

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 49

Christmas Supplies.

Give us a chance to fill your order for Christmas Supplies. We have now a full line of Raisins, Currants, Spices, Essences, Peels, Icing Sugar, Baking Powder, and all other requirements for Baking. Also a full line of Fruit, Nuts and Confectionery.



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.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Removed!

We are now open for business in our New Store, two stores west of our old location, where, with increased space and improved facilities, we are in a better position to meet the requirements of our customers than previously.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

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

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

NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
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,

Before Winter Sets In Get Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

"The End Justifies the Means."

The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal describes a trial of extraordinary interest at Cologne, in Germany. The story of it is this: Some twelve or thirteen years ago a Jesuit named Father Paul Hoesbroeck determined to leave the Company of Jesus. There was a great scandal when he put his unhappy resolution into effect, and the scandal grew and grew when he joined the Lutheran Church, and went through the ceremony of marriage with a woman, and published a book giving his reasons for leaving the Jesuits. Perhaps the fact that he belonged to good society and inherited the title of Count had something to do with the hubbub, and it is certain that his book made a sensation. Yet the book was not as bad as might have been expected from a renegade and apostate, for in it he spoke of the Society as "an admirable and magnificent institution which aims at the noblest and sublimest ends" (page 303), and as one "which trains its members to become men of stainless lives." He even goes on to say in the next page: "Especially its moral teaching, so often denounced, is one of absolute parity. Anybody familiar with the works of the Jesuit moralists may easily succeed in extracting from them a long series of resolutions and sentences, which seem to contradict this affirmation—and many of them are really to be rejected. But these opinions are errors of hair splitting minds, and not of perverse hearts. It would be both foolish and unjust to describe these opinions as the moral teaching of the Order. They have been inspired not as has frequently been asserted by a tendency to make the way to heaven broad and easy, but rather by the desire to fix the boundary line, often very thin almost imperceptible, which separates that which is lawful from that which is unlawful."

But as time went on the ex-Jesuit Count sank deeper and deeper into the slough of his apostasy, and ten years later, that is to say in July, 1903, he published a pamphlet with the object of proving that "all the Jesuit moralists theoretically advocated and practically applied the famous maxim: "The end justifies the means."

Ten years had made Hoesbroeck extremely rabid, and the mention of the word "Jesuit" had become like a red rag before a mad bull. His latest outbreak, however, had a specific cause. Shortly before, a German priest named Father Desbach summoned a public meeting for the purpose of announcing he would bind himself to pay the sum of 2,000 florins to anybody who could bring forward a single text, showing that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means. Father Desbach defined the meaning in which the phrase was to be taken, viz.: that any action which is morally bad becomes lawful when it is done as a means towards attaining a good end. Hoesbroeck on May 22, 1903, took up the challenge, and accepted the interpretation. But who was to decide the issue? Both parties agreed that the question should be publicly tried by a German Court of Justice, and Hoesbroeck, with the consent of Desbach, brought an action at law against the latter for the recovery of the 2,000 florins. The court at Treves declared in the first instance that such a case could not be tried; but the Court of Cologne admitted it on the ground that the matter to be decided was whether Desbach owed the sum of 2,000 florins to Hoesbroeck on account of an obligatory promise to pay that sum. After a long preamble the Court announces:

"The Court having to examine whether the extracts quoted from Jesuit writings contain formally (not whether they contain virtually) in any place the maxim that the end justifies the means—in the sense agreed upon—decides that: In the material offered by the complainant in this suit no single passage is to be found containing the maxim that any action unlawful in itself becomes lawful if done for any good object. All the passages quoted by the complainant from Jesuit writings treat merely of special actions, the lawfulness of which under given circumstances is examined by the Jesuit writers."

The Court then makes a detailed examination of the different passages taken from the Jesuit moralists, Vasquez, Sanchez, Laymann, Castropalao, Escobar, Tamburini and Veit. As a matter of fact, all these and many other Jesuit writers discuss the question whether it is lawful to counsel a man to commit a lesser evil in order to avoid a greater, and they answer the question in the affirmative. For instance, if a person is about to commit a murder and there is no mean of dissuading him

except by recommending him to give his victim a good beating instead, they hold that it is lawful to suggest this latter alternative. But they do not proclaim that it is lawful for a man to be at another. This teaching is not by any means confined to Jesuit theologians. The Court of course, concluded by affirming that Hoesbroeck had failed to make good his title to the 2,000 florins offered by Father Desbach. What the real teaching of the Jesuits on the matter is, may be gathered from the following extract of the last issue (October 7, 1905) of the Civiltà Cattolica.

"The maxim 'the end justifies the means' may be understood in three senses, viz.: 1. A good end justifies and makes good means which in themselves are indifferent, that is neither good nor bad, when the person who uses them acts with an upright intention, according to the sentence of the gospel: 'If your eye be single your whole body will be lightsome.' Thus he who takes food or drink or rest with the intention of giving glory to God and of strengthening himself in order to serve Him, sanctifies these actions, and renders them meritorious, although in themselves they have no moral significance good or bad.

2. 'In the case of scandal, a good end justifies and renders lawful not the direct and formal use of means bad in themselves, but advice to a person to commit a minor evil and with the formal intention of preventing a greater evil; or to permit an occasion of evil, with the intention of correcting or punishing the guilty person; or even to offer a person an occasion of evil, with the intention of attaining an honest and thereby. Thus it is lawful to persuade a man bent upon killing his enemy to give him a good beating instead; to allow a servant to steal in order to catch him in the act, and thus to provide for one's own security and the reformation of the thief; to borrow money from a usurer in order to liberate one's self from serious difficulties.

3. A good end justifies, that is renders good and lawful, bad means, in the sense that an action morally unlawful and wicked becomes good and honest when it is done to obtain a good end; for example, using lying and calumny in order to save the reputation or the life of one's neighbor."

On the first point all are agreed; the third is a culminating charge of which the Jesuits have been solemnly acquitted by a German Court of Justice. The second is therefore the only point open to debate among sensible persons, and it furnishes some very different matter.

It is idle to hope that this important decision in favor of the Jesuits will mark the beginning of the end of the long campaign of calumny waged against them almost since their foundation? Hardly, for Jesuitism in the Protestant mind has become synonymous with craft and unscrupulousness, and the word has passed into English language with this meaning, as may be seen from the Standard Dictionary.

Cures at Lourdes.

In the columns of the Paris Univers there have appeared during the past week a number of most interesting letters from a medical correspondent who signs himself "Emmer," giving an account of the prodigies wrought at Lourdes this year on the occasion of the French National Pilgrimage. From these letters we extract the subjoined particulars of some of the more remarkable cases.

The 23^d of August was the day most blessed in cures. Of these one of the most remarkable was that of Marie Therese Merle, aged 34 years, suffering from cancer of the left eye, diagnosed on 21st March last by four specialists of Toulouse. On 25th April the parents began a novena to Our Lady of Lourdes. On the last day of the novena the terrible pains in the eye suddenly ceased. The parents took the child on pilgrimage to Lourdes on 1st June. On the return home they brought her to the doctors, who testified that the tumor had almost disappeared, and that the retina had resumed its normal tint. The child is now at Lourdes, where the parents are seeking the granting of the clearing of vision in the eye, which is still somewhat clouded. This case is most remarkable, as the majority is one the progress of which is never arrested, and which ends as a rule in the death of the sufferer. Most noteworthy is the coincidence of the amelioration of the little patient's state and the novena to Our Lady of Lourdes.

