spent the day carrying coal from a lighter. The King said that he intended to mix with all classes of laborers so that he might ascertain their opinions and wishes. Already he has obtained valuable hints from the mass.

At Sydney on Monday, William Broughton, was instantly killed at a railway crossing. James Costello, over come by gas fumes, fell into a hopper at the St. Charles Company's premises and before assistance arrived. A young lad named Spagan was electrocuted by catching a telephone wire, crossing a live wire along a fence.

Sir Charles Hibbert Trupper, put up all the serious fight there was in British Columbia against the McBride Government. The Liberal party seems to have been altogether effaced, and the whole opposition placed their hopes on him. Sir Charles Hibbert is an able lawyer, but even he is not able to make anything out of Pacific Coast Liberalism. —[ST. JOHN STANDARD]

Denise Kelly, a fireman of the Northern Railway, at Kemora, gave his life Friday to save a woman who was standing bewildered on the track before an approaching train. The fireman shouted to the woman and when she failed to step out of danger he leaped forward and threw her to one side as he did so he lost his balance and was unable to jump from the path of the train. His body was thrown forty feet and when the police arrived, the woman was standing over it, weeping bitterly.

St. John's Nfld. news of the Fifth says: What the oldest residents declared has been Newfoundland's greatest storm (see page), having scores of houses broken and battered wreck along the rocky shores. The entire western coast is littered with the wreckage from unnumbered craft and of ten thousand seafarers which were dashed in the rocks by the tempest. Every effort is being made to restore assistance toward the distressed seamen. Extensive damage has been done to the fishing gear, telegraphic service is interrupted and other losses sustained. The steamer Portia arrived at St. John's, last night, after a rough passage.

London advices of the Fifth say: The storm which continued unabated on Saturday did immense damage to the shipping and involved heavy loss of life. The steamer Ellen Verrill, from the Isle of Man for Liverpool, foundered suddenly with twelve passengers and twenty-one of a crew. Ten survivors from the steamer Thistle-moor were picked up in an open boat, one died from exposure. The steamer Express foundered with all on board near the Mouth of the River Elbe. A lifeboat was found containing four men, a woman and child frozen to death. It is feared many other disasters have occurred.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The little daughter of Rev. C. D. Draper, of Heschville, Ont. was struck by a train at the railway crossing Saturday, and killed.

It is understood that the Armour Company of Chicago, is about to establish a branch of their meat-packing industry in Toronto.

Jas. Muldoon, Postmaster near Ottawa died Monday. He was 54 years old and was the heaviest man in Canada, weighing 461 pounds. An even more remarkable thing was that he and his five brothers married six sisters.

All hope of the survival of the passengers and crew of the Ellen Vannin, was abandoned in London Saturday when portions of the steamer's upper works and small boats were picked up on the banks of the Mersey. The Ellen Vannin carried twelve passengers and a crew of twenty-one.

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of New York is under investigation for irregularities which have impaired its surplus at least \$1,000,000, and have resulted in conditions which Spaf. Hotchkiss has laid before the district Attorney as grounds for a criminal action. The President has overdrawn his salary, has unloaded doubtful securities on the Company and has used the Company's assets as collected to secure personal speculative accounts.

A Paris cable to New York says the jewels of the former Sultan of Turkey were sold at auction to satisfy loans amounting to \$250,000, made by Paris pawnbrokers. Many of the jewels are of the most gorgeous character. A pair of good emeralds studded with precious stones were among the ornaments worn by Fatma, the favorite of the deposed monarch, also a superb diadem of pure diamonds surmounted by a crescent. One emerald was two inches square. The jewels weigh altogether 200 pounds.

In a terrific gale that raged over the British Isles the steamer Thistle-moor went to her doom off Appledore in Barnstable Bay, and her entire crew of thirty men perished. Four bodies from the steamer have already been washed ashore. The Thistle-moor was bound from Liverpool for an American port.

In the provincial by-election held in the constituency of Birnie, Manitoba, T. W. Thom on Conservative was defeated by George H. Malcolm, Liberal, by 183 majority. The election was held to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. John C. Mickle to the bench. In the last provincial contest Mickle Liberal had a majority of 248.

The hold-up of the Wild West variety was successfully pulled off Friday by two unknown masked men at Lewisville, N. B. Intense excitement was created in Moncton and suburbs. Two men masked, with bandana handkerchiefs walked into the store of W. Williams on Lewisville road about a mile from town and held up the clerks and proprietor and went through the till getting away with twenty dollars.

The schooners of the Gloucester, Mass. fishing fleet, the Maud D. Hines, and Henry N. Small, were wrecked in the violent northeast gale which has swept Newfoundland waters in the past few days. The schooner John E. Bradley, known as the vessel which carried Dr. Cook's expedition, also reported missing from the fishing fleet, and it is feared that she is lost. The Gloucester fishermen in Ontario is also shore near there. It is believed, however, that she can be saved.

Sunday, C. B. advises declare the gale of Thursday night, the most disastrous storm that has raged on the Cape Breton coast since 1878. The steamer, Bruce Brock, away from her wharf, three men who were on her gangway were thrown into the water, narrowly escaping death. There was much anxiety for the New Brunswick steamer Maud, which left St. John's on Saturday for North Sydney and had not been heard of.

Two men were killed and two seriously injured by a falling wall in the foundry of The Ludlowderry N. S. Pipe Works. The wall which is fifty feet high separated the pit from the general foundry, and is protruding in case of the other side. Fifteen feet of the wall fell ringing part of the roof with it, killing Alexander McLean of Follegh and Walter McCall of Ludlowderry and badly injuring E. Scourrah and Howard Patrinquin.

A verdict fixing the blame for the disaster on the conductor and driver of the freight Special, and expressing a lack of sympathy with the form of the orders which leaves the responsibility with the train crew and recommending that sufficient light operators be appointed to attend the public and train crews brought to a close the Coroner's inquiry at Campbellton, N. B. into the death of thirteen men killed at Noble's Creek, on Oct. 8, when the Maritime Express and freight special crashed, together, head on.

United States Secretary of State Knook has returned the passports of Felipe Rodriguez, Charge d'Affaires of the Nicaraguan Legation, with a letter scathingly denouncing the Zelaya administration. The extraordinary feature of the letter is the determination to hold Zelaya a personal responsibility for the capture and execution of the American Cannon and Grece. Zelaya is branded as a violator of solemn international engagements, a disturber of National and International Peace, a trait upon the administration has been a blot upon the country. Secretary Knook announces the recognition of Nicaraguan revolutionists, and declares that the revolution represents the sentiment of a majority of the Nicaraguan people.

News of fatalities resulting from the storm gale up to reach Copenhagen Germany. The fishing steamer Vegesack at the month of the Elbet it is believed, has foundered, probably with the loss of all on board. Four men—a young woman and a child—who were in the lifeboat were frozen to death. The torpedo boat "CG 99", while attempting to put into Hsuun harbor, went ashore. The steamer Heine De Blumentfeld, badly crippled made her way into port and reported a collision during Sunday night, with the Danish steamer Nobe. The latter was left in a sinking condition the crew being taken on board the Blumentfeld.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

William MacKenzie, of the Canadian Northern has purchased two first-class new steamers to form the nucleus of a fleet for the Atlantic Trade. The steamers are the "Cairo" and "Heliopolis" which have been engaged with the Mediterranean trade. The "Cairo" and "Heliopolis" are twenty knot steamers. They will run between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool in summer, and Liverpool and Halifax and St. John in winter.

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

CANADA,  
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
In the Probate Court,  
9th Edward VII. A. D. 1909.  
In re Estate of John Young, late of Sturgeon, in King's County, in said Province, Farmer, deceased, testate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, &c., &c., &c.  
To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, aforesaid, or any constable or literate person within said County, GREETING:

Whereas upon reading the petition (filed) of Margaret Woodley Young, of Sturgeon, in Queen's County, in said Province, on Thursday the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1909, next coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition; and on motion of James A. MacDonald, Proctor for the said Petitioner; And I do hereby order that a true copy of this citation be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, once each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: In the hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, aforesaid, and in front of the School House situated respectively at Sturgeon and at St. Mary's Road East, in King's County, aforesaid, and in front of the School House situated respectively at Sturgeon and at St. Mary's Road East, in King's County, aforesaid, and on motion of James A. 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Calendar for Dec., 1909.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, and Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and specific dates for the month.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it. bidden under the very severest penalties...

Spiritism

Uspia Paladino, a Spiritist-medium from Naples, Italy, has recently visited in this country. She is credited with being more gifted in her line of business than the average medium...

While we believe that most that goes on in the seances of mediums consists in fraud and magician's tricks, yet there is a residuum of truth and fact remaining...

There are a vast number of people who do not know what they believe concerning the mystery of existence and their own destiny. If the reader considers this statement too strong, let him move about a little and catch some as he meets them on questions of religion and philosophy...

For instance, How do you know that you exist? The reply will be prompt; I know with certainty that I exist, and you know that I do for you would not talk to me. Tell him that you did not ask as to the fact (real or otherwise) of his existence, but, how do you KNOW that you exist? It is your knowledge that is in question, not your existence. Drive him to give an answer to your last 'Why' and 'How'.

Tuberculosis

Plenty of fresh air, sleeping out-doors and a plain, nourishing diet are all good and helpful, but the most important of all is

Scott's Emulsion

It is the standard treatment prescribed by physicians all over the world for this dread disease. It is the ideal food-medicine to heal the lungs and build up the wasting body.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. The central idea seems always to have been that of the old Saturnalia, i. e., a brief social revolution, in which power, dignity or impunity is conferred for a few hours upon those ordinarily in a subordinate position.