Marie V. Rarion, of Paris, aged 32 years, certified by her doctor to be suffering from chronic plebitis and arthritis (14th June, 1905). For five weeks the patient had been confined to bed with painful oedema of the lower limbs, and had two attacks of

hematemesis. Her state slightly improved before coming to Lourdes. There, on emerging from the piscina, she was found to be completely cured. Her case was examined into by Dr. Depiats.

Mlle. Marie Moreau, Paris, aged 21 years, certified by her doctor on 29th July to be suffering from Pott's disease of four or five months' standing, with partial paralysis. The paralysis is cured, but she still suffers some pain.

Mlle. Pierson, Paris, aged 18 years, for the past four years found her sight growing dimmer and dimmer. The ophthalmologist, believing that total blindness was her doom, had her admitted to a Blind Asylum, where she learned to read by touch, and to make the articles usually turned out in these establishments. By the help of spectacles she had a faint perception of objects, and could distinguish light from darkness. On Tuesday of last week as the Blessed Sacrament passed before her and the crowd cried, "Jesus, cure the blind," she felt all pain disappear from her eyes. That night a compress moistened with Lourdes water was applied to them, and on waking next morning, the patient was happy to find that her sight had been completely restored. In the presence of the correspondent she read well at a distance of thirty centimetres with each eye alternately.

Mlle. Marie Louise Marreau, of Mans, aged 30 years, teacher. This patient's malady had afflicted her for six years, for the two last of which she was unable to earn for herself. She had to enter a local hospital, and then an asylum. Finally she was brought to Lourdes on a stretcher, and the journey was extremely painful. Her agony was complicated by continual vomitings, of which the intensity was not diminished by food beverages. On the way it was necessary to remove the smallest stones from beneath the wheels of the little carriage in which she was brought, and when on the stretcher six "bean ordinaires" had to bear her with extreme care and slowness. Bathed each day in the piscina, her pains remained unchanged until the 22nd August, when after the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, she was borne to the Grotto, where instantaneously the pains completely ceased, and she arose and walked with free step and naked feet (she had come to Lourdes without shoes or stockings) to the Bureau des Constations. She had an excellent night after a plentiful repast.

Mlle. Marie Louise Longuy, aged 31 years, nurse-tender, suffering since January with severe broncho-pneumonia, and spitting of blood. She was obliged to give up her duties from the 15th February. Lying on a stretcher, at the procession of the Blessed Sacrament on 19th August her strength came back to her, and she arose by herself. Medical examination has established the cicatrization of the old lesions.

Mlle. Martha Perdrix, Paris, aged 8 years, afflicted with coxalgia and heart disease. This poor child was sadly afflicted. She arrived at Lourdes extended on a stretcher, wearing an apparatus in moulded leather to retain the articulation of the hip, and with a thoracic corset. On the 19th August, to the surprise of all, she quitted her stretcher and walked after the Blessed Sacrament borne in procession. She can now walk, run, play, and follow the processions, and her state has grown better from day to day.

Fernand Regis de Sirat, aged 16 years, suffering from tuberculous peritonitis. On 17th July the child lay unconscious, and it was believed his last moments had come. The doctor would not give him anything, believing it useless. The father then sprinkled the child's head with Lourdes water, promising to bring him to Lourdes if he got better. On the day following the child arose and walked to the stupor of all. Since the promise to visit Lourdes all the phenomena of his illness ceased; there was no more pain, and he slept and ate naturally. He has made the pilgrimage, assisted at Mass, walked in the processions, and gone to the piscina. His cure is plainly visible.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for sample.—Stanley Bros.

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stand on my feet. I consulted and I was told to get a doctor, but could get no relief. I was told to get Doan's Kidney Pills, and so I got them. I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said, "Would you like a sonata before dinner?"

He gave a start of surprise and pleasure. "Why, yes, thanks!" he said. "I had a couple of my way here, but I think I could stand another."

A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me."

Miss Withers (showing photograph of herself)—"I'm afraid it's rather faded, Binks (inexperienced, aged nineteen)—"Yes, but it's just like you."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Wicked Boy.—Get a pail of water and come quick! The chicking house is afire and the hens is so excited with the heat that every one of 'em is layin' fried eggs!

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own cathartic.

"Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?" asked the conversational young woman.

"It will," answered the nervous young man as he gazed down the road, "if it ever hits him."

A Druggist's Opinion.

Mr. W. J. Stinson, Austin, Man., writes: "Our customers speak so highly of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders that it is a pleasure to recommend them to others. They never disappoint but always cure." Price 10c. and 25c.

An English milkman had just finished his morning's round, and as he was returning home he happened to catch the eye of an enlisting sergeant.

"Well, my man," said the sergeant, "would you like to serve the King? It would be the making of you."

"That I would," said the milkman, very excited. "But how much do you think he would like—a pint or a quart?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick. The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS. The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Goshaw, 43 Clarence Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a dis-easing cough. We are never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is just up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents, at all dealers.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6th, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

It is announced from London that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has resigned from the committee for Imperial defence, and that Viscount Usher, deputy Governor of Windsor Castle and Lieutenant-General Sir John French, commander of the first army corps at Aldershot have been requested to join this committee.

The new steamship, Cassandra, ordered by the Donaldson line for the St. Lawrence trade will be ten thousand tons, with twin screws and quadruple expansion engines. She will be equipped with all the latest comforts and conveniences for passengers, the company having found this branch of business, through experience with the new steamer Atenia, most profitable. The Cassandra will ply between Glasgow and Montreal.

OTTAWA advises say that the Colonial Conference which, in the ordinary course of events, was to meet in June of next year, has been postponed until 1907. The postponement is said to be on account of Australia not being able to attend in consequence of the elections there. It is also suggested that the name be changed from Colonial Conference to Imperial Conference. The Government of Canada suggested the name Imperial Conference, if there was any necessity for a change in name. It is stated that British imports to Canada have increased by one third since the last Colonial Conference, in consequence of the preference.

MONDAY'S advices from London state that Premier Balfour formally tendered to King Edward the resignation of himself and Cabinet. The King accepted the resignations and invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to form a Government. Sir Henry accepted the task and the new Cabinet will likely be announced very soon. It is intimated that Lord Rosebery will be entirely ignored in the new ministry. John Morley is spoken of as the probable occupant of the Indian office, and Herbert Henry Asquith is likely to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; with Lord Elgin, Secretary of Foreign affairs and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for the colonies.

We must once more remind our friends who have not yet sent in their subscriptions that the time for discharging this obligation has fully matured. It is drawing close to the end of the year, and it is not good business to allow year matter to run into the next scrip. Lapses of this kind are the cause of accumulations of subscriptions that are not infrequently become quite formidable. In order to prevent any such disagreeable occurrence, please remit now.

VIA Seattle, Washington, comes the intelligence that the Bubonic plague is raging in Yokohama, Japan. This information is furnished by officers of the steamship Dakota. It is stated in the same connection that scarcely any more vessels will be given a clean bill of health until the scourge is wiped out. Four deaths had resulted from the disease before the Dakota had sailed from Yokohama, and many reports of sickness had been received. The surgeon on the steamer stated that few, if any, more vessels would be allowed to leave Yokohama. He intimated that the authorities were taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the dreadful disease.

ACCORDING to advices from Moncton and Halifax the future of the Intercolonial railway will, within a few weeks, become a live issue in the Maritime Provinces.

The Moncton Transcript and the Halifax Chronicle, Government organs, are out in lengthy and pungent editorials against a move which they say is on foot in certain quarters to hand the road over to a private corporation. This movement is said to have its origin in the Senate. Senator McMullen and a few other members of the upper house are at the bottom of the matter, so says our contemporaries. Their object, according to the papers already quoted, is to hand the road over to Jim Hill of the Great Northern or some other powerful corporation. Against anything of this kind these papers enter a solemn protest. It is pointed out that however much the two political parties may differ on questions of administration of the road, both agree that it should remain under Government control. It is pointed out that the interests of the Maritime Provinces demand this and that it is solemnly guaranteed by the Confederation Pact. We shall hear more about this matter later, if there is any real foundation for the report in question.

The Ontario Plumbers.

It is not at all likely that so large a number of persons connected with the plumbing industry were ever on trial before as are now accused before the courts of Toronto. The conspiracy in which the defendants are implicated includes the firms which deal with plumbers' supplies, the contracting and employing plumbers, and the working members of the plumbers' union. It is charged that the labor union is in such close accord with the employers' union that they conspired together to the injury of the public.

The evidence goes to show that the combination among the manufacturers and sellers of plumbers' supplies was an agreement for exclusive dealing. These dealers agreed to sell only to master plumbers who belonged to a trust or guild of their own. Plumbers who did not belong found that they could not buy the goods they needed. Most similar associations do not make these exclusive deals. They sell to all, but allow special terms to the guild, or trust, or association with which they wish to do business. These concessions are given in the form of a rebate after the purchase has been completed. The evidence taken at Toronto goes to show that the dealers in plumbers' supplies did not guard their dealings by such protection. They simply refused the goods, sometimes saying that they had none to spare, and in some cases, as was shown by letters produced, recklessly stating as the reason not to fill an order that they had agreed not to sell outside the union of plumbers. The purchasing plumbers on their part accepted the price which the vendors fixed.

The contracting plumbers had several agreements. In the first place their union seems to have agreed to buy supplies only from the combine which dealt in these articles. Secondly, they fixed a price for certain services and for goods supplied by them to their customers where there was no large contract. It was also agreed that when plumbing work was to be given out by tender the contracting plumbers would not compete. In place of sending their offers to the parties calling for tenders, they handed them into the head office of their own association. There the parties who desired the work met and the figures which they proposed to submit were compared. An average of the tenders was struck and this was made the basis of the offer sent in to the builder. It became the lowest tender, and a number were put in above it. It was decided among the competitors who should have the job, which seems as a rule to have gone to the lowest tenderer, but was sometimes awarded by lot. The man who did the job received the amount of the lowest original tender, and the difference between that amount and the contract figure agreed upon was divided among the others in the combination. Thus one plumber testified that he and another received \$10.50 each from a job allotted to a third man. Another swore that he had given I. O. U.'s of \$5 each to three others on a job that fell to him. The school board was making some repairs, and whoever got a school added to the price a sum sufficient to pay \$5 each to all the plumbers who were in a position to do the work. That is to say, each school house was made to pay for the work done and to give a bonus of

five dollars to each of the plumbing establishments in the town. A plumber named Allison obtained a contract on the isolation hospital, and paid twelve others \$20 each, adding the \$240 to the price for which he was willing to do the work. The notes for these amounts were given at the table where the tenders were fixed, so one of the parties admitted. He added: "We drew lots as to who should come second, third and so on. I was next to Allison and if I got it, I was to assume the I. O. U.'s. The various tenders were all decided on as we sat at the table." A plumber named Reeves had four I. O. U.'s that he had not collected when he testified. They were for \$50, \$10, \$15 and \$40, representing his allotments on the contracts of other plumbers.

Met Horrible Death in an Ice Jam.

Dawson City, Dec. 1.—With sure death facing them and without a fighting chance left, eight men were caught in an ice jam at Coal Creek, below Forty Mile Creek, recently, and drowned. Benj F Sinclair, James W Sullivan, John Land, O Johnson and four others left Dawson in a scow for Circle City, whence they intended going overland to Fairbanks. William Moore reports having seen eight men in a scow strike the jam. The ice was heavy at the time and the jam piled high. One man got out of the scow and started to crawl over the ice towards shore. More ran into his cabin to get his binoculars, but when he returned the scow had been crushed and the man on the ice had disappeared. An immense jam formed at the place. He believes that Alexander McLean, formerly of Vancouver, and a noted oarsman, was one of the party.

Loss of the Lunenburg With Ten of Her Crew.

A Halifax despatch of yesterday gives the following account of the loss of the Steamer Lunenburg with ten men in a blinding snow storm and in a gale that raged on awhile sea the Nova Scotia steamer Lunenburg struck off Amherst Island, Magdalen Islands, early Monday morning and eleven persons who were on board perished. One of the drowned was R. J. Leslie, member of the Quebec Legislature for the Magdalen Islands and Managing Director of the Company that owned the Lunenburg. Besides Mr. Leslie there was one other passenger on board, a merchant of the Magdalen Islands.

The Lunenburg left Pictou for the Magdalen Saturday night and was off Amherst, her destination, before daylight Monday morning. She was to proceed through the passage between Entry Island and Amherst Island, the latter a part of the main Magdalen Island. The wind was blowing a gale and there was a tremendous sea but what caused the disaster was a blinding storm. In this the Lunenburg lost her way and struck on Amherst Island about two miles from the roadstead, for there is no wharf accommodation there. Tremendous seas began breaking over the steamer and early in the day six of the crew determined to put off in a boat for the shore. They made the two mile passage safely.

St. Andrew's Day.

The St. Andrew's Day celebration, under the auspices of the Orléon Club of Prince Edward Island took place at the Queen Hotel, Charlottetown, on Thursday evening of last week, St. Andrew's Day. The celebration this year, as for the two preceding years, was in the form of a soiree and dance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took seats at the banquet tables, where a choice menu was served. After full justice had been done to the substantial part of the programme, the intellectual portion of the festival was entered upon. Mr. James Paton, President of the Club presided, having on his right Lieutenant Governor McKinnon, Mr. Alexander Martin, M. P., and other prominent gentlemen. On his left were seated the Chief of the Club, Mr. Alexander McDonald, his Worship, Mayor Kelly and others. The bagpip, cheftain o' the pudden race, was brought in with regulation honors. The toast of the King was honored by the National Anthem. "Our Lieutenant Governor," was responded to by his Honor, Lieut. Governor McKinnon. The day and a' was honor it—Rev. T. F. Fullerton; Our Own Canadian Home—J. B. B. McCready; Land of the Heather—Rev. T. F. Fullerton; The Mayor and Corporation—Mayor Kelly and Councillor Stewart; Sister Societies—D. O'M. Reddin; The Press—W. L. Cotton, R. McDonald; The Ladies—Captain J. A. McDonald; Our Hostess—Artemus Moffat, for Mrs. Archibald. The toasts were interspersed with Scottish songs by Miss Bremner and Mr. James Calder. Both were heartily encored. After the tables had been cleared away, dancing was entered upon and kept up until after 2 o'clock a. m.