The truth back of it is, that there are non-corporeal, non-material intelligences, both good and bad; and the fact is that some of them have manifested themselves and interfered with the benefit and to the detriment of mankind. The Holy Scriptures give us examples of both kinds of interference. It is the common belief of the race. It is a fact worth noticing that the writers of the Scriptures, in stating the cases of persons possessed by evil spirits, never express or imply surprise at the fact. They cited them as they would cite everyday facts, and cited their expulsion by Our Lord as proof of His power. It was this manifestation of power over evil spirits that caused wonderment. But why were they not surprised at spirit possessions and obsessions, as they naturally would be at now and extraordinary facts? The explanation is simple enough. The people of that time both Jew and Gentile believed in the existence of spirits and experienced their power of interference. The writers of the Scriptures therefore stated facts of possession by evil spirits just as they stated other ordinary events, without surprise, or fear of being doubted.

We were personally acquainted with one of the Fox girls—Kate Fox. Towards the end of her career she became a Catholic. We met her in a priest's house in New York City where she had come for advice. Afterwards the priest told us the case about which she wanted information. On becoming a Catholic she was of course told that she was to have nothing more to do with spirit rapping. Some years before she died she became poor. The Spiritists of New York offered to pay her for being present at their seances, as her presence always caused manifestations.

She called on the priest, told him of her poverty and asked if, as a Catholic, she could attend the seances, not to take any part further than being present. We will now let the priest, who is now dead, conclude the account. "Kate Fox, or Mrs. Kane, called on me to know if she could go to Spiritist seances, merely to be present, as her presence assured rappings. The interview was in the parlor. While conversing on the subject I heard three distinct raps on the parlor table before me. I called her attention to it and asked what it meant. She said, 'That is one of the spirits that followed me here without my asking him. Do you know who it is?' He called himself Joe (here a full name was given not now remembered). Do you believe what he says? Not always, I have often caught him lying. Can he tell things you do not know? He tells things I do not know but I do not know whether they are true or not. Can he tell the name of my grandmother? It was an 'old' name in America knew it but myself. My question was answered by three raps on the table. He says he does, and Kate Fox. Let him tell them. (We do not remember, but suppose to be Bridge.) So began by repeating the alphabet—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Then we have B, said Kate Fox. She continued, A, B, C, etc., down to R—three raps BR, A, B, C, down to I—BRI, A, B, C, down to G—BRIDGE, A, B, C, D, E—three raps, BRIDGE, A, B, C, down to T—BRIDGE. Is that the right name? asked Kate Fox. I told her it was, and now, madam, you cannot attend spirit seances or have anything whatever to do with spirit rapping."

She afterwards left the Church and went back to her rappings. Such is the story as told to me.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Silent Mission

In St. Alphonsus Church, West Broadway, the Mission for the deaf and dumb of the City of New York, lasting for a week, came to a solemn close on Sunday evening, 14th Nov. The missionary for the deaf mutes is Father Thomas Galvin, C. S. S. R., who in the curriculum of ordinary missions is a forcible speaker, but in the silent language of the deaf and dumb he is unique in his eloquence. The eternal truths of the Gospel were conveyed to the heart and intellect of his dumb congregation not by the flow of tongue oratory, but by the graceful manipulation of hands and fingers deftly moving to and fro, high and low, according as ideas and facts to be expressed demanded.

In the same silent language these forlorn people, men and women, young and old, confessed their sins during the week to Father Galvin. How they rejoiced as they left the tribunal of confession, and as a matter of course received their Holy Communion. Night after night they came to the church with renewed devotion and numbers increasing, till at the close they numbered 400. Their mission reached its climax on Sunday night, when preceded by cross-bearers and a train of acolytes attired in surplices, they marched in procession from the basement to their respective seats in the church. Being seated the well known hymn "O, Mother Dear Pray For Us" was sung in silence, and their silent preacher then ascended the rostrum, and having summed up the work of the week