British Columbia Fisheries Scandal.

The charge made by British Columbia fishermen that a regular "graft" system exists in the federal department of marine and fisheries is not merely a local matter. All Canada is concerned in the administration of the dominion fisheries and in the good name of the country. It is a serious thing therefore when groups of fishermen assert that the license for fishing are corruptly allowed in any province. The statement is made that favoritism is shown to men who pay for it, and that only competition for license does not exist. One operator says that he was refused a license to go on certain fishing grounds, which were afterwards allotted to Japanese residents and then sent to him. He had had conditions, large profits for the foreigners, leaving the exclusive privileges. Another says that he made many applications for certain fishing grounds, receiving in each case the reply that others were ahead of him. He knew that the official statement was not true, for he found that others who were not fishermen got the license afterward, and immediately came to him to sell the rights they had obtained. He suspected that information was sold out to the speculators from the department or else they would not so quickly have discovered what places on the coast were desirable and that he desired to have them. To follow the matter for this operator put in an application for an absolutely worthless area, where no person with the slightest acquaintance with the business would think of fishing. For this cost he sent in an application and was promptly informed that it was not available. Not long afterwards a speculator came to him

Big Railway Fire.

One of the worst fires that has been in Charlottetown for some years was discovered in the Blacksmith shop of the P. E. I. Railway shortly after 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The fire spread rapidly and before it was controlled destroyed the blacksmith shop, the carpenter and the car shop, together with a large amount of valuable tools, patterns, fixtures, etc. Bells were ringing and whistles were blowing and the glare of the flames gave the heavens a fiery redness. The brigade was on hand at short notice and did splendid work. It had been raining all the previous day and all that night, and this probably prevented a more serious conflagration. The fire, shifted shortly after the fire was discovered and blew towards the water front, and this doubtless prevented greater loss. A locomotive, under steam, was used by the railroad bands in moving other locomotives and cars from within

reach of the devouring flames. But notwithstanding two passenger cars, one box car and a plough were burned, and three passenger cars damaged by the flames. Mechanics in the carpenter shop lost a lot of valuable tools, and patterns accumulated, for thirty years were destroyed. They are valued at \$15,000. The area of the ruins caused by the fire is about 300 feet by 40, and the total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Death Walks in on Family Feast.

It was a sad Thanksgiving for Mrs. Martin L. Paschal of 362 Summer Street, East Boston, and her five children. The family had just eaten their Thanksgiving dinner when the doorbell rang, and Capt. Joseph Ross, owner of the towboat Hamilton A. Mathes, handed Mrs. Paschal a telegram, which stated that her husband, Martin, had been washed overboard and drowned on Nantucket Shoals during a severe gale. Mrs. Paschal was stunned; she could not understand the message. She looked at Capt. Ross and asked what it all meant. "Surely that isn't so," she asked. "Why, when he left home a week ago he said he would surely be home again soon, and now—is it possible that he is drowned, you say? Oh, my God! this is too much for me, and my baby only three months old. Isn't there some mistake captain?"

Argument in Gallery Election Case Resumed.

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Unhappy Russia.

If there were any sign of a leader or a group of responsible and constructive persons among the revolutionists of Russia the situation of that unhappy empire would be less dark. The only political doctrine visible in these turbulent movements is that taught by the Nihilists and Anarchists, who seem to be foes of all governments, human and divine. It is said that all the Russians know what they do not want, but nobody knows what he does want. They clamor for a free government, but do not give the promoter of representative and responsible administration a chance. They demand an eight hour day, while overthrowing all authority capable of making labor laws, and destroying the industries which are able to provide employment. There can be no eight hour day of labor, or any industrial employment at all without stable government, and order, and security of life and property. There can be no free government in a reign of terror. Perhaps out of these disorderly and unorganized movements some directing influence may yet emerge, and throughout the vast unwieldy empire a distinct programme may be recognized by the reform or revolutionary element. But that seems to be a long way off, and much blood is likely to flow before the people know what they are killing each other for. The one organization in sight is the government of Tsar Nicholas, the evident weakness of which is to some extent offset by the fact that it partly knows what it wants.—St. John Sun.

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Dynamite Explosion.

An almost incredible story comes from St. Romauld, 40 miles north of Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. The town of St. Romauld is engaged in building

with an offer to sub-let this privilege. This man had sought and obtained the concession and expected a large price for it. That episode seemed to be conclusive. The dining commission now taking evidence will be heard from later on the matter.

This corresponds with the graft methods which have been so frequently charged in the Yukon, and which resulted in the utter condemnation of the government machine in that district at the last federal election, as previously in the elections for the Yukon council. The opportunities for growing rich by corrupt administration are not so great in the department of marine and fisheries as in the department of the interior, but they are considerable. In view of the possibilities it is highly important that every case where such corrupt methods are suspected should be fully investigated.—St. John Sun.

Waterworks, and had several tons of dynamite in a shed for the purpose of blasting. Friday two young farmers of the village with a shot gun, started out for target practice. They espied the shed containing the dynamite and came to the conclusion that it would make an excellent target. Evidently unaware of its dangerous contents, they stood off from their object several hundred yards and fired. The dynamite exploded with a terrible report and the two men were hurled into the air. Strange to say they were not killed though seriously injured. The explosion violently disturbed the country for miles and broke almost every pane of glass in the village, a short distance away. It also caused lamps and other articles of furniture in church and other places to fall. The report was heard for miles and frightened the inhabitants of the countryside.

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MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Stanley Bros.

This week's bargain is Cloth Coats. They are the best of material, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship; they have the last year sleeve, but very little alteration will change them into the very newest styles.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS.

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale

Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts
Fancy Dress Shirts
Collars and Cuffs
Neckwear
Den's lined Gloves
Perrin's lined Gloves
Wool Knit Gloves
Men's half Hose
Boys' long Stockings
Scotch knit Underwear
Stanfield's Underwear
Fleece lined Underwear
Sweaters
Night Shirts
Rainproof Coats
Umbrellas
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queet Street, Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Have You a Wheel, Not a Bicycle, BUT A Spinning Wheel

That will Double and Twist Single Yarn Which we can supply you in a variety of colors at the remarkably low price of

45 cts. per Pound.

Samples sent to any Address.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Millinery For You

Everybody says our Millinery is the nicest yet—certainly it is. That's what we intended when we stayed awake last night planning how to get the best, make the best, and show the best Millinery.

Now it's time to come to the conclusion that there's only one best place to get Millinery and get it at the right prices.

Perhaps you did not see our big

Fall Opening

If you did not just ask your friends about it. Enough said—if you don't come to us this fall for your hat—why it's just your own fault.

New Hats for Men

The new Suffolk, Christy and the Scott Hat are here now, all ready to be chosen. They are the prettiest lot of hats you ever saw.

We've a Hat for every man's face, fancy and purse. The new Scott Hat has never been sold here before, it's made by Christy and is the best you can buy. Sold at \$5.00 everywhere else in the world, here it's \$4.00. We're waiting for you, sir.

PROWSE BROS. The Ladies' Outfitters.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Turbine steamer Virginia arrived at Halifax last Friday morning from the old country. She met heavy weather from Cape Race.

A Madrid despatch of the 2nd, says: King Alfonso has accepted the resignation of his Cabinet and requested Senor Motet, formerly Minister of the Interior, to form a new Ministry.

Queen Alexandra was sixty-one years old on Friday December 1st. Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated throughout the Kingdom. A royal salute was fired at noon from Fort Edward, Charlottetown.

After several unsuccessful attempts to float the steamer Bavarian, aground in the St. Lawrence, the officials of the Allen Line have announced that no further effort to get the big ship afloat will be made until next spring.

A Chicago despatch of the 2nd, inst. says: It is believed that the steel steamer Ira H. Owen has been wrecked and that her crew of nineteen men have been drowned. The ship was last seen on Tuesday, sixty miles from Outer Island, in Lake Superior. The owner and Captain was Joseph Mulligan of Buffalo.

Dr. J. B. Matthews of Grenboro, North Carolina, was arrested last Friday night, charged with the murder of his wife who died previous night after twelve hours suffering from a dose of strychnine followed by a portion of morphine, alleged to have been administered by her husband. Dr. Matthews maintains that while he prescribed for his wife, he did so in the hope of alleviating her pain.

CLOTHING CLEANED.—All kinds of gentlemen's and ladies' clothes cleaned, colored and repaired. Experience in different parts of the world has taught me how to do the work thoroughly and well. Charges moderate. Also tailoring in all branches. H. McMillan, Lower Prince Street. Give me a call.

The London Times of the 2nd, remarked that on account of the weakness of the Liberals since the death of Earl Spencer, many think it possible that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman will find the strain of leading the House of Commons in conjunction with the premiership too much for his strength, and will ere long go to the House of Lords, as Disraeli did, leaving Hubert Henry, to lead the house as its representative.

Halifax advises say the schooner "Ripple" on a trading voyage from P. E. Island is reported burned at Jeddore. About 300 barrels of potatoes in her hold were destroyed, and her Captain reported that he lost \$400 in cash, the amount received from sales of produce. The vessel was insured for \$800. The Ripple was a small vessel of twenty tons, owned by Isadore Boudrot of Petit de Grat. She was built in 1884.

In consequence of stormy weather the steamer Princess did not return to Charlottetown from Pictou on Wednesday or Thursday night of last week. She came over Thursday and Friday mornings instead. On Monday owing to the storm, the Northumberland did not cross from Summerside to Point du Chene, remaining in Summerside till yesterday morning. Consequently we had no mail from abroad on Monday, except from Nova Scotia, by the Princess, which made the round trip between Charlottetown and Pictou.

A Montreal despatch of the 2nd, says: Sleeping car conductors will be placed on all Canadian Pacific trains carrying two or more sleeping cars. The duty of the conductors will be to look carefully after the comfort and convenience of passengers, enabling the colored porters to devote their whole time to the interior work of the cars, and to give uninterrupted service to the personal wants of the passengers. Those sleeping car conductors will be put on the trains as quickly as competent and reliable men can be found to fill the positions. This is only one of the improvements the Canadian Pacific intends making in their service and will undoubtedly be appreciated by their patrons.

Advices of the 29th, ult., from North Sydney say: The schooner Brilliant Star, Capt. Joshua Mead, bound from Souris, P. E. I., to Channel, Nfld., with a load of produce, went ashore at South Igenish, and in all probability will become a total loss. At the time of the accident, a good strong breeze was blowing on the land, and a heavy surf was breaking well off shore, through which the crew found considerable difficulty in securing a safe position. It is expected that at least half the cargo can be safely landed. The schooner is insured in the St. John's Insurance Co., and is owned by Clements & Co. of Chagnac, Nfld. Word has been received here that McDonald and Moffat's tug, which left Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Monday afternoon, bound for Sydney with a large score in tow, having a freight engine and lot of plank, became separated from her charge some time during the night. When off Wood Islands about 15 miles from the straiting place, and during a stiff breeze, the hawser parted, allowing the score to go adrift. Owing to the darkness the tug could not locate her tow, and put back to port to await a more favorable opportunity to continue the search.

An Ottawa despatch of the 30th, ult. says: By the middle of next week Canada will have over a thousand men in Halifax. This will be about two thirds of the number of men Canada will have when the defenses are entirely taken over. At present Canada has 450 men at Halifax, 250 infantry, 100 artillery and 100 engineers. Most of the artillery and engineers are enlisted from the British garrison. On Monday two officers and 92 infantry men and 8 officers with 240 engineers leave Quebec for Halifax. On Tuesday one officer with 41 infantry men will leave London, one officer and 170 infantry men leave Toronto, and 2 officers with 62 infantry men will leave St. Johns, Quebec. This makes a total of 553 to be moved on next week. With 450 at Halifax now this will bring the total number of Canadian defenders up to 1083. As far as accommodations can be made for Canadians by the departure of the British forces men will be sent on to Halifax from various places where they are being gathered. The eventual strength of the garrison will be 720 infantry, 525 artillery, 100 engineers and 300 made up of details of army service corps, medical corps and ordnance corps. This will make the strength between 1550 and 1600.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The sleighing is tolerably good, and very little more snow would make it first-class.

The number of marine disasters recorded indicates how violent have been the storms in all quarters.

Fears are entertained of the loss with all on board, of the schooner Ohio, which left Grand Bank, Nfld., Nov. 15, for Sydney.

According to London advices of the 4th, a severe gale had been raging for two days in the channel and North Sea, and many wrecks were reported.

The steel steamer "German" grounded on a reef off Glouce, north of Chicago in a snow storm last Sunday night. The crew of twenty men were taken off in safety.

Word was received on Saturday by Mr. John Murphy of the steamer Ellinor, of the death of his brother, William, by an explosion at Pittsburg, Pa. Deceased was the son of the late James Murphy, for many years employed at the Charlottetown Gas Works, and who died about thirteen years ago.

There was not a very large market yesterday. The conditions of the roads were not good and this prevented a larger attendance. Prices were inclined to be firm with an upward tendency. Pork was a shade higher. The ruling price was 72 and in some cases 80s. was paid. Hay and oats showed a tendency upwards.

There is a possibility that Halifax next year will see two big P. E. liners, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland coming to that port. The St. John docks are adjudged too small, and in that case the only alternative is to come to Halifax. The new steamers will go on the St. Lawrence route next spring.

Ninety feet of roof of Charing Cross Station, London, collapsed yesterday, carrying with it some forty workmen who were making repairs. Two were killed and several others are missing. Four trains stood in the station ready to start and hundreds of people were gathered around but fortunately all escaped uninjured as the section of the roof which fell was not directly over them.

James McMillan was killed instantly about one o'clock on Friday in the Phalen Seam of No. 2 Colliery, Glace Bay, by a fall of stone. The mass came crashing down breaking his neck and legs, and battering his body badly. His working mate Neil McCash had a very narrow escape being scarcely a foot from death. The deceased leaves a widow and family. Last September a brother-in-law John D. McNeill, was killed at No. 2 by an explosion.

C. M. B. A.—At the regular meeting of the C. M. B. A., held in their hall last Monday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—James McIsaac. First Vice President—James Edmunds. Second Vice President—Andrew McQuaid. Rec. Secretary—H. FitzGerald, (re-elected).