HEADACHE AND Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly. Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others. Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes: "I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different 'root' medicines a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all." For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Love your neighbor as yourself," said the minister with great earnestness. "Thomas, whispered the lady who lived next door to a pretty young widow, come away. This is no place for you." This done, Father Galvin in his own happy way introduced R. V. Michael McGarry, S. J., the life-long friend of the deaf mutes. It was touching in the extreme to see how they manifested their joy in seeing their good old friend standing before them, and, forgetful for the moment of the sacred character of the church they cheered in the only way they could by giving him a hearty clapping of hands. Like Father Galvin, he addressed them in their own language congratulating them on the great success of their mission and with graceful signs and gestures exhorted them to be faithful to the good resolution they made during the mission. Finally, to put the seal on the good work done during the week, and to close the mission with due solemnity the Very Rev. John Schneider, C. S. S. R., rector of St. Alphonsus Church, retired in hope, ascend the rostrum to impart the Papal Blessing. He made a short but very impressive discourse, interpreted word for word by Father Galvin, assuring his dumb friends that though now afflicted with hearing and speech, that if true to the Mission, the day will come when their ears shall be opened and their tongues loosed, their sense of hearing will be so exquisitely clear that they will listen with rapturous delight to the melodies of Heaven for ever and ever, that their tongues now helpless will sing the canticles of Heaven and praise their God in the Kingdom of his glory for all eternity. In their own silent tongue the knowledge of which he acquired during the Mission he gave the deaf mutes his own blessing; their mission cross in hand he imparted to them the Papal blessing, followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at which the Rev. Michael McGarry, S. J., was celebrant; Rev. Father Mohan was deacon, Rev. V. Cuniff, U. S. S. R., subdeacon, and Rev. Father Fox, rector, master of ceremonies.

Then with the organ and choir of the church and the melody of gesture and of hands and fingers, was sung the hymn "Holy God We Praise Thy Name." Afterwards to each deaf mute was given a souvenir of the Mission—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A Miraculous Escape

A story of the late Father Kenelm Vaughan which will probably be new to many of our readers is related by the Rev. Bishop John Vaughan in an obituary notice of the deceased contributed to the Edmundson. Referring to Father Kenelm's adventures during his many years of travel in South America, his brother writes: "Again and again his life seemed saved only by a sort of miracle. On one occasion, to give a single instance when two of the little South American Republics were waging fierce war with each other, he was seized as a spy. In spite of his protestations that he was a simple missionary, and wholly unconcerned in their quarrel, they would not believe his story, so he was taken out to be shot. His hands were actually tied behind him and bound to a tree. Then all at once the thought flashed across him that in his little carpet-bag was a Spanish letter which he had received from the Archbishop of Quito (Bouador), and which authorized him to say Mass and to solicit alms for his work. "Hold! Hold!" he cried to the officer, who was just about to give the command to fire. "I can prove my innocence. Go and look into that little bag yonder, and you will find a letter written to me by the Archbishop of Quito, approving my mission. As I have a ready tongue, I am no spy, but a priest—a minister of God."

The soldier went and rummaged amongst the articles in the bag, and at length drew forth the important document. There was a letter, sure enough, with the Archbishop's signature, the stamp and seal all intact. They were satisfied. They had made a mistake. The discovery aroused quite a revolution of feeling throughout the camp. So far from wishing to shoot him, these chivalrous Spaniards could not apologize enough, expressed endless regrets, showed him all the consideration possible, and begged him to stay with them as long as ever he could, and to share their hospitality.—Freeman's Journal.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Where's the use of authors when to put on a show you need no more than just a score of show girls in a row?

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mr. John Peck, Windsor, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house." The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup." Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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"Love your neighbor as yourself," said the minister with great earnestness. "Thomas, whispered the lady who lived next door to a pretty young widow, come away. This is no place for you." This done, Father Galvin in his own happy way introduced R. V. Michael McGarry, S. J., the life-long friend of the deaf mutes. It was touching in the extreme to see how they manifested their joy in seeing their good old friend standing before them, and, forgetful for the moment of the sacred character of the church they cheered in the only way they could by giving him a hearty clapping of hands. Like Father Galvin, he addressed them in their own language congratulating them on the great success of their mission and with graceful signs and gestures exhorted them to be faithful to the good resolution they made during the mission. Finally, to put the seal on the good work done during the week, and to close the mission with due solemnity the Very Rev. John Schneider, C. S. S. R., rector of St. Alphonsus Church, retired in hope, ascend the rostrum to impart the Papal Blessing. He made a short but very impressive discourse, interpreted word for word by Father Galvin, assuring his dumb friends that though now afflicted with hearing and speech, that if true to the Mission, the day will come when their ears shall be opened and their tongues loosed, their sense of hearing will be so exquisitely clear that they will listen with rapturous delight to the melodies of Heaven for ever and ever, that their tongues now helpless will sing the canticles of Heaven and praise their God in the Kingdom of his glory for all eternity. In their own silent tongue the knowledge of which he acquired during the Mission he gave the deaf mutes his own blessing; their mission cross in hand he imparted to them the Papal blessing, followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at which the Rev. Michael McGarry, S. J., was celebrant; Rev. Father Mohan was deacon, Rev. V. Cuniff, U. S. S. R., subdeacon, and Rev. Father Fox, rector, master of ceremonies.

Then with the organ and choir of the church and the melody of gesture and of hands and fingers, was sung the hymn "Holy God We Praise Thy Name." Afterwards to each deaf mute was given a souvenir of the Mission—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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