Last Secy.—J. J. Desmond, (re-elected). Fin. Secy.—R. F. Maddigan, (re-elected). Treasurer—F. D. Blake, (re-elected). Marshal—J. A. Gallant, (re-elected). Guard—Ezra Power. Trustees—John D. McDonald, F. Koughan and W. W. Walker.

This is what is stated in a Boston despatch of the 2nd: After a thrilling experience in the recent gale during which she lost one member of her crew overboard and was nearly engulfed by the angry seas, the British schooner Ambition, Capt. Hirmelmann arrived yesterday from Charlottetown, P. E. I., with a cargo of potatoes. The vessel experienced bad weather during the greater portion of the passage. On Wednesday last when off Seal Island, a terrific southwest gale prevailed. During the storm Wm. Connelly, of Lunenburg, N. S., was washed overboard. Every effort was made to rescue the unfortunate man, but he evidently had been rendered unconscious and he sank before his shipmates could rescue him. The Ambition is a schooner of ninety-nine tons. She cleared from Charlottetown for Boston on November 21, with a cargo of potatoes shipped by Carvell Bros.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Offers a Prize of \$250.00 to the Person Submitting Name that will be Adopted for the New Pacific Coast City.

A COMPETITION FOR THINKERS.

The recent use of names foreign to Canada by large corporations whose interests are essentially Canadian has brought about much adverse criticism, not only in Canadian newspapers but journals published in other countries, and to eliminate this omission and to over-rule any objection of this nature, the Grand Trunk Pacific are giving the people of Canada an opportunity to offer suggestions and submit names for the Pacific Coast City that will grow up at the terminus of the new Trans-Canada Railway. With this end in view they have decided to offer a prize of \$250.00 cash for a name that will be in every way appropriate and suitable. This will give any one an opportunity of putting on their "thinking cap," and competing in an open contest to decide the name, incidentally receiving this handsome prize, in the honor of naming a city whose birth means the evolution of a new era in Canada's twentieth century prosperity. The only conditions governing the contest are as follows:

Name not to be more than three syllables or contain more than ten letters and to be purely Canadian, preferably significant of British Columbia, and not to conflict with other names of towns or post offices now existing in Canada. Use paper not larger than eight by ten inches, and write in ink on one side of the paper only. Each competitor allowed to submit three names, on separate sheets, one name to appear on each sheet. Accompanying each name, a short article of not less than fifty words, nor more than three hundred words, explanatory of the title. Name of competitor, with full Post Office address, to be signed at bottom of sheet.

Names to be forwarded addressed, Pacific Coast Terminus Contest, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.

Competition will close at noon, December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and five.

As soon as competition has been decided, and name chosen, the name of successful competitor will be announced through the columns of the daily newspapers.

In case the name chosen has been selected by more than one competitor, then the explanatory articles will be judged on their merits, and decision rendered accordingly.

The Garden of Canada

The waters of "St. Catharines Well" are of the mineral saline order and a great specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, or a splendid tonic for the affected with nervous prostration. The use of the waters is accompanied by massage, electricity, etc., given by skilled attendants. Situated on the southern slope of Lake Ontario, the climatic conditions and environment are excellent for recuperating. This region is known as the "Garden of Canada," and a happy hunting ground for health or pleasure seekers. Guard against the ills of modern life by visiting these famous springs. For further particulars apply to G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

DIED

On the 27th, ult., at the home of her brother, Simon Delaney, Princeton, Mrs. Dempsey, relict of the late James Dempsey, in the 73rd, year of her age, leaving six sons and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in peace. At West River, on the 4th, inst., after an illness of two weeks, Felix Feehan aged 66 years. May his soul rest in peace.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (fresh), Butter (tub), Calf skins, Ducks, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Hides, Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Geese, Hk. oats, Pressed hay, Straw.

Not something for nothing—but a ladies' good cloth coat for a fraction of its value at Stanley Bros. Perfection in quality, fit, finish, and workmanship—everything correct except the sleeve, which is last seasons style. Buy now while you have the big assortment. Lot 1 worth up to \$5.00 for \$1.95. Lot 2 worth up to \$6.00 for \$2.95. Lot 3 worth up to \$8.50 for \$3.95 and Lot 4 worth \$9.50 to \$12.00 for \$4.95 each. Stanley Bros.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

SAY!

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR

Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads

BOY'S SUITS SLAUGHTERED. In going through our Clothing Department, we find we have altogether too many Boy's Suits on hand, and as we have ordered for spring delivery, a large and handsome assortment, we have decided to cut the price to the core on surplus stock, in order to clear them out quickly. This is a rare opportunity to get your boy a suit, as the price asked is only about half the regular selling price. See our window for samples of what we are selling for \$1.25 a suit—worth up to \$2.50. Another line selling at \$1.50 a suit—worth up to \$3.75. This is a sensational bargain, and shrewd buyers will speedily take advantage of it. Be one of the first and get best choice. M. TRAINOR & CO. The Store That Saves You Money.



ALL LADIES' COATS HALF PRICE. Big lot for \$1.75 Lot at \$3.75 Lot at \$5.00 JAS. PATON & CO.



Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. John A. Mathison, K. C.—Ermas A. McDonald. Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors. Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1906—yly. Wanted—A boy to learn the printing. Apply at the HERALD Office.

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.

A. A. McLean, K. C.—Donald McKinnon. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown. JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan. E. F. RYAN, B. A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. March 29, 1905.]

Calendar for Dec., 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 3d., 9h., 38m. p.m. Full Moon 11d., 5h., 26m. p.m. Last Quarter 19d., 6h., 9m. a.m. New Moon 25d., 10h., 4m. p.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, High Water p.m.

To Our Mother.

BY KATHERINE K. CONWAY.

"Pray for us now and at the hour of our death." Mother, the skies are dim, The air is cold, And forms of terror grim The mists unfold.

"Bishop of the Lepers" Talks of his Work.

(Jean B. Sabate in the New York Daily News.)

The Right Rev. Libert Boeyens, of the Catholic Diocese of Hawaii, better known all over the Catholic world as the "Bishop of the Lepers," was in the city last week.

An Ancient Foe

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

against 4,000 whites and 10,000 Portuguese.

"But our mission is directed toward the natives and the whites. The Japanese and the Chinese are beyond us."

"The Catholic population of the Territory is about 35,000, which means—if we except the Chinese and the Japanese—49 per cent. of the entire population. To minister to the needs of this cosmopolitan population I have at my disposal twenty-nine priests—Belgians, Hollanders, Germans, one Portuguese and half a dozen Frenchmen. Ah! we are far from having the best of times. Very often it is with difficulty that we succeed in having both ends meet."

"The Association for the Propagation of the Faith is helping us as much as it can, but its resources are limited and the calls upon it are numerous and urgent. The Protestant missions were founded in Hawaii nearly a century ago. Their establishment followed the re-discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, and they naturally profited of the domination and influence which England exercised over the islands for many years."

"We are fighting every inch of the ground. To our adversaries, however, I must render homage for their devotion to duty. In our continual rivalry I have nothing to oppose them but the divine strength of our faith, while they have on their side all the advantages that influence and wealth can provide. Ah! if I can dispose at the same time of the persuasive eloquence of our missionaries and of the generosity of the Protestant populations, what a work I should be able to accomplish!"

It seemed to me as if, while speaking of the struggles of the past, the voice of the Bishop had lost some of its confidence, some of its strength. I broke in:

"But upon the ground of devotion to duty, of real services to mankind, there should be no doubt of your pre-eminence. Father Damien!"

"Father Damien?" promptly exclaimed the Bishop. "His memory is universally kept in deep reverence all over the Hawaiian Islands, and there is but one voice to admire the devotion of which he has given such an example."

"There are some, it is true, who have endeavored to tarnish his title to the reverence and admiration of mankind, but I am pleased to say that a deep sense of justice has carried the day against fanaticism and bigotry."

"One thing, however, I desire to call your attention to. Some well-meaning writers have painted the situation a little too black. The number of lepers in the islands is not on the increase, and neither is it decreasing. It is stationary. Like the sea, it has its regular tides. There are always about one thousand inmates at the leper settlement."

"Yes," was his answer, "I have become an American. . . . For twenty-four years I have been a resident of Hawaii. For the good of the souls for which I am responsible, for the complete success of my mission, to satisfy the inmost feelings of my heart, I have become a citizen of the United States. Remember St. Paul and his 'civis romanus sum.' So that I am Flemish and American by birth, I am American by adoption."

Here a question imposed itself. I had hardly time to propound it than the Bishop had the answer ready. "How did I ever come to exile myself in that far-away country? Oh, nothing was ever more simple. One day the question, 'who is ready?' was asked to the entire membership of the congregation of the Sacred Heart. As I was ready, my traveling orders were signed and I departed for that land which was then known as the Kingdom of Hawaii."

"My diocese is, as you know, a very large one. It numbers eight islands and has, in rough numbers, an area of 17,000 square miles. This is not an advantage from a Bishop's point of view."

"The cosmopolitan population must also be taken into consideration. The native element is disappearing with a startling rapidity. From 1832 to 1900 it has decreased from 132,000 to 39,500. It does not represent at present more than one-quarter of the entire population."

"We had up to a few months ago a large and valuable Portuguese population, but unfortunately it is also decreasing on account of the ever-increasing Japanese immigration. There are now 75,000 Japanese in the Territory of Hawaii, as

"The Federal Government has just taken up this question and has appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to erect an 'observation' hospital on Molokai and an actual sum of \$50,000 for its support."

"And the lepers, your Lordship, you visit them?"

"Why, certainly. I was among them as late as last February."

"And do you go to the leper settlement without fear?"

The Bishop thought for a minute and then answered:

"We are soldiers; what would you expect of a soldier who is afraid?"

The conversation came to an end with those words of simple heroism.

The Letters of a Lost Soul.

I have in my possession copies of three letters that were given by the late Abbe Hogan to a Boston priest, now also deceased. Those letters stand in a class all by themselves. I have never seen anything like them in ancient or modern literature. I have labelled them, though I hope incoherently, "Letters of a Lost Soul."

"It appears that the abbe and the writer of those letters had been students together in the old Seminary of St. Salpice, Paris, and had received the tonsure together. Shortly afterwards the young Levite fell heir to a large fortune left to him by an uncle in Peru. He almost immediately decided that he had no vocation to a clerical life, and so left the seminary for South America, where his newly acquired possessions were. For several years afterwards he kept up a correspondence with his old college chum, but in the course of time their letters grew less frequent and finally ceased altogether. In the meantime the young abbe had risen to a position of eminence among the fathers of Saint Salpice."

According to the letters a period of some thirty years must have elapsed from the time of their separation, and the young man, returning to the great city, discovers that his old friend is still alive and is doing the Master's work faithfully and well. He goes to hear him preach and comes away with the impression that he is still the earnest and zealous Levite of the olden days. He himself has nothing left but the remnant of a ruined and dissipated life. His body is a prey to disease, and, at the best, only a few months of life remain. He has come to Paris to be there when the curtain closes; and, sitting at the window of his room, he is listening, as he writes the first letter, to the bells of Christmas Eve. The time and the occasion are propitious."

He looks out from his window upon the little children dressed in white hastening to take part in some childish drama bearing upon the great Nativity. He hates the children, he tells the abbe as he writes. They bring back to him the memory of the days when he, too, was an innocent child, and the remembrance of how far he has wandered from the way of righteousness fills his bosom with a diabolical hatred for the innocence and purity of all children. He cannot help remembering, in spite of himself, and as he writes a great day in his young life comes up before him. It is the day on which, kneeling by the side of his young friend, he pronounces the words of the sacred tonsure, "Thou art the portion of my inheritance and my cup. Thou it is who will restore my inheritance to me." Since that day he has wandered far from God. With every means at his disposal for the gratification of his passions, he has sought for happiness in sinful pleasure, and with the usual result. The happiness which he has found has been of the counterfeit variety. It has left him a physical and moral wreck, and his wasted life, as he looks back upon it, seems to be filled with bitterness and vain regret.

He will not, however, as he says, fling the dregs of a wasted life in God's face. He will have none of the "death-bed repentance." He has run his course in open defiance of God and His commandments, and he will die as he has lived. He has, by his own acts, unfitted his soul to dwell with the saints in light, and so he is ready to dwell with the spirits of darkness, if such there be. Such is the purport of the first letter. The second goes more fully into detail as to his life. The third and last was written on the eve of his death by his own hand. In one of them he did give the venerable abbe a single clue which might enable him to seek him out and save him. When he found physical pain unbearable he snatched the thread of life and went to meet his God, as he himself said, "without cry or repentance on his lips."

There is a remarkable passage in one of those letters. It is this: "I believe in hell. If there be a God at all, there must be a hell. The good and the evil cannot dwell together in peace in this life; they must be separated in the next. If this soul of mine be immortal, and I believe it is, a future life among the virtuous and the good would be a species of punishment. I have dwelt so long among the depraved and the wicked and the ungodly that the company of the saints would be intolerable. I feel that life is a process of evolution and from that evolution flows the retributive justice."

As ye sow so shall ye reap.

The closing words of the last letter are full of pathos: "Adieu, my friend. Our boyhood's friendship was sweet and pleasant to me. My example may help to strengthen you in your conflict. I do not mean to grieve you, and I am not wanting in courage. Adieu."

It seems incredible that such letters should have been written by one who appears to have retained a species of faith down to the very last, and yet such cases are not unusual. Those who give themselves up entirely to the lusts and pleasures of the world seem to acquire a species of diabolical spirit, in which pride shuts them out forever from repentance. They appear to forestall the condemnation of the immediate judgment and to judge them selves with justice. It is one of the most terrible forms which impiety can assume, and one which ought to make "ought-to-be" stop and think.

God grant, however, that the author of those letters be his own prediction, and in his last moments raised his eyes and heart to the throne of mercy. I feel somehow, that the prayers of the good priest now dead must have prevailed in the end over the arch-enemy of souls.—Rev. J. T. Roche, in Catholic Standard and Times.

It Is the Correct Thing

To be willing and ready at all times and under all circumstances to give the reason for one's religious beliefs when asked to do so by a sincere seeker after truth.

To avoid argument merely for the sake of argument.

To say nothing needlessly to wound the feelings and religious opinions of those out of the Church.

To refute calumnies against the Church when they come under one's notice.

To remember that all minds cannot see alike, that certain minds unilluminated by the grace of God are utterly unable to grasp the religious truths which are perfectly clear to even a little child who has studied its Catechism faithfully.

To be firm always in one's adherence to the teachings of the Church, even at the risk of giving offense to others outside her pale.

To remember that "a liberal Catholic" in the sense in which the term is usually understood, is often no Catholic at all.

To know that a Catholic has no excuse for having a false conscience.

To know that ignorance is hardly an excuse for a Catholic, for there is every chance afforded for knowing the truth.

To know that it is forbidden for a Catholic to take part in any Protestant service under any circumstance.

To know that it is forbidden, not because there is any fear on the part of the Church that a well-instructed Catholic should be led away from her fold, but because it is offering a gratuitous insult to God, for a conscientious Catholic to take part in a form of worship believed to be heretical, and another insult to the religious feelings of sincere members of the church in question by reducing a religious service, very dear and sacred to them, to the level of a mere spectacle.

Brief mention has already been made of the death of the Vatican of Father Marcellus Messerenti. The venerable priest was one of the most remarkable characters in the ecclesiastical world of Rome. He was almost ninety years of age, and sixty of them he spent in the Vatican, where he was one of the high officials of the Papal Household. Three Popes, Pius IX., Leo XIII. and Pius X., endeavored time and again to thrust honors on him, but he refused even the most trifling of them, and preferred to live as a simple priest rather than as a prelate. When Pius IX. was obliged to fly from Rome to Gaeta during the Republican outbreak, about the middle of the last century, it was Father Marcellus who looked after the plan of escape and attended the Pontiff. As a young man he was enormously rich, but he died in comparative poverty in a small room in the Vatican, for so fortune could stand the inroads of the good priest's generosity. Once he gave a million francs in a lump sum to provide for the necessities of the Holy See. On another occasion he presented a million and a half francs to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The communities of nuns whose property was plundered by the Italian Government were supported by him for years, and whenever he appeared in the streets he was followed by a crowd of poor people, to whom he distributed a pocketful of small coins, which he always carried about with him. Father Messerenti received decorations from almost every sovereign in Europe, but he kept the insignia carefully hidden away, and was never known to wear one of them.

English exchanges report another important conversion. Reverend J. C. Thompson, a member of a well known North of Ireland family, and formerly curate of St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Stockwell Green, London, S. W., has been received into the Catholic Church at St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, by Dom Columbia Edmonds, O. S. B.

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered? As Though It Would Crack Open? As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes? Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach? Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headache no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.

Mr. Samuel J. Hibbert, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I suppose you're going to Dr. Mason's funeral, grandpa?"

"Oh," snarled the infirm old man, "don't talk to me about other people's funerals. It's as much as I shall be able to do to get to my own."

Hagyard's Yellow Oil can be applied externally for rheumatism, stiff joints, chapped hands, chilblains, sprains, etc. It can be taken internally for croup, quinsy, bronchitis, pains in the stomach, kidney complaint, etc. Price 25.

First Boy.—Your father must be an awful mean man. Him a shoemaker and makin' you wear them old boots!

Second Boy.—He's nothin' to what your father is. Him a dentist, and your baby only got one tooth!

Suffered 15 Years.

Mrs. Wm. Ireland, 170 Queen St. East, Toronto, wife of the well known shoemaker suffered from indigestion and constipation for over 15 years. Nothing did her any good till she tried Laxa-Liver Pills, which cured her.

The hostess had been trying in vain to coax a young lady to sing.

"What do you think of a girl who can sing and won't?" she asked a bachelor guest.

"I think," he replied, "that she's worth a dozen girls who can't sing but will."

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

ROBERT ROSS, Two Rivers, N. S.

I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOHN A. FOREY, Antigonish.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS, Dalhousie.

An American lady visited Stratford-on-Avon lately, and "gushed" even above the usual high-water mark of American fervor. She had not recovered from the attack when she reached the railway station, for she remarked to a friend as they walked on to the platform:—

"And to think that it was from this very platform the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!"

If you want to quit being a weather prophet, have your rheumatism cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, a guaranteed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Price 50c at all dealers.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

USED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP AND TIRED OUT

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mr. Tom Hall, Kildon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The E. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FALL Tailoring First Showing of Fall Woollens



We are satisfied its a good line, but your opinion is more valuable to us, and we would like to have it.

However, tailoring don't amount to much—we mean the name tailoring—unless you get good cutting, good workmanship and the right style.

We make our clothes with the determined purpose of getting the same man back again for his next suit.

We have never had a better lot of fabrics than we have now—seven eighths are British manufacture, the rest are domestics.

To advertise the price of custom clothing means little. What the tailor gives you for your money, means everything.

We would like to be your tailors. Give us a trial!

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR. VICTORIA ROW.

The Origin Of Watches

The invention of watches dates from about the year 1500, when one Peter Henlein, a locksmith in the old German city of Nuremberg, invented a portable timepiece, whose mechanism resembled that of the German clocks of that day, save in the particular that the moving power consisted of a steel spring instead of weights and pendulum. These first watches were large, clumsy egg-shaped affairs; and for a long time, even after other European countries commenced to manufacture them, all watches were known by the nickname of Nuremberger Eggs.

Thus began the manufacture of what has since been developed into the most marvellously perfect mechanical product of human hands. The watches of to-day are the lineal descendants of those quaint old Nuremberger Eggs.

If the watches we now show are not quite perfection they are certainly nearly as much so as we may hope to get both in style and time-keeping.

Call and see our New Regina and Waltham Watches. Prices \$8.00 to \$50.00.

Our Xmas Catalogue is now ready and will be sent on request.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

CHINAWARE,

New and Beautiful,

Just opened up in our

Chinaware Department,

An elegant display of fancy

Japanese Goods

In Cups and Saucers, Plates, 5 o'clock Sets, Jardinières, Umbrella Stands, pretty Nic-Nacs, Bric-a-Brac, Vases in great variety.

Old English ART WARE,

Souvenir China ware

etc., at lowest prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Men's Working Boots

Amherst Made

Are made specially for us according to our instructions—Knowing the requirements of the Island trade so well, we have had two kinds made up which we guarantee to wear and keep you dry.

Will get you a grain leather boot (Island tanned) double sole, sole leather counters, bellows tongue.

Will get you a kip boot (Island tanned) clump sole, bellows tongue, sole leather counters.

Our personal guarantee goes with each pair.

Alley & Co.

Agents for the Amherst wet weather shoes.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Steamers Princess and Northumberland,

Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

FOR POINTS WEST.

From Point Du Chene, on arrival of train leaving St. John 11.00 a. m. for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point Du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.

Connecting at Point Du Chene during the summer months with cars of Boston and Maine Railway so that a change of cars is required for Portland or Boston; thence for all points in U. S.

Connections at Pansac and Moncton with trains for all stations on I. C. R. and its connections.

Connections at St. John with C. P. R. and its connections, and with Eastern S. S. Co's steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

FOR POINTS EAST.

From Pictou about 4 p. m. for Charlottetown on arrival of morning trains from Halifax and Sydney.

From Charlottetown for Pictou at 8.30 a. m., connecting there with day train for Cape Breton, Sydney and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland.

Connection at Halifax with C. A. and Plant Line for Boston.

Through Tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways and on the Company's steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y

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THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS TORONTO, ONT. No. and 1120. All drugstores.